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American Newspaper
Guild, an affiliate of
Committee for Indus-
trial Organization.

The Guild Reporter

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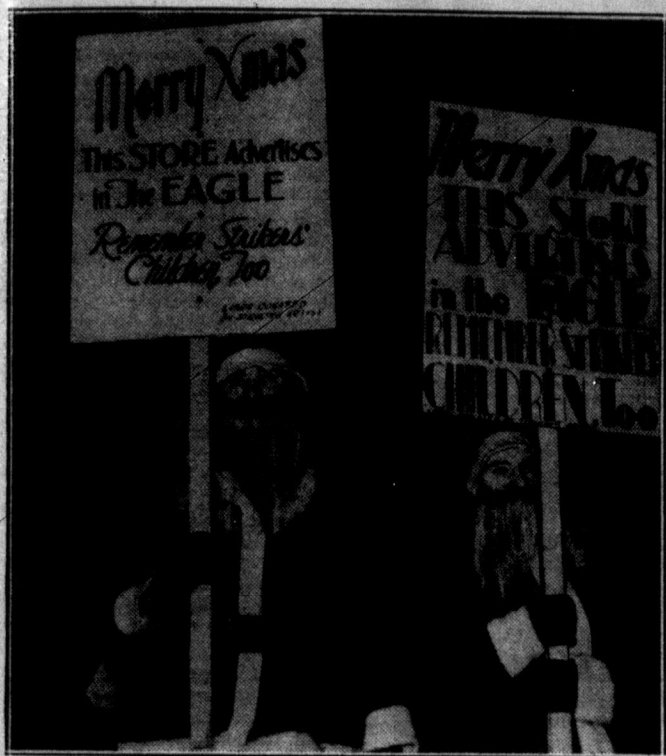
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STRIKE GETS NEW AID; EAGLE ADS FALL LOW



Pickets IRVING HABERMAN and WILLIAM JUENGST remind shoppers that Eagle strikers children's Christmas will be made brighter by a settlement which store patrons can help achieve.

Paper Prints Only 18 and 20 Pages; "Santa" Pickets Hit Advertisers As Injunction Attack Flops

Riding high on a wave of public demands that Publisher M. Preston Goodfellow settle the 14-week-old Brooklyn Eagle strike immediately, Guildsmen flashed deeper into the paper's advertising last week to force the management to terms.

Media Records, Inc., showed the Eagle suffering a loss of 194,304 ad lines for the first 14 days of December as compared with last year. The total of 607,145 for the 1936 period fell to 412,841 this year. The strikers' advertising committee anticipates a loss of 430,000 for December, ordinarily the banner revenue month. At the height of the holiday shopping season, the paper is printing only 18 and 20 pages on many days.

Republican State Assemblyman Robert J. Crews and the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, president of the International Catholic Truth Society, both called on Goodfellow last week to grant the Guild demands and settle the strike.

Supports Guild Shop

Father Curran, in a letter to the Brooklyn Tablet, Roman Catholic weekly, supported the Guild shop "to give the workers a large measure of economic and job security" and assailed the principle of layoffs.

Injunctive and other efforts to halt secondary picketing have fizzled thus far. Ten minutes of picketing with a Santa Claus in front of the Mark Cross leather goods store in Manhattan resulted in withdrawal of the firm's ad.

BULLETIN

The Journal-American unit in New York learned on Friday that the Hearst management had indicated that the statement of policy (due to expire on Jan. 1) would be kept in effect pending negotiations for a contract. The unit appointed a committee to draw up a scale — for both commercial and editorial divisions.

4 Nominated To IEB Post

(Pictures and Sketches on Page 2)

With four candidates in the field, voting is now taking place for the two vice presidents-at-large provided by the Convention to make possible representation of the newly eligible departments on the International Executive Board.

Reminders to all locals to bring the dues and assessments payments of their memberships up to date to give each Guild its maximum voting strength, as well as because of the ANG's heavy financial burdens, have

(Continued on page 2)

NLRB Orders Reinstatement Of 19 Strikers in Seattle; Coast Papers' Books Bared

San Diego Evidence Shows That Profit Was Made During Economy Wave

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Production before a Labor Board trial examiner of the Union and Tribune business records showing profits of over \$225,000 during 1936 and 1937 has riddled management claims that editorial pay cuts and the discharge of 12 Guildsmen last September was for "retrenchment." The books were handed up in the closing days of the hearings, held in Los Angeles, after the management had fought by evasion and other means against their production.

They disclosed profits of \$124,000 in 1936 and \$81,000 so far this year, after payment of 4½ per cent on gross receipts as management fees to Copley Press, Inc., chain newspaper operators. They revealed in addition, payment of large sums for central office apportionment. Against these disclosures was the earlier testimony of Walter Schneider, Copley Press efficiency expert and controller of the Union-Tribune Publishing Company, who had told in minute detail of the "recession of company finances" as compared with last year. He was asked point blank by William R. Walsh, Labor attorney, whether the firm made or lost money during the first seven months of this year. Schneider answered, "I do not know."

Executive Bonuses

Testimony by Publisher Arthur K. Whyte and President Lester G. Bradley disclosed that while pay cuts and firings were the lot of employees of the two papers, the executives' salaries were not touched. They declared however, that the executives considered their pay was cut because they were getting no bonus this year. Last year they received generous bonuses, which in two instances amounted to 27 per cent of executives' salaries. The employees received none. But they gained some satisfaction in hearing Publisher Whyte testify that the "retrench-

(Continued on page 5)

Hearst Man Hits Free Press Talk

Cries that the free press is being violated in Labor Board investigation of how Mill & Factory, a trade publication, was used in the anti-labor drive by Weirton steel, finds no responsive chord with Hearst Counsel Woods, in New York for the Mirror hearings.

In informal conversation with A. J. Isserman and William Maslow, Guild and Labor Board attorneys, respectively, Woods said frankly that he felt the free press issue was non-existent in the Weirton case. He expressed a fear that raising it unnecessarily now would some day hamper a defense of the free press when the issue is real.

Mirror Spurns Free Press Cry

'Vertical' Unionism Test Up to NLRB

A promise by the Hearst chain counsel not to invoke the "Freedom of the Press" issue crowned and ended NLRB hearings on Dec. 13 on a New York Guild demand for certification as bargaining agent for the entire Mirror unit.

The Mirror record, covering the first exploration of the case for vertical newsplant unionism in accordance with the Guild's jurisdiction as opposed to the craft union arguments of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, thus goes forward to Washington freed of the menace of eventual publisher appeal to the Constitution.

A "victory" decision by NLRB was predicted by Labor Board Counsel William Maslow and Guild counsel A. J. Isserman at the conclusion of the hearings.

The prediction was based, conservatively, on review of eight solid days of hearing of a case lightly called as a "half-day conference of friendly disputants" when the parties

(Continued on page 6)

Guild Is Vindicated In Star Decision; Publisher Stalls Acceptance

SEATTLE. — The Seattle Guild won a complete vindication of its position in the Star strike when the Labor Board last week ordered reinstatement with full back pay for the 19 locked-out members of the circulation department, but the paper is still stalling off the settlement. It is delaying announcing its course, pleading it wants to wait for a copy of the Board's order.

The decision, released to the press on the afternoon of Dec. 19, was on the first of two phases of the case. A separate hearing was held on the second, affecting the 26 Guild members in the classified, advertising, business and editorial departments, who struck when the circulation staff was locked out in the Star's deal with Teamster Boss Dave Beck, and a decision on this phase is still awaited.

