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A.F.L. AND HEARST TRY SPLIT ON COAST

Mediation Flop Spurs Eagle Strike

Waterbury Papers War On Strikers

**Publishers in Bond to
Break Walkout—
Ads, Sales Fall**

WATERBURY, Conn.—“Freedom of the press” and “editorial ethics” got a new kicking around last week as Waterbury's two newspaper publishers cemented an unholy alliance to try to use the public to break the Guild strike against the Waterbury Democrat.

The publishers' maneuvers failed, for the eight strikers, with the aid of civic leaders and members of other Guild units and other unions, knocked both circulation and advertising of the Democrat into dizzy declines in the strike's first week.

Alliance Surprises

The united front of the publishers made bedfellows of two long-time political enemies, E. Vincent Maloney, publisher of the Democrat, and William J. Pape, publisher of the evening American and morning Republican.

The alliance, a surprising development to residents of Waterbury, occurred in the last week of a red-hot local election campaign. In former election years the two publishers have thrown everything at each other except their presses.

As a result of their “understanding,” the American and Republican have shut their news columns to the Guild after printing nearly column-

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Job Service

ANG Starts Bureau For Seekers

An employment service for Guild members has been started by the International Executive Board at headquarters. Lists of available jobs and of Guild members wanting jobs are being compiled at headquarters and all local officers and members are urged to send word of openings, as well as applications for employment. The effectiveness of the service, especially in the early stage, will depend largely on the amount of cooperation given by the membership. When an opening is reported, according to the plan, one or more candidates will be selected after consultation with local Guild officers acquainted with candidates' qualifications, and will be advised to apply for the job.

The IEB has suggested, according to an announcement sent out by Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, that one local officer be designated to handle the work in each Guild, and to relay the information to headquarters.

Co-operation from members will be necessary if the employment service is to be effective.

Publisher's Stand Gives Impetus To Drive On Ads, Sales

BOYCOTT GAINS

The Newspaper Guild pressed with redoubled vigor and mounting success its strike against the Brooklyn Daily Eagle after a three-week attempt by the New York State Mediation board to settle the walk-out failed.

Publisher M. Preston Goodfellow refused point-blank to reinstate all—or more than a few—of the 300 strikers. Previously he had told the board he would take back “about a dozen.”

With the first mediation efforts in the strike over, and with the blame clearly on the publisher, the Guild was in a better position than ever to press its fight for a contract and improved working conditions. Its energetic drive has already cut deeply into the Eagle's circulation and advertising, and now it has fresh evidence with which to gain public support in the arbitrary stand of Publisher Goodfellow.

Goodfellow's “Tom Girdler” impersonation came after the Eagle management had again examined the contract asked by the Guild, the same contract it had already studied time after time. On Sept. 25 the chairman of the Mediation board, William Davis, had outlined to Goodfellow what the board considered the proper settlement on the strike, including, as a matter of course, reinstatement of all striking employees.

Offers Worse Contract

Goodfellow asked until Monday to “think things over,” and came back on Sept. 27 with a rejection of the board's plan, plus a management-proposed contract far worse in every respect than the one on which the negotiators had split before the strike. His letter to the board announced that the Eagle, at the close of the strike, would take back only such employees as they choose.

The Guild made its reply on Wednesday, reiterating its demands, many of them previously agreed to by the management, and denouncing Goodfellow for his rejection of the

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FLASHES

Wilkes-Barre Publishers' Front Crumbles Under Strike Threat

WILKES BARRE, Pa.—The announced determination of all four publishers here not to bargain with the Guild so long as it sought a Guild shop collapsed in the face of active strike preparations backed by the powerful support of the United Mine Workers of District No. 1 and other local unions.

The publishers notified Michael J. Kosik, president of District No. 1, UMWA, and John Kmets, international board member, of their willingness to bargain on Thursday and the parleys began on Friday.

ANG Files NLRB Case in Chicago To Halt Tribune's Intimidation

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tribune was charged by the American Newspaper Guild in a Labor Board action filed in Chicago on Friday with unfair labor practice under the Wagner Act. Colonel Robert R. McCormick's paper is specifically accused of interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees in opposition to Guild organization and activity.

The ANG charges that several of its members resigned from the Guild under management pressure and that William P. Dolan, active Guildsman, has been discriminated against in an attempt to intimidate him.

“This is the first but will almost certainly not be the last Chicago publisher to face such charges,” Don Stevens, ANG International representative, said in announcing the filing. “Other such charges will be filed within a few days.”

“In the face of increasing attacks the Guild has been long-suffering and tolerant to the point almost of stultification. The time has come when it can no longer turn the other cheek. Clearly the issue now is: shall Chicago newspaper men submit to being smashed by a wave of economic brutality backed by the same general purposes as were responsible for the Memorial Day massacre of other workers in this national citadel of economic royalism and downright fascist terror? The answer is, No.”

Green Fizzles In Philadelphia

Editorial Workers Ignore AFL Dual Union

PHILADELPHIA.—William Green's nation-wide attempt at dual unionism received a sharp setback when newspaper workers here and in Camden, N. J., refused unanimously to respond to a call of the AFL to organize a union to rival the American Newspaper Guild.

An organization “mass” meeting called by a Green aide, Philip Wagner, who was expelled by the ANG 16 months ago for non-payment of

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Toledo Routs Green Aide

Votes Affiliation with Local CIO Body

TOLEDO.—An AF of L attempt to split the Toledo Guild from the ANG has resulted in a complete rout for William Green's aide here in his move to form a federal union of newspaper workers.

In answer to an invitation from Francis Dillon, Green's representative, to attend an organization meeting on Oct. 17, a membership meeting adopted with only one dissenting vote a resolution to “reaffirm its

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Dual Union Hits Snag in Los Angeles

Paper and Green Join To Combat Guild's Negotiations

LOS ANGELES.—William Green and William Randolph Hearst have teamed up here to smash the Guild by forming a company union known as the American Federation of Newswriters and Reporters, Local No. 1.

J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Central Labor Council, is Green's agent in the dual union drive. Assorted Hearst executives, including Harvey Kelly and B. P. Guild, who led a futile strikebreaking expedition from here to Seattle during Post-Intelligencer strike, are acting for Hearst.

For the past three weeks the Guild has been discussing contract terms with the management of the Herald-Express, afternoon Hearst paper. Negotiations were scheduled to begin at the Examiner, morning paper, on Sept. 24, but the negotiating committee was challenged as the Examiner bargaining agent by Hearst executives.

Begins Anti-Guild Drive

Two days previously, Buzzell, who fits perfectly into Los Angeles' notorious open-shop background, began his drive on the Guild. In the midst of the Herald-Express negotiations the management received a letter from Buzzell threatening that signing of a Guild contract would be looked upon by the American Fed-

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Propaganda

Filene Organization Will Analyze It

A “corrective” to newspaper and other reading is being launched. A non-profit organization backed by funds from the late Edward A. Filene has been formed, called the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, with headquarters at 132 Morning-side Drive, New York City.

It plans to do “scientific research in methods used by propagandists in influencing public opinion. By objective and scientific scrutiny of the agencies, techniques, and devices utilized in the formation of public opinion, it will seek to show how to recognize propaganda and appraise it.”

An imposing list of college professors compose the advisory and directors' boards. Among them are:

Dr. Charles A. Beard, American historian; Frank E. Baker, president of Milwaukee State Teachers' College; Edgar Dale, associate professor of education, Ohio State University; Paul Douglas, professor of economics, University of Chicago; E. C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy, New York School of Social Work; Robert S. Lynd, profes-

(Continued on page 7)

Dave Beck Receives Smashing Defeat As Teamsters Lose in Coast Walkout

SAN FRANCISCO.—Dave Beck's position as William Green's chief mainstay against progressive unionism on the Pacific Coast today is rapidly waning.

The head of the Pacific Northwest district of the Teamsters Union, who is fighting the Seattle Guild and has been trying to muscle into a dominant position in labor all along the Coast, suffered a crushing defeat when officials of his union which had tied up San Francisco for a month as part of his effort to claim jurisdiction over the warehousemen already in the CIO Longshoremen

and Warehousemen's Union, ordered their men to return to work last week.

Beck's defeat will not only have favorable repercussions for the Seattle Guild but it means the beginning of the end of his domination of Northwest labor by “goon” or gangster squads.

Beck Indicted

Further complicating his situation, a federal indictment was returned against him a few days ago in Portland in connection with acts of violence against the Brewery workers. The lumber workers in Seattle and

Portland recently gave him other serious defeats.

Teamsters in Oakland protested the walkout and halted picketing three days before the teamsters were ordered back to work in San Francisco. The Teamster Union officials became a laughing stock as their boasted “fight to the finish” turned into a CIO movement in their own union. Efforts are imminent to oust the officials who called the walkout and ordered the picketing.

The defeat of Beck sees the increasing ascendancy of Harry

(Continued on page 7)

PUSH ORGANIZATION DRIVE IN NEW DEPARTMENTS!

MEET THE ATTACKS!

Organizing Can Tie In With Bargaining, Headquarters Says

Immediate steps to organize the newly eligible newspaper departments are urged in a bulletin sent from headquarters on Sept. 30 to all Guilds. The bulletin makes suggestions about the campaign and explains the structure of units.

