

West Coast Locals Win New Pacts

Guilds Now Plan to Spread Gains for Office Workers

Substantial wage increases and improvement in working conditions continued to spread in California last week as negotiations on three new agreements were completed and a start made on a half dozen more. Much of the new bargaining is for business office workers. In Los Angeles, the Illustrated Daily News and Evening News units voted approval of contracts embodying conditions similar to the recently signed Herald-Express agreement. The Northern California District Council has just completed negotiations for the San Jose Mercury-Herald unit, and started bargaining for contract renewals on five papers in the bay region.

Ready for Signatures

LOS ANGELES.—Contracts approved by the Illustrated Daily News and the Evening News editorial units provide minimums of \$50 a week for five-year editorial workers, and \$5 additional for night work. Sick leave, vacation and severance pay provisions are the same as those contained in the Herald-Express contract (Guild Reporter, Nov. 29).

An apprentice limitation clause provides that 70 per cent of the staff get top minimum pay and 15 per cent the three-year rate. This item alone will increase the payrolls \$125 a week.

The Herald-Express commercial (Continued on page 6)

Strike Is Renewed After Six Months

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Renewal of the six-months-old strike against the Bellingham Evening News, closed June 3 by a strike of editorial employees, later joined by other department workers, came last week as the paper planned to reopen.

Publisher Harrison announced his plans to reopen the paper "without recognition of the Guild" and with a crew of strikebreakers.

Following the announcement the Guild announced that "the strike which closed the paper must continue." The announcement was made over KVO5, Guild-shop radio newsbroadcasting station, by International Representative Seller, called to Bellingham to confer with the local strikers.

Harrison declined to meet with the Guild, declaring, "I'll never recognize the Guild and I'll never deal with it."

Eight members—the total number of employees in the editorial, advertising, circulation and business office departments of the paper—will renew the strike, despite the fact that some had found part time employment.

STRIKE FRONTS

New Attack Made On Eagle Picketing

Following the appearance in the New York Post and World-Telegram on Dec. 2 of editorials criticizing "secondary picketing" Supreme Court Justice Steinbrink on Dec. 4 restricted Eagle strike picketing of Mlle. Reif's Beauty Shop. Steinbrink was formerly attorney for the Eagle. His decree forbade mention on picket signs of Mlle. Reif's name or the fact that she is an Eagle advertiser.

Displaying a fine effrontery jointly with his worry over mounting ad losses, Publisher Goodfellow last week offered typographical union members jobs as ad solicitors on a 15 per cent commission basis. The offer, reported to the "Big Six" executive board by the astounded chapel, was made when the printers protested wholesale layoffs by the strike paper.

Ad withdrawals are increasing. Media Records reports a daily average loss of 10,000 lines in November for the Eagle.

Second Injunction In New Jersey

BAYONNE.—Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, recently elected member of the New York City Council, addressed 2,000 at a Bayonne Times strike mass meeting last Tuesday. The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the Times' publishers and pledging refusal to buy the Times or deal with its advertisers. Other speakers were Attorney A. J. Isserman, CIO Director William J. Carney, Warren Morgan, striking reporter, and Bernie Goldstein, striking newsboy.

Advertising and circulation continues to drop despite the issuance of a new injunction by Vice Chancellor Egan prohibiting the picketing of stores. This came after Sears Roebuck withdrew its advertising. The Times reprinted a N. Y. Post editorial criticizing "secondary picketing." The first issue of the Guild's strike paper was placed in every home in the city.

NLRB Completes Seattle Hearing

SEATTLE.—Publisher Harry Marshall of the struck Star last week spent several uncomfortable sessions (Continued on page 6)

Publisher's Witness Reveals News Suppression in Hearing Before NLRB on Guild Case

PUBLISHERS' ETHICS— SELF EXPOSED

Whatever the publishers mean by their cry of freedom of the press, they do NOT mean looking out for the public interests.

Facts came to light last week in several corners of the United States which proved up to the hilt that such is the case.

In San Diego admissions of news suppression were made under oath in testimony before the Labor Board. Wide-spread suppression and underplaying of sensational news of nationwide importance about the food trust, based on evidence assembled by the Federal Trade Commission, was revealed in Washington. James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, was caught in a glaring case of suppression of an important official report in his own city.

And the cynicism with which New York publishers regard the printing of a whole section of paid-for propaganda by the New York Herald Tribune under the guise of news and in behalf of the Cuban army fascist dictatorship was revealed in a confidential office memorandum of the advertising director of the New York Times printed in this issue of the GUILD REPORTER. Although liberal weeklies were outraged by the Tribune's act, the publishers, this memorandum revealed, were only interested in the effect on their advertising lineage figures.

See Page 3.

Two thousand extra copies of this issue of the GUILD REPORTER have been printed for distribution on request.

Poll Set for IEB Members

Two vice presidents-at-large will be elected this month by local Guild governing bodies, in line with the 1937 Convention action designed to provide representation on the International Executive Board for the new commercial department members.

In directing ANG headquarters to conduct the election, the IEB pointed out that, while adhering to Guild principle against the drawing of craft lines, the Convention amended the constitution in order to add representatives of the new members to

the International Executive Board. Locals were notified on Nov. 30 that nominations will close at headquarters on Dec. 15. The number of votes to be credited each local body will be based on Convention representation as of fifteen days before mailing of the ballots, or approximately Dec. 1.

To be in good standing, members must be credited on headquarters books with September per capita, and assessments up to Oct. 1, in other words, inclusive of the assessments of Sept. 10 and Sept. 24.

Pennsylvania Publishers Lose Battle Over 44-Hour Act; Must Pay Overtime

HARRISBURG, Pa.—An important Guild victory was noted here on Nov. 30, in a ruling by the State Department of Labor and Industry requiring publishers to pay time and one-half overtime for work over a 6-day, 44-hour, week in towns of more than 50,000 population. A four-hour exemption was allowed publishers in towns of less than 50,000 population.

The Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association had petitioned the board for wholesale exemptions from the newly-enacted general and women's 44-hour week law on the grounds that emergencies in newspaper publication demanded latitude.

The petition was opposed by ANG Vice-President Morris Watson at a public hearing here last month. Speaking for all newspaper white collar workers, Watson said that the Guild had no objection to overtime work in emergencies provided that

the Guild standard of time and one-half pay for overtime were paid.

The department's ruling on hours affecting the newspaper publishing industry was as follows:

In any one period which requires employment in excess of eight hours a day in order to prevent a sudden and unreasonable termination of service to the public, employers may permit employees whose work is directly connected with such period to work additional hours in any one day, but not to exceed forty-four hours in six days in any one week, provided that in towns of 50,000 or less employees may be permitted to work forty-eight hours per week in six days. All hours worked over eight hours in any days during such period shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate per hour.

The 44-hour week law provides for five days of eight hours, and a half-day of four hours, but the State In-

dustrial Board may grant exemptions. The following definitions, issued by the department, will probably exempt many desk men, such as city editors and their assistants from profiting by the law:

An executive is one who is responsible for the managing of a business or a sub-division thereof and who directs or supervises subordinates and earns at least \$25 a week.

A secretary is a person who renders services which are of a private and confidential nature and are a component part of the work of an executive as defined in the regulations of the Department. Secretaries to executives who are exempt under the provisions of the law of the Commonwealth are not subject to the hour provisions of these laws provided they earn at least \$25 per week.

The department gives employers until January 3, 1938, to conform to the general 44-hour law.

Paper's Own Editor Exposes His Boss' Phoney Free Press Cry

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A newspaper's suppression, coloration and playing down of certain stories, particularly those involving activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was spread on the record of the National Labor Relations Board under oath here last week when hearings were held on the San Diego Guild's charges of anti-union discrimination brought against the Union-Tribune Publishing Company.

The testimony came from a non-Guildsman, Lon Smith, city editor of the Union, who proved to be the Guild's most effective witness. It was put into the record in answer to the management's cry of violation of freedom of the press, raised in the answer to the Guild's complaint.

In other phases of the hearing the Guild demolished the attempts of the paper to claim that it was not in interstate commerce and therefore not subject to the National Labor Relations Act.

The Guild's charges grew out of the recent discharges of nine employees.

Editor Cites Distortion
Smith described the management's news practices both on direct and cross-examination, and told frankly of the suppression. In answer to questions of William R. Walsh, Labor Board attorney, he said that on instruction from C. A. McGrew, editor of the Union, he followed a policy of "holding down" all news stories involving CIO strikes and activities locally.

Smith cited, specifically, stories concerning Harry A. Steinmetz, San Diego State college professor and official of the American Federation of Teachers, whose activities are (Continued on page 6)

Has Your Publisher Seen Brant Speech?

Letters from many members about the speech of Irving Brant, printed in the Nov. 27 REPORTER, stress its value in bringing all fair-minded publishers to see the logic of basic Guild policies.

The speech shows with exceptional clarity the reaction which the Guild's basic policies awaken in the public mind and also the reaction that comes when newspapers practice anti-labor policies in their own plants.

Every publisher will want to read it to complete his own education.

As many members point out, every publisher should receive a copy without fail.

Extra copies are available at headquarters if needed.

FELLOW WORKERS PAN THAT SOCIETY

N. Y. Times ITU Chapel Unanimously Objects to New Press Group's Founders

Oliver Holden, chairman and organizer of the board of the American Press Society and member of the New York Times make-up staff, is without honor in the place where he does most of his work, the Times composing room. In fact the Typographical Union men don't want to work with him.

The New York Times chapel held a special meeting and went on record unanimously in a formal resolution condemning the American Press Society as anti-union and expressing the regret of the members that they have to labor side by side with American Press Society members. The meeting was called especially to act on the society; it had more than a week's notice, and was unusually large.

The chapel voted to send copies of the resolution to President Roosevelt, who was apparently misled into accepting honorary membership in the APS; to every newspaper chapel in New York City and to the CIO and the AF of L.

The resolution was brought forward following publication in the *Cuba Today* of the letter of the American Press Society to a publisher offering anti-union workers at a time when the staff was considering a strike.

The resolution had special significance since not only Holden but his right bower in the Press Society is a Times make-up man. This is O. D. Donaldson, the society's treasurer.

The resolution of the Times Chapel of the Typographical Union follows:

Whereas, There has come to the attention of chapel members of the New York Times composing room, a certain inference contained in a facsimile letter issued by the American Press Society, 46 West 44th St., New York City, such inferences appearing to be anti-union and against age-old established principles of unionism and collective bargaining laid down by our forefathers; and

Whereas, The above mentioned facsimile letter apparently has been issued under the signature of editorial employees of the New York Times with whom Typographical Union members mingle in the make-up of the paper, creating mutual ill-feeling because of conflict of principles and the feeling that union members will be compelled to associate with promoters of anti-unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the New York Times chapel of Typographical Union No. 6, in special meeting assembled, do hereby indicate our regret at having to work with members of the anti-union American Press Society, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the American Press Society, Typographical Union No. 6, ITU, CIO, AF of L and all newspaper chapels in Greater New York.

The chapel took the initiative in the special meeting and resolution without solicitation from the Guild. Holden has long been personally unpopular with the composing room workers.

A striking additional fact is that while Holden and his circle were able to persuade aides of President Roosevelt to have him accept the honorary presidency of his organization, they have long been known around the Times as bitter foes of the President's policies.

Jobless Aid Groups

Local industrial unions of the CIO are urged to establish unemployment committees to represent jobless members before public agencies in efforts to get proper unemployment compensation, adequate public relief, or WPA employment. In a letter from CIO Director John Brophy, on Nov. 27, field representatives and regional directors were instructed to aid locals in establishing the committees.

