

The GUILD REPORTER

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Dies 'Open-Minded'; Gives Broun 1 Minute

WASHINGTON—For more than a week the Dies Committee investigating "un-American" activities had been hearing reports at second hand about an alleged Communist stuffing behind every "front" in the country when, last Monday, it got one of the menaces right in its clutches.

It was Heywood Broun, president of the ANG, who had been described as a "Communist" by witnesses.

He did not try to hide from the committee's supposedly pitiless probing for the facts. In the midst of the endless recitals by witnesses of gossip about his and myriad other individuals' activities, he walked in and demanded to be heard.

Representative Dies got him off the stand in one minute flat.

Broun had barely time to repudiate specifically the statements about himself by J. B. Matthews, one-time liberal who turned strikebreaker in the Consumers Research strike. Broun managed to get this much in the record:

"I am for the CIO leadership and I am for Loyalist Spain. I am against Fascism and I am for peace and democracy. I am not a Communist and I have never been."

He was trying to add one more sentence when Dies leaped up to shut him off. His sentence was:

"Before you shut me off, I want to say you're wasting your time."

That was the only time thus far that the committee has come face to face with any of the characters about whose supposedly sinister (Continued on Page Three)

'Reign of Terror' Charged To AP by Operators' Union

In a resolution adopted by over a dozen chapters of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the Associated Press was charged with attempting to "break up the union" in a "literal reign of terror" instituted since the AP signed its contract with the union last January.

By consolidating two or more state wires, the union charges, the AP has taken away job and home security of its members. "No traffic department employee in the Associated Press can longer be assured he can remain on his job in any particular city for any reasonable length of time." A resolution declares, "and consequently the entire traffic department personnel is being held in a state of uncertainty and fear, the result of which disrupts education of children and breaks up homes."

Hailed Before NLRB
The CTU has been conferring with the Labor Board representatives and AP officials in New York. W. J. McCambridge, representing the AP, said he was "shocked" at the reported conditions and would investigate. The union committee declared that a formal complaint would be filed if the grievances were not adjusted.

In a letter to its membership, the CTU pointed out the discriminatory discharges of Guild members in the Philadelphia bureau claiming that the AP has tried to "stir up friction between the American Newspaper Guild and the CTU."

Numerous Charges
In the resolution the CTU said that "since the organization of the traffic department of the AP many employees have suffered unprecedented intimidation and discrimination and . . . since the signing of the contract . . . a literal reign of terror has been instituted by the AP management in reprisal in the guise of efficiency and economy." (Continued on Page Four)

New York Signs Commercial Pacts

The New York Guild last week signed two more Guild shop contracts covering commercial workers, illustrating incidentally how the CIO unions function to put their members in the most appropriate bargaining units.

On the Amsterdam News, commercial employees received a 5 per cent flat increase, and the benefits under the existing editorial contract, when the agreement decided to the Guild by the BS & AU, an office workers' union, expired. The Forward employees who also came into the Guild from the BS & AU won raises, job security and a 37-hour week.

Eddy, Hull to Participate In Memphis Conferences

The National Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Committee meeting to be held in Memphis over Labor Day week-end will be attended by Executive Vice President Eddy and International Representative Morgan Hull. Eddy and Hull will also attend the conference of Southern district Guilds, to be held after the committee meeting.

The meetings will be at the Claridge Hotel in Memphis, the Scripps-Howard group Sept. 4 and the Southern group Sept. 5.

Eddy plans to go from Memphis to Birmingham to attend the International Typographical Union convention on Sept. 10, also visiting the Atlanta local. On Sept. 1 he will be in Chicago, and Sept. 2 in St. Louis. Hull has been

ANG Man Elected To Head State CIO

LOS ANGELES—Philip M. Connelly, ANG vice president and retiring president of the local Guild, was unanimously elected president of the California State Industrial Union Council, at the first CIO convention, held here Aug. 20 and 21. The convention, gathered in what was once considered the open shop capital of the United States, drew nearly 500 delegates, representing an estimated 80,000 California workers in factories, fields, docks, lumber mills and offices.

The convention adopted resolutions embodying a broad social program, calling for AF of L-CIO unity, a state labor act, the protection of the National Labor Relations Act against amendment which would tend to destroy it, abolition of child labor, freedom for labor's prisoners, condemnation of jurisdictional picketing, and close cooperation with the Workers Alliance.

The resolution on foreign policy called for the furtherance of Roosevelt's "quarantine" against the aggressor nations of Japan, Germany and Italy, the lifting of the embargo against Loyalist Spain, and passage of the O'Connell peace bill.

Bridges Speaks
Harry Bridges, CIO West Coast director, emphasized the need for organization of agricultural workers to combat vigilante activities. "No CIO union can rest secure as long as the rural areas remain unorganized," he declared.

The election of Connelly adds to the growing list of Guildsmen to hold posts of leadership in CIO councils. ANG Vice President Robert T. Camozzi is president of the Seattle Council, and George Wilson, San Francisco Guildsman, heads the council in his city. Julius H. Klyman, another ANG vice president, is vice president of the St. Louis CIO Council and Gunnar Mickelsen, former member of the ANG International Executive Board, is CIO director in Wisconsin. Leonard Goldsmith, another ANG member, is CIO director in Wisconsin. (Continued on Page Four)

CIO LEADER



PHILIP M. CONNELLY

Denver Acts Fast, Wins Job Back

DENVER, Colo.—Two days after he had been discharged from the Rocky Mountain News, M. K. L. Sharpley, an editorial employee, was reinstated last week, following the filing of a Labor Board complaint by the Denver Guild. Sharpley had led an organization drive which resulted in the signing of a majority of News commercial department employees.

Sharpley was ordered reinstated by Walter Morrow, editor of the Southwestern group of Scripps-Howard papers, following quick action by Regional NLRB Director Aaron Warner, who notified Morrow to appear at his office for an investigational conference. Simultaneously with the reinstatement, (Continued on Page Four)

Wage Cut Move Opened By Stern

PHILADELPHIA—In the face of a Guild contract specifically barring any pay reductions, a move to effect a general cut was made last week by Publisher J. David Stern of the Philadelphia Record. It comes two weeks after 18 editorial employees had been dismissed from the paper as the result of what Publisher Stern explained was a "miscalculation" of revenue accruing from an increase in circulation rates.

At a meeting on Friday, the Record unit named an emergency committee to plan resistance to both wage cuts and firings, and recommended that the Guild's general membership raise a \$5,000 defense fund.