The bulletin follows:

Following the ratification of the broadened membership base in the recent referendum, local are putting on drives to enroll members in the new departments made eligible by the St. Louis convention.

It is the view of the International Executive Board that this activity should receive the main emphasis at this time. It will not merely carry out the convention program. It will strengthen us in our collective bargaining program and in meeting attacks by publishers and by William Green, who has now come out openly as the ally and agent of the publishers in his plan to organize A. F. of L. company unions in the Guild jurisdiction.

Placing the main emphasis on organizing the new departments does not mean a temporary cessation of collective bargaining activity. It does mean handling our collective bargaining program in the light of the organization program.

In other words, in carrying out a collective bargaining program, it should be handled so as to integrate bargaining for the members in the new departments.

As an illustration, we cite the work of three local which have been particularly active in enrolling the new membership, and whose collective bargaining for the old membership is at varying stages. In San Francisco, where agreements obtained by the Northern California Newspaper Guild on behalf of editorial workers will shortly expire, the Guild has invited eligibles in the new departments to join as to get in on the negotiations for renewal of contracts.

In Philadelphia, on two major papers, on which contracts for the editorial department have a number of months to run because they were signed or renewed recently, the Guild is negotiating immediately for extension of benefits to the new departments.

In Portland, Me., where the new departments came in virtually at the same time as the editorial people, the Guild having been formed at the time of the convention, the whole collective bargaining program has been from the start one for all eligible departments and that program is now in process of negotiation.

Supplementary Agreements

To sum up, where collective bargaining on behalf of existing membership is either under way or in course of preparation, either for an initial contract or for renewal of a contract, every effort should be made to enroll the new departments immediately and include them in the collective bargaining program, pushing both activities at the same time.

Where contracts exist on behalf of the old membership, and therefore no collective bargaining is pending for them, we should be prepared to negotiate supplemental agreements, extending the benefits of the contract to the new membership and providing minimums for the new departments, as soon as we have adequate representation in those departments. The supplemental agreements should be made part of the existing contracts.

In preparing contract proposals for the new departments, most local may find themselves in the position of not having complete information

Business Office Group Making Gains

Fruits of Guild Organization Convinces Those Still Outside

By WILLIAM J. FARSON
President of the former Philadelphia-Camden Advertising Guild

Commercial departments have always been rugged individuals, especially the advertising sales departments, the thought being that they brought the money in and were entitled to a reasonable share of the profits. During the depression salaries were cut, sometimes even in the face of slight gains. There was an over-supply of salesmen and white-collar workers which was given as the reason for bringing the salaries down.

Now the rugged individuals have found that the old story of producing revenue has hit a few snags. They were told the circulation and editorial departments made it possible for the advertising departments to show gains in revenue; that the cost of production and delivery of newspapers had increased to the point where it was impossible to return cuts or increase salaries.

As business improved the organized departments of newspapers demanded and received better wage scales and working conditions for their members, but the unorganized newspaper workers continued under the old depression scales or in some cases additional cuts either in pay or loss of bonuses. There is only one possible way for these unorganized groups to enjoy the same advantages and benefits as the organized groups and that is to organize, either by forming their own group or by joining some existing organized group. The Guild offers the unorganized newspaper people the benefit of their years of experience.

In spite of advertising gains some papers in Philadelphia continued to cut salaries or bonuses.

as to the problems of those departments, and as to the form or extent of contract demands to be made on behalf of the new membership.

Just as contract material in the editorial department developed over a period of three or four years, we are going to gather material on the new departments as we go along, but a great deal faster. Headquarters is now working on correlating proposals prepared by various local which have been handling commercial department problems, and within the next week or so expects to be able to send to all local a set of basic points for bargaining in the new departments. In the meantime, we trust the local will proceed to consider the problem locally with the advice of active Guildmen in the new departments themselves.

I. FORM OF CAMPAIGN

There does not seem to be much point in having this office give advice in methods of organizing the new departments. Most local will work that out for themselves. Undoubtedly, the drive will be based largely on benefits which the Guild has obtained for its editorial membership and which ought to be obtained through a collective bargaining program which will include the new membership.

The local which have been particularly active in enrolling the new membership have obtained, through friends in the new departments, lists of prospects and their addresses, have sent campaign material to them, organized groups to speak to them personally, and called open meetings to address prospective members or interested persons.

It is only sound logic, in a campaign of this kind, to proceed from the easier to the more difficult. In other words, to direct one's biggest efforts at first at departments in which employment is more or less stabilized, rather than of a fluctuating or part-time nature.

One local had the experience of considerable difficulty with a group of commission circulation men who came in particularly quick, and whom the management could discriminate against the more easily because transfers and dismissals could not be checked by any established practice.

This is by no means a suggestion that any local deny membership to an eligible applicant. We cannot and should not do that. But we feel that the emphasis in bringing in the new membership should be directed at the more stabilized departments. Borderline cases as to eligibility

At the same time these cuts were being put into effect costs of living were rising and the organized departments of the newspapers were winning higher salary scales and better working conditions.

A committee of unorganized people contacted Charles Polk, President of the Philadelphia and Camden Guild, and Thomas McCarthy, and asked for admission to membership. They were told that the Guild could not admit them to membership under their constitution, but the group was induced to apply for a Federal charter in the A. F. of L. and the Philadelphia and Camden Advertising Guild was born under the protecting wing of the Newspaper Guild.

The Advertising Guild won pay increases on one paper averaging 15 to 40 percent and shorter working hours. At this stage the Newspaper Guild Convention in St. Louis opened its doors to the unorganized groups. The Advertising Guild immediately was accepted into the Newspaper Guild. The Newspaper Guild was about to negotiate for two papers in the Philadelphia district when the Guild referendum was asked for by the Columbus Guild. This held up negotiations until after the referendum. We are now negotiating with these two papers for advertising and business office employees.

Those members of the Guild who are about to conduct organization drives for the unorganized on their papers must keep in mind the fact that the editorial department, as a whole, has a much better knowledge of labor procedure and labor unions than the unorganized groups. The campaign will have to be conducted on the lines of a union education as well as a Guild membership drive.

How About It?

Larger Guilds Lag in Tax Returns

Small Guilds continue to set the pace in the collection of strike assessments. The two fifty-cent assessments levied by the IEB on Sept. 16 and 24 for the support of the Brooklyn and Seattle strikes have been turned in for their entire membership by Great Falls, Mont., Rockford, Ill., and Reading, Pa. The first two also led the payments on the two assessments levied in April, for the Long Island Daily Press strike.

In payments by part of the local membership, the list of returns to date is dominated by Guilds in the smaller cities.

Three local have contributed donations for the Brooklyn strike, over and above the required assessments. Detroit gave \$100, Edison County 125, and Westchester County (Yonkers unit), \$15.

of certain departments not clearly defined in the Constitution will be turned out by the IEB and the CIO within the next few weeks.

II. STRUCTURE

There has already been much discussion of unit structure in respect to the new departments. We repeat here the policy stated by the International Executive Board at a meeting July 25, in accordance with the directions of the St. Louis Convention to formulate such a policy:

"1. Units may be divided up as many divisions as are necessary in the opinion of the unit and the local to provide opportunity for discussion and action on the problems of the respective newspaper departments, such as editorial, advertising, circulation, etc."

"2. Each division so formed shall elect its own chairman and provide for its own meetings between full meetings of the Unit."

"3. Each division shall elect at least one representative to the Unit executive committee or governing council. Other officers and members of the Unit executive committee shall be elected by the full Unit. Care should be taken that all groups are adequately represented in the governing bodies of local Guilds."

"4. Each division should prepare its own collective bargaining demands and transmit them to the full unit for the purpose of coordination."

N.C.N.G. PUSH IS STARTED

AF of L Effort to Split Local Acts As Strong Spur

SAN FRANCISCO—With the threat of dual unionism hanging over its head, the N.C.N.G. has been conducting an intensive membership drive the last 10 days with gratifying results.

More than fifty new membership applications from business and advertising office employees were approved at one council meeting and several times that number are pending. Group and unit meetings devoted to specific papers kept the campaign in high gear.

On nights when no meetings were scheduled, open house was held. More than 2,000 leaflets were distributed by mail and by hand.

Climax of the drive was reached with a mass meeting which necessitated larger quarters in a nearby hotel. Outside and Guild speakers contributed to the program.

Indications are that entire office departments will be in the Guild within the week.

The drive was intensified when word came of a Green union in the Hearst Examiner classified department.

Instead of slowing up the campaign, this anti-Guild move only resulted in indignant office employees rallying to the Guild standard.

Intimidation reached high pitch when it was reported the AFL "Union" had been encouraged by individuals not greatly concerned with better wages, hours or working conditions. Strong supporters of the N.C.N.G. drive is the CIO regional office, which supplied a full-time organizer and much mimeographing.

Completely unified on the new membership program, the executive council devoted one entire weekly meeting to ways and means to assure its success.

Recognizing that anti-Guild forces would wreck the organization and thus imperil its agreements with the four San Francisco papers, the council approved a program which will keep a burr under the campaign's tail until the objective has been achieved—organization of all unclassified newspaper workers.