Labor Councilman Addresses Guild Mass Meeting

Office Workers Stick by Demands

Offer Rejected

Office Workers Stick by Demands

The New York World-Telegram rejected unanimously a counter offer on minimum wages submitted by the management on Nov. 30, and directed the Guild negotiators to resume conferences with a view to obtaining salary minimums more in line with the original proposals. The negotiations are in behalf of the 350 employees.

Noel S. Macneish, assistant publisher, had agreed to negotiate a supplement to the existing editorial department contract, and to extend to the commercial departments all the provisions of that contract except for minimum wages. This means extension of the five-day 48-hour week, equal time off for overtime, severance pay ranging up to 18 weeks after 10 years of service, sick leave, and vacations. Negotiations have settled down to the vital point of minimum wages.

The formal counter-offer of the management was submitted in the third conference, and represented a retreat from tentative offers made at the second all-day conference. Macneish had previously indicated that if a contract for a year, with respect to minimum wages, were acceptable, a better offer could probably be made.

The commercial division meeting, however, completely rejected the idea of the supplement, or any part of it, running beyond the editorial department contract.

The management proposals ranged from \$16 to \$26.

Goodfellow Near Financial Predicament; 'Deputy Publisher' Cuts Size of Paper

That the Brooklyn Eagle's publisher, M. Preston Goodfellow, is getting into a financial predicament regarding his three-year-old control of the paper, is revealed by data gathered by the strikers' investigating committee.

The chief item in the picture is the loss of \$200,000 which he obtained in 1934 from the National City Bank—according to indications in his testimony in that year before the Federal Communications Commission—to purchase the controlling block of stock in the Brooklyn Publishing Company, which owns a majority of the stock of the Eagle.

Failure by Goodfellow to pay the installments on this loan, it is clear, would turn Goodfellow's stock over to the National City Bank because he put this stock up as collateral.

There is much evidence to indicate that this point has already been reached; first, the arrival on the scene of Ralph Nicholson, Tampa (Fla.) publisher, who has begun to function as "deputy publisher" of the Eagle. That Nicholson in some way acts for National City has been made clear, although the exact relationship is not yet known. In two weeks he has made drastic changes in the Eagle.

He's a 'Neutral'

The Sunday Eagle, which for years has run around 78 to 80 pages, now appears with 46 pages; daily editions,

\$750 Raised to Aid Brooklyn Strikers

Ed Hughes and Charles Gruizer, Brooklyn Eagle strikers who have been touring the country visiting local Guilds and raising money and sentiment for the Eagle strike, took a turn on a Milwaukee picket line to keep fit for their return. They joined the Gallun Tannery United Shoe Workers Local 29, CIO, now in the fourth week of a strike.

A successful meeting was held later, at which \$180 was raised for the Eagle strike fund.

The Worcester (Mass.) Guild sent \$100 last week.

The Cleveland Guild raised more than \$100 at a party on Nov. 16. Books donated by literary editors were sold at ten cents a chance, and beer, bingo games, and an admission fee raised the rest.

Leading all the rest so far is the Detroit Guild, whose executive board has already turned in \$300 earmarked for the Eagle defense fund. The checks came within three weeks of each other.

While volunteering \$100 out of its treasury to the strike fund, the Akron Guild has launched a drive to bring up to date dues and assessments.

Eagle Advertisers Listed in Campaign

Nationwide pressure by Guild members against national advertisers, using the Brooklyn Eagle has produced definite results in persuading these advertisers to pull out. Every local can help by bringing to the attention of the rest of the labor movement and other friends the following list of companies still using the Eagle:

Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Camel Cigarettes.
Chesterfield Cigarettes.
Phillips Cigarettes.
Kelllogg's Cereals.
Helm 57 Varieties.
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Oakite.
Sulzer Catnip.
Dexter & 7-20-4 Cigars.
Socony Products.

which were around 36 pages at this time of year, now appear with 16, 18 or 20 pages.

Nicholson has addressed the circulation staff on one occasion, telling them that he was "neutral" in this union business, that he approved neither of the Circulation Men's Association (the Eagle's company union, for circulation scale and strike-breakers) nor the Guild—in short,

PAPERS TRY DODGE IN WILKES-BARRE

Stall on Three Cardinal Guild Demands After Conceding Guild Shop—Local May Strike

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Negotiations between the Wilkes-Barre Publishers' Association, representing all four local newspapers, and the local Guild broke off abruptly Wednesday afternoon.

The break came over the publishers' refusal to consider three cardinal Guild demands, a minimum system or classification of jobs in various departments; severance indemnity and the 40-hour week.

The entire Guild last week reaffirmed its September strike vote as a result, authorizing the executive committee to call the strike if and when it sees fit.

The publishers collectively made offers that sounded like a 20 per cent increase to employees making under \$20 a week; 15 per cent to those between \$20 and \$30 a week; 10 per cent for those between \$30 and \$40, and a 5 per cent boost to all employees making over \$40 per week. Actually these percentage offers appear pitifully inadequate when stacked against \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20 salaries received at present by newspapermen of several years' experience. Furthermore, most of the jobs are in the lower wage brackets.

It was agreed, however, before negotiations collapsed, that a minimum of \$20 would be set in the new schedule for beginners. A "student" classification for summer workers who crave "experience" was also accepted. The Guild agreed that it would have no jurisdiction over them. The Senate Committee on Printing, also, failed to obtain the necessary appropriation for printing.

However, open statements were made in Congress regarding the nature of the report and its suppression.

The Nov. 23 Congressional Record quotes Representative Cullen of New York as saying that "the report is in effect, a criminal indictment against the food trust. It charges them with criminal violations of the law, yet it has had an indifferent press. I dislike to say it, but the release (publicity) of the commission itself on this report is synthetic and misleading."

Despite the fact that a six-day strike on the Wilkes-Barre Record obtained the Guild shop for the editorial rooms of the four papers, and assurances of it in the other departments that chose the Guild in an NLRB vote, it is apparent that forces of the American and Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association forces here are playing their hands so as to hamstring the Guild at every turn.

The publishers are reported to be planning to post the increases on the bulletin boards and put them into effect despite the fact that negotiations have been broken off, and try to blacken the Guild by giving extensive publicity to the boasts in their papers.

\$450,000 worth of this same stock held by Fremont C. Peck, former owner of the Brooklyn Times Union which the Eagle bought.

The opinion of the strike strategy committee, in view of this corporate tangle, is divided in but one respect: some hold that Goodfellow is hanging on to his control desperately and will shortly be forced entirely out by National City; others hold that he has already been forced out, and that the new owners are keeping him in nominal control so that all the bitterness incident to the strike will be concentrated on him rather than on themselves.

To support the latter opinion are two reports coming from inside the Eagle itself: one, that Goodfellow's yearly salary of \$55,700 has been cut by \$40,000; the other that Goodfellow has himself stated recently: "Why should I worry? I have a new job for myself and there are three purchasers for the Eagle." Whether Goodfellow is now "out" or whether he shortly will be out does not alter the problem of the strike, which is to pull out a few more ads, and cut off more circulation every day.

Debits Falling Due

There are several other large factors. About \$104,000 is due on Jan. 15 on notes given to the Lawyers Trust Company and the Brooklyn Trust Company by the Eagle as a corporation; a substantial payment will shortly be due for newspaper purchased over many months past; there is a mortgage of \$200,000; 7,000 shares of preferred stock held by the public, and a block of about

A Publishers' Carnival of Free Press

ATC Monopoly Report Widely Suppressed

N. Y. TIMES A MAN REPORTS ON 'PAID NEWS'

Confidential Memo to Advertising Staff.

The Publishers' Association of New York had a special meeting yesterday (Friday) to protest against examining the "Cuba Today" section of the Herald Tribune (issue of November 21) as paid advertising. Every newspaper present except the Herald Tribune vigorously opposed the measurement by Media Records of paid-for news matter as bona fide advertising. Mr. Rock of Media Records said that in the future paid-for news matter would not be measured as advertising without the consent of a majority of the publishers, which means that the present incident will not recur. It also is possible, but not probable, that the 40,000 lines of "Cuba Today" will be withdrawn from the November Media Records figures. The feeling was strong among the publishers that advertisers and agencies must not be misled by the inclusion of paid-for propaganda as advertising income.

Information Regarding the Section

Cables and letters from Havana report that the section was arranged for directly with Batista and the Cuban Army Propaganda Bureau, which gathered the material for the Batista regime with praise. The intermediary in the deal was one de Beas, (also referred to as de Beasault). It has been further reported de Beas worked with Marine, aide to Batista. A page article in the section (page 29) gives Marine credit for developing boxing in the island.

One Havana report states that the price paid to the Herald Tribune was "between \$25,000 and \$30,000." This figure lacks definite confirmation. The propaganda in the section was designed to promote favorable opinion in the United States for the Batista army regime which is endeavoring to set up a fascist "three year plan." Batista, according to private Havana reports, is seeking to "find a way to establish a national bank and start printing his own currency, which would probably be disastrous to American investments on the island."

The Herald Tribune requested in a letter to Media Records that every line of the 40 pages be measured as "advertising regularly charged and paid for." There was no display or other advertising in the section—only "news" articles and pictures. The section did not carry anywhere the word "advertisement," which, according to Paragraph 2, Section 537 of the Postal Regulations, must be printed on every page if the news text is paid for. Washington reports that the Herald Tribune has been cited for violation of the law. It also is reported from Washington that other departments will ask explanation of use of pictures of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull and other members of the Cabinet and extracts from their speeches (in space paid for as propaganda) coupled with the newspaper's request that they be measured as advertising.

Newspaper publishers protesting against the section are doing so on the principle involved, that paid-for news propaganda must not be included as legitimate advertising in figures sent to advertisers and agencies.

Department Managers have photostats of articles from the Evening Post, New Republic and Nation.

Advertising Director

DON BRIDGE, New York Times ad director, passes an indignant and confidential word to his staff on the Herald Tribune's paid-for propaganda—\$25,000 to \$30,000 worth.

STAHLMAN SHOWN UP

ANPA President Suppresses Utilities Expose

James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and figurehead in its present freedom-of-the-press campaign, has just given an example of his own feeling of suppressing a report of the State Utility Commission in his own state condemning and calling for sweeping changes in the street railway system of his own city.

The Commission in Tennessee made public the first part of it in a street railway on Nov. 2. The news received a four-column spread headline on page 1 of Stahlman's rival paper, the Tennesseean.

The Commissioner responsible for the survey, Leon Jourolmon, submitted impressive evidence to show that the railway system was the poorest of any of the four major cities in the State, in point of service, yet it charged the highest fares. He recommended replacement by a combination system of street cars and buses.

Stahlman plays ball with J. P. W. long dissatisfaction has sold out.

Under "Jimmie's" administration the paper has lost money and has recently had to obtain bank loans facing nearly another decade of "Jimmie's" control, the estate after long dissatisfaction has sold out.

Herald Tribune

Dishes Out Paid News

So far as ethical standards about news go the New York publishers apparently have none.

Despite their fine talk about freedom of the press, one of their members can put over what the liberal Nation last week called "as cynical a piece of journalism as was ever perpetrated by a respectable newspaper," and the only growl among the publishers—and this very privately—is over any unfair competition in the advertising race.

A confidential memorandum of the advertising director of the New York Times, describing the section as "paid-for propaganda," circulated to the advertising staff and reprinted on this page of *The Guild Reporter*, reveals this fact in bold light.