Reaction of employees throughout the plant to the new move resulted in an executive of the paper summoning Guild unit leaders to his office and informing them that what was desired was not "a general reduction AT THIS TIME," but "a limited reduction." While the distinction was not clearly understood, the unit's feeling that neither proposal would be acceptable was quickly manifested. Some saw the maneuver as a preparation for further wholesale dismissals. Already the 18 editorial department firings have been followed by seven in the advertising department.

Reinterprets Sec. 12
The first step in the latest Record maneuver came in a letter on Aug. 22 from Luther Harr, treasurer of the Record Company, to Local President Charles P. Polk as follows:

I am hereby formally writing (Continued on Page Four)

BUILDING: Anti-Union Boloney from Across the Continent

By JONATHAN EDDY

A GREAT eastern newspaper which practically insists upon covering its labor news through anti-union reporters now has one of the latter on the West Coast sending back stories about the terrific labor situation in San Francisco. Whooping up the class struggle, this cash-and-carry boloney merchant conveys to the innocent reader that capitalism has been overthrown in San Francisco and the workers have set up their own state.

"In San Francisco," says he, "the struggle for power between capital and labor is the reverse of what it is in most places. Here labor has held power since the 1934 general strike, and it is fighting to keep its gains. Temporarily, at least, San Francisco capital is the under dog."

Reading further, and assisted by a slight knowledge of background, one finds that the warehouse owners have scuttled a series of union contracts. However, this is pictured by the reliable

and impartial reporter out there to get at the facts as a personal struggle for power on the part of Harry Bridges (who recently declined to run for the presidency of the new California State CIO).

Continuing the deception about labor having taken over San Francisco, the reporter whom it was necessary to send across the continent in order to get a factual and unbiased account, tells us that capital is merely trying to obtain an equal bargaining position. At the time, forty-three warehouses had successively declared lockouts in this laudable endeavor. The impartial reporter, of course, entirely disassociates these lockouts and the many cancellations of union contracts from any connection with the relative positions of capital and labor on the West Coast.

Those whom he anonymously describes as the spokesmen of capital "are tremendously bucked up today by President Roosevelt's (Continued on Page Two)

Paper's Witness Blasts Its Case

Ledger's Attack on Agnes Fahy's Ability as Reporter Gets Setback in NLRB Testimony by Former Staff Member; Hearings Reveal Editor's Manipulations

NEWARK, N. J.—The Newark Ledger's attempted defense of the firing of Agnes Fahy, Guild president, virtually blew up in the Labor Board hearings here last week. The Ledger was attempting to prove to Trial Examiner Wladimir H. Helden that Miss Fahy was unable to do general reportorial work and was no longer "useful" to the paper when she was discharged last September after eight years of service.

The tables were completely turned when one of its own witnesses, Fred Menagh, a veteran of the Ledger staff and now acting editor of King Features Syndicate, testified in cross-examination that he had been familiar with Miss Fahy's work over a period of five years and characterized it as that of a competent newspaper woman.

Menagh, who was employed on the Ledger prior to the Guild strike in 1934, said Miss Fahy had been on rewrite and general assignment, in addition to being church editor, in the years he was on the paper. He had had numerous opportunities to observe her work, he said, because he had often been pinched on the city desk and copy desk.

Charles Goldman, counsel for the Ledger, resumed direct examination to try to elicit unfavorable comment. Menagh told him that Miss Fahy's copy was that of "an intelligent, capable writer." He also testified that he and Miss Fahy were among a group of about half a dozen reporters who had survived the "terrific turnover of personnel" under 30-odd city editors and 15 managing editors on the paper.

The hearings, which began on July 22, were still droning on at the week-end with the prospect of concluding this week, as the paper went endlessly into details of staff activities and relations between the management and the Guild in an apparent effort to befog or delay the issue.

Shows M.E.'s Work

Labor Board Attorney Daniel Baker presented testimony showing that Philip Hochstein, managing editor, worked with Jacob Mogelever, city editor, and others to thwart efforts of the Guild to obtain a standard contract after S. I. Newhouse became publisher at the conclusion of the Guild strike, in 1935. He brought out that the unit split 19 to 15 in adopting a resolution censuring the Guild negotiations committee and accusing it of bad faith toward the management while negotiations were in progress. Witnesses testified that none of the 15 who opposed the resolution is now employed on the Ledger and that three other Guild members who subsequently aligned themselves with the minority group were dismissed or resigned under pressure. Of the remaining group who voted favorably to the management at least 14 are still in the paper's employ.

Hochstein contradicted himself innumerable times on the witness stand. At one point he stated he had not discussed negotiations with Newhouse when the Guild was trying to obtain a contract in 1935, except in June and again in January, 1936, after negotiations had been suspended. He later admitted he had talked to Newhouse after conferences between the publisher and the Guild committees in November but said he could not recall any "specific" conversations prior to meetings.

Hochstein Trips Up

In response to a question from Trial Examiner Helden on the policy of the paper in giving dismissal bonuses to persons who "resigned," Hochstein said he had known of dismissal bonuses for resignations as long as he had been in the newspaper business. When Board At-

torney Baker asked him why he had refused to grant severance pay for resignations in the Guild contract signed by the Ledger in 1937, Hochstein qualified his previous statement by saying he meant "resignation upon request."

Two Guild members have testified for the management. They are Sylvia Smith, who went to work on the Ledger a few weeks after the strike and was given a column shortly after Newhouse gained control of the paper, and Stephen Rogienaki, formerly an employee of the Ledger and now night editor of the Long Island Press (also a Newhouse paper).

Testimony Discredited

Rogienaki stated that while on the Ledger he rewrote about a dozen of Miss Fahy's stories in a period of eight months in 1937. He could not recall any of the stories. He admitted on cross-examination that he had circulated a petition signed by a number of Ledger unit

members endorsing Miss Fahy for president of the Guild in August 1937.

Miss Smith testified that she and Mogelever—who was later expelled from the Guild—were among a group who held small meetings prior to unit meetings during the 1935 negotiations because "outsiders" always took the floor when the unit met. She identified the "outsiders" as Nathan L. Goldberg, then president of the Newark Guild; Victor Pasche, then local secretary-treasurer; and now ANG secretary-treasurer; and Robert Ring, then local vice president and chairman of the negotiations committee.

PASS BILL OF RIGHTS

ALBANY, N. Y. (FP)—Labor's bill of rights has been adopted, 88 to 6, by the constitutional convention for the new state constitution. The article declares that labor is not a commodity and that the prevailing rate of wages shall be preserved on all public contracts. By a unanimous vote, the convention also adopted the anti-discrimination section, which bars discrimination because of race, color or faith.