The Guildmen organized the other three papers. They then asked for a city-wide conference.

Their request brought forth the ultimatum on the Guild shop.

Immediately following receipt of it, Stanley A. Kupstas, president of the Guild, sent letters to all four telling them that the Guild would not tolerate their attitude.

Strike Vote Called

Realizing that the publishers had organized in a united stand, however, the local, in two special meetings, laid the cards on the table before the entire membership and a strike vote "at the call of the Executive Board" was ordered unanimously.

Fifty thousand tabloid newspapers were ordered printed to inform Wyoming Valley's half million population of the Guild's case, and special assessment of \$5 was ordered levied upon each working Guildman.

The strike was expected to get considerable support from readers in the area because of the large union membership here.

The Guild's decision to strike was backed by Michael J. Kosik, president District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, and John Kneiss, International Board member, both of whom served as negotiators. William J. Krombein, head of the Central Labor Union here, is the third negotiator.

The Guild had already produced "unofficial" results. Van Lays has given \$2 raises to the girls in the advertising and circulation departments.

PUBLISHERS CRACK IN WILKES-BARRE

Strike Threat Brings Negotiations for 4 Papers

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Repeated refusal of the Wilkes-Barre Record management to negotiate with the Guild brought swift, determined strike preparations here by Guildsmen, aided by the powerful United Mine Workers. In the face of them the publishers gave up their attempt to force the Guild to recede from its Guild shop demand before beginning negotiations. Strike headquarters had been set up, and the Guild was to walk out on at least one paper within a few days.

The local's demands, standard Guild ones, were for a Guild shop, 5-day, 40-hour week, job security and severance indemnity. The demands cover all departments in which the Guild is represented, particularly editorial and circulation.

The low scale of pay is indicated by the fact that in the editorial department it was from \$15 weekly to \$35.

The local has had the assistance of International Representative Bill Davy and Morris Lushwitz, a volunteer representative sent by the ANG from New York.

The publishers laid down their challenge to the Guild in a letter on Sept. 14, which announced their refusal to negotiate "until such time as you indicate to us your willingness to walk out on any and all proposals for a Guild or closed shop and that you have been authorized by the International Executive Board of the Guild to waive any such provisions."

Guildmen Organize

The united stand of the publishers developed after a long series of fruitless conferences with L. J. Van Lays, general manager of the Record, where the Guild is most strongly organized. Van Lays, a leader in the city publishers' association, and who reiterates that he is "not against labor," showed his attitude in the question: "Why pick on me alone?"

He added: "Why don't you organize the other papers so that we could negotiate on a city-wide basis? Then, if the other three don't want to go along, I'll sit down with your negotiators and try to arrive at an understanding."

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Waterbury Goes into High Gear

Democrat Guildsmen At Work on Their Strike Campaign

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Waterbury OMAHA PAPER SHUT

50 Guildsmen Out; Hearst Ignored Promise Of Due Notice; Employment Hunt On

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long statements by Maloney on two consecutive days.

Moreover, Publisher Pape ordered his editors to kill all news stories that the staff staff of the Democrat was unable to cover. In other words, he ordered his staff to make the Republican and American as poor a newspaper as is the Democrat at present. Nearly a score of good stories from courts, the City Hall and police stations were withheld on Wednesday.

Pape, one of the "benevolent" publishers whose employees always had considered him a "good fellow," confirmed his order to a committee of Guildsmen, including some of his own employees, which called upon him to protest against distortion of news of the strike.

"My Own Business"

"What goes into the paper is my own business," he said.

To counteract such tactics, Guild members cruised the city with a sound truck lent by the Waterbury Brass Workers' Union, a C.I.O. affiliate, spoke at meetings of several unions, canvassed the Democrat's circulation stronghold in a house-to-house campaign, wrote personal letters to hundreds of civic leaders, and staged picket parades through the business district.

Unions affiliated with both the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. placed the Democrat on their "we do not patronize" lists.

Display advertising normally worth more than \$10,000 a week came out of the Democrat in the first three days of the strike. Any accurate estimate of the number of subscription cancellations was impossible, but more than 1,000 signed cancellation orders went through strikes headquarters before Wednesday.

The wage scale among the eight strikers runs from \$16 for a reporter with eighteen months' experience to a \$30 top for a reporter six years with local papers.

The Guild is asking a minimum of \$22 for beginning reporters and a minimum of \$45 after five years. The Democrat unit, because the publisher has threatened to discharge several employees, intends to make the Guild shop also a requisite for strike settlement.

NEW YORK RESTAURANT

PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th—Famous for French specialties. Lunch 55c. Parian dinner \$1. Wines and Liquors. Tel. BR. 9-6816.

Picket Expedition To Aid Waterbury

PORTLAND, Me.—Members of the Portland Guild expect to send two automobile loads of pickets to Waterbury, Conn., Saturday to help win the first New England Guild strike.

Laurence Paul Crowley, Portland Guild president, wrote to the heads of all New England Guilds this week, urging them to organize picketing expeditions to meet the Portland members in a "picket line convention."

Charles Cain, second vice-president of the Portland Guild, joined the Waterbury picketers last Saturday and presented to the strikers \$25 gathered in a few hours by passing the hat among Guild members employed by the Portland Press-Herald. Evening Express and Sunday Telegram.

A special Guild employment agency has been set up at the Funtone Hotel. Anyone knowing of an opening is requested to wire collect by postal telegraph the agency headquarters. Experienced reporters, copy readers, sports writers, artists and photographers are available.

Sale Hinted in July

Sale of the paper had been anticipated in July, but rumors were not at rest with the following Hearst statement to the employees: "The Bee-News has not been sold and is not for sale. Please do not be disturbed. If ever it is to be sold, you will be duly notified."

Although rumors flared again a week ago, no announcement of intention to sell was given to employees. First intimation of the sale came when several employees were hired by the opposition paper three days before the actual announcement was printed.

Editorial employees, contacted through a Guild committee, have been told they will receive two-weeks' severance pay for the first year of employment and one week for each additional year up to five weeks. This is in accord with a bulletin board agreement obtained by the Guild 10 months ago.

The management is not paying for previous interrupted employment. It has been intimated, however, that the matter will be negotiated with the Guild.

HE will continue to fight YOUR fight in a series of brilliant articles that will appear from now on as a regular weekly feature of The New Republic. You will not only enjoy his lively and witty commentary on current topics, but you will be cheered by his staunch support of the things you are trying to accomplish.

17 Weeks' Trial Offer, \$1

THE NEW REPUBLIC, 40 East 42 St., New York, N. Y. For the enclosed \$1 (check or money order if possible) please send me the next 17 weeks of The New Republic.

Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....



Now in the
NEW REPUBLIC
Heywood Broun

PROGRESS ON EAGLE

Sales Deeply Cut; Ads Drop Out In Strike

(Continued from page 1)

State board's proposal. Mediation Effort No. 1 ended there.

Aware that pressure and only pressure will change the publisher's mind, the Eagle Strike executive committee pressed its strike with doubled energy on the many fronts of advertising, circulation, carrier-boy organization, picketing and public opinion.

Cancellations Continue

Each night, strikers on the Advertising committee reported additional accounts "canceled for the duration." Statistics compiled on the first 14 days of the strike (with 10 more days not yet tabulated) showed a steep decline in Eagle advertising of at least 90 columns—nearly 12 pages. The strike committee tackled the picketing phase of the work on advertisers boldly by throwing a large picket line around Brooklyn's biggest department store, Abraham & Straus, expecting arrests or an injunction immediately. So far there has been neither. Other stores have already yielded to picketing treatment; Abraham & Straus continues to advertise, although the space used the first three days of last week was much below average.

On circulation, some eight of the 30 branches which control home delivery are closed tight as a drum; distribution is crippled in at least 12 other branches. Four more circulation men walked out to join the strikers during the week. Estimated sales to date: 65,000 cut in the Eagle's 120,000—more than half the circulation.

Carrier Boys Form Clubs

Carrier boys, showing great loyalty to their striking branch managers and an astonishing knowledge of the whole labor movement, were guests at a big party on Sept. 24, at which Jack Dempsey spoke, Helen Morgan sang, and other big sports names did turns. Last week the boys, some 600 strong, began forming their own Carriers' Union clubs, with a definite program of strike-support. They distribute copies of the Eagle Strikepaper (two-page tabloid, published once a week by the Eagle unit), persuade subscribers to cancel subscriptions, solicit their non-striking colleagues to quit the "little merchant" business and join the strikers.

Picketing in groups of 200 to 400 has so far been a complete victory for the Guild. For the first time in Brooklyn history mass picketing is being permitted, and not because the police want to allow it, either. It has taken continuous pressure to maintain this legal right.

Held Labor Parade

Another "first" was the first labor parade ever held in Brooklyn, when 4,000 representatives of both AF of L and CIO unions marched Saturday along a two-mile route through the heart of the business section, past the Eagle building, to hold a mass demonstration in the plaza before the Eagle. Symbols of nearly unanimous public opinion on the side of the strikers was the band which led the parade: a Police Athletic League five-and-drum corps.