Flags Fascist Cuba

The memorandum concerned the amazing special section labelled, "Cuba Today: Land of Peace and Progress," published as part of the New York Herald Tribune on Sunday, Nov. 21. It was described in the New Republic of Dec. 1 as follows:

Readers of the New York Herald Tribune on Sunday, Nov. 21, discovered an extra forty-page section. Numbered twelve, it was devoted to "Cuba Today: Land of Peace and Progress." The headlines on individual articles give the flavor of the whole: "Colonel Batista's Life Dedicated to Reviving Cubans From Oppression"; "President Laredo Bru Leads Cuba on Democratic Program of Peace and Reconstruction"; "Cuban President Refutes Reports of Dictatorship." A hasty glance would suggest that President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and other members of the cabinet had written signed articles for the section, but careful examination shows that nearly all these statements are taken from past speeches or other documents of the individual in question. The general picture of Cuba given is one of a paradise on earth, where justice and happiness walk hand in hand. It is a portrait which everyone informed about the situation in Cuba knows to be fantastically remote from the truth.

"Presented by Friends"

The New Republic seemed that the section was advertising—utilizing a forecast of an occurrence of the kind by Ludwig Lore in the New York Post—but was obliged to note that the section was not labelled advertising, as required by the postal laws, and was limited to expressing bewilderment. The section carried only the legend, "This section written and presented by friends of Cuba."

The New York publishers were shocked, as the Don Bridge memorandum shows. But what hurt them was the upset to their carefully plotted advertising charts by means of which each finds a way of squaring to be the advertising leader in New York field. Such leadership is worth dollars and cents.

The Nation revealed that "similar blarney" selling other Latin American dictators are under way."

Case Is Filed

ATLANTA—Charges that Eugene H. Hinton, Jr., was dismissed as news editor of the Atlanta Constitution because he was a member of the Guild were filed last week with local regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board.

The Gons Roovers had reported erroneously in an earlier issue that charges were filed two weeks ago, when preparatory steps toward filing were begun.

Hinton, in the Constitution's employ for ten years was secretary of the local.

UNITS PRESS PROPOSALS

Hearst Parleys in Chicago Reach Fundamentals

CHICAGO—After minor improvements on "condition" clauses, separate negotiations on each Hearst paper here got down more definitely to fundamentals this week, centering immediately around the strong stand of the Evening American and Herald & Examiner managements against the unqualified dismissal indemnity already granted by Hearst papers in Los Angeles and Pittsburgh.

With an obvious deadlock approaching, Unit Chairmen Kirk Earnshaw of the Herald & Examiner and O. D. Burge of the American called a joint meeting of all Hearst paper editorial and commercial department organized and unorganized for Dec. 1. There has been rapid recent enrollment of commercial departments in the Hearst plant, whose membership desired early negotiations on their behalf.

Backed by strong attendance of observers, American negotiations with Publisher Merrill C. Meigs and E. D. Salinger of the legal department were most advanced. Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor specialist, was conducting Herald & Examiner negotiations, which the morning paper men apparently found it more difficult to attend.

Coordination of the entire plant situation was a main objective of the Dec. 1 meeting, in which Jonathan Eddy, who had sat in on some American negotiations, was slated to take part.

Conducting both sets of negotiations was Don Stevens, assisted by Joseph Carroll of the CNG executive board and Harry Wick, Chicago Typographical Union official. Observers were encouraged by Stevens to take part in direct representation on staff condition points with which they were most familiar. Outstanding in such roles were Burge of the American and David Canelon, Earnshaw, William Becker and Henry Wineberg of the Herald & Examiner.

C.N.G. Enrolls

Office Workers Join; Dues Payments Up

CHICAGO—Organization of unorganized departments was the highlight of Chicago Guild activity last week. Payment of past dues was continued by the membership which had survived and strengthened itself under a multi-lateral onslaught of fringes throughout the summer.

One man alone signed up 41 members of a commercial department of 42, and the majority of another department. The local enrolled 25 into associate membership from the University of Chicago journalism school. Similar organization at Northwestern is predicted by student leaders.

Joseph Carroll, CNG executive committee member, has been named to a committee of thirteen AP of L and CIO unionists to revitalize the Illinois activities of Labor's Non-Partisan League in preparation for local and Congressional elections. The committee grew out of a meeting called by President Ralph Fischer of the Typographical Union, ANR Representative Don Stevens, and others in the printing trades.

The local has sent telegrams to Mayor LaGuardia of New York and Governor Lehman, on the Eagle strike, to President Roosevelt on his American Press Society membership, and to representatives in Congress favoring passage of the Wage and Hours Bill.

Profile of a Herald Tribune Columnist Taking the Hurdles

'New Yorker' Views of the Strange Mr. Lucius Beebe

Dissecting nationally syndicated columnists to see what makes them tick has lately become the sport of magazine writers. The Saturday Evening Post recently took a mild stab out of O. O. McIntyre, who feeds 500 newspapers daily with flubdub about New York's "artist colony" and "upper set," repeating Piglet's burlesque of Odd's style, and reminding three million readers of his controversy with Christopher Morley as to who wrote what first. In the Nov. 27 New Yorker, Wolcott Gibbs stabs with a sharper knife and takes apart Lucius Beebe, historian of cafe society for the New York Herald Tribune, in a profile. Parts of the sketch are reprinted by courtesy of the New Yorker.

When Lucius Beebe came to the Herald Tribune from the Boston Transcript, in June, 1929, he was twenty-seven years old, six feet four inches tall, and weighed in the neighborhood of a hundred and eighty pounds. When he was introduced to Stanley Walker, the city editor, he clicked his heels and bowed from the waist. He said "sir" in a tone of booming deference, to the grateful amazement of the Tribune staff, which was not itself inclined to be punctilious.

Mr. Walker had never seen a reporter of such baroque design, but he was no man to recoil from the unknown, and he hired Beebe for thirty-five dollars a week. Thus began a career which may be truthfully described as unique in American journalism, although it can never be said that Mr. Beebe was much of a reporter. He had an apathy about facts which verged closely on actual dislike, and the tangled wildwood of his prose was poorly adapted to describing small fires and negligible thefts.

These dinners Nor was he always very clear about his assignments. Told to cover a banquet of the New York Central Railroad Engineers, he appeared somehow at one sponsored by the Caledonian Club, and after lingering only long enough to get a prepared copy of the principal speech, went back to his office to report that the President of the Central had incompressibly chosen to talk to his men about Scotland, a was established by the claim that the publication of this item aroused, being clearly of the opinion that one damn dull dinner was very much like another.

The martyrdom went on for two years, at the end of which he was transferred to the dramatic department, for which he reviewed occasional moving pictures and, dubious plays and wrote interviews with the players. He had his own opinion of Hollywood, calling it the "outhouse civilization of the world, full of propensities, mountebanks and botes who live in the most witless and spurious manner ever devised," and this Bourbon estimate was reflected in his work. It didn't matter so much about the plays, since most of them had been damned before they were born, and further abuse was superfluous. The interviews were all right, too, except that when they were printed, it could be observed that the subjects, both men and women, all spoke in an educated and haughty manner, rather reminiscent of Mr. Beebe himself.

It can reasonably be supposed that Harry Stanton, the manager of the Herald Tribune Syndicate, spent the summer of 1933 brooding over the cinema, because in the fall he turned up with the conception of New York as Babylon-on-the-Hudson, sinful, extravagant, full of the nervous hilarity of the doomed. It was Mr. Stanton's idea that a col-



LUCIUS BEEBE, as artist Rex Irvin does him up for the New Yorker. Today YOU Can Pick His Costume

umn could be written exploiting this point of view, and that that richly upholstered Babylonian, Lucius Morris Beebe, was the man to do it.

At first the column was tried out almost furtively, on September 8, it appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer, a little later in the Wyoming Pioneer. The readers of these two journals accepted it happily, their guileless suspicions about New York confirmed and amplified, but it was not until the first of the following June that the Tribune itself, which had been skeptical, decided to give it a try.

Almost from the beginning it was a success. The actual circle Mr. Beebe wrote about was small, but its potential public was enormous. "This New York" was read with awe in the social twilight of the upper West Side, and in the ineligible portions of Westchester and Long Island; it even had its bitter nulance value in Union Square, where Mr. Kyle Crichton, the most persistently vocal of the oppressed, described Mr. Beebe as "a sort of sandwich-man for the rich."

Mr. Beebe's eight papers reach a total of a million and a half readers, and while this may seem trifling compared with such a colossus of syndication as O. O. McIntyre, who has five hundred papers and is presumably read by every American who can spell, it is sufficiently remarkable in view of the fact that "This New York" deals almost exclusively with perhaps five hundred patrons in four or five restaurants.

Heart Scared Last winter, in response to a letter from Sam Simeon suggesting that Beebe be lured into "the big league," King Features offered him a contract for five hundred dollars a week to write for the twenty-odd Hearst papers, plus fifty per cent of the gross sales to outside sheets. Agents from Hollywood have approached him, and even radio, which he regards as a medium "debased beyond the dreams of vulgarity," has made its timid advances. He has declined them all feeling that the Tribune is the proper and inevitable vehicle for his talent, which perhaps it is.

His literary ambitions don't extend much beyond the things he does now. Depressed and confused by modern forms, he has given up poetry, and he says he is incapable of writing fiction, a comment which might conceivably amuse his associates at the Tribune.

On the whole, Mr. Beebe is probably well content to leave serious ambition to others, being sensible

of the vulgarity which too often underlies the man of action. In his philosophy, it is a far better thing to contemplate and adorn a civilization than to plan a new one. In any case, he has the true Bourbon's profound hostility to change, looking much more affectionately on the decadent past than on any new raw world to come.

Mr. Beebe's political ideas are simple but definite, leaving inquirers no doubt about where he stands. Inevitably he supported Governor Landon, but the victorious Democrats have left him calm. He is sure the depression is over; certainly the cafe has never been so full of happy and prosperous people. Everything is perfect in a perfect world, or would be if theatres curtains went up at 9.30 so that civilized playgoers could finish their cognac in peace. He has no patience with any of the manifestations of organized labor, and is especially repelled by the American Newspaper Guild, whose heavy shadow has apparently threatened him even in his cloister at the Tribune.

"I am not a member of the Guild," he says, "and will never join any union unless a closed shop necessitates it," and then it would be a nearly even choice between my integrity and my job. I do not believe in gangs of any sort and a union is just that, organized for the benefit of the worthless, discontented and incompetent to harass their betters and to prevent ambitious hard-working people from getting ahead. The Guild is, of course, nothing but a racket of the most patent order, and why newspaper writers should want to associate themselves with anything so shabby, degraded and spurious, I'm damned if I know."

Mirror Hearing Set The first formal hearing before the National Labor Relations Board on the request of the Guild for negotiations with Hearst's New York Mirror was set for Saturday morning.

The Guild is seeking to establish that the commercial and editorial divisions are a single collective bargaining unit, and also that it represents a majority of the employees in the Guild's jurisdiction.

Council Protests Pegler Columns CLEVELAND (FP).—Protests against the vicious anti-labor columns written by Scripps-Howard's Westbrook Pegler, were voted by the Cleveland Industrial Council here.

GUILD WINS JOB BACK

12 Fired in Economy Wave; Treasurer Is Reinstated

TORONTO—The Toronto Guild has prevailed upon Publisher Joseph E. Atkinson, of the Star, to reinstate Ralph Foster, Guild treasurer, who had been dismissed in an "economy wave" hitting 12 workers.

Since Guildsmen knew economy had been given as the reason for dismissal, surprise was widespread when another man was hired for the editorial department a few days before Foster's notice had expired. Negotiations with the publisher, which until then had been without success, were immediately renewed.

Less than 24 hours after a letter explaining the Guild stand on the case had been sent to the publisher Foster was invited to return to the Star.

