

The GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an Affiliate of the C. I. O.

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Industrial Poll on At King Features

More than 600 employees of Hearst's King Features Syndicate, Inc., throughout the country are now voting in what is perhaps the biggest National Labor Board election in which the Guild has participated.

Secret ballots for the poll, being conducted to determine whether the Guild should represent all editorial, art, features and commercial department employees of America's largest syndicate, were mailed last week from the regional NLRB offices in New York to the home addresses of all persons eligible to vote.

The sole issue is whether the majority of KFS employees desire to have the ANG represent them for purposes of collective bargaining. No union or group other than the Guild appears on the ballot.

Victory Predicted

It is a consent election. Joseph V. Connolly, president of King Features, agreed beforehand to bargain with the Guild for a contract covering all non-mechanical employees in all departments, if the Guild wins the poll.

The ballots are returnable by July 26. Officers of KFS Guild units in various parts of the country reported overwhelming sentiment in favor of the Guild. The units conducted an energetic election campaign, stressing the gains the Guild is able to win for employees.

An "Independent Committee of KFS", which was suddenly born after the management and the Guild agreed to the election and which the Guild charged was an incipient company union, continued to circularize employees with broadsides violently attacking the Guild.

3-Page Blast

In its latest three-page blast, mailed to employees' home addresses which, Guild officers charged, were obtained directly from the company's records, the "Independent Committee" implied it would be able to get NLRB certification if the Guild loses the election, saying:

"Once certified by the NLRB as the exclusive bargaining agency for KFS, this union of employees will have the same status in the eyes of the management as the Guild would have should it be voted to represent the employees."

This claim was put forth despite (Continued on Page Two)

Reinstatement, \$1,000 Pay Won in New Jersey Fight

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—A lump sum settlement of \$1,000 to cover back pay and dismissal indemnity, and reinstatement of one of three men fired for Guild activity have been won by the Guild in its fight against the Long Branch Daily Record. The three men, who were fired on Oct. 13, the day after they had revealed their Guild membership, are Harry Carlin, George McMillea and George Fannin, Jr. Only Carlin sought reinstatement,

UNIT OBSERVERS MADE MANDATORY

Toronto Tightens Bargaining Clause Of Constitution

The presence of unit observers at collective bargaining sessions on behalf of Guild units, long an established practice of ANG locals with rare exceptions, was made mandatory Guild practice in an amendment to the Constitutional provisions on collective bargaining adopted by the Toronto Convention on the recommendation of its Employer Relations Committee.

The amendment was Section 3 of Article XVIII, which was revised to allow for unit members participating in negotiations with their own employer in situations where it is impossible to obtain outside negotiators, but subject to IEB approval, as well as in joint negotiations with several publishers. As revised, the section makes it "the right and duty of the unit" to have observers present.

Clarified by Changes
The amendments to the collective bargaining provisions were generally in the nature of slight clarifications or strengthening of the provisions without substantial change, in the light of misunder-

Guild Gain Extended To Toronto Truckers

TORONTO—The Daily Star's policy of dismissal pay, placed in effect since organization of the Guild here, last week was extended to truck helpers. Six of the helpers were fired because they neared 21 years of age, the management said. Each received an average of one week's pay for every year worked. Editorial and advertising workers have been receiving severance indemnity for the past year. The policy of firing helpers when they reach 21 was believed to be due to an impending minimum wage law which would require higher pay for those over that age.

standing or difficulties reported to the Convention by the IEB Employer Relations Committee and Wire Service Committee.

Section 10, suspending automatically a local signing a contract in violation of Section 6, 8 or 9, was expanded to cover violations of Section 7, requiring consultation on contracts with the IEB, and also was clarified to emphasize the fact that the collective bargaining (Continued on Page Four)

AFL Charters Detroit Wins Company Artist's Case Before Board

CHICAGO—Using against the Guild a now-customary tactic for fighting CIO organization in a hitherto untouched field, the American Federation of Labor has chartered a company union in the Hearst plant here.

As usual, the AF of L has resorted—temporarily at least—to industrial unionism.

The "Newspaper Commercial Associates of Chicago and Vicinity" is the name of the new AF of L federal local. Its leadership and membership are the same as those of a company union of "independent committees" hurriedly formed in the commercial departments of the Herald & Examiner and Evening American during recent NLRB hearings on the Guild's petition for representation rights in these departments.