EINSTEIN JOINS A.F.T.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. Albert Einstein has become a charter member of the Princeton local of the American Federation of Teachers.

GET YOUR GUILD ON THIS LIST

Below is the rank of the leading Guilds according to proportion of membership in good standing as of July 1. Those tied for first place have 100 per cent, all the rest follow close after. Headquarters is now sending to all Guilds a statement of their relative positions.

First Place	Reading	(Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Cal.)
Great Falls	San Francisco	Kansas City
Muskegon	Peninsula (Burlington, San Mateo, Redwood City, Cal.)	Sixth Place
		Calumet
		Madison (Gary and Hammond, Ind.)
		Seventh Place
		Memphis
		Eighth Place
		Columbus
		Bellingham
		Ninth Place
		Cumberland
		Tenth Place
		Birmingham

BUILDING: Anti-Union Boloney from Across the Continent

By JONATHAN EDDY

(Continued from Page One)

concession that changes may be advisable in the Wagner Act." They are also encouraged, he says, by the activities of the Dies Committee "together with the A.F. of L."

I WOULD not question the accuracy of this type of journalist in quoting those whom he refers to as the spokesmen of capital. In this case, they are the functionaries of the organizations formed by the employers to lower the wages and conditions of life of their employees. And the principal distinction between them and impartial journalists of this type is perhaps merely as to the payroll on which their names appear. One need not condemn such a propagandist as wholly bad. Such a bird honestly believes perhaps that he can struggle for years against organization of his co-workers in his own office and still have an impartial attitude when judiciously selected by his management to publicize the tribulations of other management interests. Far cleverer is the newspaper management which tips off such individuals to join the union and proceed under disguise as a union man. Instead of proceeding as a known anti-unionist with chin wax out, such a one then becomes what is known as a fink, or piccadilly boy, and is harder to distinguish from the foliage. Also, the motives of his employees are no longer so obvious.

But there is always a chance that a fink will become a human being through normal association with his fellows, and perhaps that is why some publishers still send out non-union anti-unionists rather than union anti-unionists to cover labor news.

NOW, if William Green were conducting his present activities as president of the National Civic Federation instead of as president of the A.F. of L, he would not be so effective a union-buster—nor so monumental a traitor. It is precisely because he is in one of the finest positions in the country to advance the interests of wage earners that he is also in such a telling position to break down legislation obtained through their devotion and struggle, to smear the progressives whom they seek to elect to public office, to parrot the slogans of the most reactionary industrialists, to be their most effective spokesman and our greatest splinter when the need here and throughout the world is for unity.

Green maneuvered so as to make it appear that the President was against his own program, and the wage cutters and disorganizers are using that in San Francisco and everywhere else. The outcome of the present argument in San Francisco will have a direct bearing on West Coast Guild strength and in the long run on the question of the Guild shop everywhere.

New Pact Hikes Pay By \$5,070

HAMMOND, Ind.—The IEB Employer Relations Committee has approved the Calumet Guild's first contract, now ready to be signed with the publisher of the Hammond Times. Twenty editorial and advertising department employees benefit from the contract, which provides raises totalling \$5,070 a year, a security clause against economy dismissals, severance indemnity and other gains. The wages are retroactive to July 11.

The publishers' representatives at the outset refused to sign a contract containing the Guild shop clause. They did, however, include the struck work clause in the document.

The minimum salary schedules are as follows: Reporters, \$37.50 (five years); rewrite and copy desk, \$42.50; city editor, \$60; sports editor, \$55; telegraph editor, \$42.50; society editor, \$45; advertising deskmen, \$37.50; outside salesmen, \$42.50; assistant advertising manager, \$42.50; and advertising clerk, \$22.50 (three years).

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

MOTION PICTURES

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DIES' RED MOP HITS ALL THE PROGRESSIVES

It Swishes Right Around Into Prober's Own Face

(Continued from Page One)

influence it has been hearing. Brown's encounter with the committee was one of many attacks on it. Director John Brophy of the CIO replied to it in his speech before the California state CIO convention in Los Angeles, declaring that the three sources of anti-labor propaganda at present were the "tory industrialists, the top leadership of the A.F. of L. and less comprehensible, the disrupters inside the labor movement, even inside the CIO itself."

The disrupters in the labor movement, he said, clothe "their" splitting tactics and their slanders with phrases about democracy and unity and preserving the union." He added, "you had some experience within Los Angeles" when a convention was called.

The Real Target

It was evident last week that the committee was interested in bigger game than radicalism or even the CIO. By developing various classifications of "dupes," "stooges," etc., the committee was able to spread its attack to everyone prominently associated with the progressive movement, from Mrs. Roosevelt to Shirley Temple.

Answering attacks and doubts beginning to be cast by New Dealers indicated a belief that the committee's real interest was really aiming primarily at the New Deal.

Labor's Non-Partisan League swung into the counter attack with a blast at the committee. Its hearings, the League said, have "degenerated to the point where they have become a national scandal. Not only have these hearings gravely discredited the members of your committee and its staff, but they have reflected in no small degree upon the whole process of Congressional investigation. No patriotic American, with any respect for his country or its government, can contemplate a continuation of this type of activity by your Committee without a strong resentment."

It supplied documentary evidence to show that the Committee should investigate its chief investigator, Edward F. Sullivan, as "an insatiable subversion, a walking attack upon the fundamentals of our American institutions."

The Witnesses' Records

Sullivan, whose most memorable contributions to the committee's hearings have been his "revelations" about alleged radicalism in the West Coast CIO and among Hollywood movie stars, was the subject of nine charges by the League, including: That one of the witnesses he had brought to Washington—Alvin J. Halpern who gave testimony about Americans in the Lincoln Brigade in Spain—had since been arrested and sentenced to prison for a jewelry theft; that Sullivan attempted to bribe a labor representative to make false statements; that while representing an employer in a labor dispute he had offered to sell useful information to the labor representative; that during a strike he had circulated absolutely false stories about a strike organizer; that he had been an espionage agent for the Railway Audit and Inspection Bureau, a labor spying agency; that he had engaged in anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish activities; that he had engaged with others in a campaign of malicious attacks on the President and other high governmental officials.

Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Hoover columnist, who ridiculed the Dies Committee in two columns last week, remarked:

The Dies show has been the joke of Washington, the laugh of the press gallery, and useful tool through which Republicans on the committee could ask questions, smearing the Roosevelt Administration.