The attack is increasing. Through union channels, thousands of postal cards, letters and phone calls are being lined up, ready to be dumped in department-store laps this week; big labor groups are notifying memberships of the campaign, and many citizens, unconnected in any direct way with labor, are canceling charge accounts on their own initiative. A big point in favor of the Eagle strike, indeed, is the tremendous quantity of "conservative" support it has won. On the Citizens' Committee, for example, are such folk as Ika Chase, daughter of the editor of "Vogue"; Pierce Power,

Goodfellow—'Used To Be A Newspaperman'

But He Had Family To Think About; Made Good

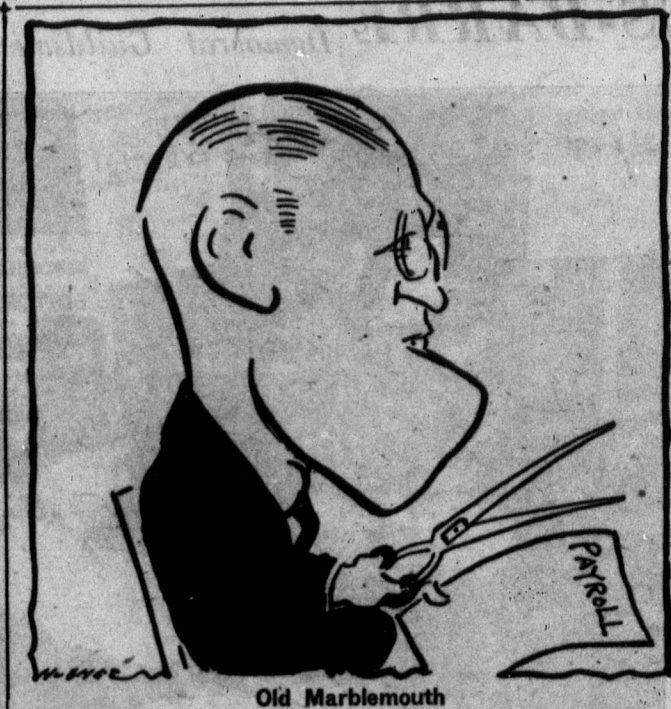
M. Preston Goodfellow, publisher and president of the Brooklyn Eagle, used to be a newspaperman himself. But that was a long time ago—before Preston, as his friends call him, made good and got into the big money. That was before there was a bald spot on his blonde head, before he was 45, and before he kept himself fit playing squash at the club. That was before his determined lower lip protruded quite so pugnaciously—"almost to column 3," as one striker puts it; and before some of his reporters came to call him "Marble-Mouth" because he talks that way.

Goodfellow liked his reporting days, but not well enough. Sometimes—particularly in those intervals when he talked to inebriated Guild members still lukewarm—Goodfellow used to grow sentimental about those good old days. He was a Brooklyn boy, born and schooled there. He went to the Brooklyn Commercial High School and later studied journalism at New York University. He got a job on the Brooklyn Times. He worked 18 hours a day for the love of it and \$12 a week, and he believes that sort of thing was rather good for reporters, he has said.

Two Much Specialty

Sometimes Goodfellow breaks down and confides to someone that he regrets he could not remain a reporter. He could not afford to. He went to work on the Eagle in 1897, was district reporter, court reporter, sports editor, city editor, war correspondent, practically everything—according to the listing in "Who's Who." He went back to the Brooklyn Times as assistant city editor. He worked for the Evening Mail. For a time he was "special correspondent" for the New York Times from the troubled Mexican border. He returned to become circulation director and advertising manager for the Eagle.

This is the place in Goodfellow's reminiscing when he has frequently



Old Marblemouth

said reporters nowadays are willing to specialize too much. A reporter reports, a copy reader reads copy—and neither of them knows anything about the business, circulation or advertising side of a newspaper. He himself, he has said, rose to the rank of publisher by interesting himself in all those things and working at them.

It was in the business end that Goodfellow made his first real money—as promotion pontifex (Assistant Publisher, according to "Who's Who") for Hearst's late New York American, from 1924 to 1926. A legend persists—not in "Who's Who"—that in the dickering Hearst, asked Goodfellow how much the job would pay, said "\$250." Goodfellow frowned and refused—\$250 a month was not enough. Hearst raised the ante—said "All right—\$500 then."

Not until he went to work, so the legend goes, did Goodfellow know he was getting \$500 a week. As Goodfellow always says, he could not afford to remain a reporter; he had his family to think of. Now he gets a salary of \$87,500.

SEATTLE WIDENS FIGHT

Labor in Other Cities War on Scripps

SEATTLE—Turning momentarily to Portland, Ore., in its war on the Scripps League of Newspapers, locked out Seattle Star Guildmen last week succeeded in putting the Scripps sheet there on the unfair list of 22 unions.

The 22 unions, members of the Portland Unity Council, unanimously decided to take this action after hearing an address from one of the strikers. The Unity Council there is similar to that set up in Seattle. These unions have become disaffected with the high-handed efforts of the local Central Labor Councils and are seeking to preserve united action among all labor bodies.

Besides telling the News-Telegram publisher they were refusing to patronize the paper, they are sending strong protests on the action of

vice-president of the Queenborough Chamber of Commerce; John Henry Hammond, Jr., of a socially prominent Fifth avenue family.

Many of these "conservatives" including John Crews, Republican leader for Kings county, showed up at a benefit ball, given by the Citizens' Committee Wednesday night at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. More than a thousand persons raised \$1,000 for the strike, heard Carl Randau, Newspaper Guild president, tell about the strike, and listened to stage stars from the casts of current Broadway shows.

Seattle, Wash.

Editor, The Guna Record:

Congratulations to you and staff for the fine, well-written weekly you're now putting out. And hurrah for the referendum's success.

JERRY ROWLAND.

Eagle Publisher Won Spurs In Business, Society, Squash

Mrs. Goodfellow. Last spring when the French government invited each newspaper to send a representative via the French Line to tour France and Switzerland, the other papers sent ship-news men or special writers. The Eagle sent Mrs. Goodfellow.

Most of his reporters do not know Goodfellow except by sight. He spends most of his time in his own office and does not come out to the city room to chin with them. On the rare occasions when he emerges it is to ask a favor—to write a story he's promised a friend or to use their contacts on his behalf.

Sometimes may call him "P.G." in pseudo-familiarity, or "Marble-Mouth" scornfully after he has passed by, but the gulf between Goodfellow and his staff was broad and deep even before a picket-line stretched between them.

Goodfellow's ambition for the paper, it seems to the staff, is the cheapest paper with the cheapest staff that will make the most money. When he fired the art editor, who did a good job and knew her subject, and somebody remonstrated with him, he replied, "Oh, we don't need that fancy stuff."

Goodfellow did not get along well with Harris M. Crist, for 23 years managing editor of the Eagle, and toward the end of his regime vice-president. Crist was too dominating a personality, and too much of a crusader to suit Goodfellow. Crist at least occasionally fought a politician and even an advertiser. When Crist was finally bought into retirement, Goodfellow laid down a policy of being "sympathetic to all sides" for his managing editor, Martin H. Weyrauch. Crusades were had business; the pre-Goodfellow Eagle had lost \$100,000 in legal advertising for one worthy campaign against the judgeship deals of late that time there has been little criticism of politicians, public officials, racial groups, or advertisers. The Eagle became nice to everybody. Color and vigor departed from news and feature columns.

He has fulfilled these desires.

He is a Big Shot, as the public understands the term. He gets himself photographed with Mayor La Guardia. He is photographed in topper and tails at the opening of the opera. He is geographically included in the moody art colony at Silvermine, although his popularity there was jeopardized when his wife had some nude bathers arrested, and by the time Goodfellow had her withdraw the charge everybody knew about it.

He owns a fine head of Balzac by Rodin which was in the Paris office of the Eagle, on a pedestal Jo Davidson made for it. It was appraised at \$5,000 by the Luxembourg Museum. Guy Hickok brought it home when the office closed. When Goodfellow's secretary demurred at the \$150 duty Guy eagerly offered to cover it. Goodfellow promptly paid the duty and took it in himself.

But his credit

He fancies himself as a banker and tells the story of how he started at the bottom of the banking-financial ladder. He obtained a bank loan of \$500 or so for 30 days, kept it in a bureau drawer and promptly returned it on the due date. A little later he borrowed a larger amount for a short period, put the money in a drawer and again returned it precisely on the due date. A few more loans and returns like that, and Goodfellow was established as a business man who pays his debts with conscientious exactitude. Then he went after the big money.

He has long shining cars and the staff will never forget one new one, driven in all its gleaming arrogance, arrived up to the Eagle by Goodfellow's chauffeur on that day—at the depth of the depression—when the staff got paid with a pay cut.

His club list is long. It reads in "Who's Who": "Municipal, Crescent, Hamilton, Montauk, Ox Ridge Hunt, Longshore. He hoped it could include "New York Yacht." He asked a yachting writer on the Eagle to fix it up. "I'm going to buy a boat," he said.

Red-faced, the yachting writer made the suggestion at the club. "He's going to buy a boat," he said. "He's going to buy a boat," he said. "He's going to buy a boat," he said. "He's going to buy a boat," he said.