The 19 circulation members marched up to the plant on the Monday following the Labor Board's announcement, with a committee.

Asks for Time

The committee told Carl Crosson, Star attorney and Harry Marshall, publisher, that Guild members were outside ready to go to work as ordered by the Labor Board. Crosson told the group that he had not yet received a copy of the board's decision, and asked also for time to look over the decision when he gets it. As the Guild had as yet not received its copy of the decision the committee acceded. Crosson said he would meet with them as soon as he read the board's order.

The strikers are busy mobilizing support to aid them in case the Star refuses to abide by the decision. Immediately after receiving reports of the board's decision a wire was sent to Charles P. Howard, secretary of the CIO, and president of the ITU, asking him what his stand would be in regard to the case.

Guild members were told by E. J. Pelkey, international representative of the ITU in Seattle, that printers would have to go to work regardless of what kind of a picket line was thrown about the Star building, whether AF of L or CIO.

This meant that if the strikers are taken back to work and Beck put pickets around the plant, the printers would be ordered to go through to work.

New Dues Stamps Out

An initial installment of 1938 dues stamps has just been sent to all local treasurers. They are to be used in acknowledging payment of dues for all months beginning January, 1938. Except for the change in the year printed on the face of the stamps, they are identical to those now in use, pink stamps being used for the receipt of dues from employed members, and buff stamps for dues of associate or unemployed members.

Admission of Scripps-Howard Tie-Up Brings New Phase into UP Negotiations

Clear exposure of the ownership control of United Press Associations last week placed Guild negotiations with that organization on a more realistic basis.

The U.P. management, always denying any connection with the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, has consistently refused to listen to demands that U.P. hour, pay and dismissal standards be better or at least equal to Scripps-Howard standards won by the Guild, including the five-day week.

Clem J. Randau, U.P. general business manager, declared on Thursday that "If you are going to bring up an alleged connection between U.P.

and Scripps-Howard again you are barking up the wrong alley."

"Do you say now that your only connection with Scripps-Howard newspapers is that they form an important chain of U.P. clients?" asked Vice President Watson.

"Yes," said Randau. "Do you deny that the E. W. Scripps corporation owns more than a majority of the voting stock of United Press Associations?"

"Yes," said Randau. "That should make interesting testimony before the Securities & Exchange commission," Watson said as he drew forth a recent listing application made by the Memphis Com-

mercial Appeal, a Scripps-Howard paper.

"Wait a minute," said Randau, "I'll have to withdraw my statement. I don't know who owns the United Press."

The listing application showed that Scripps-Howard newspapers are controlled by two holding corporations, the R. P. Scripps Company and the E. W. Scripps Company.

A footnote in the application adds the interesting comment: "The E. W. Scripps Company, the corporation in ultimate control of the corporation . . . owns more than a majority of the voting stock of United Press Associations."

FLASHES!

Advertisers Hit A Scab Paper

BAYONNE, N. J. — Bayonne Times strikers swept into the holiday week with undiminished vigor as the management's efforts to block their activities through court action once again were crushed.

The city's leading advertisers, outspoken in support of the strikers, continued to boycott the paper. At a meeting, Monday, without precedent in the city's business life, the merchants voted unanimously to keep their advertising out of the paper until the strike is settled.

Adding to the publishers' dismay was a stampede by the merchants to what had hitherto been a struggling weekly, *Journal Pacific*. On Dec. 17 virtually all of the local advertisers that once appeared in the Times were represented in its pages, which numbered 32.

The Times publishers depended heavily on a contents of court trial of six strikers last week to keep the Guild around truck off the streets. The court reserved decision. The sound track is still being used. The publishers regard it as the Guild's most potent weapon.

World-Telegram Confers Again

New York Guild negotiators were to confer again with the World-Telegram management Saturday, after the union had authorized the committee to accept what would be in effect a 16-month wage agreement. The Guild had demanded a supplemental agreement for 250 commercial department workers, which would expire with the editorial contract on April 7, but the management balked at a proposal to establish commercial department minimums for a four month period. Any wage agreement made will be lifted bodily into the renewed contract in April covering all departments embraced by the Guild.

News-See Talks At Short-Term Pact

TOLEDO. — Toledo negotiators met with a refusal to sign a supplementary contract when they presented the demands of the News-See (Scraper-Forward) commercial department divisions. Business Manager Courtney said he was willing to compromise on a contract which would expire when the Guild editorial department contract might be expected to expire in 1939. The Guild had asked for a supplementary agreement to expire with the current editorial contract May 15, 1939.

The negotiating committee, headed by Richard F. Overmyer, meeting with the executive board, decided to call a full meeting and recommend that minimums be drafted, but that the demand for a supplementary agreement must not be abandoned.

Hearst-Chicago Battle Continues

CHICAGO. — Hearst units here are continuing their fight for contracts in the face of management insistence for compulsory arbitration and other clauses aimed to weaken organization. At a joint meeting of the American and Herald & Examiner units, Dec. 16, it was decided to send the negotiators back. A proposal was made for joint negotiations, but the meeting voted against it.

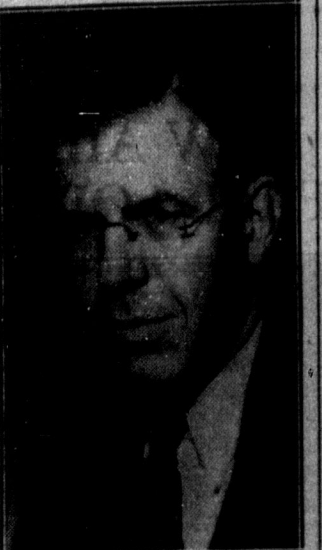
Candidates for IEB Hard Guild Workers; Three Led in Commercial Organization



ROBERT CAMOZZI
Seattle, Circulation



RALPH NOVAK
Detroit, Business



R. S. GILLFILLAN
Twin Cities, Editorial

Here are sketches of the four nominees for ANG vice presidencies sent in response to the REPORTER's requests for statements in support of their candidacies. In two cases formal statements were sent; in the other cases only biographical material.

ROBERT CAMOZZI

Nominated by the Seattle Guild

The Seattle Guild Executive Committee nominates Brother Robert Camozzi for the position of International vice-president at large. The action was taken by the committee following a regular local meeting where the membership instructed its executive committee to place his name among the nominees. Brother Camozzi is an employee in the circulation department of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Brother Camozzi, since joining the Guild in May, has proven himself to be a thorough organizer, an able leader and a dynamo of energy. He was largely responsible not only for organizing his division but in preserving a solid front against attempts of the management to force employees out of the Guild and into a company-controlled union.

RALPH B. NOVAK

Nominated by the Detroit Guild

The Detroit Guild's executive board nominates Ralph B. Novak for International Vice-President at large in the belief that Novak is an ideal man to represent the new non-editorial members of ANG on the IEB.

He is typical of the group of workers admitted by the St. Louis convention. Novak is 29, married, and has one child. He is assistant cashier of the Detroit (Herald) Times, where organization of business office workers has reached nearly 100 percent effectiveness in several departments.

He was among the first to enter the Guild from the Times business office. The rapid pace of business office organization work in Detroit, which has raised the local's membership by 25 percent, was largely due to his efforts.

He has been an employee of the Detroit Times for nearly 12 years, most of that time in the cashier's office. He comes into close and frequent contact with all classes of newspaper workers, from circulation jumpers to editorial writers.