The committee is obviously trading on the good reputation lately built up for Congressional investigations by the LaFollette Com-

mittee. LaFollette's group built up its case with minute detail, assembling a vast amount of documentary evidence. When it finally spread its story on the record it did so largely through the mouths of unwilling witnesses who were obliged to give the facts because they were caught in the committee's evidence.

Despite these factors, and despite grudging admissions of the careful work of the committee, the press generally belittled its findings. It took every opportunity to raise a hullabaloo over any suspicion of weakness in the committee's armor.

Today, the press, notoriously anti-New Deal, is acting as the chief agent of the Dies Committee. Despite sarcastic comments from columnists, and despite an attitude of scorn in editorial columns—even in such conservative papers as the New York Times and Herald Tribune—apparently designed to retain the confidence of liberal

readers, the press is continuing to spread the Dies stories as though they had substance.

Opportunities for blowing the investigation to pieces, which would be aided upon in the coverage of say, the Labor Board hearings, are ignored or stories about them played down. This is notably true in the case of John P. Frey's tirade about Reds in the CIO, which was unsupported by any proof.

SHIRLEY THE STOOGES

By LEN DE CAUX

Editor, CIO News

Communist is one of those blessed things that you like—or don't like.

In recent times it has been most generally used to describe anyone with whom a tory disagrees.

It is the stock epithet directed against every active union man, having almost completely supplanted the old word, "agitator."

It is used to describe every supporter of the New Deal, every member of a liberal organization, and every possessor of a progressive idea.

Among conservatives it is an even more popular term of abuse than the ascription of canine parentage.

But John P. Frey seems even such small limitations on the meaning of the word Communist. To him it has an almost universal application.

Testifying before what is coming to be known as the Un-American Committee, he produced what he said was a list of 284 Communists on the CIO payroll.

A study of the names on this list will leave any searcher after truth more than a trifle dizzy.

To begin with, it includes far fewer than 284 names. Some of the names evidently appealed to Frey

as so-called Communists and radicals, was a strikebreaker in his own right, and his first red-baiting was directed against an A.F. of L. union, in 1935. In the spring of that year Matthews was still an O.K. guy. An officer of Consumers' Research, Inc., in Washington, N. J., he was known as a co-author of Partners in Plunder, a book that exposed some of the evils in employer control of American economic life. He told how vigilante movements were used to break strikes; how the hired thugs of employers smashed unions.

Only a few months later Matthews had to choose between labor and the boss. The employees of Consumers' Research, badly underpaid, organized an A.F. of L. federal local and asked for a contract. President F. J. Schlink answered by firing three union leaders. A strike was called.

Dewey H. Palmer, treasurer of the organization, resigned and went on the picket line. Arthur Kallet, secretary, likewise quit. Matthews loaded his car with strikebreakers and drove to work as usual.

During the five months that the strike lasted, Matthews used all of his expert knowledge of employer tactics in a successful effort to defeat the union. Professional guards were hired; pickets were arrested and jailed over and over again; the red scare was raised; tear gas was bought and used; farmers were mobilized in a shotgun brigade to "protect" the scabs, who included

Matthews' own wife and sons. Matthews testified in a chancery court action to punish the strikers for violating an anti-picketing injunction, and winced when he was denounced in a striker's testimony as a strikebreaker.

Consumers' Research lost a large bloc of subscribers who were labor union members or sympathizers. Under the leadership of Kallet and Palmer the striking employees organized a rival testing service for consumers. The new organization, Consumers' Union, has enrolled more than 60,000 members under a policy of warmly supporting organized labor, and is now doing much better than Matthews' organization.

Matthews and Schlink have since published bitter attacks on almost every phase of the New Deal. Even the social security act has been condemned as a burden on the taxpayer.

LEAGUE CITES LETTER

The League for Peace and Democracy, which J. B. Matthews attacked in the capacity of a former prominent member, made public last week the letter of resignation sent by him—and accepted with rapidity because of Matthews' strikebreaking activities. Matthews wrote:

Being fully aware of the embarrassment which my membership on the League's bureau must be occasioning you and the League, I hereby tender my resignation to take effect immediately.

Matthews' RECORD

(By Federated Press)

J. B. Matthews, who gave the Dies Committee most of his tales

as so Communist that he repeated them again and again, each time with a different union connection.

Demonstrating Frey's scholastic respect for his sources, his list carefully preserves the misspellings and other inaccuracies of a similar list printed long ago in the Chicago Tribune.

It includes Republicans, Democrats and Socialist party members with a fine impartiality.

It includes many names that were never connected with the CIO in any way.

It includes a president of an A.F. of L. state federation of labor and dozens of union officials who until recently were high officials of the A.F. of L.

Here and there, to lighten the list, Frey includes some who would call themselves Communists, but these are mostly people unconnected with the CIO.

But chiefly the list is made up of people who subscribe to only two aims, trade-unionism and Americanism.

The Trojan Horse

It is easy to make fun of the foolish Frey. But behind this pompous and pedantic clown there are more sinister forces.

Frey red-baits because it has become an obsession of his single-track mind, and because he is

credulous enough to believe every illiterate stool-pigeon who comes along.

But the people whose purpose Frey serves do not red-bait for fun. They are the monied interests which have done everything in their power to smash the great union movement of four million Americans known as the CIO.

Now that their frontal attacks have failed, their purpose is to smash the CIO with slander and to disrupt it with internal dissension.

They have adopted what is known as the Trojan horse tactic. And Frey trails along simply as the rear end of this phony quadruped for carrying out labor's camp all the enemies of lies, slander, factionalism and stool-pigeonry with which it is hoped to disrupt from within the great unions of the CIO.

Frey himself exposes the plot by assuming to make a gift of his seasoned advice. Like the common labor spy and provocateur who spreads distrust among union men against their elected representatives, he first tries to smear trusted union leaders as "Communists" and then advises those of the four million CIO members whom he concedes to be non-Communists to turn on their leaders and oust them.

CIO members may be pardoned if they look such a gift horse in the mouth, rather than being fascinated by the other end of it which Frey so ably represents.

Loaded Dice

Among other less politic nicknames, the Dies committee is earning the name of the Loaded Dies committee.

Its aim was supposed to be to uncover un-American activities. But all it has done so far is to play a crap game with loaded dice.

The Fascist purveyors of alien doctrines have been all but ignored, while stool-pigeons, Fascists and Freys have been given full leeway to make ridiculous and completely unsupported charges against the CIO, one of the most truly and distinctly American movements this country has known.