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CARRIER BOYS ENLIST



CIO Becomes a Major Power in the Northwest

By A. RICHARD SELLER
ANG International Representative

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His unions, and also the building trade unions and others dominated by him, have their instructions to send their delegates to every council meeting to vote with the leaders—or else. On at least two occasions opposition delegates have been badly beaten up at the Labor Temple by gangsters wearing teamster union buttons and brass knuckles. The "goon squad," as it is commonly termed, consists of at least twenty picked thugs and ex-convicts who belong to the teamsters' union and are always on hand for such jobs.

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Beck, too, had completed his unholy alliance with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce by last June. Through a labor relations division of the chamber, Beck became the closest ally of big business. His unions policed the prices of beer, laundry, dry-cleaning, ice, dairy products and even used cars.

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In the forefront stand 90,000 members of the two-month-old International Woodworkers of America Loggers from the timberlands of the Pacific Northwest and millworkers from the great lumbering mills, they are.

Three months ago they held "non-beneficial" memberships in the Carpenters and Joiners, their policies dictated from the top, their meetings run by rigid rules. Today in the State of Washington alone \$2,000 of them hold CIO cards obtained when they decided that their Woodworkers Federation should become an international union.

And that alone is a mighty black spot in Mr. Beck's visual field. For the membership of the Washington State Federation of Labor—represented at its last convention in July—stood at 260,000 members.

Alongside the Woodworkers is the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which broke from the International Longshoremen's Association to form 8,000 strong in the Pacific Northwest.

Then, too, there are the Cannery and Agricultural Workers, a new international, formed at a Denver convention in July, some 20,000 strong in the Northwest.

In steel mills and foundries 1,150 members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are busy organizing.

Two thousand miners, long inarticulate in what had been an almost isolation policy, have found their collective voice.

"The Island Boatmen's Union—manning ferry and freight boats on Puget Sound and inland waterways—holds another new CIO charter.

The Auto Workers have found organization in Ford and Fisher Body plants. The Radio Telegraphers have broadened into the American Communications Association, a CIO union.

The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association looks with pride on its new charter. And, marching into Beck's own back yard, 800 fuel truck drivers hold local industrial charter No. 205.

So—in three months' time—the Pacific Northwest has "joined" the Committee for Industrial Organization!

Still, that is but half the story. Despite AF of L attempts at splitting, progressive AF of L and CIO organizations remain unified. Unable to stomach the federation's brass knuckle rule, many a organization, including the nominally conservative Post Office Clerks, Letter Carriers, American Government Employees and Seattle's largest single union—the Building Service Employees, 6,500 strong—have either withdrawn from the Central Labor Council or protested vigorously Beck's methods and control.

To continue the policy of unity, Labor Unity Councils, composed of the majority of AF of L and CIO unions as such, are in existence in virtually every Oregon and Washington city.

In Olympia, Wash., the state capital, when the labor council refused to unseat CIO unions, its charter was revoked. It still meets and functions, charterless, with a Cannery Worker organizer as president.

In Bellingham, when the council's charter was lifted, the AF of L papermakers and the CIO woodworkers and longshoremen led 90 percent of the old council into a Labor Unity Council.

Beck and the AF of L officials have not lost ground without battle. The Carpenters and Joiners are still spending \$1,000 a day in a frantic but futile effort to halt the forward march of the Woodworkers.

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when they see a CIO vote in the offing, hiring company stooges as their own stool pigeons, clamping down a meaningless "boy-cott" on CIO lumber, the carpenters' officials fight on.

Their lack of success was demonstrated recently in both Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash.

In both cities they sent Beck "goons" to picket CIO mills. Rank and file carpenters and teamsters were forced to join the "goon" pickets as picket lines became the only hiring halls. But when lumberjacks streamed in from the hills, wearing spiked boots, the "goons" fled. At the St. Paul lumber mill in Tacoma, when Teamster officials ordered drivers to refuse to haul the CIO-made lumber, the drivers scratched their heads and refused to boycott themselves out of jobs.

Their response was:

"Say, you woodworkers, we want to know something. Do we have to form our own CIO union or join up with you?"

Thus in Tacoma, in the huge Grays Harbor lumber producing territory, in Portland, Ore., and in a dozen other Northwest lumber centers CIO buttons perch atop teamsters' caps.

Beck, himself, has been busy. Raiding the jurisdictions of a dozen AF of L unions which he once controlled, he has gone ahead with his much boasted "organization of employers."

Chosen as the "simplest way," Beck's drive to organize bosses resulted in Seattle department stores forcing their employees to sign teamster cards at \$10 for initiation and \$2 a month. Beck's undemocratic method of signing "compulsory arbitration and no strike" agreements without even wage adjustments, however, is fomenting revolt even here. He was "booted" in his own Taxicab Drivers local recently and was shouted down by his Laundry Workers union.

So frantic has he become that even the semblance of unionism he was once able to maintain has slipped from him.

And the Pacific Northwest marches forward, rank and file union of Beck's own organizations joining with progressive AF of L organizations in a drive for unity which will end reactionary misleadership of labor here. And in the front lines stands the new labor movement—the Committee for Industrial Organization!

PROGRESS ON EAGLE

Sales Deeply Cut; Ads Drop Out In Strike

(Continued from page 1)

State board's proposal. Mediation Effort No. 1 ended there.

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But He Had Family To Think About; Made Good

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The Guild Reporter
1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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"Right Hand, Left . . ."

Goodfellow has always protested publicly that he was "for" the Guild, while his right hand tendered promises and offers and his left hand took them away. He apparently had his first misgivings about two months after the Guild was formed, for he called in the unit chairman and proposed starting a profit-sharing plan. His statement gave no inkling of at what point in the profits the sharing would begin, nor the sizes of the shares. It didn't matter, because two months later he withdrew the plan.

Good negotiations tightened during the Weyrauch regime and after a year or so Weyrauch resigned. Edward A. Ruhfel, promoted from financial editor, lasted less than a year. Lyle Dowling, executive editor of both the Eagle and Times Union, and then managing editor of the Eagle, was demoted to Sunday news review editor when he balked at firing William M. Hines resigned after three months as general manager and chief negotiator with the Guild, when he refused to break Goodfellow's promises.

The parade of executives, it seemed evident, went down and out as each in turn failed to get the whip hand over the Guild for Goodfellow. But Goodfellow, attempting to be all things to all men, went on saying he was "for" the Guild, even for a strong Guild. Privately he expressed fears, real or assumed, that the Guild is about to "move in on me."

Once in Silvermine the house of a neighbor and staff member burned down. Goodfellow took his son down to watch the fire. "Don't let that happen to you," he said.

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when they see a CIO vote in the offing, hiring company shoguns as their own stool pigeons, clamping down a meaningless "boy-cott" on CIO lumber, the carpenters' officials fight on.

Their lack of success was demonstrated recently in both Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash.

In both cities they sent Beck "goons" to picket CIO mills. Rank and file carpenters and teamsters were forced to join the "goon" pickets as picket lines become the only hiring halls. But when lumberjacks streamed in from the hills, wearing spiked boots, the "goons" fled. At the St. Paul lumber mill in Tacoma, when Teamster officials ordered drivers to refuse to haul the CIO-made lumber, the drivers scratched their heads and refused to boycott themselves out of jobs.

Their response was:

"Say, you woodworkers, we want to know something. Do we have to form our own CIO union or join up with you?"

Thus in Tacoma, in the huge Grays Harbor lumber producing territory, in Portland, Ore., and in a dozen other Northwest lumber centers CIO buttons perch atop teamsters' caps.

Beck, himself, has been busy. Raiding the jurisdictions of a dozen AF of L unions which he once controlled, he has gone ahead with his much boasted "organization of employers."

Chosen as the "simplest way," Beck's drive to organize bosses resulted in Seattle department stores forcing their employees to sign teamster cards at \$10 for initiation and \$2 a month. Beck's undemocratic method of signing "compulsory arbitration and no strike" agreements without even wage adjustments, however, is fomenting revolt even here. He was "booted" in his own Taxicab Drivers local recently and was shouted down by his Laundry Workers union.

So frantic has he become that even the semblance of unionism he was once able to maintain has slipped from him.

And the Pacific Northwest marches forward, rank and file unionists of Beck's own organizations joining with progressive AF of L organizations in a drive for unity which will end reactionary misleadership of labor here. And in the front lines stands the new labor movement—the Committee for Industrial Organization!

CIO UNIONS TO CONFER

ANG Will Take Part In Atlantic City Meeting

ATLANTIC CITY.—Two years after the issue of industrial unionism came to a head at the AF of L convention in this very same city, the executive officers of 21 national and international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization will meet in an important conference here on Oct. 11.

The conference will review developments to date in the CIO organizational drive and decide on future policies and steps.

The major problems confronting the CIO, including the AF of L's offensive against industrial unions throughout the country, are expected to be thoroughly discussed at the meeting which will be held under the chairmanship of John L. Lewis. The conference, expected to last about a week, will be concurrent with the annual AF of L convention at Denver. But, the CIO has announced the forthcoming meeting can in no sense be described as a convention.

It will be the first meeting of CIO union officers since last spring's steel strike.

Representing the American Newspaper Guild will be President Heywood Brown, Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Fusch.

Philadelphia Gives Green Cold Shoulder

(Continued from page 1)

dues—just before the Guild affiliated with the AF of L—resulted in Wagner having an audience of only six—his stenographer and five staunch, curious Guild members.