Foster's reinstatement inspired short-lived hope that the annual pre-Christmas firing bee, long a Star institution, will now fade into history. At the end of each fiscal year as far back as staff members can recall the Star has met the crisis of constantly increasing profits with a wave of firing in its editorial departments.

Last week, when Star employees had begun to feel firing was over for 1937, four employees of the Star news service syndicate subsidiary were discharged.

The general firing started in the business office, apparently a new departure in Star policy and perhaps not unrelated to the recent inauguration there of Guild organization. Two discharged were both Guildsmen.

In the editorial departments first to go was a woman society writer, then a Guild member, then two junior reporters, both Guildsmen, with only a few months' experience. Another reporter of more than 10 years' service was also discharged. Finally, two copy readers were discharged, Foster and one non-Guildsmen.

The editorial departments first to go was a woman society writer, then a Guild member, then two junior reporters, both Guildsmen, with only a few months' experience. Another reporter of more than 10 years' service was also discharged. Finally, two copy readers were discharged, Foster and one non-Guildsmen.

Monopoly

(Continued from page 1)

up the anti-trust laws this fall, the report again became a subject of discussion in Congress.

Senate Debates Publication The Senate appointed a special committee to decide whether the report should be printed. The committee decided that it should, and turned the matter over to the Senate Committee on Printing.

Again, it seems, lobbyists for the food trusts stepped in. It was argued that the cost of printing would be too great. The report has not been printed.

There is, however, a copy on public file at the FTC office, which is available to the press. It is reported that a New York Times reporter spent some time digging through the report, but that the Times came out with an innocuous story, couched in generalizations, and naming no names.

Farm Research, Inc., dug through it, told the story, and named names, which it published in its monthly bulletin, Facts for Farmers. It too gave the papers a chance to catch up by sending out a release. "Our release," writes Mr. Coe, "was not taken up by the regular press, since we named the big companies, percentage of total supply controlled, and specific violations of the Clayton Act."

The independent farm papers and some of the labor press did make use of the material.

'I Am the Law' Says Hague—And He Is

The Mayor of Jersey City Jails and Depots CIO Organizers as Threats to His Creed of 'Everything for Industry.' An Examination of His Dictatorship Reveals Basic Weaknesses Which Explain the Frantic Efforts to Keep Labor Out.

ON ALL of the dozen or more roads leading to the domain of Mayor Frank Hague there is a sturdy sign bearing the legend: "Jersey City... Everything for Industry."

During the day the legend stands out in black and white relief; at night its radiated glass letters glow with the reflected gleams of headlights.

Fixed at the gateways of the city whose chief executive, less than a month ago proclaimed "I am the Law," that legend, with all its blunt implications, is the key to Mayor Hague's relentless war on organized labor and an altogether fitting slogan for the most sinister and dangerous political dictatorship on the Atlantic seaboard.

Last Monday Hague demonstrated the desperate measures he will employ to preserve his dictatorship, when his police arrested the Building Trades, one-time president of the Building Trades in Hudson County, for a span of 10 years until three years ago.

As a rising political power, he made an alliance with Teddy Brande, one-time president of the Building Trades in Hudson County, for a span of 10 years until three years ago.

This coalition was one between a corrupt politician and a corrupt labor leader. Brande raised the Building Trades, controlled bonding companies, trucking companies and even developed the remarkable technique of representing the Iron Workers of New Jersey, an employers' association, at a fee of \$10,000 a year, while he officially represented the Iron Workers' Union.

When the Internal Revenue Department found that notwithstanding Mayor Hague's modest salary of \$4,000 he had been able to accumulate an income on which he had overlooked the payment of \$54,000 in taxes, it was Teddy Brande's check for that amount that saved the Mayor from indictment.

Eloquent proof was offered soon after to show that the Brande-Hague alliance was strictly personal and had nothing to do with the rank and file in the labor movement.

Teddy Brande and Mayor Hague became enemies. Mayor Hague denounced him as a labor racketeer. Brande was ousted by his own International. One after another, the most powerful locals in the building trades were forced into receivership. Lawyers in the Hague organization were appointed receivers. The treasuries of the locals were drained by fees and disbursements. Some of these locals are still in receivership.

What explains Mayor Hague's venomous hate of the CIO? Does he really regard it as "Communism"? The chances are that he hasn't the remotest idea of the meaning of the word. A dictator, who still asks, "Is this a telephone there?" doesn't trouble to understand anything not immediately adding to or menacing his power. And in Jersey City the Ku Klux Klan membership probably exceeds that of the Communist Party.

High Taxes Support Hague Political Machine

But what Hague does understand is that if organized labor does not job well the political dynasty he has nurtured and expanded for 25 years will crack and crumble to ruin. Mayor La Guardia and the Labor Party in New York are little comfort for his declining years. He is 68, but the prospect of retiring from the political scene and spending the remainder of his days on his half million dollar estate at Deal, or his suite in a smart New York hotel, doesn't interest him. Aside from the most assuredly personal egoism, which he most assuredly does not lack, there are practical considerations.

Like Dr. Frankenstein, Mayor Hague created his own monster. The Hague Democratic organization. Several times in recent years the monster threatened to overwhelm him by the sheer weight of its inverted pyramid. To keep it functioning he was forced to add hundreds of employees to the municipal county and State payroll.

The resulting financial burdens sent taxes up to fantastic rates. Assessments on property, except for those who are part of the machine or privately favored, are higher than anywhere in the State. Factory owners moved to other parts. With the depression the problems of maintaining the machine became precarious.

Dismissing employees would create an army of disgruntled. Some shrewd political upstart might learn how to use such an army.

There was one way out. If industry could be brought back to Jersey City the pressure on the municipal treasury could be relaxed.

A number of myths have been popularized in recent years about Mayor Hague which should be debunked without mercy. Apologists for his De Jocrasta organization have often portrayed him as "a friend of labor." There isn't the proverbial ounce of truth to this claim, and his mouth he organized and delivered parts of strikebreakers to a plant in East Newark.

As a rising political power, he made an alliance with Teddy Brande, one-time president of the Building Trades in Hudson County, for a span of 10 years until three years ago.

This coalition was one between a corrupt politician and a corrupt labor leader. Brande raised the Building Trades, controlled bonding companies, trucking companies and even developed the remarkable technique of representing the Iron Workers of New Jersey, an employers' association, at a fee of \$10,000 a year, while he officially represented the Iron Workers' Union.

When the Internal Revenue Department found that notwithstanding Mayor Hague's modest salary of \$4,000 he had been able to accumulate an income on which he had overlooked the payment of \$54,000 in taxes, it was Teddy Brande's check for that amount that saved the Mayor from indictment.

Eloquent proof was offered soon after to show that the Brande-Hague alliance was strictly personal and had nothing to do with the rank and file in the labor movement.

Teddy Brande and Mayor Hague became enemies. Mayor Hague denounced him as a labor racketeer. Brande was ousted by his own International. One after another, the most powerful locals in the building trades were forced into receivership. Lawyers in the Hague organization were appointed receivers. The treasuries of the locals were drained by fees and disbursements. Some of these locals are still in receivership.

What explains Mayor Hague's venomous hate of the CIO? Does he really regard it as "Communism"? The chances are that he hasn't the remotest idea of the meaning of the word. A dictator, who still asks, "Is this a telephone there?" doesn't trouble to understand anything not immediately adding to or menacing his power. And in Jersey City the Ku Klux Klan membership probably exceeds that of the Communist Party.

High Taxes Support Hague Political Machine

But what Hague does understand is that if organized labor does not job well the political dynasty he has nurtured and expanded for 25 years will crack and crumble to ruin. Mayor La Guardia and the Labor Party in New York are little comfort for his declining years. He is 68, but the prospect of retiring from the political scene and spending the remainder of his days on his half million dollar estate at Deal, or his suite in a smart New York hotel, doesn't interest him. Aside from the most assuredly personal egoism, which he most assuredly does not lack, there are practical considerations.

Like Dr. Frankenstein, Mayor Hague created his own monster. The Hague Democratic organization. Several times in recent years the monster threatened to overwhelm him by the sheer weight of its inverted pyramid. To keep it functioning he was forced to add hundreds of employees to the municipal county and State payroll.

The resulting financial burdens sent taxes up to fantastic rates. Assessments on property, except for those who are part of the machine or privately favored, are higher than anywhere in the State. Factory owners moved to other parts. With the depression the problems of maintaining the machine became precarious.

Dismissing employees would create an army of disgruntled. Some shrewd political upstart might learn how to use such an army.

There was one way out. If industry could be brought back to Jersey City the pressure on the municipal treasury could be relaxed.

The Hague police had just deported a dozen and arrested 13 CIO men who attempted to distribute organizational literature in the city. Five-day jail sentences for unlawful distribution were given seven of the prisoners, while six others were held for grand jury action on charges of unlawful assembly.

Questioned about the campaign, Casey, tall and muscular, roared: "Blood will run from the heads of CIO organizers."

higher than anywhere in the State. Factory owners moved to other parts. With the depression the problems of maintaining the machine became precarious.

Dismissing employees would create an army of disgruntled. Some shrewd political upstart might learn how to use such an army.

There was one way out. If industry could be brought back to Jersey City the pressure on the municipal treasury could be relaxed.

The Hague police had just deported a dozen and arrested 13 CIO men who attempted to distribute organizational literature in the city. Five-day jail sentences for unlawful distribution were given seven of the prisoners, while six others were held for grand jury action on charges of unlawful assembly.

Questioned about the campaign, Casey, tall and muscular, roared: "Blood will run from the heads of CIO organizers."

Privates in the organization could be transferred to private industry.

How to attract industry was a simple problem. In New York and adjacent states factory owners were having difficulties with organized labor. John L. Lewis had communicated new zeal and fire to the bewildered victims of a depression. Even the newspaper reporters were organized.

Judge Anthony Botti was about to proceed with trials and arraignments. Vainly they pleaded for a postponement, charging that witnesses had been forcibly removed from the city; that they had not even conferred with the defendants.

Judge Botti refused a postponement, stating from the bench that he intended to "cooperate with Mayor Hague." The seven accused of the minor offenses were found guilty and sentenced to five days in the county jail. The six others charged with unlawful assembly were held in \$1,000 bail each to await action by the Grand Jury.

Abraham J. Isaacson, chief counsel for the defendants, appeared before Common Pleas Court Judge Thomas F. Meaney two days later to argue an appeal from the convictions of the seven. Lewis I. Hansen, and Frank McCarthy, assistant corporation counsel, appeared for the city. Where Judge Botti had left off stump speaking Hansen and McCarthy took up, developing it to hysterical tempo.

Hague "Singing Society" Ousts CIO from Hall

"This proposition is an out and out Communist red drive," shouted McCarthy. "And we're against it!" And Hansen: "Mayor Hague is not going to allow the people, especially the working people of Jersey City, to be terrorized by this gang of organizers. He has seen the violence in Akron, in Detroit and in other cities, and he's not going to permit it here. We'll protect the people of Jersey City!"

This was but one instance of the spread of the Hague tentacles. Soon others followed. On Monday the Board of Directors of the Peoples' Center communicated with CIO officials their misgivings about the well-advertised meeting scheduled at the Center for Friday. Their tax bill was four years in arrears and the city threatened foreclosure. Inspectors suddenly appeared to discover all manner of defects. No threats but an ominous shaking of heads. So would the CIO reconsider?

Four other halls were sought. Owners of three declined with, "You know how Hague feels about the CIO." The fourth agreed. Before the change in address could be advertised, the \$5 deposit was returned with the curt note that the hall had been rented to the "Italian Singing Society."

Casey's face lit up with a mischievous smile as he replied: "We would go in with machine guns. They would either walk out or be carried out."