WILLIAM J. FARSON
Nominated by the Philadelphia-Camden Guild

William J. Farson was the one who came to the Philadelphia-Camden Guild early this year and asked if non-editorial workers could be taken in. Since the Constitution then did not provide, he led in forming the Philadelphia-Camden Advertising Guild, of which he was elected president.

He was sent by his organization to the June Convention of ANG as a fraternal delegate for the express purpose of urging the ANG to widen its scope. After the Convention the Advertising Guild voted unanimously to enter the Newspaper Guild, and Farson was elected a delegate to the executive council from the Inquirer unit.

Parson worked in the local display advertising department of the Fort Myers (Fla.) Tropical News in 1925. From 1926 to 1932 he worked in the classified display department of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. In 1932 he went to the Inquirer classified display department, where he is now working.

RICHARD S. GILLFILLAN
Nominated by Twin Cities Guild

Active in the Guild from its earliest days, Richard S. Gillfillan was the president of Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) in 1933 and 34, and was its delegate to the Washington Convention in 1933 at which the ANG was formed. He was a national vice president from 1933 to 34. Under his leadership in the earliest days the Guild spread rapidly in his area.

He was one of the negotiators of the city-wide agreement covering Minneapolis papers; he was a delegate to the Minneapolis Central Labor Union and is now a delegate to the Minneapolis City (Minneapolis) CIO Council. He was a delegate to the first state convention of CIO. Gillfillan is made-up editor of the Minneapolis Tribune.

VOTING FOR IEB POSTS

Commercial Groups To Be Represented On Board

(Continued from page 1)

been sent out by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche. All votes must be received at International headquarters not later than Dec. 31, and payments of dues and assessments will be received up to that date in qualifying the locals, he explained.

The nominees include: Robert Camozzi, of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer circulation department, nominated by Seattle, with a second by the Northern California Guild; William Farson of the Philadelphia Inquirer advertising department, nominated by the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden; R. S. Gillfillan of the Minneapolis Evening Tribune editorial department, nominated by the Twin Cities Guild; and Ralph Novak of the Detroit Times business office, nominated by Detroit.

Robert M. Buck, president of the Washington Guild, and a member of the News editorial department in that city, was also nominated by the Twin Cities Guild, but withdrew because of the plan to have the vacancies filled by members from non-editorial divisions.

Votes for filling vacancies on the International Executive Board are cast by the governing bodies of the locals, each casting as many votes as its local would be entitled to in a convention. In this case they will be based on the number of members in good standing as of Nov. 1.

This means that the membership must have per capita paid up through September, and both September assessments or better.

Because of the need for funds to carry on the three strikes, as well as to support the present heavy outlay for maintenance of organizers, Pasche has sent an appeal to all local Guild officers to make a special effort to speed up collections.

Application of the "fundamentals" would hamstring, maim, and effectively paralyze labor organization—all in the name of equality and fair play. It would violate both the policies and the letter of the NLRB, regulate trade unions but not business, establish company unionism and a system of personnel records handy for blacklisting purposes, restore the general six-day week with unlimited working hours, and strengthen injunctive laws.

One "fundamental" suggests the development of "versatility" in factory personnel. This is particularly remarkable in view of the pronounced trend of modern industry toward specialization. Under mass production methods, the shifting of workers from one department to another is not good economics. Versatility, however, became a new-found virtue during the great rubber strikes of several years ago. The fire manufacturers threw overboard the concept of specialization upon realization that youths fresh from college, trained in all operations, were useful as flying squadrons of scabs.

Everything is "Fair"

The "right to work" is not forgotten. Considering that the NAM protects this right for strikers and thugs—but not for unemployed—and that "lawful strikes" are strikes which the NAM would approve, the following section of Fundamental No. 6 has special significance:

"Government should protect the right to engage in lawful strikes, by lawful means, but its primary obligation is protection of the right to work."

Of the more brazen fundamentals discussed here, these excerpts bear repeating:

"Grievances and questions of wages, hours and working conditions—can best be met by management dealing with its own employees . . . A general standard of

working hours fully consistent with the welfare and health of employees . . . providing for seasonal demands or emergencies, with an average work day of eight hours and at least one day of rest in seven . . .

Build up versatility, flexibility and skill . . . by encouraging transfer of employees between departments . . .

Permanent employment records should be maintained covering pay, work and conduct of all employees . . .

In building up the atmosphere of fair play, the NAM fundamentals profess interest in the rights of labor as well as of the employer. Fundamental No. 5, for example, argues that "Federal and State governments should prohibit political contributions by both unions and business corporations." But nothing is suggested to prohibit a corporation from giving its president a \$100,000 "bonus" to turn over to a political party.

Other fundamentals on this order of fairness make the point that since the Byrnes Act bars transportation of strikebreakers in interstate commerce, it should also prohibit the transportation of "strike makers" (organizers), "flying squadrons," and "paid pickets" (pickets whose bus fares are paid, say?)

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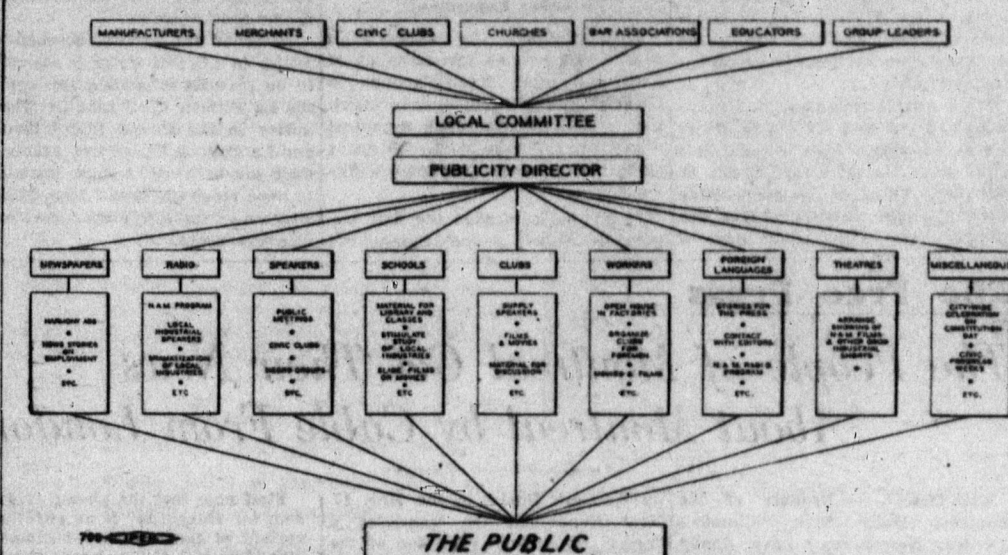
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The Manufacturers Design a Labor Heaven

They Draft Plan For Imposition On Workers

CHART FOR THE CAMPAIGN

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL SUGGESTED COMMUNITY PROGRAM TO CREATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL INDUSTRY (ADAPTED AS NECESSARY TO LOCAL CONDITIONS)



When the Manufacturers' Association comes to town, this is part of the program it will bring for industrial peace and "better understanding." The lines of propaganda radiate from the publicity director in order of importance, first to the newspapers, and then to the other channels of information.

Press Angle

They Wanted to Hold The Chart Secret

The National Association of Manufacturers paid tribute to its conception of a free press in wild cheers for Hartley W. Barclay, editor of Mill & Factory, who defied a National Labor Board subpoena ordering him to testify about intimidation of Weir-

view of the press, however, when they barred reporters from sessions at which the planning of anti-labor strategy got away from platitudes and down to brass tacks.