These worthies have not stopped at the CIO but have extended their slanders and attacks to include the LaFollette civil liberties committee, government officials and departments and the whole New Deal.

If un-American activities are to be really exposed, the committee might do well to start by examining the motivations and machinations behind the recent disgraceful slander and smear campaigns directed against progressive labor unionism and against all other forms of modern democratic Americanism.

I cannot tell you how much I regret the necessity of this step and the incidents which make it necessary. It is especially painful to me to be under this necessity at precisely the time when I had hoped to become more active in the work of the League. In taking leave, may I express my deepest hope that the work of the League may grow in effectiveness day by day as it confronts the deepening crisis of the world situation. Nothing can ever cause me to forget or to cease to appreciate the part which I had in the formation of the League or the value of the personal associations with its loyal workers both in the central offices and in the field.

SEKS TO TESTIFY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (FP)—In answer to charges before the Dies Committee that the American Youth Congress is a Communist front, Joseph Cadden, chairman of the U. S. organizing committee of the congress, wired Dies, asking to be invited to tell the committee "all the facts about the World Youth Congress." The red charges were made by J. B. Matthews.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

I. L. KENEN, international vice president, made a study of the city manager form of government in Cleveland, Ohio. A six-page discussion of the study is the leading article of the August issue of Illinois Labor Notes.

Labor Eyes Future of Pension Act

WASHINGTON (FP)—Organized labor will press for future advances and expansion in the field of social security, John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, declared in a statement issued here in observance of the third anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act.

President William Green of the AFL also issued a statement declaring that "it is well to review accomplishments and re dedicate our efforts to greater attainments in this field."

Lewis said, "Much remains to be done to insure an adequate program of social security. Present laws are in imperative need of simplification, certainty and a minimum benefit allowance sufficient to support a decent standard of living."

Green said, "We want to see coverage widened. We want to see states paying out-of-work benefits promptly, with shorter waiting periods, more adequate benefits and longer benefit periods."

Three changes of far-reaching importance in the present law were recommended to the National Lawyers Guild by Federal Judge Henry Ellenbogen, chairman of the committee on social legislation.

Ellenbogen recommended that the guild submit to the next Congress amendments that would (1) retain the federal unemployment compensation "ceiling" of 3% and abolish all present state unemployment compensation taxes, (2) increase the amount of compensation so the minimum would be more than public relief payments, and (3) lengthen the payment period to 26 weeks a year.

PAY IN SIX FIGURES

Those who manage to retain Patterson's favor find it pays handsomely. The Treasury list of 1935 incomes showed that five News executives had received \$124,000 each. Four were connected with the business, advertising, or circulation departments, and the fifth was the managing editor, Frank Hulse. The same Treasury list showed that the managing editors of the Times and Herald Tribune had received, respectively, \$24,000 and \$16,000. Hulse's 1935 salary was probably a record for managing editors. But it was topped in 1936 when his successor, Harvey Denell, received \$440,000. The four other top-flight News officials were also raised to this amount.

Hulse retired in 1935. He was a hold-over from the lusty days, and his extraordinary career reflected in miniature the rise of the paper. Hulse began in 1919 as a picture-chaser at \$30 a week. An aimless hobby of clipping stories from

Your Wage Record Is Now Available

Employees who want the Social Security Board's record of the amount of their 1937 wage records on which old-age insurance will be based, may find out by mailing a request to the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Md.

The board announced last week that postcard forms are available at any of the 318 field offices of the board. Requests for the information may also be made by letter, which should state the worker's name, date of birth, address, and social security number. With the report of his wage credits, the applicant will also receive a notice telling him what to do in case the board's statement does not agree with his own record of the wages he has received.

LETTERS

ANSWERS MANN CRITICS

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: This letter is prompted by the criticism of Mr. George A. Mann, president of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild, for his support of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as voiced by the correspondent to the Guild Reporter, August 22nd, and the attacks on him by the Catholic press.

Obviously, both Mr. Arthur B. McKelvey and the editor of the Catholic Herald-Citizen are pathetically ignorant of the facts. To be sure, over 20 per cent of the American volunteers fighting on the battlefields of Spain for the same Heals which gave our country its birth—are Roman Catholics. An equal percentage of our membership in the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade are of Catholic faith.

When Mr. Mann accepted the

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

Kenneth A. Fowler, charter member and former treasurer of the Yonkers (N. Y.) Guild, and later with Street & Smith Publications, has sold to Author & Journalist an article entitled, "Grinding to a Pulp," based on his experience as associate editor of Western Story Magazine. Mr. Fowler is now freelancing.

Blair Bolles, of the Washington Star Guild unit, wrote an article about the Federal Writers Project for a recent issue of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Franklin P. Adams, Guild member whose famous Conning Tower now appears in the New York Post, was a contributor to the August number of Harper's.

Glenn Dillard Gunn, on the staff of the Washington, D. C. Herald & Times, has a book called "Your

sponsorship of our nationwide campaign to bring home the wounded volunteers of the Lincoln Brigade, he joined the distinguished company of such outstanding American leaders as U. S. Senator James P. Pope, Stephen Vincent Benet, Milton Brand, Francis J. Gorman, Ernest Hemingway, Quincy Howe, H. V. Kaltenborn, Paul J. Kern, Professor Kirtley F. Mather, Professor H. A. Overstreet, Ursula Parrott, Langdon W. Post, the Rev. Dr. G. E. Shipley, Donald Ogden Stewart, A. F. Whitney, Mary E. Wooley and Congressman Thomas R. Amle and Byron N. Scott.

To accuse these men of being "communist" is as ridiculous as the charge that the Catholics are striving to subject our country to Papal dominance.

Response to Hearing: Our campaign to repatriate the wounded American volunteers was

Merriam Hits Labor With Chin

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Speaking literally from a platform of Japanese imperialism, Frank F. Merriam, Republican governor of California, who is busily—and appreciatively—campaigning for reelection, has condemned the "Communist and racketeering labor leadership" of the CIO.

From the deck of the Japanese liner Chichibu Maru, surrounded by Nipponese sailors who live and work in conditions comparable to galley slavery, the Governor belittled the fact that American unions had "reduced the hours of longshoremen from 40 to 24 hours a week."

[The coast-wide work schedule is a 5-day, 30-hour week under contract won by two of the most bitter and effective strikes in American labor history.—Ed. G.R.]