The new outfit claims membership of more than 400, a majority of the 800 or so employees the Guild seeks to represent. It has conducted a couple of heavily attended (Continued on Page Three)

DETROIT—The Hearst-owned Detroit Times received another setback here this week at the hands of the local Guild when Labor Board Trial Examiner Mapes Davidson, in an intermediate report, ordered the reinstatement of Leon Ewerts, discharged commercial artist, and payment of back salary for nine months.

The examiner also recommended that the Times cease discouraging membership in the Guild or any other union, and that the management post notices to that effect on the bulletin boards.

Ewerts was one of the first to join the Guild from the business staff here, enrolling last year.

BUILDING: ANG Convention Actions Disclose Our Maturity

By JONATHAN EDDY

IN many ways the Toronto Convention marked the coming to maturity of ANG. Not only in numerical representation, but in the character of the floor debate, one was struck by extent of background and the self-confidence of the representatives of our far-flung union. Here were people who, by and large, obviously were discussing not theories but a vital part of their own daily existence, subject matter of familiarity and concern to each of them, in a field in which, as a group, they had been exceptionally successful.

This was true also, and in an even more impressive way, in the debate on those broader issues, which concern not only the American Newspaper Guild but the entire labor movement and the people. We had here, not the mere theorizing of intellectuals on a discussion spree, but warm consideration by newspaper workers of facts and conditions of tremendous moment to themselves and all other wage earners.

The propaganda of the employers, formerly so impressive to many of us, that our collective exercise of freedom of opinion and expression on problems most vital to us (in contrast to such exercise by the employing group) constituted an infraction (Continued on Page Two)

Coast Strikers Battle Arrests And Injunctions

Hull, Connelly and Johnson Seized for Distribution of Leaflets; Guild Backed by CIO, AF of L

HOLLYWOOD, Cal.—Under a barrage of injunctions and arrests interfering with dissemination of strike news, Citizen-News strikers continued their activities last week in the heart of the movie colony with the support of AF of L and CIO unions. First arrests in the six-week-old strike were made when Philip M. Connelly, newly elected international vice president; Roger Johnson, strike chairman, and Morgan Hull, international representative, refused to stop distribution of

Union Chiefs Take Up Star Merger

In the hope of getting S. I. Newhouse to negotiate with the Guild and reopen the Long Island Daily Star, the presidents of five printing trades unions and New York Guild representatives were to meet with the publisher Friday afternoon, as the GUILD REPORTER went to press.

Newhouse bought the Star and closed it down on June 25, throwing 184 employees out of work. The effect of his move was to consolidate the closed paper with his Long Island Press, which now also covers Star territory. In advertisements and widely publicized statements, Newhouse charged that the Guild was responsible for closing the paper because its members refused to sign individual agreements. These were yellow dog contracts which purported to guarantee jobs for three months, but demanded surrender of collective bargaining and other rights.

Without rejecting or accepting the proposal the New York Guild insisted that Newhouse negotiate an agreement, but the publisher refused repeatedly to discuss any of the points.

When the discontinuance of the (Continued on Page Two)

strike leaflets upon order of Los Angeles' notorious police "red" squad. Trial of the Guildsmen, who were released on their own recognizance, is scheduled for July 15 in Municipal Court.

Despite the arrests and police orders, strikers and sympathizers have continued to distribute leaflets, sell strike papers, and use a sound truck for strike purposes for the first time in the labor history of Los Angeles.

Confronted with the determination of the strikers, the police have made only one arrest since the detention of the three Guild leaders. James Francis Crow, chairman of the striking unit, was held in custody but released with no charges filed against him. Crow has filed a civil suit against the officers demanding \$5000 damages for false arrest.

Injunctions Issued

Permanent injunctions restraining the Guild from secondary picketing of two prominent advertisers were issued by Superior Judge Emmet Wilson only a few hours after Superior Judge Robert W. Kenny, former newspaperman and chairman of the Guild's recent public mass meeting, ruled that secondary picketing was lawful.

Judge Wilson, whose son is attorney for the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, labor-hating organization of corporate interests of the city, has also issued a blanket temporary injunction restraining the Guild from secondary picketing of 194 advertisers and former advertisers.

Meanwhile, upon petition of the Guild, the police chief and other officers have been ordered by the superior court to show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with leaflet distribution. The Guild is asking an injunction. (Continued on Page Three)

Force Behind Mutual Aid Is Dues: Pay Up!