Marc Stone, reporter for the Federated Press, labor news service, felt the restraining hand of their caution when he began making notes on an elaborate display chart in the convention hall entitled "Suggested Community Program to Create a Better Understanding of Local Industry."

The chart was an ill-conceived plan on how to use the press, schools and other channels of information and education to create the "better understanding."

Stone had hardly begun making notes when a dozen publicity men leaped to his side and suggested that he destroy his notes. He refused and later cornered a copy of the chart, which is reproduced above.

During one of the open sessions, Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University, nominated God for honorary membership in the association with the proclamation that "God is a reactionary." Cutten ridiculed what he termed the "twaddle" about the "more abundant life," and added that the authors of the Declaration of Independence did not mean it when they declared that "all men are created equal."

The industrialists took a different

same spirit of sweet reason says there now "remains no justification for the closed shop or strikes to obtain it," because "the right of collective bargaining by employees upon a basis of full equality with the employer is now established and enforced by law." This from an association whose leaders, such as Weir and Girdler, advocate violation of the NLRB and themselves openly violate it.

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GUILDS ACT IN POLITICS

Locals Join Other Unions in Labor Party Parleys

Chicago and New Jersey Guilds have joined other labor unions in forming independent political organizations.

Joseph Carroll, member of the Chicago Guild Executive Committee, served as the Chicago Guild's delegate to the Springfield session of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Delegates from four New Jersey Guilds took active parts in the League's New Jersey convention, which formed a state unit of the American Labor Party. They were Jack Rosen, Passaic County; William Greenspoon, president of the Hudson County Guild; Arthur Kaufman, Newark, and Albert Jones, Camden, N. J., unit of the Philadelphia Guild.

The Illinois convention sent out a call to all labor unions to participate in the January conference at which will be drawn up a program for the spring elections.

The New Jersey convention blasted attempts by the Hague political machine to crush the Bayonne Times strike. A steering committee, including Guildsmen Rosen, was set up to plan expansion of the political organization.

Miami Paper

Tribune Closes Down; 35 Are Jobless

MIAMI.—The Miami Tribune discontinued publication on Dec. 1. Thirty-five editorial workers were thrown out of work. M. L. Annenberg, publisher, announced the paper had been sold to the Miami Herald Publishing Company. Annenberg said he was retiring from Miami.

Members of the Tribune Guild unit had no warning of the paper's demise until the Tribune and Herald's editions rolled off the presses the morning of December 1. Several are expected to be employed by the Herald, which was in the 5-day week on Dec. 11—thanks to the Guild, it seems plain.

Annenberg publishes the Philadelphia Inquirer, the New York Morning Telegraph, Daily Racing Form, Radio Guide, Official Detective Stories and Screen Guide.

John S. Knight, president, and his associates in the Herald Publishing Company, purchased the Herald six weeks prior to their acquisition of the Tribune.

Toledo Elects

TOLEDO.—Richard P. Overmyer was elected by acclamation as president of the Toledo Guild at its annual meeting.

Overmyer is employed by the Blade and is one of the founders of the TNG. Other officers, also elected by acclamation, are Richard Bridenbaugh, vice-president; Chalmers M. Roberts, secretary; John Dunn, treasurer.

The membership meeting approved a new set of by-laws in conformity with the ANG constitution and increased dues to 50 cents for under and 75 cents for over \$30 salary in addition to the ANG per capita.

Overmyer and Dunn are the new delegates to the Regional Council, and Richard Hoover the delegate to the local CIO council. Walter DeLaney and Kenneth A. Hamel were elected fraternal delegates to the Allied Fraternal Trades Council. The new executive board includes seven commercial department members.

Guildsman's Expose of Vigilantes In Steel Fight Lauded by Labor

CLEVELAND.—A series of articles revealing in some detail the workings of the company-inspired vigilantes and "back-to-work" groups active in the Mahoning Valley during the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee strike against "Little Steel" has won for William Miller, treasurer of the Cleveland Guild, the commendation of the Cleveland Industrial Council.

The council's action was communicated to the Press, for which Miller is a reporter and rewrite man, in a letter from its secretary, Elmer O. Felhaber. Felhaber has been active in Guild affairs since Local One was founded here in the hectic days of

the NRA and who last summer left the News to assume his present duties.

Miller's series was the second blow for civil liberties which he has struck within a period of a few months.

Other Exposures

Last summer, he exposed in a series of articles the activities of Nazi and other fascist groups in Cleveland—and the manner in which they collaborated through a central organization dominated by an agent of the notoriously anti-Semitic Silver Shirts.

It is significant that the first exposure indicated strong connections

between the fascist groups involved and officials of the Republic Steel Corp.

In at least one instance in the second series, one of the men apparently involved in labor-crushing practices for "Little Steel" was known to be a Silver Shirt member.

Much of the ground covered by Miller in his two series is expected to be covered at coming sessions of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in the United States Senate and the La Follette Committee agents in Ohio are believed in some instances to have received "leads" from Miller which may result in even more startling revelations.

The Free Press

The People of Montreal Get Their News About Montreal by Cable From London

MONTREAL.—Readers of the Montreal Daily Star, "Canada's Greatest Newspaper," have finally been informed that there is a growing fascist movement in the Province of Quebec. But the Star has chosen a rather indirect way of getting the news.

Until last week the paper had printed nothing of the development of the National Christian Social Party. Then the paper came out with a front-page story from its London, England, correspondent, which quoted the London Daily Herald as saying the National Christian Socialists claimed a membership of 80,000 in the Montreal area.

Investigation reveals the Daily Herald's story had been cabled from Montreal by the Herald's correspondent, here, who is a member of the Star staff. The correspondent got his facts from a series of articles printed in the Toronto Star and written by a Toronto Star staff man who had recently spent a week here gathering material.

Incidentally, while papers across the country have vigorously condemned Premier Maurice Duplessis' attack on the freedom of the press by the paddocking of Clarte, French-language weekly, neither the Star nor the Gazette has seen fit to mention it. In fact neither paper has printed a word of editorial comment on recent violations of civil liberties by the Provincial Government and the city authorities.

More on Herald Tribune Treatment of the News

The New York Herald Tribune, mentioned several times in the GUN REPORTER and other publications recently in connection with curious use of press freedom, has been coming in for additional attention.

The New York Daily Worker of Nov. 22, 1937, published the following:

Why did the Tory New York Herald Tribune suppress the truth about the forthcoming visit of Hitler's agent, Nazi Fritz Wiedemann, to chief Liberty League spokesman, Arthur Vandenberg, the Republican senator from the State of Michigan?

Genevieve Tabouis, diplomatic commentator in Paris, whose information is credited as coming from official sources in Paris, London, Berlin and Geneva, published the fact that Nazi agent Wiedemann had been invited to consult with Senator Vandenberg.

The United Press cabled the story from Paris. In the midnight edition, Monday, the Herald Tribune published part of the story—deleting the name of Senator Vandenberg! (Quoted by Daily Worker.)

Caught in this fraud, the Herald Tribune in its later edition completely killed the story.

Why?