Casey's face lit up with a mischievous smile as he replied: "We would go in with machine guns. They would either walk out or be carried out."



'I Am the Law'

usually run into the hundreds of thousands. Senator Clee is asking for an investigation, claiming that 55,000 foster's votes were cast in Hudson County. But what the hell does Mayor Hague care...? The State Board of Canvassers has already certified the election of Senator Moore.

Meanwhile Mayor Hague continues to save Jersey City from "the terrorist, Communist CIO."

CIO Picks Up Def Hurler by Mayor

The CIO with some 18,000 already enrolled in Hudson County had announced an intensive educational and membership drive for Jersey City. Organizers made no secret of their plans, announcing that circulars and membership cards would be distributed at factory entrances, and that on Friday night there would be a mass meeting at Peoples Center.

The plans for the campaign were made at regional headquarters of the CIO at Newark. The Boot and Shoeworkers local at 16 Montgomery Street was designated as the Jersey City headquarters during the drive.

Fifty regular and volunteer organizers and about fifteen observers from the Civil Liberties Union and at least two from the La Follette Senate Committee on Civil Liberties arrived at headquarters in groups of three or more.

Four times as many uniformed policemen, detectives, and plainclothesmen were on the scene. As the organizers emerged from the building with open heaps of circulars and membership cards, policemen prepared for action.

A superior, from a distance of thirty feet, shouted to the uniformed policemen: "You know your orders!" Instantly, there was action. Men were seized and shoved into cars. Some resisted and were placed under arrest. Circulars and membership cards were confiscated. One of the Civil Liberties Committee observers was hauled down a flight of stairs when he declined to leave headquarters.

Seventeen were charged with violating the city ordinance forbidding the distribution of circulars; six others with the indictable crime of unlawful assembly.

Judge Rushes Trials, Refusing Postponement

Defense counsel appeared at police headquarters prepared to bail out the prisoners. To their astonishment they found that Judge Anthony Botti was about to proceed with trials and arraignments. Vainly they pleaded for a postponement, charging that witnesses had been forcibly removed from the city; that they had not even conferred with the defendants.

Judge Botti refused a postponement, stating from the bench that he intended to "cooperate with Mayor Hague." The seven accused of the minor offenses were found guilty and sentenced to five days in the county jail. The six others charged with unlawful assembly were held in \$1,000 bail each to await action by the Grand Jury.

Abraham J. Isaacson, chief counsel for the defendants, appeared before Common Pleas Court Judge Thomas F. Meaney two days later to argue an appeal from the convictions of the seven. Lewis I. Hansen, and Frank McCarthy, assistant corporation counsel, appeared for the city. Where Judge Botti had left off stump speaking Hansen and McCarthy took up, developing it to hysterical tempo.

Hague "Singing Society" Ousts CIO from Hall

"This proposition is an out and out Communist red drive," shouted McCarthy. "And we're against it!" And Hansen: "Mayor Hague is not going to allow the people, especially the working people of Jersey City, to be terrorized by this gang of organizers. He has seen the violence in Akron, in Detroit and in other cities, and he's not going to permit it here. We'll protect the people of Jersey City!"

This was but one instance of the spread of the Hague tentacles. Soon others followed. On Monday the Board of Directors of the Peoples' Center communicated with CIO officials their misgivings about the well-advertised meeting scheduled at the Center for Friday. Their tax bill was four years in arrears and the city threatened foreclosure. Inspectors suddenly appeared to discover all manner of defects. No threats but an ominous shaking of heads. So would the CIO reconsider?

Four other halls were sought. Owners of three declined with, "You know how Hague feels about the CIO." The fourth agreed. Before the change in address could be advertised, the \$5 deposit was returned with the curt note that the hall had been rented to the "Italian Singing Society."

Casey's face lit up with a mischievous smile as he replied: "We would go in with machine guns. They would either walk out or be carried out."

Blood: A Hague Promise

JERSEY CITY (FP)—Bloody heads and machine guns will be the Hague administration's answer to labor's demand for the right to organize.

This is in effect what Director of Public Safety Casey told Federated Press, when questioned about future labor policies in this community, long known as Scab City.

The Hague police had just deported a dozen and arrested 13 CIO men who attempted to distribute organizational literature in the city. Five-day jail sentences for unlawful distribution were given seven of the prisoners, while six others were held for grand jury action on charges of unlawful assembly.

Questioned about the campaign, Casey, tall and muscular, roared: "Blood will run from the heads of CIO organizers."

If they persist in harassing the industries of Jersey City, we'll apply every law on the books to keep those strikers out of this town."

Casey later said that policies for handling the labor situation were worked out in a conference he attended with Hague and Police Chief Walsh and that ancient law books would be combed for statutes limiting union activity. As known CIO organizers entering Jersey City would be arrested. Picketing by more than one or two persons would be arrest for unlawful assembly.

"What would you do if there was a sidewalk strike in Jersey City?" the reporter asked.

Casey's face lit up with a mischievous smile as he replied: "We would go in with machine guns. They would either walk out or be carried out."

A.P. FIRINGS HIT BY UNIT

Washington Group is Stirred Over 5 Discharges

WASHINGTON—Uncertainty has arisen among members of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press as a result of a recent personnel clash, affecting both Guild and non-Guild members.

Three members of the regional staff were dismissed and two transferred. Paul Conlin, secretary of the unit, was among those discharged. One of the remaining two has been offered a transfer at reduced salary. Of the five involved three were Guild members. Severance pay was allowed in accordance with the formula proposed in negotiations with the Guild.

The AP unit adopted the following protest against the dismissals:

AP employees long have congratulated themselves that they did not have to suffer the economic insecurity and mental disquietude resulting from the presence of the axe-man once so familiar in other services and newspapers. Many have accepted positions with the AP or rejected offers of better pay elsewhere on this assurance. The AP itself has benefited greatly from the resulting high morale of its employees.

Now the employees are shocked to learn that the system of making cuts in personnel with the alleged economic urgency has gained a foothold in the AP.

They note with satisfaction, however, that the AP has followed in general the severance pay formula proposed in negotiations with the Guild.

The AP unit of the WNG protests strongly the granting of one week's pay in the case of Paul Conlin. It maintains that no one should be discharged, regardless of the fact that he has served less than one year, with less than two weeks' severance pay.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Vice President Watson for transmission to Kent Cooper, AP general manager, and to Milo Thompson, chief of the Washington bureau.

Montreal Defi

Oppression of Labor, Press Is Fought

MONTREAL.—While Premier Maurice Duplessis' National Union Government continued its open warfare on freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the international labor movement in Quebec Province last week struck back in a series of mass protest meetings against recent union repression.

QUEBEC (FP).—U. S. magazines such as *Look* and *Coronet* are banned in Quebec. City authorities say they will not "tolerate the sale of dirty literature" and that reproduction of some of the paintings of the old masters are "bad for the morals of our younger generation."

Meanwhile, Provisional Police attempted to enforce Duplessis' ban on publications declared to be "communist." Copies of the *Daily Clarion*, labor paper published in Toronto, appearing on local newsstands have been confiscated, and police seized 700 copies as they were being taken off the train.

The *Clarion* is the official paper of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and it is expected the Toronto Council will ask the local council to protest the ban. The paper is "supported by the Communist movement in Canada," according to its editor.

Member Dies, Family Sends Floral Fund Portion to ANG

George Robert Weintraub, Sunday editor of the Atlantic City Press-Union, and a charter member of the Atlantic City Guild, died of a heart attack at his home there on Thanksgiving Day.

On Dec. 2 ANG headquarters received a letter from his brother, Joseph H. Weintraub, transmitting a \$12.50 contribution to the strike fund "for any other needed Guild activity." The money came from a floral fund which the three brothers and three sisters of the late Mr. Weintraub had created. The letter said:

"We feel that George never per-

mitted his interest in the Guild to flag and would have wanted this gesture rather than a pretentious floral display. We feel, too, that in his death the Guild has lost a worthy member."

Mr. Weintraub had worked for the Press-Union for 15 years. He served in the navy during the World War. He remained a member-at-large of the ANG after the Atlantic City local went out of existence. At the time of his death, his dues and assessments were paid through December.

Besides his brothers and sisters, he leaves his widow, Mrs. Violet Weintraub, and a daughter, Mary.

San Diego

(Continued from page 1)

considered by competent newsmen to be worthy of coverage.

"Mr. McGrew has asked me not to advertise Steinmetz in the community because he considers him a radical," Smith asserted.

Gambling Raid Suppressed

Smith also told of the complete suppression of the story of a gambling raid on the exclusive Hotel Del Coronado. Smith said Thornton Boutlier, night news editor, had been instructed in a personal message from Lester G. Bradley, president of the publishing firm, to "kill" the story, although in newsmen opinion it warranted front page space.

Concerning news of the present hearing, Smith stated that, in his opinion, it had been greatly underplayed. He stated that the Union had sent no reporter to cover the proceedings, but had merely reprinted the Tribune stories, which, in turn, mentioned little aside from the fact that a hearing was being held.

Press Reporter Praised

Smith praised the work of Joe Morgan, former police reporter, who was discharged in the recent "purge." "I consider him to be exceptionally competent," the city editor asserted. He said that Morgan's wide acquaintance, gained through his 10 years' of service with the paper, not only assured the Union of full coverage on a difficult beat, but saved the paper money.

Morgan, the first witness called as the session opened, had completed his direct testimony the previous day and immediately was subjected to a severe cross-examination by attorneys for the publishers. The veteran reporter told of several instances when he was told to suppress news stories involving prominent local persons. He also related his experience and told of contacts that he considered valuable to the company.

Determination of whether the Union-Tribune Company was in interstate commerce or not, was the subject of examination of witnesses during the opening session on Nov. 28, before Thomas H. Kennedy, trial examiner.

Executive Takes Stand

First on the stand was Francis M. James, Los Angeles, secretary-treasurer of the Copley Press, Inc., of Aurora, Ill., holding company of The Union-Tribune Publishing Company, the Elgin (Ill.) Courier-News Publishing Company, and the Joliet (Ill.) Printing Company. While he asserted that "the board of directors does not determine the editorial policy of the papers—the individual managers do this," he testified that all newspaper used by the companies was purchased by Colonel Ira C. Copley, owner of 16 newspapers in Southern California and Illinois, and that all the companies used some 16,000 tons of newspaper, shipped to the United States from Sweden, a year.

Lester G. Bradley, president-treasurer, Union-Tribune Publishing Company, admitted that the San Diego papers had a Mexican representative "who supplies us with news, a part-time reporter." He testified that the "local editorial policy

NLRB Hears News

Ad Men's Petition

A hearing before the National Labor Board to determine whether advertising solicitors on the New York Daily News are legitimately a part of the commercial division for the purpose of collective bargaining was held last week. The board's decision is expected shortly.

The hearing was brought about because of the submission of a petition to the board by a group of advertising solicitors who declared their unwillingness to be represented by the Guild in the negotiations which the union had requested on behalf of all employees of the commercial division. The Guild held that since it represented a majority of the employees it had the right to represent all, including solicitors.

The solicitors declared that a special skill and talent were required, and that they preferred individual bargaining to collective bargaining.

Payroll Up \$1,000

SAN JOSE.—A bulletin board statement notified by the Northern California District Council for the Mercury-Herald editorial department, embodying a number of standard Guild benefits, has been approved here.

The statement institutes pay increases retroactive to Oct. 15. There are 28 Guild members in the unit. The paper has a circulation of about 19,000.