To appreciate the full meaning of your dues to the union, you must bear in mind the fact that the union is built entirely upon the basis of mutual aid. The day you join you become as important in the councils of the union as is any other member. It is your duty to pay your dues promptly.

Realization that failure to pay dues, or lateness in paying dues, handicaps the organization in its work should cause every member to seek out his local treasurer, or unit collector, and bring himself into perfect standing on both dues and assessments.

ANG Aids Defeat of WPA Edict

WASHINGTON—WPA authorities have rescinded the order limiting white collar project expenditures to \$1,000 a year for each worker.

The ANG took a leading part in the fight against the order, which had threatened to decimate projects on which hundreds of Guild members are employed.

In announcing rescission of the order, Administrator Harry Hopkins of the WPA also disclosed that wage increases had been allowed for 600,000 Southern WPA workers.

This step toward elimination of the Southern differential in WPA wages was regarded as extremely significant, inasmuch as it reflects future administration policy in the carrying out of wages and hours legislation. The increase, ranging from \$4 to \$11 a month, will mean much to the poorly paid Southern workers on relief.

The Guild's part in fighting the project limitation included representation on delegations visiting Hopkins, and joint action in the vigorous drive made by the WPA Arts Union Conference.

CHICAGO HIRES STEVENS

CHICAGO—Don Stevens, who worked during recent months as both a district and Chicago organizer, has been employed on a permanent basis as executive secretary of the Chicago Guild.

NLRB Poll On at King Features

(Continued from Page One)

The fact that Labor Board Examiner John J. Connelly had addressed Connelly at a conference on June 22 that the board cannot certify any organization other than a bona fide trade union.

Following the conference before the Labor Board examiner, the management, over Connelly's signature, posted notices on all company bulletin boards, saying the management would bargain only with the agency certified by the NLRB and ordering executives to desist from interference with or intimidation of employees in connection with the election. As a result, the Guild withdrew charges of unfair labor practices, reserving the right to file such charges in the future.

The Guild's election campaign involved the mailing of broadside unit shop papers and the Guild's Treasurer to all KPS employees, as well as meetings and personal contacts. The New York Guild unit directed the national activities, while campaigns covering the Middle West and Far West were conducted by the Chicago and the San Francisco units.

Guild Wins Fight In Long Branch

(Continued from Page One)

ment. Each time the Guild refused, Giordano approached the three Guildsmen as they walked into court with Richard Hickey, Labor Board attorney. This time he said his client would go to \$1,000, but McMillan and Fannin demanded the reinstatement of Carlin. Finally the management agreed. The money was divided by the three.

When Carlin reported for work Publisher E. R. DeWitt demanded that he sign a yellow-dog contract. Carlin refused and instead asked DeWitt for a copy so that he could show it to counsel. DeWitt reneged, protesting that it was a matter of "confidence" between himself and his employees. Carlin has not been asked to sign since.

5 Union Chiefs Take Up Latest Newhouse Tangle

(Continued from Page One)

Star was announced the Guild appealed to the other unions for co-operation. Michael J. P. Hogan, president of the Stereotypers Union No. 1, called together the other unions at his office. After hearing the Guild's case, the union officials agreed that no union could sign Newhouse's proposal in its present form and requested Newhouse to meet with the Guild and negotiate in earnest.

Newhouse refused to confer with the Guild, even on the basis of the yellow dog contract. Thereupon Newhouse asked Newhouse to meet with the printing union officials with the Guild representatives as observers. Newhouse agreed.

Those scheduled to be present at the Friday meeting are: Hogan; William Ward, president of Typeographical Union No. 6; Joseph Finnegan, president of the New York Printing Pressmen's Union; Edward White, president of the New York Photoengravers Union; and Frank O'Hara, organizer of the Mailers' Union No. 6.

Newhouse's charges that the Guild closed the paper were answered by the Guild in a four-page circular entitled: "Murder in Queens or Who Killed the Daily Star."

The circular, distributed in all newspaper plants in the city and to residents in the area where the Daily Star circulated, explains that

Baltimore Sun Hearing Is Set

BALTIMORE—A hearing on the application of the Baltimore Guild for certification as collective bargaining agency for Sun employees has been set for July 18 by the NLRB following a postponement from last week.

The Baltimore Guild is now involved in legal battles with all three of the city's leading newspapers. It has won an intermediate report by an NLRB examiner recommending reinstatement of Fred Houck, dismissed News-Post Guildsmen, and it completed hearings in February in a similar case involving the Afro-American.