CIO leaders were forced to point out that the Governor's attack on American workers and American unions had been made upon a Japanese vessel when the daily papers generally "overlooked" this astounding political ineptitude.

With the State convulsed over this revelation, the Governor admitted to excuse himself with another formal statement that the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, of which he was the guest, had "found it advisable to hold the luncheon on a ship under foreign registry" because "Communists have driven American shipping from the Pacific coast."

Inasmuch as it is notorious that American and Japanese shipping interests have always been able to cooperate in attempts to smash the maritime unions, the additional publicity given the "united front" of Japanese and Chamber of Commerce has not helped the Governor's campaign.

The delegates also elected 11 regional vice presidents: Lia Hunter (Washington), H. G. Brown (California), Mercedes Nelson (Minnesota), Mary Herrick (Illinois), Paul Preiser (Missouri), Michael J. Eck (Ohio), Stanton Smith (Tennessee), Allie B. Mann (Georgia), Mary F. Grossman (Pennsylvania), Charles J. Hendley (New York), and John Connors (Massachusetts).

George B. Axtelle of Northwestern University was named as college vice president for WPA and adult education, and Doxey Wilkerson of Harvard University as vice president at large.

The new executive council has announced plans for a vigorous organizing campaign during the coming year.

UNIONS TO END DISPUTE

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Dean Wayne Morse of the University of Oregon law school has been named by the Department of Labor to arbitrate a dispute arising from application of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) for use of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) hiring hall in San Francisco. Henry Schmidt, ILWU local president, said:

"We haven't closed the hiring hall to the AFL of L lost battalion; they can plug in with the dispatcher for jobs. But we have a preferential hiring clause in our contract, and the AFL of L deserters would not be entitled to jobs until our members have work."

The employers are also asking the arbitrator to give them a representative in the hiring hall.

WAITERS HATE TIPS

NEW YORK (FP)—Taking a hint from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Hotel and Club Employees Union (AFL of L) has become the first local to demand that the tipping off be outlawed as a step toward regular payment of decent wages.

Mrs. Roosevelt recently commented that the tipping system is a beautiful way for employers to

Davis Reelected Teachers' Head

AFT Convention Sidesteps War Of AFL-CIO

CEDAR POINT, O.—(FP)—In a sharp contest, Jerome Davis of New Haven, Conn., was reelected president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT of L), receiving 336 votes against 274 for Lillian Herstein, vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The AFT of L-CIO controversy was sidestepped at the convention. Although the teachers have thus far refrained from paying the additional per capita tax levied by the AFT of L for an organizing campaign (which CIO declares an anti-CIO war), the convention unanimously voted to make the payment under terms to be arranged by the executive council. It is hoped that the AFT of L will allocate the money for its organizing teachers.

Resolutions Hit Politicians

One important resolution called for "unity of labor and other progressive forces" to defeat such enemies of labor and civil liberties as "the Hagues, the Kelly-Nash-Tamm machines, the O'Connor and Harveys." (John J. O'Connor of New York is chairman of the House Rules Committee; George U. Harvey is Borough President of Queens in New York City.)

The resolution urged AFT of L and CIO forces to unite, as in the successful Oregon primary, "to win the support of the wider progressive forces in the community."

Peace resolutions representing both the collective security and the isolationist standpoint were tabled because a majority of the delegates felt that the war issue would provoke discord. A majority of the committee favored the collective security view.

The delegates also elected 11 regional vice presidents: Lia Hunter (Washington), H. G. Brown (California), Mercedes Nelson (Minnesota), Mary Herrick (Illinois), Paul Preiser (Missouri), Michael J. Eck (Ohio), Stanton Smith (Tennessee), Allie B. Mann (Georgia), Mary F. Grossman (Pennsylvania), Charles J. Hendley (New York), and John Connors (Massachusetts).

George B. Axtelle of Northwestern University was named as college vice president for WPA and adult education, and Doxey Wilkerson of Harvard University as vice president at large.

WOULD SMASH HOTEL UNIONS

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—San Francisco hotel owners appear to be forming a united front to break through the unions with which they are now dealing.

As a first step, all of the owners' associations have affiliated as one group. Members are the San Francisco Hotel Association, the Hotel Employers Association, the Apartment House Owners Association, and Little Business, Inc. (hotel property owners).

Foremost speaker at the get-together meeting was Harvey M. Toy of the Marx Hotel, chief diehard in the 1937 strike. Said Toy: "We've been playing this game a year and a half. I can see no out except defeating the Communist union racketeers. I'm in favor of tearing up the present agreement and fighting this issue to a conclusion. San Francisco hotel interests have the machinery and the plans, all laid out. If there's another strike, we'll fight it out to the end."

Eugene Fritz, president of the Apartment House Owners Association, declared: "We must find out what kind of stink bombs and brass knuckles are necessary to make us brothers and sisters in this fight." He explained that his terms were used allegorically.

HELP THEM FIGHT WAGE CUTS



The CIO last week urged all labor to rally behind the American Communications Association in its fight against the plan of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Company to take advantage of a Wage-Hour Act loophole to effectuate an 8.3 per cent wage cut. ACA members are shown here demonstrating against the projected cut, before the main office of Western Union in New York. In urging support for the fight, CIO Director John Brophy pointed out that the telegraph companies' success might lead to a wave of similar cuts throughout the country when the Wage-Hour Act goes into effect this Fall. In line with the act, the companies will reduce the work-week to 44 hours from 48, but plan to make a proportionate cut in pay. The act specifically declares against such a procedure, but it lacks an enforcement provision. Guilds and other local unions are urged to send resolutions of protest to Western Union at 60 Hudson Street and Postal Telegraph at 67 Broad Street, New York, and copies to President Roosevelt, the Secretary of Labor, and the ACA at 10 Bridge Street, New York.

The Mail Box

Telegram to the Guild Reporter: SAN RAFAEL, CAL.

Has the United States Army the power to gag the traditional constitutional freedom of the American press?

On Aug. 11 I covered a story... alleging that plans for an improved type bombing trainer exclusive with the United States Army had been stolen.

Pressure has been brought on my employer, the San Francisco Examiner, in an effort to force me to "cooperate" with the Army in locating the "leaks" at the bombing base.

Representatives of the government, both Army and judicial, have informed me that in the event I do not reveal my sources I will be faced with military subpoena and a Federal Grand Jury investigation.

My sources gave me the information... in good faith.

I feel it my duty to protect them.

...this is a... test as to whether or not the United States Army has power to place the American press and its representatives under its jurisdiction. If the military has this power it is self-evident that our America is well on toward fascism.