The pay schedule starts at \$90 a month for beginning reporters and goes to \$170 for five years' experience. The minimum for copy readers is \$210 a month. Other clauses in the statement contain the 5-day 40-hour week, overtime pay, severance pay up to six weeks, leave, vacations, and grievance procedure. Since negotiations opened, the Mercury-Herald payroll has gone up about \$1,000 a month.

Contract Renewals

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Guild opened negotiations last week with the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Publishers' Association for five papers: Chronicle (local ownership), News (Scripps-Howard), and the Examiner, Call-Bulletin and Oakland Post-Enquirer (Hearst).

At the same time an informal conference was held with the Examiner management to work out plans for bargaining for the business departments of three, and possible four, papers. The Guild will also bargain for the classified departments of three papers.

Win Back Pay

NEW ORLEANS.—Payment of \$31,000 in back pay to 130 employees of the Alabama Mills, Inc., of Winfield, Ala., has been directed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in an order upholding the National Labor Board decision against the corporation. The terms include the immediate reinstatement of 38 striking employees and placement on a preferred list of 92 others who, the board found, had been discharged for union activity dating back to a dispute in the Fall of 1935.

The head-office locations of the various news, feature and research agencies serving the papers were also put into the record, as were figures showing the papers' national advertising income and expenses in 1937 and 1938.

IEB Hits at Efforts To Deport Pritchett

The International Executive Board has adopted a resolution urging federal authorities to put an end to moves to deport Harold Pritchett of Seattle, president of the International Woodworkers of America.

A Canadian, Pritchett has been unable to obtain action on his application for a permanent resident visa. The IEB resolution said that "there is reason to believe that interests opposed to honest trade unionism" are backing efforts to force Pritchett out of the country.

Those found guilty are: Harry Barnes, Earl Brady, Tom Duffy, William Giesinger, Russell Maxwell, Doris Morgan, Ray Nelson, Ella Veech and Irwin Yare. All were fined \$25 each, suspended from membership for six months and suspended from holding Guild office for a year from the date of their reinstatement. Penalties were remitted on Nelson and Morgan and all except \$5 on Maxwell and Brady, however, the Trial Board finding they were not fully aware of the illegal nature of their act.

The Trial Board found the employees in passing a unit resolution accepting a bulletin board statement of wages and working conditions had negotiated an illegal contract, ignoring the protest of a negotiating committee which was then endeavoring to push chainwide negotiations with its publisher. Terms of the illegal agreement were found by the Trial Board to be substandard, the board, observing that the accused members had "fouled their own instrument and helped to sell out their fellows at Decatur for a bargain-counter price."

Plan Falls Short

The Roosevelt program seeking to encourage and stimulate a sixteen billion dollar building boom, while receiving widespread newspaper support, does not come up to the suggestion made by CIO leaders for a five billion dollar national housing program to be financed by Congressional appropriation. Furthermore, AF of L building trades union leaders have said that they will unilaterally oppose the suggestion in that pay scales he reduced in exchange for a guarantee of work over a longer period of the year. The program also has been criticized because it effect would be to "place the burden of risk upon the government and give the builders the profit." Newspaper comment makes much of the fact that no "important government spending" is contemplated by the administration plan.

Placement Agency Plan in Muskegon

MUSKEGON, Mich.—The Muskegon Guild will urge the creation soon of a central employment agency to serve Guildmen in the newly created Michigan-Ohio district. The request will be referred to the district council at Cleveland headquarters at the next meeting.

The new set-up is urged with the expectation it will provide Guildmen with superior contacts for prospective jobs at lesser expense to the individual than when he has to rely on commercial employment agencies.

The Muskegon Guild voted down support of the Black-Connelly wages and hours bill, contending that the setting of a legal minimum wage will tend to lower maximum wages generally for editorial employees.

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

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

PEARL'S WINES AND LIQUORS

"Trade with Assurance"

229 East 42d St., N. Y. C. (Opposite News Building) MURRAY HILL 4-2199

Joe's Pipe Shop

316 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (On Fulton St. over J. J. Papp)

Christmas Special

—\$3.95—

Wholesale or Retail Store

WASHINGTON MARKET

Retail Liquor Store

202 WASHINGTON STREET

One Block from World-Telegram

WOrth 2-4929

True Delicious Made Anywhere

STANLEY'S CAFETERIA

We Complain on Food Purveying to Promote Pure Food Standards

315 Washington Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Next Door to Macy's)

THE JEFFERSON DINER

226 EAST 42nd STREET

Next Door to THE NEWS

In New York

A Swell Place to Eat

HARTWILL'S

119 BARCLAY STREET

Next Door to World-Telegram

For Reservations call BARCLAY 7-8579

Prop. 1 W. BOLDY

9 MEMBERS CONVICTED

St. Louis Guild Tries Group for Illegal Bargaining

ST. LOUIS.—Nine members of the East St. Louis (Ill.) unit of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild have been found guilty of violating the ANG Constitution in conducting collective bargaining over the heads of an authorized negotiating committee.

The offenses occurred last July when the Decatur, Ill., strike, involving employees of the same chain of newspapers as the Journal, was in progress. Those found guilty are: Harry Barnes, Earl Brady, Tom Duffy, William Giesinger, Russell Maxwell, Doris Morgan, Ray Nelson, Ella Veech and Irwin Yare.

All were fined \$25 each, suspended from membership for six months and suspended from holding Guild office for a year from the date of their reinstatement. Penalties were remitted on Nelson and Morgan and all except \$5 on Maxwell and Brady, however, the Trial Board finding they were not fully aware of the illegal nature of their act.

The Trial Board found the employees in passing a unit resolution accepting a bulletin board statement of wages and working conditions had negotiated an illegal contract, ignoring the protest of a negotiating committee which was then endeavoring to push chainwide negotiations with its publisher. Terms of the illegal agreement were found by the Trial Board to be substandard, the board, observing that the accused members had "fouled their own instrument and helped to sell out their fellows at Decatur for a bargain-counter price."

Placement Agency Plan in Muskegon

MUSKEGON, Mich.—The Muskegon Guild will urge the creation soon of a central employment agency to serve Guildmen in the newly created Michigan-Ohio district. The request will be referred to the district council at Cleveland headquarters at the next meeting.

The new set-up is urged with the expectation it will provide Guildmen with superior contacts for prospective jobs at lesser expense to the individual than when he has to rely on commercial employment agencies.

The Muskegon Guild voted down support of the Black-Connelly wages and hours bill, contending that the setting of a legal minimum wage will tend to lower maximum wages generally for editorial employees.

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

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

PEARL'S WINES AND LIQUORS

"Trade with Assurance"

229 East 42d St., N. Y. C. (Opposite News Building) MURRAY HILL 4-2199

Joe's Pipe Shop

316 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (On Fulton St. over J. J. Papp)

Christmas Special

—\$3.95—

Wholesale or Retail Store

WASHINGTON MARKET

Retail Liquor Store

202 WASHINGTON STREET

One Block from World-Telegram

WOrth 2-4929

True Delicious Made Anywhere

STANLEY'S CAFETERIA

We Complain on Food Purveying to Promote Pure Food Standards

315 Washington Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Next Door to Macy's)

THE JEFFERSON DINER

226 EAST 42nd STREET

Next Door to THE NEWS

In New York

A Swell Place to Eat

HARTWILL'S

119 BARCLAY STREET

Next Door to World-Telegram

For Reservations call BARCLAY 7-8579

Prop. 1 W. BOLDY

On Other Labor Fronts

Housing Program May Serve To End Industrial Evil

In discussion following President Roosevelt's housing program message to Congress, nothing has been said of the latent possibilities in real housing program of breaking the hold that many corporations have on their employees through the use of "company houses."

"Company houses" can be seen from the railroad station in industrial towns. Usually they are miserable, dark colored shacks of two or three rooms, rented at so much a room to workers' families. The rent is taken by some companies out of their employees through the use of "company houses."

Madden's Statement

In his recent address before the United States Conference of Mayors, J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, summed up as follows the board's position on these "contracts":

In the board's consideration of cases under the Act, it frequently appears that contracts have been entered into by the employer with some purported representative of his employees. Sometimes the employer addresses to the board an argument based upon such a contract, which, when analyzed, is to this effect: "Yes, I did violate the terms of the law; I did prevent my employees from exercising their rights to have representatives of their own choosing; I did coerce them into accepting representatives of my own choosing. But I have made a 'contract' with the representatives I have chosen for my employees, and there is nothing you can do about it."

That argument would make lawful a yellow-dog promise exacted from employees, or an arrangement with a company-dominated union, simply because those promises or arrangements had been reduced to the form of a contract. That argument amounts to saying that the Constitution protects the employer against the application of the law because he took it upon himself to make a contract in the teeth of the law, and this notwithstanding the fact that the law has been fully sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court.

In short, would permit employers to nullify at will any and all provisions of the law, simply by making a "contract" about them or inconsistent with them.

Before Roosevelt's plan was announced, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, led by Philip Murray, had started a drive for a government housing program to be financed by a five billion dollar appropriation.

Sanctity of Contract, Even for Phoney Ones

Any newspaper reporter whose first job was logging it around the police court best must recall having witnessed at least once on the tableau of a psychopathic, drink-bellied man before the court on a charge of kicking in the ribs of a small son.

Confused and medieval notions on the authority and responsibilities come to the fore in the defiant explanation: "I had a right to do it. He is my son."

Transferred to certain employees, this same emotion becomes a wishful refuge when they are caught making phoney "union" contracts with intimidated employees who have been trying to organize for real collective bargaining. First, they declare it was their "right" and, second, there is the defiant statement: "Well, what if it was wrong? I have a contract, signed, sealed and delivered, now, and there is nothing that you can do about it."

Thus Consolidated Edison of New York raised the cry of contractual sanctity, and charged interference in the legal relationship of a firm and its employees, when the National Labor Board ruled that its contract with the AF of L International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was illegally negotiated.

Not long ago, however, the company made a brass spectacle of itself in rushing employees into the brotherhood. It had to be done fast because the United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union, a CIO affiliate, was conducting an aggressive organizational drive. The New York World-Telegram ran a number of articles on the goings on. Seemingly, no effort was made to

conceal how the company's top vice-president called in the brotherhood officials and put them to work. They were given advice, opportunity and encouragement, and a great show was made of herding the employees into the union. After this was done and a contract signed, the Edison company announced that it was still "dealing with its own employees."

Madden's Statement

In his recent address before the United States Conference of Mayors, J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, summed up as follows the board's position on these "contracts":

In the board's consideration of cases under the Act, it frequently appears that contracts have been entered into by the employer with some purported representative of his employees. Sometimes the employer addresses to the board an argument based upon such a contract, which, when analyzed, is to this effect: "Yes, I did violate the terms of the law; I did prevent my employees from exercising their rights to have representatives of their own choosing; I did coerce them into accepting representatives of my own choosing. But I have made a 'contract' with the representatives I have chosen for my employees, and there is nothing you can do about it."

That argument would make lawful a yellow-dog promise exacted from employees, or an arrangement with a company-dominated union, simply because those promises or arrangements had been reduced to the form of a contract. That argument amounts to saying that the Constitution protects the employer against the application of the law because he took it upon himself to make a contract in the teeth of the law, and this notwithstanding the fact that the law has been fully sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court.

In short, would permit employers to nullify at will any and all provisions of the law, simply by making a "contract" about them or inconsistent with them.

Before Roosevelt's plan was announced, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, led by Philip Murray, had started a drive for a government housing program to be financed by a five billion dollar appropriation.

Sanctity of Contract, Even for Phoney Ones

Any newspaper reporter whose first job was logging it around the police court best must recall having witnessed at least once on the tableau of a psychopathic, drink-bellied man before the court on a charge of kicking in the ribs of a small son.