BUILDING: ANG Convention Actions

By JONATHAN EDDY

(Continued from Page One)

of professional journalistic standards was no longer a factor in the deliberation. The entire body of delegates, with not more than two or three exceptions, not only knew we had a right to speak, but seemed to feel that it is the best interests of the organization and of its friendly supporters, it was our duty to speak.

I have particular reference to the resolve in support of President Roosevelt's stand for guaranteeing the aggressor nations, moving to contribute to its effectiveness by making American arms shipments available to the victims of aggression rather than to the aggressors, identifying specifically the aggressor nations, and condemning the political philosophy on which that aggression is founded, namely fascism, condemning it not only abroad but in its manifestations threatening the security and peace of every honest wage-earner in this country.

THE MENACE IS RECOGNIZED BY ALL

ALL who took the floor showed their awareness that fascism is a means by which a small group of persons, privately controlling our means of production, our economic sources of life, our very existence, resort to mass deceit and violence in order to make that control supreme. They knew that even the most backward groups of the labor movement in this country today have recognized fascism to mean the end of democracy; that the first step of fascist regimes has been to deprive the people of their foremost means of defending democracy, namely the labor unions. They were thoroughly familiar with the fact that fascism always strives to crush the labor unions and murder their leaders in order to keep them crushed, setting up company unions controlled by the employers under the sponsorship and compulsion of the state in order to carry through the real fascist program, wage cuts and stretch-out. They were not blissfully unaware that when the fascist, relying upon the very worst elements in the community, the ignorant, the stupid, the hoodlums and the gangsters, have ruined the people in the home country, they then set with machine gun and bomb upon other nations and that their success anywhere menaces our peace and security as freedom-loving American citizens.

The delegates to our ANG Convention knew these things no longer as rumors or theories but as fact and a part of the daily news. If we were not among the first unions to join the anti-fascist fight, at least we spoke clearly, temperately and to the point. The resolution on fascism is one in which we can take pride and satisfaction, and our important message will help us in other spheres as well.

Detroit Free Press Asks Poll

(Continued from Page One)

Newhouse wished to close the paper and made the charges against the Guild simply to dodge responsibility for making 184 men and women jobless.

The circular reviewed Newhouse's anti-Guild record, the highlights of which are his reputation of arbitration awards won after strikes in Newark and on the Long Island Press. The yellow dog contract offered to Star employees was carried in full, the Guild pointing out that it contained a clause under which the employees would be placed in the position of petitioning Newhouse to continue publication for a three months' trial period, while there was no obligation on his part to do anything.

Newhouse's moves between June 20, when he offered the agreements to the Star employees, and June 24, when Guild representatives saw the publisher's attorney after being stalled for five days were detailed in the circular. Newhouse had refused to see Guild representatives, and while the officers were in the office of his lawyer, Charles Goldman, the Star was already on the streets with two-page advertisement announcing its closing the next day.

"Readers of detective fiction will recognize a familiar plot pattern," said the circular. "The preparation of an alibi, the deed itself, the attempt to cover tracks and the outright accusation of an innocent party."

Guildsmen Speak For Labor Chiefs

TORONTO—Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO and President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been speaking at the ANG Convention through personal representatives, both of them newspaper workers and Guild members.

Len DeCaux, editor of the CIO News, spoke for Lewis, and Charles Erwin, associate editor of the Advocate, spoke for Hillman. Both are members of the Washington Guild. Erwin, a veteran trades unionist, told of his early efforts to organize editorial workers.

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Eddy Backs SWOC in Pay Fight

ANG Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy has joined other labor leaders in the fight against the United States Steel Company's threat of a drastic cut in wages. Although Steel assured President Roosevelt that no wage cuts "were imminent," high company officials denied any such promise.

Following is the telegram sent by Eddy to Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, spearhead of the attack against the wage cuts:

"Newspaper stories this morning strongly indicate beginning of public pressure campaign to force SWOC to agree to wage reductions. We believe your ability to resist such onslaughts of unmeasured service to all wage earners in preventing catastrophic slashes in living standards to all other industries, we urge SWOC to stand fast and hope we can be of some support."

Murray's reply:

"Thanks for your wire of encouragement. You can be assured that every possible service will be rendered in conformity with suggestions you have offered."

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Convention Revisions in A.G. Constitution

Below are the amendments to the 1938 Constitution adopted by the 1938 Convention. Members are advised to preserve this copy and each time a revised draft of the Constitution has been printed.