When Guild members interrogated Wagner about the policies of the new AF of L group, the latter could only answer one of the questions. He stated that the AF of L union would confine its efforts to the organization of editorial workers and that unorganized persons outside the editorial room would be organized through the other AF of L craft unions.

In a confidential report to Washington, it was learned, Wagner stated the Guild had "packed" his meeting with provocateurs and hecklers and that they had asked several questions he was unable to answer because Washington had not given him any definite instructions on jurisdiction and policy. Wagner's advance mimeograph notice had concluded with the line, "Heckling Welcome."

Wagner, who was named organizer of the abortive local, despite his lack of labor background, has made attempts to organize a union on the Evening Ledger, where he was encouraged by the management. However, he was stopped at the Record, where Publisher J. David Stern refused to see him. These are the only two papers here that he has attempted to "sign up," it has been learned.

Organization campaigns on all papers have been launched in order to combat the interlopers. The success of the drive is indicated by the increase in membership to almost double that of last year.

The advertising and business office employees are proving enthusiastic members and promise to be great factors in the growth and future success of the Guild.

Detroit Aids Strike Fund

DETROIT.—The Executive Board of the Detroit Guild has contributed \$100 to the Brooklyn Eagle Strikers.

The Guild has been one of the leading supporters of the various Guild strikes.

Guild Accord

Sioux City Paper Gets Pact With Publisher

SIoux CITY, Iowa.—Members of the Sioux City Guild Journal unit of the Sioux City Guild were met Sept. 26, to accept for the time being at least counter proposals made by the Journal publisher, W. H. Sammons, to the proposals submitted by the chapter and which have been the subject of negotiations for more than a month. The counter proposals involve the following:

Return of the 10 per cent depression pay cuts to all those who were allowed or included; no sick benefit, and no improvement of working conditions in the office.

No dismissal notice other than the present customary two-week one to the unit and local level. Both sides agreed to a 30-day notice of termination of the arrangement.

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The agreement reached, naturally, was unsatisfactory to the unit and the local, but it was felt that since the international Guild now has two major strikes on its hands it would be unwise to press for more concessions from the publisher. The unit and local, but it was felt that since the international Guild now has two major strikes on its hands it would be unwise to press for more concessions from the publisher. The unit and local, but it was felt that since the international Guild now has two major strikes on its hands it would be unwise to press for more concessions from the publisher.

Chattanooga News Delay Is Averted

CHATTANOOGA.—A threatened interruption of Guild negotiations with the Chattanooga News was averted when Publisher Charles Fort Milton, on the eve of his departure for Washington, where he will assume a State Department post, issued a statement empowering his managing editor and business manager to deal with the Guild.

Milton will be in Washington for at least six months as a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The publisher gave Managing Editor J. Charles Poe and Business Manager Walter Johnson full power to negotiate with the Guild and declared he will be in this city frequently.

In Washington, he is expected to assist in the trade agreements work of the State Department. Milton recently accompanied a business friend, to a Business Aires conference.

HEARST AND GREEN IN JOINT ATTACK ON COAST

(Continued from page 1)

ard. Nobody moved. Several times he ordered those who didn't want to join to leave. Nobody left.

The presence of Teamster Business Agent C. J. Hyatt and his "beat" squad only caused Guildsmen to laugh and intensified their attacks on the company union proposal advanced by Buzzell.

Buzzell publicly admitted before the questioning audience that he had been in conference with "every publisher in town, including the Los Angeles Times." The Times is the city's chief labor foe.

Asked if he would favor the closed shop in contracts, Buzzell hedged and said "that will have to be considered later."

During the meeting, his attention was called to Teamsters Business Agent C. J. Hyatt and members of the "beat" squad who were in the doorway but he failed to use them, although he did threaten to eject Guildsmen with force unless they left the room and permitted him to "sign up interested members."

Refuses to Answer

He refused to answer questions as to whether he had conspired with the Examiner management to coerce employees into a union dominated by himself.

When Guildsmen completed what they had to say and prepared to

QUASH ANG OUSTER BID

CAMDEN, N. J.—William Green's order to the local AF of L Central Labor Union to expel American Newspaper Guild representative fell on deaf ears when it was read at a meeting.

A motion was made to receive and file—in other words, to ignore and bury—the order contained in a letter from Green, and without discussion the sixty-five delegates from twenty-five unions shouted a hearty, unanimous "aye."

Richard Cornish, secretary of the Philadelphia and Camden Guild, and Al Werner, member of the Guild Executive Council, are delegates.

At the same meeting and by the same unanimous vote the Central Labor Union adopted a resolution condemning the New Jersey State Federation of Labor for supporting the gubernatorial candidacy of A. Harry Moore, the resolution charging that by so doing the State Federation supported "a plot to continue Mayor Frank Hague's Fascist dictatorship in New Jersey."

The resolution was sponsored by the international Brotherhood of Street and Railway employees, the American Federation of Teachers, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and the Carpenters and Joiners Union.

Following pointed remarks by James W. Bamford, president of the Central Labor Union, the meeting also unanimously concurred in criticism by the Minneapolis Central Labor Union of Green's policy toward the CIO and urging that every effort be made to bring the AF of L and CIO together.

The day previous to the Central Labor Union meeting Al Jones, Guild delegate to the New Jersey CIO Council, sponsored a resolution upholding the appointment of Justice Black to the Supreme Court, and denouncing the campaign against Black as "Heard-inspired move and an effort of reactionaries to cloud the issue by the Franco-American industry."

The resolution, unanimously adopted, declared, "the fishing expedition has not caught a whale, not a minnow—only a decayed red herring."

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Toledo Fizzle

(Continued from page 1)

loyalty to the American Newspaper Guild and announce its intention to support the program and policies of the American Newspaper Guild.

The membership also approved, with only two dissenting votes, an Executive Board recommendation to apply immediately for affiliation with the Toledo Industrial Union Council, local CIO body.

Although there was considerable discussion of both actions, there was little opposition. Some of those who had been most strenuous in their objection to national CIO affiliation and the Convention actions, took the floor to argue for local CIO affiliation.

A resolution urging London trade unionists to enforce a ban on re-nationalization of Journalists has been passed unanimously by the London Trades Council. It was further agreed that the National Executive Committee of the Union be principles as to the best methods of carrying out the resolution.

The terms of the resolution, which was moved by R. Spector, of the Trade and Periodical Branch, were as follows:

"The London Trades Council urges affiliated organizations to refrain from giving reporting facilities at their meetings and other functions to journalists other than those who are members of the N.U.J."

The resolution had the support of the Central London and South-West London Branches of the Union, which are also affiliated with the London Trades Council.

In moving the resolution Mr. Spector said that whereas delegates present would not think for a moment of dealing with a non-union printing firm, it would probably not occur to them that they were acting contrary to trade union principles in giving reporting facilities to non-unionists. The N. U. J. was the Cinderella of the Printing and Kindred Trades. It was time that it was placed on an equal footing with the printing unions.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wise, of the Printing Machine Managers' Union, who welcomed this step forward on the part of the journalists.

In the discussion some opposition was expressed by those who felt that they might lose a degree of publicity for their organizations.

Mr. Dean (Central London Branch, N. U. J.) in a vigorous speech said that N. U. J. members expected the resolution to be carried unanimously, in support of the present Union campaign.

Finally, after a plea by Mr. A. M. Wall, the secretary of the London Trades Council, the resolution was agreed to.

BAN SCRIBES NOT IN N.U.J.

London Labor Wants Them to Belong To Union

The following story is taken from The Journalist, organ of Great Britain's National Union of Journalists, for September.

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'PUTSCH' ON AT ATLANTA

Guild Builds Roster As Constitution Bucks Lines

ATLANTA.—What appeared to be a systematic campaign to weaken the status of the Guild in Atlanta, traceable only to the door of the Atlanta Constitution, saw a new development a week ago with the transfer from Atlanta to Washington of Tom F. Reynolds, veteran Guildsmen and ace of the southern division of the United Press.

The organization is being financed at the start by the Good Will Fund, Inc., a charitable corporation financed by Filene. It hopes to be self-supporting in time through its subscription for a monthly letter which will attempt to analyze current propaganda.

"Such propaganda, for example, is involved in issues such as these: Henry Ford and Tom Girdler should or should not recognize the CIO; Hitler and Mussolini and many dignitaries of the Catholic Church are right or wrong in siding against the Spanish Loyalists; Japan is right or wrong in attacking China... 'exposure' of Justice Black represents or does not represent the interests of persons opposed to the New Deal program of social legislation."

The Institute will issue monthly letters on current propaganda, beginning on Nov. 1. "These will set forth the devices most commonly used by propagandists and will illustrate these with examples of propaganda taken from current newspapers and magazines." According to the Institute, "Knowledge of these devices enables the intelligent citizen to detect much propaganda easily, and to avoid being misled by it. By applying simple checks much of it can be classified as conforming to or antagonistic to democratic principles."

A four out of six Constitution men, dismissed in a wholesale raid on the Guild in July, did not return to work after settlement of NLRB charges at the instance of the Constitution. Five new men have been signed on the newspaper since the settlement, but Jones' leave and Stout's dismissal leave the Guild temporarily one down on the deal.