"Translation" from H. T. The Herald Tribune's use of information tends to say one thing when they really mean another is discussed

by Kenneth Burke in the Nov. 17, "New Republic." He translates a "news" story from page one of the Herald Tribune to point out how, by confining in the minds of the readers the "American System" and the aims and needs of big business, any suggestion that the present setup is not perfect is branded unpatriotic and foreign. Mr. Burke's translation of Herald Tribune into English follows in part:

The headline: Political War Declared by Industry to Halt New Deal

"Industry" is here used as the synonym of "big business." Thus, the most necessary distinction of all is automatically obliterated at the very start. People know that factories have to be managed; and by using "industry" when you mean "the gatherers of excess profits," you imply that factories can be managed only by adepts in the art of "legal" shakedowns.

End Convention Ready to Fight for a Return to "American System"

More Confusion

Same device at work in the use of the word "manufacturers." The man who operates a manufacturing machine is not a manufacturer while the man who does not operate a manufacturing machine but juggles the dividends for himself and his kind is a manufacturer. The confusion gains additional sanctification by being put forward as an essential feature of American life.

Platform Calls for Restoration of Gold

The emotional pull behind the shibboleth of gold goes deep. By devoutly plugging for the standard per se, without examining too closely the one-way profit system that makes any standard of promises to pay unworkable, we effectively center the attack upon a symptom and ignore the ill that causes the symptom.

Freedom of Enterprise Is Demanded as Effort to Balk Dictatorship and Collectivism Gains

'GHOST TOWN' WRITER

Guildsman Got Clue from Ong's Hat

Reportorial curiosity once sent

Henry C. Beck in quest of a dot on the map called Ong's Hat. Beck, state editor of the Camden (N. J.) Evening Courier and member of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, wondered so much about the curious monicker that he finally went and found out—that the place, then with a population of one, got its name from a man named Ong who one night threw his hat in a tree.

Beck wrote a feature story on Ong's Hat for his paper and he's been at the job of digging up the history of such "lost towns" ever

since. His second book on the subject, "More Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey," has just been published by E. P. Dutton and Company. The price is \$3.75.

Such charming places as Bedburg Hill, Dog Corner, Old Squankum, Foothill, Cabbage Town and Solomon's Graveyard all played a part in the early history of New Jersey. Today only a few bricks or a rusted wheelmill are left in the Jersey pines, several hours by auto from New York or Philadelphia. All together they tell a fascinating story of a mode of life forever gone.

Houston 5-Day Week

The Houston (Tex.) Press is among papers which have signed 5-day, 40-hour week contracts with the Guild since the St. Louis Convention. Vice President Watson, speaking at a recent hearing before the Pennsylvania State Industrial Board, failed to include Houston in his list. The Houston Post has also agreed to a 5-day week in current negotiations.

Mr. Thomas explained his connections with the back-to-work movement. "At first I didn't think the strike would last three days, but the CIO was sure to win. Then, as time drew on and the companies stiffened, I knew a majority of the men would want to go back to work and try to find some way to do it."

"Sure enough—they came to me. A committee of Sheet and Tin employees led by Martin J. Walsh who was chairman of their Independent Union. They told me they represented a majority who wanted to work. I told them to get a majority to sign a petition to that effect and I would get them back to work."

"It wasn't long before they came back with 8,000 signatures. I had an army of 8,000 men behind me who had a right to work and were being illegally prevented from doing so. I called in the mayors and police chiefs of Youngstown and the various suburbs and told them:

"I have an army of 8,000 men who are going to march through the picket lines and they want protection. If you can't guarantee it I will tell them to protect themselves."

"And they had to furnish it because I had told my men they had a perfect right to kill anyone who tried to interfere with their right to come and go as they pleased."

"I'm not opposed to labor, in fact, I believe in unions, the right kind of unions—but in a town like this, with 30,000 dogs and 14,000 niggers we can't have people like that telling white people what they can do."

"Would I shoot anybody who tried to prevent me from going where I had a right to

go? Of course, I would. Listen"—again the incisive finger—"I carry a gun all the time. I'm never without it."

"I've got a little place out back of my garage and there's never a day I'm not out there practicing with my pistol."

Mr. Thomas was asked if some of his clients might not have got into trouble had they taken his advice too literally.

"No," he said, "and I'll tell you why. You couldn't get a jury in this county to convict a client of mine. You couldn't pick a jury that didn't include one or more men I helped get back to work."

"Wouldn't that disqualify them?" he was asked.

"Well, what are you going to do? How are you going to pick 'em? You can't get 12 men together without getting at least one who is grateful to me for getting his job back."

Mr. Thomas said the company had no connection with starting the back-to-work movement or in getting him to lead it.

Made Sure of Paper's Backing for Movement

A moment later, however, in discussing a magazine statement to the effect his movement enjoyed rent-free headquarters at the Dollar Bank, Mr. Thomas expostulated:

"Do you think the company would be stupid enough to let me do a thing like that?"

He declined to say who paid his fee for the back-to-work activity. "That's a private matter between me and my client," he said.

Frank Purnell, president of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corp., corroborated Mr. Thomas' version of developments that led Mr. Purnell to announce reopening of the plants for June 2.

"Before I made the announcement, however, I wanted to be sure I had public sentiment overwhelmingly behind me," Mr. Purnell said. "I called in Mr. Mogg, the editor of the Vindicator, and told him I would not go ahead unless he supported the action. He agreed to do so."

Another organization which helped crystallize public opinion was the Mahoning Valley Citizens' Committee, headed by the Rev. Roland Luhnman, pastor of the First Reformed Church.

In the quiet of his study Rev. Luhnman, pink-cheeked and rather boyish looking despite graying hair, explained how his committee started.

"You couldn't say that anyone originated the idea," he began. "You would have had to be here to understand the situation. Citizens could not walk the sidewalks without being stopped. Men were carrying clubs on the picket lines."

"Everyone said that something should be done. Groups got together at luncheon, wherever they happened to meet, and agreed there was a need for some agency to represent the public interest and establish some respect for law and order. Our committee grew out of such discussions."

It formed spontaneously as the result of

Attacks Our Labor News

Youngstown Member Disputes Stories On Steel Strike

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: You have been kind enough to ask me to cite the instance in which I feel the Reporter has failed in accuracy. Unfortunately I cannot give verse and chapter, for in anger and disgust and disappointment, I destroyed most of the copies I got.

I know the Reporter inferred, if it did not plainly state, that the men killed in the strike riots were martyrs, innocent sacrifices to a glorious cause, slaughtered by heartless corporations or by company-owned police. In Youngstown that was not the case: the two men killed here, one indisputably was killed by a rifle in the hands of another picket, whose aim for uniforms was not so good; another was most probably the victim of a picket.

See Misrepresentation

Nearly every reference to the strike in "Little Steel" has been misleading because the strike has been held up as a popular movement among the men, beaten by scabs. In Youngstown, at least, the strike was beaten because an overwhelming majority of the men DID NOT WANT TO STRIKE.

Your paper has reported that tar was burned in the furnaces to create a smudge, to make it look as though the mills were working. That I was not even circulated here, the CIO leaders realized that too many men KNEW steel was being made, whatever. Your paper has pictured our officials here as tools of the companies. We happened to be blessed with a sheriff who regarded a duty as something he should do, not dodge. He was determined to keep order; he felt that men had a right to work as well as a right to strike, and if thousands wanted, as they did—to return to work, it was his duty to see that no "peaceful" picket bashed in their heads with clubs or lengths of pipe.

In other words, the Reporter's failure has not been one of an isolated fact in an isolated instance. It has been an attitude, an acceptance of "facts" as given by one party to a fight, which to my mind is not worthy of any news-gathering medium. Ask any reporter who was here on the strike how the facts as he knew them from all sources disagreed with the party cries to heaven that came in the "press releases" given out by the leaders of SWOC who came here to "direct" the strike. You will find, I think, that the Reporter's stories agreed about as well: the source was the same.