ARTICLE II

Section 4. In line 2, strike out "enrolled in schools of journalism" and substitute "majoring in journalism."

Section 5. In lines 1 and 2, strike out the phrase "are deemed to."

New Section 8. No local shall enter into an agreement or understanding whereby a group of employees who might be held eligible under this article are directed ineligible to the A.G., without prior approval in writing of the International Executive Board.

ARTICLE V

International Convention

Section 1. In the second line, strike out "June 1st" and substitute "June 15th," and substitute Nov. 1 for September 30.

Section 3. Strike out the last sentence and substitute the following:

Representation at the Convention shall be based on the average membership in good standing as of the first day of each month during one 12-month period ending May 1 last preceding the Convention, except that, for the 1938 Convention, computation of such average shall begin with membership in good standing as of July 1, 1937.

In the case of a local chartered subsequent to June 1 of a given year, representation for the next year's Convention shall be based on the average membership in good standing as of the first day of each month beginning with the month following the issue of its charter, and ending May 1 last preceding the Convention.

Computation of good standing as of the first day of any month shall be based on financial obligations and accompanying returns mailed by the local to the A.G. not later than the last day of such month. In making returns, each local shall present its claim of the number of its members in good standing.

Within one month following any monthly remittance, the Secretary-Treasurer shall inform the local of any discrepancy between its claim and A.G. records. With respect to good standing as of May 1, the Secretary-Treasurer shall inform the local of any such discrepancy not later than June 10. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be prohibited from crediting to the standing of any local as of the first day of a given month any remittance received by the local after that date.

Any protest on good standing received by the Secretary-Treasurer and the local, shall be submitted for adjudication to the Credentials Committee at the Convention. The Credentials Committee shall not be permitted to recommend to the Convention departure from the terms of this section.

Section 5. In line three, strike out the phrase "under the terms of Section 3."

ARTICLE VI

Local

Section 1. Strike out all of Section 1 and substitute the following:

Region 1—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Region 2—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Region 3—West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.

Region 4—Montana, Wyoming, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Hawaii.

Region 5—Canada.

Section 2. Strike out all of Section 2 and renumber all succeeding sections.

Section 5. In line two, change

Amendments in Governing Articles Cover Representation At Convention, IEB Setup, Bargaining, Discipline and Other Points

ARTICLE VII

Local Guilds

Section 1. Strike out all of the first sentence and substitute the following:

Locals shall be established only by charter granted by the IEB. A charter when granted shall include all the members in a city or area specified by the IEB.

New Section 14, as follows, and renumber sections thereafter:

Section 14. No branch of the A.G. shall have authority to initiate a matter before the National Labor Relations Board or similar state or municipal agency without consultation with, and approval of, the IEB.

ARTICLE X

Membership

Section 1. Add the following sentence:

Application for membership shall constitute a designation by the applicant of the Guild as his collective bargaining agent, and such designation shall terminate only upon rejection of his application, or expulsion of the applicant after he has been admitted to membership, or his withdrawal because of ineligibility.

Section 2. Strike out the second sentence and substitute therefore:

Members who lose good standing and thereafter remain delinquent two months more shall be automatically suspended, and shall not be reinstated to good standing except upon the specific decision of the governing body of the local. Within ten days of the automatic suspension of a member, he shall be given notice in writing by first class mail by the local, but his failure to appear for trial without presenting a satisfactory reason for his absence shall be deemed a waiver of his right to a trial. NOTICE OF THE DECISION SHALL BE GIVEN BY REGISTERED MAIL TO THE ACCUSED AND TO THE COMPLAINANT OR COMPLAINANTS. 2. DECISIONS OF LOCALS AND LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES AFFECTING CHARGES, AND TRIAL BOARD DECISIONS MAY BE APPEALED BY THE ACCUSED OR THE COMPLAINANT TO THE IEB. THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION UNDER SUCH PROCEDURE AS MAY BE PROVIDED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE IEB. THE DECISION OF THE TRIAL BOARD, WHEN IT IMPOSES A PENALTY, EXCEPT ON CHARGES OF NON-PAYMENT OF FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS, SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL FOR CONFIRMATION BEFORE ANY APPEAL IS TAKEN. THE IEB AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO REVERSE OR MODIFY ANY DECISION ON WHICH AN APPEAL COMES BEFORE EITHER BODY, AND IN A PROPER CASE IMPOSE THE PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE XII, SECTION 1.