Reynolds' transfer was a body blow to local Guild strength. He was treasurer and acting secretary of the Guild, a wheelhorse for organization work and immensely popular among all newspaper workers here.

A dent already has been made toward organizing non-editorial employees of the Constitution and hope was given that progress along this line on the Journal also could be expected shortly.

Beck Meets Defeat

(Continued from page 1)

Briggs, Pacific Coast director of the CIO, and of the CIO movement, the nearly half a million strong in California alone.

The plan of the Teamsters officials was to have the AF of L Sailors Union respect their picket line whereupon the ship owners would back out of the maritime unions. Green then would have stepped into the breach with "loyal" longshoremen and marine workers and a "back-to-work" movement would have been started.

The Draymen's Association, owners of the trucks, publicly supported the Teamsters' fight, telling its members that the teamsters were fighting a business men's battle as well as their own. City officials viewed the situation complacently.

The business men were silent as evidence of the conspiracy was placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney. The Labor Board had already vindicated the longshoremen on every point after the Teamsters officials had repeatedly rejected offers of a democratic election.

The Hearst papers in San Francisco printed the Teamsters' bulletin and cartoons and conducted the worst red-baiting outburst seen here since the World War. Public sympathy steadily turned against the teamsters as their officials were laughed off the picket line and off the front pages.

The excuse given by the teamsters for withdrawing was that they wished to aid association farmers and business men. The retreat was too ridiculous to be graceful.

Propaganda

Filene Organization Will Analyze It

(Continued from page 1)

Professor Bradley Cairn of Princeton is president and Professor Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, Columbia, is the secretary.

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FIGHT FAHY DISMISSAL

Groups Pledge Aid to Newark President

NEWARK.—The fight for the reinstatement of Agnes Fahy, Newark Guild president fired from the Newhouse-owned Newark Ledger, gained momentum last week as a committee of active Guild members went to work enlisting support.

A meeting of the Newspaper Crafts Inter-Relations Committee, composed of the presidents of all the local printing craft unions, which the Guild helped to create, will be held shortly. The Industrial Council, to which the local CIO unions belong, appointed a committee to confer with the Guild emergency committee and local citizens.

A committee of the League of Women Shoppers investigated the dismissal and upheld the overwhelming vote of the local Guild that it was for Guild activity.

A Guild meeting on Oct. 7 will consider the circumstances under which the Ledger unit voted that the management had not violated its contractual obligations in firing Miss Fahy. The vote, taken at a meeting attended by less than half the membership, carried by 10 to 2.

It was in the face of a practically unanimous vote by the local Guild branding the dismissal as being for Guild activity.

The unit resolution was seconded by Morris Mogelever, brother of Jack Mogelever, the city editor, whose expulsion from the Guild was recently upheld in chancery court, and who has just filed notice of appeal. The expulsion was on the ground that Mogelever's interests and business men. The retreat was too ridiculous to be graceful.

The Free Press

Who Did the Gumshoeing on Black?

A Theory and a Too Hot Denial

The story behind those Pittsburgh Post-Gazette blasts on Justice Hugo Black's alleged Ku Klux Klan membership has not yet been fully told. But theories are beginning to shoot out.

The liberal weekly, Nation, in its issue of Sept. 23, published an article by Robert S. Allen entitled: "Who 'Exposed' Black?" and Paul Block, publisher of the Post-Gazette, promptly demanded a retraction, sounding as menacing as possible by hiring one of the highest-priced lawyers in New York, Max D. Steuer. Steuer wrote an extra hot letter to Pittsburgh, where Block published the Nation's article, which the New York Times was so delighted with that it ran the whole thing, even including preliminary addresses and such trimmings.

Maybe Steuer was a little sleepy when he wrote it—or maybe the present writer was when he read it—but somehow the thing didn't click. At least not with this observer. Of course, Paul Block wants a retraction. Our guess is that if he gets it it will set a new record for thinness.

Charges Conspiracy... Allen, co-author of the syndicated Washington column, "Merry-Go-Round" and the book, "Nine Old Men," charged that the Black-Klan "expose" was a "deliberate conspiracy" to wreck Black's usefulness as a justice and compel President Roosevelt to abandon his court reform fight. Allen wrote:

"Parties to the conspiracy were the Hearst stooge, Paul Block, the North American Newspaper Alliance and certain not definitely identified Administration-baiting business interests."

Saying that the information for Ray Sprigley's series was supplied by anti-labor business interests, Allen continued:

"The sensational stories carried by the by-line of a Block reporter, but their real author was Frank Prince, one-time Hearst reporter, and now an editor of a private detective agency with offices on Fifth Avenue in New York City. It was Prince who dug up the material on which the Black-Klan articles were based."

Revised Stamps

Are Issued by ANG

New dues stamps have been issued by the ANG—pink for employed members, buff for unemployed members. The stamps are dated 1937, so that there will be no misuse of them. Similar 1936 stamps will be issued soon.

The new stamps do not carry the seventy-five-cent figure. They are marked merely "Monthly Dues." This is to clear up misapprehension common among some members. They have considered that they were entitled to the stamp upon payment of the seventy-five cents due the international alone. The stamps, however, acknowledge the payment of local dues in full, out of which the internationals per capita comes.

The new stamps, it is believed, will avoid this confusion. A member must pay his dues in full in order to receive the stamp.

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quotes and an unusually generous sprinkling of "the-reporter-said." The Times supported Roosevelt in the last election—a fact which many of its most consistent readers have all but forgotten.

The mystery of why the New York Times' legendary impartiality failed to function in the case of William Green's announcement of his dual Guild plans has all been explained. It seems, so we are officially informed, that Executive Vice President Eddy's statement got lost in the works. What with vacations, etcetera, it didn't turn up till a week later.

You remember the ANG logged the Times' memory a bit when Green's second statement came out, repeating what he had said in the first. Then along came the third statement, again saying the same thing, all within ten days. It happened to coincide with a session of soul-searching and screw-tightening on the Times occasioned by our query, so the Times told us they would use a statement in reply. Well, next day, there it was, boiled down to seven and three-quarters inches. So the score thus far registered in the news columns of the Times for the widely divergent views of Mr. Green and the Guild membership on this issue now stands:

GUILD ASKS INJURY PAY

Lowell Unit Request Meets Rejection By Publisher

LOWELL, Mass.—Stating that news reporting was a "hazardous profession" at which employees must expect to take their own chances, the management of the Lowell Courier, Citizen and Leader refused to consider a request from the Guild Unit of those papers that employees injured in the line of duty be compensated for the duration of illness.

This "sick clause" is one of several, basic requests unanimously agreed upon by the entire unit to be included in a short-term bulletin board policy. Business Manager William G. Spense, spokesman for the Lowell Courier, Citizen and Leader management, has during his almost half-dozen conferences with the Guild, consistently refused to talk contract, except in terms completely unacceptable to the Guild.

The counter-bulletin board policy notice offered by Spense, after a refusal of that suggested by the unit, included salary minimums for reporters of \$22, \$25, \$30 and \$40; also vacation, severance pay, and overtime stipulation. It offers pay up to one month for "members of the staff not able to work on account of sickness," but makes no statement as to the treatment of members seriously injured during the performance of their duties.

As compensation for night workers, the management has offered one night off each month. It has also been agreed that there shall be no reductions in salaries during the term of the agreement. The unit has recommended that the term of this bulletin board notice be no longer than six months; the management wants nine months.

Business Manager Spense prides himself on being "labor minded." He is former president and still an active member of the New England Publishers' Association.

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1937, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals
Assistant Editor:
Leon Swirsky

Staff for this issue:
Adrienne Weil, Frank
M. Kelley, Nathan
Kahn, Harry Bergman,
Jean Lyon, Felix Cotton
(Washington).

"... 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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Hitler Preferred

Last week's national industrial organization convention in Denver. Its spokesmen denounced the Wagner Act, warning it might mean "compulsory trade unionism," and demanded its amendment. The three-day session was a continuous, bitter attack upon the CIO. The new independence of labor, which in the face of violent employer resistance has in the last year organized vast new areas in industry and brought immeasurable gains to workers, was characterized as "a wave of emotion," its results as "industrial turmoil." The CIO unions were accused of "terroristic methods." The movement for independent political action by labor was condemned as "political confusion," the advocates of social legislation were sneered at as "self-appointed halo-wearers who, without any practical experience in the relationships of men to each other, feel called upon to save the world from its human weaknesses." The climax of this jeremiad against labor on the march came when, in the midst of an exhortation of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for her opposition to amendment of the Wagner act, a delegate leaped to his feet and roared: "A dictator with a little bunch of hair under his nose and a little something cocked on the side of his head is preferable to me to one that wears a skirt."

No meeting of manufacturers or publishers was this, discharging broadsides into labor's face. It was the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, led by that doughty champion of labor's rights, John P. Frey. And it was in the sorry role of labor defamer that the AF of L, in which Frey and his fellow-dictators hold dominance, convened in Denver this week. The federation deliberately excluded the Secretary of Labor from the list of speakers. It prepared to pour its heaviest fire into the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board, to which labor looks as a strong arm to protect democracy in labor organization.