I cannot understand why or how intelligent newspapermen should be fed such highly-flavored "news," supplied by an obviously partisan service. Are we not able to gather our own news, impartially and accurately, without accepting as gospel the protestations and charges of one side—even though it is supposed to be our side?

The more the Reporter flouts CIO and the inequities of all publishers in my face, the more weary I get of the whole thing. Tell me, is there no possibility that in some obscure little town somewhere, who has just a little while corner on his soul?

Isn't it significant that Youngstown and Calumet Guilds I assume that Calumet is the Calumet area around Chicago) were among the most emphatic in their opposition to CIO affiliation? In other words, the Guilds whose members had really seen CIO in action.

Fraternally—but I don't know how long—

GEORGE KELLEY, (City Editor, Youngstown Vindicator)

Dues and assessments—backbone of our strength. Pay up!

He Obtained the Vigilantes' Own Stories

Guildsman Miller's Fine Reporting Exposes the Personalities Behind the Phoney Back-to-Work Movement Which Broke the Little Steel Strike

By WILLIAM MILLER

IN THE garden of a suburban Youngstown (Ohio) home, Ray Thomas, thrice prosecutor of Mahoning County, retired now, putters about, awaiting doctors' verdicts on the illness of his young daughter before deciding whether to turn his talents to new use in his native town.

This is the man whose "back-to-work" movement broke the strike in Little Steel at its most strategic point.

Youngstown is his soil, like that of the flowers he likes to grow. The ceaseless and all pervading sound of Youngstown nourished him as a child of the slums, raised his nostrils, his brow in that life-part quizzical, part challenging, part suspicious—they show now at 47.

He reminds one of Paul Muni, not as Pasteur or Zola but without make-up—as Scarface, or the miner in "Black Fury." You are close to elements when you confront Ray Thomas.

His mouth drops grimly at the edges, seldom smiles. His eyes are hard. The spectacles he wears while reading (and often misplaces) accentuate rather than relieve the intensity of his countenance.

His clothes are sporty, running to close checks, cuffs tight and a little high. Enough for generalities; let's hear him talk as he sits in a lounge of the Ohio Hotel gesturing

This article is the first of the series by William Miller of the Cleveland Guild, published at the end of November by the Cleveland Press, and just commended by the local Industrial Council (CIO). (See Page 4.)

Besides their general interest, these articles are an example of excellent reporting, both as to enterprise and skill of presentation. The Guild Reporter is reprinting it for this reason.

This series and the one by Miller on a similar subject, printed in the Cleveland Press last summer, constitute, we feel, a service to the public.

now and then incisively with pointing finger. "Look," he says, digging the finger at you for emphasis, "supposing somebody outside this door said you couldn't go out of it. What would you do? Why, you would grab"—his eyes catch a carpet sweeper in a corner—"the handle of that sweeper over there and beat his head in. Wouldn't you? Well, if you wouldn't I don't even want to talk to you."

Listen, I Carry A Gun All the Time

Mr. Thomas explained his connections with the back-to-work movement.

"At first I didn't think the strike would last three days, but the CIO was sure to win. Then, as time drew on and the companies stiffened, I knew a majority of the men would want to go back to work and try to find some way to do it."

"Sure enough—they came to me. A committee of Sheet and Tin employees led by Martin J. Walsh who was chairman of their Independent Union. They told me they represented a majority who wanted to work. I told them to get a majority to sign a petition to that effect and I would get them back to work."

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THE PUBLICITY ANGLE: This gay shot was widely used by the nation's press with the opening of the back-to-work drive in Youngstown. It was supposedly representative of a mass movement of workers through the steel picket lines. (Times Wide World)

this uprising against lawlessness. It was not designed to help the men get back to work, although of course we wanted them to. But we did not take sides in the controversy. Our primary purpose was to restore law and order.

"There was no company influence whatever in the Mahoning Valley Citizens Committee. There was no connection with the back-to-work movement," Rev. Luhnman said. "It was a member of my congregation, Mr. Carl W. Ullman."

Mr. Ullman is president of the Dollar Savings & Trust Co. In whose building the back-to-work movement was located. Rev. Luhnman did not locate his committee in Mr. Ullman's building, however, but in the Union National Bank Building. (The Union National acts as registrar for the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corp., the Dollar Savings as transfer agent.)

"We did not want to use Mr. Ullman's building because certain groups might have seen a connection with the back-to-work movement located there," Rev. Luhnman said.

All of Them Were 'Friends of Labor'

The committee did not pay any rent for its quarters at the Union National, he said. Like Ray Thomas, Rev. Luhnman also expressed himself as "a friend of labor."

"We sympathize with labor's problems," he said. "One of the steel workers sent me a check for \$50 after the strike was over. I turned it over to our poor relief fund."

Rev. Luhnman's committee raised a total of \$1,257, most of which was used to pay for full-page ads in the Youngstown Vindicator. These ads, Rev. Luhnman said, were written

by Walter O. R. Johnson, an attorney who served on his executive committee.

"Just to show you how conscientious we were about being impartial," Rev. Luhnman said, "Mr. Johnson resigned from our committee when he was later employed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the back-to-work group."

In support of this he produced Mr. Johnson's letter of resignation dated July 10. It stated Mr. Johnson was resigning because "certain groups" might feel this work aligned him with one of the opposing sides, although he did not feel so and was sure the "rest of the committee will not."

Corporation Executives Were Heavy Contributors

Rev. Luhnman was reluctant to supply a list of the financial contributors to his committee.

"We have nothing to hide," he said, "but I can't see any reason why this should be published now. It would merely reopen old wounds."

At length he agreed to release the list if other members of the committee saw no objection. "I can't promise I will be able to get hold of them, though," he said. Telephone later he said they had agreed to its release and the list was waiting at the office of Mr. Ullman in the Dollar Bank.

The list disclosed that two directors of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corp.—John Tod and R. C. Steese—were among the larger contributors. Mr. Tod, president of the David Tod Land Co., gave \$100, Mr. Steese \$50.

Other \$100 contributors included Mr. Ullman, of the Dollar Bank; J. Wilson, president of the Union National Bank; J. R. Rowland, president of the City Trust & Savings Co.; C. J. Strous, president-general manager of the Strous-Hirschberg Co., and L. B. McKelvey, president-general manager of the G. M. McKelvey Co.

One of the questions the delegation's probe will attempt to determine is the cause for the State Department's delay in acting on an application Pritchett filed for permanent entry under the quota. Consular officials, it seems, have heard rumors. One is that Pritchett once had a friend who was a Red, or perhaps, to borrow a phrase from the New York Times, merely "followed the Party Line." Now it seems also, that death came to Pritchett's friend, as it must to all men, even Reds.

And it seems further that the State Department will inquire into his attendance at the funeral and a talk he made at the services, presumably in a laudatory vein. This serious matter will be thrashed out at a hearing before consular officials at Vancouver early in January.

USE OF ALIEN LAW TO FIGHT LABOR

By BEN K. PEARSE

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Bargaining Questions

Why the Guild Is Opposed To Compulsory Arbitration

QUESTION: In negotiating with our publisher we have run into his persistent demand for a compulsory arbitration clause in the contract. He says that the Guild sets itself up as an "ultra militant" unit in resisting arbitration agreements. It has been pointed out to us that many old time publishers have been attacked by maritime groups have arbitration clauses. What argument can we make to offset this? We are being asked to negotiate separately for each publisher.