Section 3. An appeal from a trial board decision must be taken within thirty days after notice of the decision, EXCEPT WHERE THE DECISION IS SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL FOR APPROVAL AS HEREIN PROVIDED. WHEN IT SHALL BE TAKEN WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BY THE LOCAL.

Section 4. Add the following sentence:

A suspended member shall remain under all the obligations of membership during the period of suspension. A member suspended otherwise than under Section 3 of this article may not attend meetings of Guild bodies or speak at such meetings except by permission of the meeting.

Section 8. Add the following sentences:

An applicant shall not become a member until he shall have paid the required amount in installment of his initiation fee, and one month's dues, and until the local or its executive committee or other governing body shall have passed upon his application in respect to eligibility and compliance with constitutional requirements. When an application is rejected or action upon it is withheld, the applicant shall be given a written statement of the reason.

Section 12. Strike out first sentence and substitute:

Subject to the provisions of Section 10, a member who has been suspended or expelled may be readmitted upon payment of a reinstatement fee to be set by the local Guild, such fee in the discretion of the local to take the place of all arrears due to constitutional money up to the date of reinstatement.

Section 13. Strike out the second sentence and substitute:

His membership in that unit shall cease when he ceases to be employed there, but in the event that his dismissal is contested by himself, the unit or the local, he shall remain a member of the unit until such time as the local or its governing body declares the case adjusted.

Section 15. Strike out first two sentences and substitute:

A member who becomes ineligible shall withdraw, after having paid all financial obligations to the Guild, and be issued an honorable withdrawal card by the A.G. through the local.

ARTICLE XI (Insert title "Associate Members")

New Section 6. Activities of

ARTICLE VIII

Discipline

Section 1. Add the following new sub-section:

(j) Participating in the formation of a rival organization attempting to defeat the collective bargaining aims of the Guild.

(k) Withdrawing designation of the Guild as the member's collective bargaining agent.

ARTICLE XIII

Trial of Members

[New matter in caps.]

Section 1. Charges against ANY member shall be submitted in writing to the governing body of his local, WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF THE DISCOVERY BY THE COMPLAINANT OR COMPLAINANTS OF THE MATTER CONTAINED IN THE CHARGES. IF THE GOVERNING BODY FAILS OR REFUSES TO ORDER A TRIAL, THE COMPLAINANT OR COMPLAINANTS MAY APPEAL TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE LOCAL. THE LOCAL, IF SO ORDERED, shall be heard by a trial board, elected for the purpose by the membership. The imposition of penalties shall lie with such trial board, elected for the purpose by the membership. The governing body of the local may act as a trial board, if the accused member shall be given notice of the charges and of the time and place of trial, either in person or by registered mail to his address on the local records, not less than ten days in advance of the trial, and in the event of his failure to appear for trial without presenting a satisfactory reason for his absence shall be deemed a waiver of his right to a trial. NOTICE OF THE DECISION SHALL BE GIVEN BY REGISTERED MAIL TO THE ACCUSED AND TO THE COMPLAINANT OR COMPLAINANTS. 2. DECISIONS OF LOCALS AND LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES AFFECTING CHARGES, AND TRIAL BOARD DECISIONS MAY BE APPEALED BY THE ACCUSED OR THE COMPLAINANT TO THE IEB. THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION UNDER SUCH PROCEDURE AS MAY BE PROVIDED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE IEB. THE DECISION OF THE TRIAL BOARD, WHEN IT IMPOSES A PENALTY, EXCEPT ON CHARGES OF NON-PAYMENT OF FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS, SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL FOR CONFIRMATION BEFORE ANY APPEAL IS TAKEN. THE IEB AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO REVERSE OR MODIFY ANY DECISION ON WHICH AN APPEAL COMES BEFORE EITHER BODY, AND IN A PROPER CASE IMPOSE THE PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE XII, SECTION 1.

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Subject to the provisions of Section 10, a member who has been suspended or expelled may be readmitted upon payment of a reinstatement fee to be set by the local Guild, such fee in the discretion of the local to take the place of all arrears due to constitutional money up to the date of reinstatement.

Section 13. Strike out the second sentence and substitute:

His membership in that unit shall cease when he ceases to be employed there, but in the event that his dismissal is contested by himself, the unit or the local, he shall remain a member of the unit until such time as the local or its governing body declares the case adjusted.