Confused and medieval notions on the authority and responsibilities come to the fore in the defiant explanation: "I had a right to do it. He is my son."

Transferred to certain employees, this same emotion becomes a wishful refuge when they are caught making phoney "union" contracts with intimidated employees who have been trying to organize for real collective bargaining. First, they declare it was their "right" and, second, there is the defiant statement: "Well, what if it was wrong? I have a contract, signed, sealed and delivered, now, and there is nothing that you can do about it."

Thus Consolidated Edison of New York raised the cry of contractual sanctity, and charged interference in the legal relationship of a firm and its employees, when the National Labor Board ruled that its contract with the AF of L International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was illegally negotiated.

Not long ago, however, the company made a brass spectacle of itself in rushing employees into the brotherhood. It had to be done fast because the United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union, a CIO affiliate, was conducting an aggressive organizational drive. The New York World-Telegram ran a number of articles on the goings on. Seemingly, no effort was made to

conceal how the company's top vice-president called in the brotherhood officials and put them to work. They were given advice, opportunity and encouragement, and a great show was made of herding the employees into the union. After this was done and a contract signed, the Edison company announced that it was still "dealing with its own employees."

Madden's Statement

In his recent address before the United States Conference of Mayors, J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, summed up as follows the board's position on these "contracts":

In the board's consideration of cases under the Act, it frequently appears that contracts have been entered into by the employer with some purported representative of his employees. Sometimes the employer addresses to the board an argument based upon such a contract, which, when analyzed, is to this effect: "Yes, I did violate the terms of the law; I did prevent my employees from exercising their rights to have representatives of their own choosing; I did coerce them into accepting representatives of my own choosing. But I have made a 'contract' with the representatives I have chosen for my employees, and there is nothing you can do about it."

That argument would make lawful a yellow-dog promise exacted from employees, or an arrangement with a company-dominated union, simply because those promises or arrangements had been reduced to the form of a contract. That argument amounts to saying that the Constitution protects the employer against the application of the law because he took it upon himself to make a contract in the teeth of the law, and this notwithstanding the fact that the law has been fully sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court.

In short, would permit employers to nullify at will any and all provisions of the law, simply by making a "contract" about them or inconsistent with them.

Before Roosevelt's plan was announced, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, led by Philip Murray, had started a drive for a government housing program to be financed by a five billion dollar appropriation.

Sanctity of Contract, Even for Phoney Ones

Any newspaper reporter whose first job was logging it around the police court best must recall having witnessed at least once on the tableau of a psychopathic, drink-bellied man before the court on a charge of kicking in the ribs of a small son.

LUPE JOINS THE UNION IN MEXICO



MISS VELEZ has become a member of the Cinematographic Artists Union

Strikers Win Status As Employees Upheld by Court

WASHINGTON (FP).—Strikers do not lose their status as employees and refusal of an employer to negotiate with his workers is an unfair labor practice, the Supreme Court held, in effect, as it refused to overturn an order of a circuit court upholding an order of the National Labor Relations Board.

The case involved the Jeffrey-Dewitt Insulator Company of West Virginia which appealed from a decision of Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. No decision was handed down on the case by the Supreme Court, the justices merely refusing to agree to a review of the lower court's decision. The case settled a dispute between that concern and a number of its striking employees, members of an American Federation of Labor union.

After a hearing, the record ordered the company to bargain collectively with the union, on the grounds that the company violated the labor relations act. Upheld in the lower courts, the company appealed to the Supreme Court.

For Worker, the International Fur Workers' Union monthly.

The more malignant disease is anthrax, which is common to the hide-handling and wool-sorting trade, as well as to the fur industry. The disease is identified by a large dark-colored boil, usually on the arm or neck. The breaking of this boil means the entrance of the bacteria into the bloodstream. Concerning another fur worker's ailment, asthma, the article asserts that the dyes and not the pelts are the source of this disease, according to recent tests.

Chance to Settle

We take it that you are keeping the various crafts in the plant fully advised at all times of the likelihood of a strike, as well as the local CIO

they need the strong support of labor. Just so, labor needs the strong support of the farmers. The real farmers will give this support.

"We deplore and condemn any attempt to divide the forces of farmers and labor. We particularly condemn any attempt to make it appear the farmers are opposed to federal legislation establishing minimum wages and decent working standards."

Signers of the statement were John Bosch, president of the Farm Holiday Association; Dale Kramer, Nelson, chairman of the board of directors of the Farmers Union; Morris Erickson, secretary, North Dakota Farmers Union; Kenneth Hones, president, Wisconsin Farmers Union; Emil Lorkin, president, Farmers Union of America; A. W. Blaker, editor, Farmers Union Herald; Chas. Egley, manager, Farmers Union Live Stock House, and Tom Cheek, president, Oklahoma Farmers Union.

Akron Delegates

AKRON.—The Akron Guild has joined the local CIO council and has named George Hattie and Preszon Bergin as temporary delegates. The Guild was affiliated with the AF of L Central Labor Council but withdrew with other CIO unions. However, a harmonious united front is being maintained with AF of L locals, nearly all of which are progressive.

Stop Fooling Offer of Jokers

CUMBERLAND, Md.—A strike vote of Guild units on the Cumberland Times and the Cumberland News was averted last weekend when Joseph B. Finan, managing editor of the Times, agreed to reconsider his "final" offer to the Times unit.

The local has just been chartered by the ANG.

The Times unit had unanimously rejected the offer made by the management. Negotiations on behalf of the News unit were completed earlier, but the Times owns the majority stock of the News, and the management of the latter could not sign.

The Times management, consistently referring to American Newspaper Publishers Association literature, tried to stand on several demands. It wanted no contract but only a bulletin-board announcement of its intentions; a wage scale ranging from \$10 to \$30 for persons of more than three years' experience; a demonstration thorough, competence and adaptability for news writing; the right to retain a man whom it considered incompetent at a salary to be individually agreed upon; and a 48-hour work week with the promise that actual working time would approach 40 hours as nearly as "the volume of work permits."

Severance pay was ruled out as creating a "lien" on the paper, and sick leave was to be at the discretion of the management.

ANPA easy-firing rules made their appearance with modifications that would be sure to hit every member of the staff.

Finan was informed by the negotiating committee that his new offer would have to be "substantially better." He promised to submit the offer by Dec. 2.

Negotiations are being conducted for the Cumberland Guild by the Potomac District Council, represented by Robert M. Buck and Carlton Skinner, of Washington. John T. Jones, president of the Maryland and District of Columbia CIO Council, and District president of the United Mine Workers, Nat. in on the bargaining conferences to assist the Guild.

Bargaining Questions

Strike Preparation Necessary When Action Is Forced

QUESTION: One of our units has taken a unanimous strike vote and given the local Guild executive committee blanket authority to call the unit out if the publisher soon does not quit stalling in negotiations. Please advise us on further steps and procedure.

ANSWER: It is our understanding, of course, that the editorial department is virtually completely organized, and that the unanimous strike vote represents a majority of all eligible in the editorial department, and that in the event of a strike, those walking out would represent the substantial bulk of the editorial department. We assume you would not plan a strike otherwise. Furthermore we assume that the strike would be based on demands for very definite improvement in hours, wages and working conditions.

As to practical suggestions, we take it that with a disciplined group like yours, you can hold the strike vote for a fairly long period, say if necessary you would not plan a strike otherwise. Furthermore we assume that the strike would be based on demands for very definite improvement in hours, wages and working conditions.

Before there is any strike, you should give the publisher ample opportunity to compromise, and thereby by build up a record which will fully counter the publisher's usual cry of "unreasonableness" in any strike.

Part of strike preparations which can afford to be made well in advance include renting of a strike headquarters close to newspaper plant, simple committee setup, sign, lists of contacts, arrangements to reach strikers and supporters promptly.

Stop Fooling Offer of Jokers

CUMBERLAND, Md.—A strike vote of Guild units on the Cumberland Times and the Cumberland News was averted last weekend when Joseph B. Finan, managing editor of the Times, agreed to reconsider his "final" offer to the Times unit.

The local has just been chartered by the ANG.

The Times unit had unanimously rejected the offer made by the management. Negotiations on behalf of the News unit were completed earlier, but the Times owns the majority stock of the News, and the management of

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1937, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beale
Assistant Editor: Nathan L. Goldberg
Contributing Editor: Leon Svirsky
Staff for this issue: Jean Lyon, Frank Kelley, Paul Glazer.

"... 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 notice to the entire membership." — From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

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

ANG International Officers

President: Haywood Brown
Executive Vice-President: Jonathan Eddy
Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Pasche
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters
International Vice-Presidents:
W. Edie House, 113 East 14th Ave., Mt. Penn, Pa.
Carlson Adair, 44 E. 211th St., Euclid, Ohio
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest St., Clayton, Mo.
Betty Ballantine, 111 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
Maurice Watson, 74 Dunn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
ANG Headquarters: 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Vol. IV, No. 22

128

December 6, 1937

Friendly Advice

A NEWSPAPER campaign against "secondary picketing" got under way at high speed in New York last week, at a time when two Guild strikes, one in Brooklyn, and the other in Bayonne, which is in the metropolitan area, were using this form of strike action with great success.

The ball in this campaign was being carried by the two papers that have paraded a friendship to labor, the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram, which still has some liberal vestiges, and the Post, which as recently as a few months ago was making rapid gains in circulation by an almost militant liberalism.

The character of the editorials is shown by the fact that the Post's was promptly reprinted by the Bayonne Times, the paper in the notorious Hague ball-bowling which the Guild is striking.

By what may have been a miracle these editorials appeared just before the decision by Justice Steinbrink, ex-attorney for the Brooklyn Eagle, restricting picketing of an advertiser in that paper.

Naturally the Post does not say it has changed its front regarding labor. It speaks rather as a "friend." It merely speaks in behalf of the supposed innocent bystander, pleading that he ought to be allowed to maintain friendly relations with both sides, etc., and solemnly warning labor that by not using the right of picketing sparingly it runs the risk of incurring regulation by law.

The World-Telegram comes out more boldly and accuses labor in secondary picketing of imposing "loss or suffering where they are not deserved," of injuring "business that has no power to remedy" the in-

justice in the case, and upon one who is a "complete neutral."

Though the language of the papers differs it deals in both cases with a windy myth that any well-informed observer should have abandoned long ago.

The money from advertising is the life blood of a paper. Is a merchant being neutral when he keeps on day after day paying in this support to one side? Does a merchant not have the power to remedy an injustice to labor when by withholding his advertising he can bring the paper in the dispute to negotiate a settlement?

The force of such talk becomes more ridiculous when one recalls that it is uttered in the name of legality. Leave aside the fact that the right to picket, and behind that the right to form unions, is a fundamental liberty deeper than written law. The right itself has been formally written in the Wagner Act, and upheld by the Supreme Court. Why is the first burst of moral indignation by these papers against this right rather than in support of it?

Moreover, do the papers themselves come into this situation without selfish interest? Are they not swayed by the fact that these "innocent bystanders" or others like them are their own clients?

Why do the papers indulge in such editorials? Obviously they would prefer not to take anti-labor stands if these could be avoided. Obviously, again, some pressure has forced them out in front.

The fact is, as the acts of advertisers themselves testify, the public is NOT losing sympathy; it is showing too much sympathy.

The papers are merely giving themselves away by such editorials.

That Boy Again!

As if to be cruelly unkind to Dean Carl Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism, the free press of the country threw mud on the neighbor's front porch, pulled the cat's tail extra hard and made faces at the minister almost at the very moment when the Dean was urging it to behave.