ANSWER: We are also aware of the fact that in other crafts and industries arbitration has been and is now employed and that the militant maritime unions likewise use it in the event of a strike. Nevertheless, we cannot concede that the same reasons are valid for the Guild and, on the contrary, believe that there are, in addition to basic objections, special reasons which make arbitration inadvisable for newspaper workers. Moreover, we are not unaware of the tradition, established by the older

Guild's Experience

More than any other unionists, Guildsmen should be aware of the fact that the organized pressure and influence of the publishers was sufficient to force the National Labor

In view of the recent developments, we are somewhat anxious to know just what is meant by the reference to the possibility that the Guild may deal separately for each department; that is, whether you mean separate negotiations, separate contracts, etc. The publishers, generally have made it clear that they are going to do everything they can to force us to deal as a collection or federation of craft unions and it is our opinion that we should do what we can to avoid this.

tempting to submit to the publisher complete draft contracts or supplemental agreements, they will submit only a list of necessary supplemental points, and after having reached an understanding with the publisher on the terms, embody them in a supplemental agreement along the general lines of the enclosed form.

State CIO Councils Spread

down more than 50 per cent. R. A. and J.'s nosebleeds are months old and the nosebleeds of strong unionists are a few days old. The nosebleeds are a powerful exposure by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee.

UAW Drive on Ford Takes on New Life

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford organizing drive at the United Auto Workers, already nine months overdue, is beginning to gather speed and

There will be no open Ford meetings until the union is ready to proceed in full force for the final showdown.

Another forward step in the campaign is the apparent abandonment, on CIO advice, it is reported, of plans to stage huge sums on attempts to organize Ford workers.

The radio program has been cut and more resources will be put into less experimental plans, it is said.

The drive, ordered by the convention last August to proceed under full steam, is producing new union members within the open-shop Ford

Insurance Field Progress Made

Ask your insurance agent to show his union card!

Union insurance salesmen, who have already organized a large part of the field throughout the nation, are asking policyholders to help them win recognition, job security, higher salaries and abolition of such abuses as the never-ending selling

Federated Press in New York. He added this:

"If those workers are damn fools, they don't want to join a union. If I were a worker I would join and take an active part in union activities."

At the same time, as noted in Michigan, which has been the object of so much controversy, Murphy said bluntly that "industrialists who are the cause of the unemployment problem are chiefly responsible for cultivating the psychology of the sit-

"drives."

The Insurance department of the United States and Professional Workers' Union points out that under the law, policyholders are supposed to have a voice in the composition of the board that most companies for years have run by the law. The union appeals to the policyholders to press for support of the interests and the demands to democratize the control of the companies.

At present the union is concentrating its drive on the 300 agencies of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, employing about 15,000 agents and office workers, and the New York division of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, where Labor Board elections have been asked.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and dark smudges, particularly near the top edge where a dark horizontal band is visible. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

The Guild Reporter

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Editor: Clyde Beals
 Assistant Editor:
 Nathan L. Goldberg
 Contributing Editor:
 Leon Svirsky
 Staff for this issue:
 Jack McAvoy
 Harland Manchester

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

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

ANG International Officers

President Heywood Brown
Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy
Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters
International Vice-Presidents:
 W. Erle Homan, 113 Endlich Ave., Mt. Penn, Pa.
 Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest St., Clayton, Mo.
 Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Garland Ashcraft, 44 E. 211th St., Euclid, Ohio
 Betty Ballantine, 111 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Harry R. Farmer, 74 Dunn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Gunnar Mickelson, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

December 20, 1937 Vol. V, No. 2

Bouquets

MORE than fifteen columns, nearly four full pages of the Dec. 11 issue of Editor & Publisher were devoted to the Guild. This barrage begins with the discovery of tremendous "discord" in the Guild, goes on to extensive treatment of publishers' propaganda against the Guild and winds up on the last page with Editor-Columnist Arthur Robb summing up just what is the matter with the Guild.

The Guild is red. The Guild is split. The Guild is weak. The Guild is tough. The Guild is disorderly. The Guild is regimented. The Guild has gained practically nothing for its members. The Guild is demanding too much for its members.

After Editor & Publisher has denounced, flayed and maligned the bulk of working newspapermen (who form the Guild) Columnist Robb means that the Guild is throwing mud at the press and "circulating ex-parte slanders."

Let us pass over the question of slander and see what all this noise amounts to. We do not believe many persons take Editor & Publisher's invective seriously, but insofar as its line of attack is a guide to the ethics and reasoning of publishers in their current offensive against the Guild it is worth examination.

For some reason Editor & Publisher picks on the New York Daily News unit every time it wants to try to prove a case against the Guild. Daily News Guildsmen have been eminently loyal to the Guild and undoubtedly resent Editor & Publisher's efforts to make them out to be a hotbed of anti-unionism. This time the publishers' organ took a recent Daily News unit election as the text for its thesis that the Guild is falling apart. As happens very frequently and healthily in unions, there were two slates in this election, "progressive" and "conservative." The "progressive" candidate for chairman won by 214 to 118. Well-informed members of the News unit knew that the voting did not represent an alignment of commercial vs. editorial departments and told Editor & Publisher so. Yet, with no evidence whatever to support its conclusion (indeed, in the face of the finding by its own reporter that "the conservatives do not contend the election was held on departmental lines") Editor & Publisher states that "the editorial group was decisively voted down" in the election. It goes on to balloon the disagreement of a few members with some Guild policies into an alleged mass editorial discontent with an organization that has enormously improved editorial working conditions.

Mr. Robb's column is filled from beginning to end with misrepresentations that can only be regarded as deliberate. He asserts the GUILD REPORTER's account of the San Diego NLRB hearings was inaccurate, without any specifications whatever to support the charge. Readers of Editor & Publisher had no opportunity to read an "accurate" account, because Editor & Publisher carried only a brief early story and skipped it the following week when it was hot.

How far Editor & Publisher is ready to go in prostituting itself to prove the publishers' case is indicated in these incredible remarks by Robb on the Eagle strike: "The Eagle, and most of the other newspapers which the Guild has struck, are not labor busters, acute or chronic. They are not union busters. They go out of their way to avoid labor troubles." Russell, Newhouse and Hearst were not labor busters or union busters! They fired Guildsmen to avoid labor troubles! In the face of the Eagle's bleeding of its staff with cut after salary cut, its operation of one of the most notorious editorial sweatshops in America, and finally its inexcusable breaking of promises, Mr. Robb sees the Eagle going out of its way to avoid

labor troubles. He caps all this tish-tosh with the assertion that neither the ANPA nor any other publishers' organization has given the Eagle any assistance and that "editorial comment on the situation (in other papers) has been sparse." This kind of prevarication cannot be innocent. Mr. Robb reads the newspapers and knows better.

Choice of Mr. Robb's current complaints (and of the publishers for whom he speaks) is the one that by calling attention to publisher's hypocrisy on the subject of integrity of the press the Guild is "waging a destructive war against the institution upon which it must depend for the livelihood of its members." This wall we can recall hearing on another occasion. When Tammany Hall had plunged New York City into one of the foulest messes in which a corrupt organization had ever mired an American municipality, Tammany's reply to the clean government agitators was: "They are defaming our fair city."