Section 15. Strike out first two sentences and substitute:

A member who becomes ineligible shall withdraw, after having paid all financial obligations to the Guild, and be issued an honorable withdrawal card by the A.G. through the local.

ARTICLE XI (Insert title "Associate Members")

New Section 6. Activities of

ARTICLE XVI

Trial of Charges Against Locals

The following clause is added to the end of Section 5:

Except that this suspension shall not be effective against members maintaining good standing in a local whose charter is suspended or revoked solely on the ground of failure to maintain the constitutional minimum number of members in good standing shall continue as members at-large of the A.G.

This change should be carried through in Section 6, which would read as follows:

Section 6. After a charter has been revoked, the IEB may charter a new local in the respective city or area and may turn over to it the books and property of the old one, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 5 OF THIS ARTICLE. The members of the local whose charter has been revoked may be readmitted only by action of the IEB, as members of the newly chartered local or as members at-large if no new local is chartered immediately.

ARTICLE XVII

Finances

Section 1. Dues shall be fixed and collected by the respective locals, and shall not be less than \$1.00 per month for employed members and five cents a month for unemployed members. DUES SHALL BE PAYABLE ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH CALENDAR MONTH, EXCEPT THAT ASSOCIATE MEMBERS DUES SHALL BE PAID ANNUALLY OR IN TWO SEMI-ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS.

(The rest of Section 1 is stricken out.)

Section 2. Initiation fees shall be fixed and collected by the locals and shall not be less than \$1.00. Dues shall be paid before an applicant is admitted to membership and the balance shall be payable within one month of initiation. There shall be no initiation fee for associate members. INITIATION FEES SHALL BE WAIVED IN FAVOR OF APPLICANTS WHO AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION ARE FULLY PAID UP MEMBERS OF ANOTHER UNION OR HOLD AN HONORABLE WITHDRAWAL CARD FROM ANOTHER UNION, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE IEB.

(The present last sentence of Section 2 is stricken out.)

Section 5. After the word "unemployed" in line 5, insert the words "members and \$1.50 for every annual dues payment of." Then pick up the rest of the section.

Section 6. Each local shall file annually with the IEB, a notarized copy of an audit by a Certified Public Accountant of the local books for the year ending at the annual meeting of the local, the same to be filed not later than one month after the annual meeting, provided that Guilds with less than a hundred book members at the time of the annual meeting may satisfy this requirement by filing a audit made by their own auditing committee.

Section 7. (Substitute): Contracts on behalf of the Guild shall be entered into only by locals or by the A.G. No contract entered into in violation of this section shall be binding upon the A.G. the local or any part of the membership. No contract shall provide that the unit shall be the party responsible for its enforcement.

Section 3, substitute for second sentence:

The negotiators shall not be members of the unit involved, except in a one unit Guild where

it is impossible to obtain negotiators outside the unit and where IEB approval has been obtained. This provision shall not apply in joint negotiations with several publishers representing different financial interests. It shall be the right and duty of the unit involved to have observers present at negotiations. Under exceptional circumstances, the IEB may grant permission for negotiations in a manner other than that provided herein.

Section 4. (Substitute): The power and duty to bargain collectively for the whole membership of a local, or any subdivision thereof shall rest in its governing body, subject to the mandates of the local, and the results, etc.

Section 5. (Substitute): The power and duty to bargain collectively for members of the A.G. who are employees of press associations, feature syndicates or news photo agencies shall rest exclusively in the IEB, but no agreement reached in behalf of these members shall be signed unless ratified by them. Not less than one week prior to submission to a vote, any proposed agreement shall be sent to all organized units of these members through their respective locals for discussion and approval. The IEB may permit a local to bargain for press association, feature syndicate, and news photo agency members whose bargaining problems are shown to be of a local nature.

Section 10. (Substitute): If a local enters into a contract or contract renewal violating sections 6, 7, 8 or 9 of this article, the dispute forming the basis of the agreement or allowing such renewal shall constitute sufficient evidence of violation and the local shall become suspended automatically and shall be so notified by the authorized representative of the IEB.

Section 14. (Substitute): It shall be the duty of the unit to report to the governing body of the local any violation of conditions established in a shop by Guild action or by minimum wage or maximum hour legislation.

ARTICLE XX

Section 3. Strike out all after the word "whereby."