DANNY WHEELAN.

Local 90,

Employees of the

Bronx Veteran Facility

United Federal Workers

of America, CIO.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed a resolution passed by the membership of our local. We... urge you to take suitable action toward correcting the evils described therein.

Please pass this resolution and send it to local Congressmen (etc.).

[The resolution protested the action in presenting to an ill veteran, an employee of the Facility, a new order demanding that anyone not a "beneficiary of the Veterans' Administration" pay \$3.75 a day for hospitalization. The order, presented to the veteran the day before he died, provided for corresponding

A Birthday Greeting: Distortion in the Press

They Call Security Law 'Fraud' and Say It's in 'Red'

The third anniversary of the enactment of the Social Security Act was the signal for the anti-New Deal press to hammer out an avvil chorus of catcalls against this far-reaching piece of social legislation. Figures published by the Treasury Department were cited as "proof" that Social Security was in "the red," and the New York Times took occasion to declare the Act a "hoax and fraud."

The figures, however, tell a vastly different story. The Treasury Department announced it had received a total of \$708,000,000 as of June 30, 1938, and had distributed less than \$5,000,000 in benefits. However, the balance of the fund was put into the general treasury and used for a variety of projects, ranging from farm relief to the Grand Coulee Dam.

In return for the use of this money, the Treasury Department deposited 3 per cent interest bearing notes of the United States government in the tills of the Social Security Board.

That, according to the Times, made the old-age reserve fund "a fraud and a delusion."

U. S. Notes No Good?

The reserve which the Social Security Board reported it held, according to the Times, "is not a reserve in any real sense of the word—that is, a reserve of cash or an investment which is actually earning money for the government. The cash has already been advanced. The notes which the government has issued in return are, in the circumstances, essentially I.O.U.s, made payable to the government itself."

The Times then pointed out that the difference between a bank holding an individual's promissory note and the government holding its own note was that a bank receives interest from an individual while the government obviously does not receive interest from itself.

However, the Times neglected to point out that a government I.O.U., far from being in the same category of an individual's note, is the same thing as cash. And in this case, with government securities selling as high as \$106 and \$108 on the \$100—see the Times' financial section—the government can get a premium on its notes.

Another angle not pointed out by the paper was the fact that if the government did use the Social Security funds for various work and relief projects, it was less expensive in the long run for the Treasury Department to give the Security Board 3 per cent notes for cash which it would otherwise have had to obtain in the open market.

Representative David J. Lewis, New Deal candidate for the Senatorial nomination in Maryland, probably got a shock when he read the following headline in the Hearst-owned Baltimore News-Post last week:

"U. S. BANS LEWIS AUTO STICKERS"

The short piece that "Campaign stickers boosting the Senatorial candidacy of Rep. David J. Lewis were barred from the autos of Government workers in an order issued by Civil Service Commission officials in Washington."

As an afterthought, perhaps, the News-Post added that the rule "worked both ways." Thus supporters of Senator Tydings, anti-New Deal candidate, are also barred from using auto stickers if they are Government employees.

The Guild Reporter

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"... It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the REPORTER shall constitute notices to the entire membership."—From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: For letters and feature material, Tuesdays; for news, Wednesdays, and bulletins on Thursdays.

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August 29, 1938

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The Time Is Now!

TWO determined maneuvers were made last week toward amendment of the Wagner Act. One was by William Green, who pretended to tell what the President and he were "in accord" about and was slapped down by Mr. Roosevelt. The other was by the United States Chamber of Commerce, whose president followed on the heels of William Green's pronouncement with a proposal of his own for emasculating the act—now that some supposed representatives of labor were going to give him the opportunity.

There were two signs that these two wreckers can still be kept from perverting the Wagner Act into a menace. One was the President's own prompt denial of the intentions attributed to him by Green. The second was the President's reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to the Board in the teeth of condemnation of this member by the AF of L top officialdom.

The next place where the fight must be won is in Congress. The time to win that fight is now.

The CIO has proved itself the strong, effective body in waging fights for progressive candidates. Green has fought these candidates, and has fought a losing battle. If CIO members everywhere will redouble their efforts

now to win these campaigns, they can defeat the gathering reaction and maintain the conditions for labor's further advance.

Same Old Buzz Fly

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY Lord-send-Sunday reporters, time clocks, the Communist influence and an assortment of misstatements comprise the ingredients for the Aug. 20 hash in Arthur Robb's "Shop Talk at Thirty" column in Editor & Publisher. Appropriately, the concoction was cooked up over the heat arising from under the collar of the publisher of the Bayonne (N. J.) Times. His is the shop where, soon after the editorial department strike, the staff was separated from its common drinking cup and the employees given individual ones; the strikers got cups of red and the strikebreakers cups of yellow.

Anyway, Robb visited the place. What he got out of it was this:

1) A feeling of sadness that the happy-go-lucky reporter who used to sneak out for a snort between editions is vanishing; 2) time clocks are beginning to arrive as furniture in editorial rooms; 3) Guild strike technique is traceable to the Communist influence; 4) considerably more than half of the Guild's present membership is non-editorial....

We agree with Robb, in effect, on one point: That the publisher is the first to give up notions of professionalism in newspaper work when they are no longer useful to him.

As to Robb's ability for truth telling, we have some misgivings. This same Arthur Robb in a signed article in Editor & Publisher on June 8 said of the nature of our membership, "More than 13,000 of the present membership is in editorial departments, and about 3,000 are commercial department employees."

Need we say more?

CIO State Councils

CIO unions in New York, California, New Jersey, Connecticut and Washington, are meeting in convention in the near future, or have already met, to establish state industrial union councils.

The purpose of these councils will be to unite all the CIO unions of these states for the furtherance of their common industrial, legislative and political aims.

The CIO in its brief existence has been so engaged in the heat and struggle of its primary organizational work, that it has been slow in developing the state and city councils which logically follow once union organization is established.

A good start has been made with 20 state and 150 city industrial union councils. But the state and city movements which do not yet have such councils are failing to utilize to the full the power which might be theirs through combining their efforts for their common purposes.

Recent primaries in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, Montana, Tennessee and other states where CIO councils have been organized, bear witness to the great political influence which these councils can wield when they act in organized fashion for the whole progressive labor movement of their respective states.

The forthcoming conventions in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Washington are called at the instance of the national CIO. Every union participating will be assured of democratic representation in proportion to its membership.