In demanding amendment of the Wagner Act, the AF of L hierarchy joined the employers, who have been yelling for that very thing ever since this boon for labor was enacted. The amendment proposed by the Frey group would require that workers be polled for collective bargaining purposes by crafts rather than plants or industries. Bad as this amendment would be in opening wide the door to division of labor by employers, the reopening of the act would be the signal for vast employer pressure, probably irresistible, for even worse straitjackets for unions.

No better illustration of the role in which the AF of L is letting itself be used, not only to sabotage the Wagner Act but to defeat effective organization of workers, has been provided than in the Ambridge, Pa., affair. There the National Electric Products Co. hastily signed with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an AF of L affiliate, while the CIO United Electrical and Radio Workers Union was organizing the plant. The labor board, although a court decision had upheld this phony contract, ordered an election to determine which union the workers preferred. The AF of L won. But how it was revealed by James B. Carey, president of the CIO union, in a letter to the labor board agreeing to accept the decision. Said Mr. Carey:

"We do this although we are aware that agents of the company went through the plant telling the employees to vote for the IBEW or they would lose their jobs, and that literature calling upon the employees to support the IBEW was posted in the plant when the election was conducted. It has been and still is our belief that the company secured the services of the IBEW for the purpose of preventing true collective bar-

gaining, intending to use the IBEW as a company union. . . . It is also our belief that the company intended, if and when our union was defeated, to turn upon the IBEW and eliminate that organization as well."

As the employers now make no secret of their liking for obedient AF of L units in their plants, so they may well cheer as they read the reports from Denver. Not even the employers have yet dared to proclaim their preference for Hitler.

Root Them Out!

All of organized labor will indorse the following statement which a large number of prominent citizens have signed under the aegis of the American League against war and fascism.

The most serious menace of American democracy that has presented itself in recent years, is the rapid growth of the vigilante organizations which are springing up in the industrial sections of the United States. Such organizations as the Johnstown Citizen's Committee, the "law and order" leagues, the Hershey Independent Labor Federation, the Weirton Employees Security League and many others, seem to be part of one highly organized development.

It is backed by large sums of money, carries on a high-pressure publicity campaign and in some centers, is given open assistance by persons elected to public office to uphold law and order and to protect the citizens of their communities from attack and violence on the part of lawless forces.

These organizations, through intimidations and terrorism, are attempting to deprive the American worker of the legal right to organize, strike and picket. Furthermore, by making charges against the National Labor Relations Board for prejudice in favor of labor they attempt to minimize the effect made on the public by the hearings before that Board and to win public sympathy for their movement.

We, the undersigned, call on every law-abiding American citizen to join in efforts to combat this menace to civil liberties. It is the obvious duty of all who truly love liberty, justice and democracy to counteract the forces that would attempt to set aside the law of the people.

We demand that the Johnstown Citizen's Committee, the Hershey Independent Labor Federation, the Weirton Employees Security League, make public the names of their donors and the size of their gifts.

We demand that the personnel and the background of these organizations be made public.

We demand to know what labor organizations support the efforts of the Johnstown Citizen's Committee, the Hershey Independent Labor Federation and the Weirton Employees Security League.

We demand the removal from office of all public officials guilty of encouraging or protecting lawlessness and terror in industrial centers.

We call upon federal and state governments to take immediate and effective action to protect the civil and democratic rights of the people against vigilantism.

The signers include such persons as Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mauritz A. Hallgren, associate editor of the Baltimore Sun; Dr. Frank Graham, president, University of North Carolina; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president, American Jewish Congress; Professor Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago; Dr. Paul de Kruif, scientist; Dr. Halford E. Luccock, Yale University; Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University; Van Wyck Brooks, writer and critic; George Biddle, artist; Professor Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University; Dr. Boyd H. Bode, Ohio State University; Professor Henry S. Commager, New York University; Professor Carl Becker, Cornell University; Reverend Howard T. Curtis, Johnstown, Pa.; Rockwell Kent, artist; Reverend Howard C. Matson, National Secretary, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice; Miss Helen Gifford, National Industrial Secretary, Y.W.C.A., and others.

Our Neighbors Say:

As a matter of pure self-interest, American workingmen should be concerned about labor conditions among the workers in every other country of the world, because low standards of living abroad mean low wages for the workers in those countries, and this means competition for the American workmen which neither tariff walls nor any other kind of legislation can offset. Therefore, the more we raise labor standards the world over, the better it will be for us.—Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

There is nothing in the nature of incorporation that would promote greater responsibility of trade unions. There is nothing in the record of business corporations that would induce the belief that incorporation develops moral responsibility. Labor responsibility can develop only with the establishment of labor rights, entailing the obligations of responsibility.—The Potters' Herald.

Basing wages upon geographical lines is unsound. Assertions that the workers of the South can live cheaper than those of the North is not borne out when comparison is applied. Food may cost less for the family of the southern textile worker, but they get less of it and little of the necessary health-building commodities such as fresh meat, vegetables, milk, etc. Housing may cost less, but it is of a much inferior type, entirely devoid of modern conveniences and accessories. It would be as logical to contend a worker living in the poorer section of a city should be paid less wages than his shopmate who resided in better quarters elsewhere.—Typographical Journal.

WHY NOT VOTE?

NLRB Member Answers Critics: Hits Plan of 'Organizing the Employers'

From a Speech
By EDWIN S. SMITH.

Member, National Labor Relations Board,
before the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15.

Among other things, the (National Labor Relations) Act was designed to give the majority of employees in an appropriate bargaining unit the exclusive right to represent all employees in that unit.

The typical situation assumed to be covered by this provision was one in which rival unions were wholeheartedly contending for membership.

The Act provided for a peaceful determination of such controversies, which might otherwise result in strikes, by empowering the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election, or by other appropriate means, to determine which group should be certified as the proper and exclusive bargaining agency of the employees under the democratic doctrine of the majority rule.

Since the split between the AF of L and the CIO has become an ever-widening and apparently impassable gulf, at least for the present, both bodies have undertaken extensive organization campaigns. This frequently results in both trying simultaneously to secure a position of dominance among the employees of the same employer.

Had such a rivalry been present in the era before the Wagner Act was passed, one union or the other might have carried off the palm, or more specifically the contract, regardless of the number of its employee adherents in the plant. The defeated organization would customarily retire from the field to seek its laurels elsewhere.

Under the terms of the National Labor Relations Act and, in particular, under the conditions of bitter factionalism, which frequently, though by no means always, marks the present rivalry between the AF of L and the CIO, this picture has undergone a considerable change.

It appears that a considerable number of employers have concluded, for one reason or another, that it is to their interest to deal with the AF of L rather than the CIO.

Let us see what may result in an extreme case, such as has been charged in several instances to our board. A representative of the AF of L has succeeded in persuading the employer to sign a closed-shop contract with his union.

In the meantime it is alleged that a majority of the employees had already joined a CIO union and that only a minority had joined the AF of L. It is further claimed that the employer has attempted to discourage alliance of his employees with the CIO and has encouraged their joining the AF of L.

After the closed-shop contract is signed, the employees who still retain their CIO allegiance are, under the terms of the contract, discharged. Their representative thereupon brings a charge to the Labor Board that the employer, by entering into a contract under such circumstances, by discharge of these men, and by other ways favoring the AF of L and discouraging the CIO has violated Sections 8(1) and 8(3) of the Act.

This is a proper charge, and the board has no other duty under the Act than to investigate and see if the facts are as alleged. If upon careful examination the evidence indicates strongly that the charge was well founded, the board must issue a complaint and proceed to a hearing for a final determination of the question.

The result of the board's inevitable entry into a number of such cases has brought on its head a copious flow of criticism from the American Federation of Labor. This we greatly regret. The board is not partisan to the CIO, and no proof of such alleged partisanship has ever been produced.

If an employer were to enter into arrangements with the CIO which violated the rights, under the Act, of AF of L members, we would be just as prompt to proceed against him.

This raises the question of whether the Act, in so far as it deals with situations of this sort, is a good or a bad thing for the labor movement. My conviction is that it is all to the good.

The more that labor unions are forced to obtain the goodwill and allegiance of employees before they conclude agreements with employers, the sounder is the prospect for the union in the future.

Unions which are the fruit of an unwilling or half-hearted membership can never attain the solidarity or permanence of those which advance step by step in harmony with the enthusiasm and the ideas of an educated and faithful membership. To the extent that the Wagner Act has resulted in an increased democratization of unions, the rank and file of labor owe it a debt of gratitude.

By discussing methods of organization in reference to the divergence of point of view which has sometimes occurred between the AF of L and the board, I do not wish to be understood as characterizing unfavorably the organization effort of the AF of L as a whole.

As it happens, the board, even since the split, has handled many more AF of L cases than CIO cases through its regional offices. Not all employers are anxious to deal with the AF of L and their animosity to the union organizing in their plants leads them into unfair labor practices, upon proof of which the board, of course, takes action.

Naturally, every well-wisher for American labor hopes that sooner or later these two great factions will be reunited. In the meantime, let us also hope that the disposition on both sides will continue to be predominantly that of genuine organization of the workers and not of first selling the employer on the idea of dealing with the union and then seeing if the workers are willing to come along.