The Dean has been persevering. He has kept his eyes looking steadily on high these many years, holding a good thought over the press, hoping, we now gather, that it would live up to his fine descriptions of it. This year, in his annual report just issued, he slipped in ever so cautiously a few suggestions of reform. The infant terrible's record in reply appears on page 3 of this issue.

We differ considerably with the Dean's formula. We don't think you get the best results with a bad boy by feeding him all the candy in sight and excusing and justifying everything he does, however rotten. We think he ought to learn to live with his fellow mortals as equals, to recognize their rights and to learn to adjust himself to civilized dealings.

Patronize Our—

The cooperation of all Guild members is asked. In recent weeks, the Guild Reporter has launched a campaign to recruit more advertising. There are stores and individuals who are sympathetic to us, and willing to advertise in the Reporter.

But to sell them on advertising in the Reporter, we must prove that they can sell their products by advertising in our paper. Patronize Reporter advertisers. Mention the Guild when you buy.

BROWN NAMES USES FOR PAPERS

Reprinted by courtesy of Scripps-Howard Newspapers
By HEYWOOD BROWN

Walter Prichard Eaton used to say that his mother always insisted on subscribing to the Boston Transcript because "it sets so well on the pantry shelves." In the same sort of generous spirit I want to pay a tribute to the New York Herald Tribune. Of all the newspapers which I have tried it is far the best for starting a fire.

I don't know why, but up to date I have used the Nashville Banner, the Daily Worker, the Stamford Advocate, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Times. None of these compares with the Herald Tribune. It will do the trick even when there is little kindling and all the logs are wet and green.

This may not seem important to you city dwellers who can have your heat merely by turning a little knob on the wall. Here along the Connecticut frontier we must learn how to get an open fire going, and how to get it quickly. Until the chill is off the room I cannot break the ice in the pitcher and get down to my daily ablutions.

Both Tinder and True

Of course, the entire credit does not belong to New York's most inflammable paper. To some extent I have improved my own technique of fire making through dint of necessity and experience. A month ago I could hardly start a decent blaze with anything less than all the Sunday sections. Now simply by twisting the editorial page a little I can create a conflagration fit to set Nero to fiddling or East Indian widows to jumping.

However, it is more fun to use the entire paper, because the Herald Tribune burns much like a drift-wood log. Your eye detects blue and purple flames, and even a hint of red upon occasions. Then will come a loud pop like the sound

of a bandit's gun. This I explain upon the theory that one of the paper's many gifted columnists is exploding under fire.

Of course, I will have to do a great deal more before I am prepared to hazard even a theory as to which of the features burns the fastest and the hottest. Visitors who sit about the open fireplace are inclined to say when some part of the kindling merely smolders, "You've either struck a knothole or Walter Lippmann." That's not fair, and in my house I demand cricket on the hearth.

Good to the Last Cinder

Nor do I think that there is any evidence to prove that a flame which dances now this way and now that can certainly be identified as the combustion product of Dorothy Thompson's "Let There Be Light—Installment Ten." No, it is my belief that the Herald Tribune burns as an entity and not primarily because of the carbon content of any of its individual contributors. Which is as it should be.

SURE, I will admit that in touching a match to the bait I generally try to ignite one corner of Mark Sullivan's alarm from Washington, as this part of the paper actually seems to burn at a somewhat lower temperature than the rest.

Before discarding the Times as useless, save as a journal of record, I shall have to give it one more chance. It might do ever so much better in a coal fire. Indeed, the Sunday Times is almost as good as a pine log once your blaze has begun. Isn't there a song some place which goes, "Throw another Sunday section on the fire?"

Others may reserve their enthusiasm for such heady perfumes as "Kiss Me Quick" or "Cherchez Moi," but for me there is no scent so pleasant as the burning leaves of an opposition paper.

Oh, I forgot to add that the Nashville Banner is best for training the puppy.

Dispelling Fogs of Distortion

A Clear Study of Labor's Rights by a Yale Economics Professor; Clinch Calkins Review of Industrial Espionage and Brutality

When LABOR ORGANIZES, by Robert R. Brooks. (New Haven, Yale University Press, \$3.00.)
SPY OVERHEAD, by Clinch Calkins. (New York, Harcourt, Brace & Company, \$2.50.)

MUCH nonsense and confusion is abroad, especially in the press, on the subject of alleged neutrality in management-labor disputes. "Neutrality," like "the right to work," is a conveniently vague and undefined term that the demagogue twists to his own purposes. The important question is, what is the issue on which one is to be neutral? Is it labor's right to organize and bargain collectively? That right is recognized by most of the people, is given lip service by many employers, and is guaranteed in national law. When management obviously discharges an employee for union activity, or refuses to sign a union contract, as did the independent steel companies last spring, there can be no neutrality on the part of those who accept labor's collective bargaining rights.

Professor Brooks, who teaches economics at Williams College and has taught industrial relations at Yale, has been reported by reviewers in the daily newspapers to have written an impartial and objective study of the labor movement. These reviewers, however, have not told their readers the whole story. Professor Brooks is not neutral. He is definitely of the opinion that labor should and must organize. Starting from that basic premise, he analyzes realistically from his own observations in the field and from the record of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee what labor must do to attain its objectives.

Spying on the Spies

These necessities have their humorous side. For instance, Professor Brooks points out that to protect themselves against the employers' spy system, some unions are beginning to send their own members to apply for jobs at spy agencies, that in a few instances union members have taken jobs as strikebreakers to save the union strike benefits. But the business of organizing labor in the United States is on the whole a grim business; made so by the fact that the great majority of American employers are still fighting unionism with every legitimate and illegitimate resource at their command.

Professor Brooks is not optimistic about the possibilities of independent political action by labor, which he emphasizes would encounter calumnies, bribery of the voters and chicanery on the part of business which would make the 1936 campaign against Roosevelt seem mild. But he thinks a properly organized labor party could poll 5,000,000 votes in its first national campaign and elect several representatives to Congress, as well as local officers.

The professor is not overimpressed with the integrity of the press, so far as labor is concerned. Speaking of anti-union atrocity stories, he says newspapers "may rearrange or headline the stories of even their Guild reporters in such a way as to give the desired effect." Apparently he has been misinformed about members of the American Newspaper Guild. They do not enjoy the license granted to anti-union, non-Guild reporters to write about events as they see them.

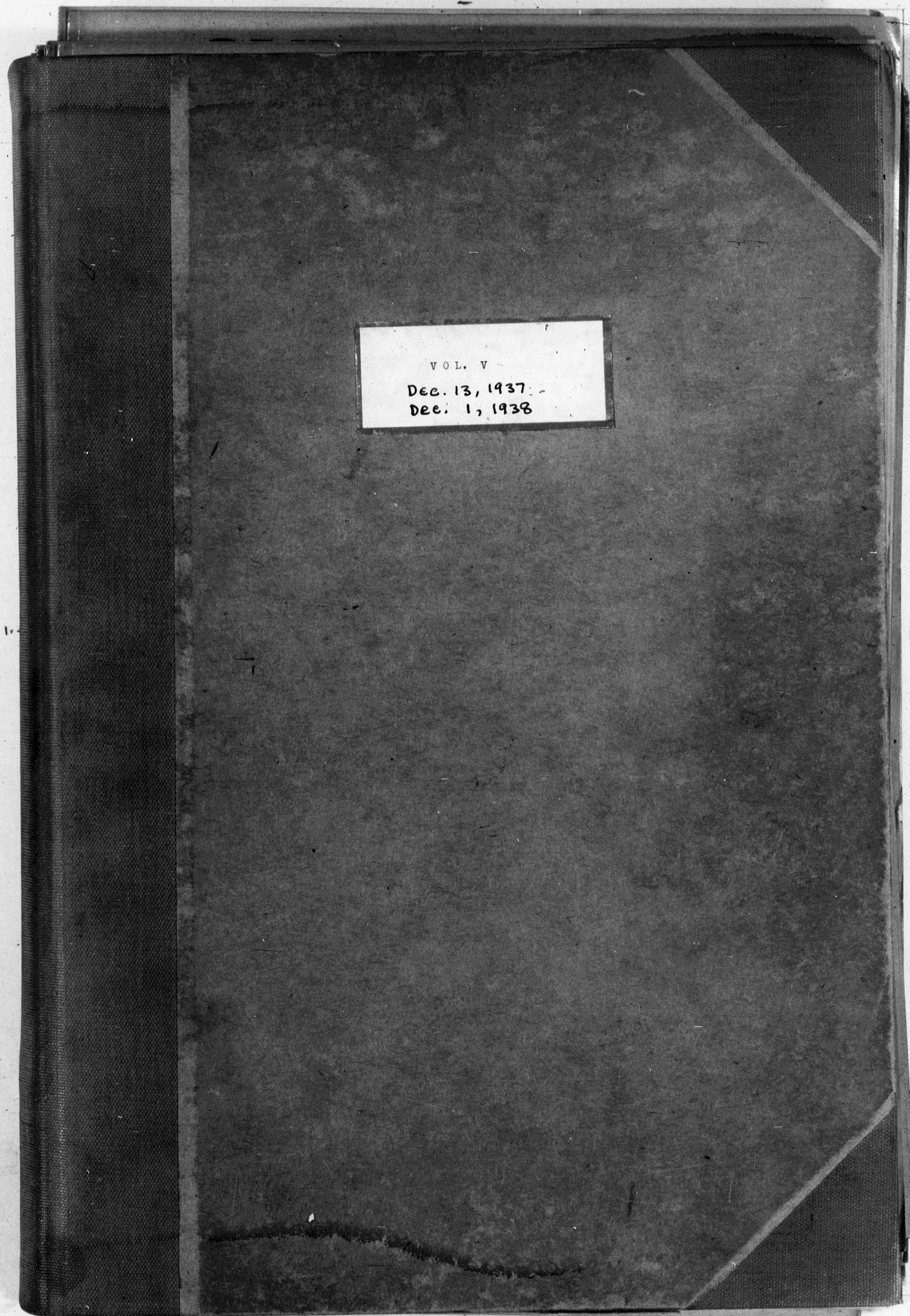
Professor Brooks' work is a book on the textbook level that is sorely needed in high schools and colleges to give students a more realistic view of the labor movement than they are now getting.

Clinch Calkins' View

Clinch Calkins, who wrote "Some Folks Won't Work," a blazing protest against unemployment, writes in a different mood from Professor Brooks. His highly emotional book on industrial espionage humanizes the brutal, bloody record of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee investigation. It is a story about people—the casual brutes who operate in the market for fear gas and the pitiful idealists in the front ranks of labor. The tale of Joseph Gelders, a onetime college professor who was representative of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners in Birmingham, Ala., last year, makes the blood run cold:

Picked up by employers' hirelings near his home one night, Gelders was thrown into a car, taken out into the country, stripped and beaten with a thick leather strap. "I counted about 15 licks. They struck me one very severe blow across the small of the back and rolled me over. When I was in that position one hit me in the mouth with a blackjack and another kicked me in my stomach, rolled me over and started in again, and in quite a few moments I became unconscious. . . . When I regained consciousness . . . I tried to rise but could not. . . . I was afraid I would lose consciousness again and so I lay there about an hour and a half probably. When I first saw the daybreak commencing I tried again and this time . . . I did succeed in getting on my hands and knees and was able, finally, to stand." When he got to a town and a doctor, the doctor "took one look at me and he said, 'Oh, my, you would not ask an old man to fool with a mess like you.'"

But Miss Calkins thinks power and the future are on the side of labor. "Management . . . fights not to win but to defer defeat. . . . The reluctance of the die-hard is what renders his role almost a humorous one: one David with one small stone and a stiff upper lip, mistaking for Goliath the Giant Time."



VOL. V

Dec. 13, 1937

Dec. 1, 1938