Every CIO union in these states owes it to its membership and to the general labor movement to send delegates, and to play its part in building the structure of the great democratic and progressive movement which is coming into being to represent, on a local, state and national basis, the interests of the millions of workers organized by the CIO.—CIO News.

LABOR DAY, 1938 A Historic Milestone

John L. Lewis Reviews Our Year of Struggle and Advance

By JOHN L. LEWIS

International President of the United Mine Workers of America and Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization

SINCE last Labor Day industrial workers and the nation as a whole have suffered from a sudden and pronounced depression. Such movements gather momentum as they move on. One after another the barriers of deflation are broken down. Money goes into hoarding and credit disappears when most needed; workers are discharged, wages cut, farm commodity prices fall, family reserves are exhausted and the buying power of the masses dries up.



JOHN L. LEWIS

Men may dispute over the relative causes of these economic reverses, but it cannot be denied that the one that began last fall was hailed with unveiled gratification by privileged wealth and its reactionary retainers. At its conference last September, the Committee for Industrial Organization gave warning of the impending depression and called upon government to take timely steps to reverse the movement and to mitigate its evils. While the debates went on over corporate taxes and government guaranty of mortgages, the Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Non-Partisan League organized public demand for federal relief for the unemployed and destitute, and for renewed governmental participation in public works. Already this program, belatedly adopted, is turning us into the direction of renewed prosperity.

The CIO was born of the complacency and inertia of those who had so long assumed direction of the labor movement in America, who insisted that labor unions must be patterned on craft distribution, and who denounced as heretical any effort towards industrial organization. They have met our efforts to organize the unorganized with sneers, reprisals, sabotage and vilification. Professing a desire for unity, they have engaged in a civil war to destroy the labor movement which the CIO has carried to such extraordinary success. They have denounced labor laws and repudiated political friends of labor on the announced ground that the one might shelter the rights and the other befriend the interests of their fellow workers.

But the labor movement marches on. The industrial spies will go, the machine guns and gas bombs will be outlawed, the union busters will disappear from managements; contracts for wages and working conditions will be negotiated between corporations and employees upon a basis of common rights. The labor union will become one of our cherished economic institutions, and industrial democracy will take its proper place under our flag.

Unemployment reserves, old age pensions, the Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Law, all are the result of the militant crusading of those who have seen the common interests of all workers, and not those who regard the labor movement as having culminated in a few skilled craft organizations.

In the justice that is done to all who toil lies the prosperity of the nation and the perpetuity of our democratic institutions.

PETER J. McGUIRE, SYMBOL OF SERVICE TO LABOR

By ALEXANDER L. CROSBY
 (Federated Press)

FEW of the millions of American workers who take a holiday on Sept. 5 know that the father of Labor Day was Peter J. McGuire, an Irish laborer whose grave is marked by an inexpensive monument in a Camden, N. J., cemetery. Probably no man ever gave more to the American labor movement than McGuire—and probably no one ever received less for his services. His life was an amazing record of devotion to the cause that he believed in.

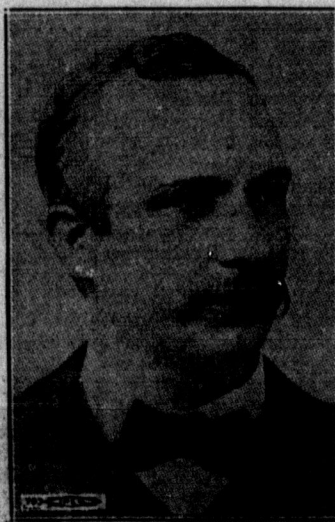
Born of poor parents in 1852, he attended public schools in New York City until his father enlisted in the Union Army and the burden of supporting the family fell upon young Peter. The boy shined shoes and sold newspapers but managed to attend school at night. His first real job was office boy for Horace Greeley, famous editor of The New York Tribune and the founder of Typographical Union No. 6 (Big Six).

At 17 McGuire went to work in the Haines piano shop to learn cabinet-making. The boss cut wages and McGuire quit. Four years later he took part in his first strike, a walkout of piano makers. In 1875 the family moved to New Haven, Conn., and McGuire became actively interested in politics. At about that time he began a series of trips that carried him into almost every state of the Union before his life ended, and accounted for some 2,500 speeches.

When McGuire was 26 he went to St. Louis and a year afterward he was elected legislative delegate for the St. Louis Trades Assembly. By this time he had affiliated with the Socialist Party which named him in

1880 as a delegate to the national greenback convention. His diary for 1881 noted that he worked at his trade "for some months," which apparently was an unusual event. In that same year McGuire helped to organize the Carpenters Brotherhood, of which he became first secretary when the first national convention was held in Chicago. He held the post for 20 years, until he was succeeded by the present secretary, Frank Duffy.

Young McGuire had learned to speak half a dozen languages, an accomplishment that proved invaluable in 1882 when he was chosen to represent the United States at the International Socialist Congress in Switzerland. He toured Europe extensively, studying labor conditions.



PETER J. McGUIRE

Upon his return to the United States, McGuire attended a meeting of the New York Central Labor Union in Clarendon Hall on 13th Street. That was on May 6, 1882, and it was then that McGuire introduced a reso-

lution for setting aside "a day for a parade which would show the strength and the esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations." He recommended the first Monday in September as a date midway between Fourth of July and Thanksgiving.

The proposal was adopted and on Sept. 5, 1882, about 30,000 New York unionists marched through the streets in a demonstration that attracted wide publicity. The bricklayers carried slogans for the 8-hour day; the Friendly Society of Operative Masons had a banner that read: "Indications are that Nov. 7 will be a cold day for the politicians." It is significant to note that political action was foreshadowed by these pioneer marchers.

The Labor Day idea spread throughout the country. Oregon was the first state to take official action. In 1894 Congress made Labor Day a legal holiday for the District of Columbia.

McGuire moved on to broader enterprises. He organized the shoe workers and the mine workers. He wrote the first call for the convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions at Chicago in 1884, and served as the federation's first secretary. Later, when the organization became the American Federation of Labor, McGuire was elected vice president. He was urged to run for the presidency but declined in favor of his protégé, Samuel Gompers, many of whose speeches were written by McGuire.

Against heavy odds and ridicule McGuire persisted in preaching the message of organization. He frequently lacked railroad fare for his tours and had to walk the ties or hop freights. Once he was arrested in Cleveland as a "crank" while campaigning for the 8-hour day. When he died in Camden in 1906, at the age of 53, he had exactly 2 cents cash in his pocket.