Let Editor & Publisher and its likes draw the veil over the "free press's" suppression and paid-for news. "Destructive war" appears to the Guild a term more accurately applied to the unscrupulous activities and brazen hypocrisy of some newspaper owners than to the effort to clean up the press by bringing its skulduggery into the light of day. If there are enemies of public confidence in the press today they are the men responsible for journalistic dishonesty and false dealing. The people of New York did not blanch at the revelations necessary to make their city a decent place to live in, and neither will newspapermen.

The Prestidigitator

THERE is something in the air at ANPA headquarters that causes prestidigitation.

Eugene MacKinnon, chairman of the ANPA "special standing committee"—labor committee to us—falls prey to it in stating to the GUILD REPORTER the publishers' case against the Guild shop. Now that we have seen it, in his reply to Irving Brant in this issue, it all looks so simple that we could almost do it ourselves.

First he takes Brant's statement that the closed shop is not suited to those whose work is "mental." Now comes the neat part of the trick. Is it the old gag of showing that the Guild shop is really the closed shop? Nothing so common for him! He turns the closed shop into the Guild shop! He cites an ITU version that has no more restriction on the publishers' hiring than the Guild shop and calls it the closed shop. He falls into precisely the danger that Mr. Brant mentioned, of talking in terms of names rather than realities.

We have before us the ITU model contract, hundreds of which have been signed. Under it the publisher "binds itself to the employment in its composing room, and the departments thereof, of mechanics and workmen who are members of Typographical Union No. — and agrees to respect and observe the conditions imposed by the constitution, by-laws and scale of prices of the aforesaid organization and the laws of the International Typographical Union, copies of which are hereunto attached and made a part of this agreement."

Now look at these laws. Art. V, Sec. 1 says: "In union composing rooms the foreman is the only recognized authority. [The foreman must be a member of the ITU and subject to its discipline.—Ed. G. R.] Assistants may be designated to direct the work, but only the foreman may employ and discharge. In filling vacancies the foreman shall be governed by the provisions of Article X, General Laws."

The union's laws carefully circumscribe the foreman's hiring and firing for the protection of the individual member. There is the true closed shop!

Mr. MacKinnon's transmogrification becomes even better in the second part of his argument. Although he has admitted that the "Guild aims to be and is, a union of the same nature and purpose as other trade unions," he now catapults it through a series of changes into what it might become tomorrow and the day after. And in view of those contingencies—unstated—how could anybody be expected to deal with it!

The same reasoning would have deprived this country of at least two of its great institutions, the United States Constitution and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. So this idea has at least a 50-50 merit! But we doubt if you can persuade anyone to accept it.

The GUILD REPORTER asked Mr. MacKinnon to send his comments on Mr. Brant's speech in the hope that he could contribute to settling a needless and unfortunate cause of strife. He apparently could not do that, but he has done the next best thing. He has revealed that the publishers' most basic arguments won't hold water.

The contrast between Mr. MacKinnon's statement and William Allen White's is, frankly, shocking. Mr. White has worked closely with the men in his plant; he sees them as human beings with normal interests, and he trusts them. Mr. MacKinnon represents the big publishers who think in terms of blueprints and low costs; he fears any possible self-expression of the human animal.

Mr. MacKinnon, in other words, is himself the symbol of the need for effective unions.

The Ford Motor Company's balance sheet for 1936 showed a net profit of \$26,426,098. Assets of the company were listed at \$717,359,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over 1935. The combined assets of all workers in the Ford plants would hardly reach this figure.—Typographical Journal.

THE CAMPAIGN TO SMEAR NLRB

A State Labor Board Ruling Repudiates Own Law to Give Employers "Election" Rights; Newspapers Acclaim the Decision

INQUIRING into the reasons for the newspaper glee which accompanied publication of the recent New York State Labor Relations Board rulings authorizing collective bargaining elections upon employers' requests, the International Juridical Association finds that:

1. The Board's ruling "involves a clear repudiation of the statute."
2. The enthusiasm of the press "is explained only on the assumption that the New York press will not overlook the slightest occasion to smear the Federal (Labor Relations) Board," which has denied employers the use of its machinery for the obvious reason that they would misuse it to destroy unions.

The Juridical Association's interpretation of the New York rules and their effect, follows:

In the first place, the States rules—altogether differently from the Federal practice—seem to authorize an election at the sole request of an employer when he can demonstrate the existence of a question concerning representation. Thus, Section 1 of Art. III provides that a petition for investigation and certification may be filed by an employer, and Sec. 9 of this same article provides that the Board, after the close of such a hearing, may "direct a secret ballot of the employees in order to complete the investigation." It is true that the statute authorizes the provision found in Section 1 and it also contains an express prohibition of what is attempted in Sec. 9. Sec. 705, four of the Act, says:

"Provided, That no election shall be directed by the Board solely because of the request of an employer or of employees prompted thereto by their employer."

The Law Was Ignored

This proviso which the New York Board has ignored obviously was intended by the legislature as a check upon employers who would seek to have an election forced upon a union before it had had time to make much or any organizational headway. The National Board, it is well known, had this very fear in contemplation when it declined to make its investigation and certification machinery available to employers. The National Board felt that "employers might otherwise take advantage of the Board's power to investigate under conditions which would frustrate rather than effectuate true collective bargaining."

In the second place, the New York Board has provided that the Board's certification of a representative shall—apart from unusual circumstances—remain in effect for a period of one year. As this rule differs only slightly from the position long followed by the National Board the reason for the newspaper greeting may be a misunderstanding on their part of the meaning of this rule. The obvious should therefore be underlined—the one-year "franchise" does not extend to all unions but only to those who have been certified by the Board as representatives under the Act.

In the third place, the provision in Sec. 12 of Art. III, "that in any case where the majority of the employees of a particular craft shall so decide, the Board shall designate such craft as the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining" comes directly from the statute and it is impossible to understand the surprise evoked by it. It should be noted that this rule is not far from that recently applied by the National Board.

A Reason for Chortling

Apart, therefore, from the first point mentioned, viz—the right of an employer to petition for an election, a determination which involves a clear repudiation of the intent of the statute—the wide enthusiasm in the New York press with which the State Board's rules have been met is explained only on the assumption that the New York press will not overlook the slightest occasion to smear the Federal Board. Unfortunately some officials of the American Federation of Labor are falling in with this same attitude.

Thus, Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, hailed the state rules because by that procedure employers will no longer, as supposedly they do under the Federal practice, "find themselves in a state of bewilderment and confusion, not knowing what to do, and fearing that contracts signed with one labor organization may be upset by the Board." Mr. Tracy evidently spoke out of his experience with the National Board in the Ambridge case and the Consolidated Edison case. Surely Mr. Tracy must know that the State Board, just as the Federal Board, has no alternative but to upset contracts made by unions which are not properly representative of the employees or by unions which permit themselves to be the employers' instrument for interfering with employees' rights of self-organization.

His Croix de Bois

Charlie McCarthy's hickory visage reflects his pride in his new honorary membership in the Screen Actors Guild—definitely.

At the suggestion of Pat Somerset the Senior board recently bestowed the membership on McCarthy for meritorious service with Edgar Bergen, loyal Guild man and Charlie's dulcet voice.

Fredric March quipped that the card "might be issued on a shingle" and the distinction thus bestowed brought this reply to Secretary Kenneth Thomson:

Dear Mr. Thomson: Thank you for the honorary membership in the Screen Actors Guild.

Believe me, it shall have my support.

Fraternal yours,

CHARLIE MCCARTHY.
 From the Screen Guild Magazine.