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. Strike out Subsection (a) and substitute therefore:

Any motion, upon its own initiative proposing a change in the A.G. constitution or convention policy;

Strike out Subsection (c) and substitute therefore:

Any motion proposing a change in the Constitution or Convention policy, submitted by a local, by membership action, and endorsed by membership action, by at least ten additional locals located in five states, territories or possessions, provided that the moving and seconding locals include at least five per cent of the membership in good standing of the A.G.

Section 2. Eliminate the phrase "or endorsement" in the first and second sentences.

After Section 2, insert the following new Section 3, and renumber all succeeding sections:

Section 3. Membership in good standing under Section 1 hereof shall be as of the publication date of the Guild Reporter in which the text of the motion or motion appears, and remittances and accompanying returns from locals received by the Secretary-Treasurer up to 30 days after said date shall be credited toward the computation of good standing.

Section 4. (Old Section 4) The first part of the Section shall be rewritten as follows: (The first two sentences are eliminated)

The following shall be the procedure for conducting the referendum. Membership in which standing as of the date on which determination is made by the IEB that a referendum is to be held, and remittances and returns from locals received by the Secretary-Treasurer up to 15 days after such date shall be credited toward good standing for this purpose. Within ten days thereafter the Secretary-Treasurer shall forward to the Treasurer

(Continued on Page Seven)

Your Dollar

By ARTHUR KALLET and ALEXANDER L. GROSS

Tests of leading makes of refrigerators by Consumers Union indicate that electrically operated models give better performance than gas refrigerators or a modern icebox. The technicians found that the gas-operated Electrolux would not provide low enough temperature for safe use when room temperature went over 100 degrees for an appreciable length of time. Moreover, the operating cost of electric models is less, at rates prevailing in most communities, than that of refrigerators using manufactured gas. Gas refrigerators may be more economical, however, in communities having low cost natural gas. Good iceboxes are lower in first cost, but they are less satisfactory and more expensive in use than electric boxes.

It is interesting to note that despite all advertising to the contrary, there have been very few outstanding improvements in refrigerator design in the last two years. That the manufacturers' efforts to persuade owners of old models to get new ones have been largely unsuccessful is shown by reports from independent dealers.

In a recent survey, for example, only five per cent of the sales were found to involve trade-ins. Consumers Union points out that buyers can often save considerable sums by purchasing recently outdated models.

Four models are recommended by CU as Best Buys, and a number of others are rated as Also Acceptable. The Best Buys are: General Electric JBE-38 (\$185; 6.1 cu. ft.), Hotpoint 120EB2 (\$178; 6.1 cu. ft.), Westinghouse HS82 (\$160; 6.2 cu. ft.), and the Sears Roebuck Coldspot (\$160; 6.4 cu. ft.).

LABOR CONDITIONS

The average wage for the men who make refrigerators is about 60 cents an hour in union shops, or \$24 for the 40-hour week. In non-union shops the pay may go as low as 35 or 40 cents.

At least four of the larger manufacturers operate under union contracts, Crowley is made by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL); Fairbanks Morse and Gen-

eral Electric, by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO); and Kelvinator by the United Automobile Workers (CIO). Two other brands are produced in organized shops where no contract exists. These are the Frigidaire and the Westinghouse, and the union is the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The Norge factory is said to have a unit of the United Automobile Workers, and the independent Mechanics Educational Society is reported functioning in the Leonard plant.

The Coldspot and Ice-O-Matic factories are non-union. Two additional companies are known for their bitterly anti-union policies: Electrolux and Stewart-Warner.

From almost any point of view, the cheap handkerchief sold in 5- and 10-cent stores is a better value than the packaged product found in drug stores, railroad stations and elsewhere.

After careful tests of fabric and workmanship, Consumers Union technicians report that packaged brands often cost more than twice as much as handkerchiefs of equal quality sold in the chain stores. For example, the Paris handkerchief at three for 25 cents is no better than that sold in the 5- and 10-cent store for only three cents. And the 25-cent Manhattan is no better than the 10-cent fabrics sold by Woolworth and Kress. Although the widely sold Sealpacker chief is usually made, the fabrics are fairly close compared with those from the 5- and 10-cent stores.

YOUR DOLLAR is a regular monthly feature. The facts and opinions given are based on "Consumers Union Reports," the monthly magazine of Consumers Union, 55 Vandover St., New York City, a non-profit membership organization whose object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. Note especially the information on labor conditions under which products are manufactured.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

GROWTH OF WEEKLY GUILD REPORTER REVIEWED

TORONTO.—The speeding up of the Guild Reporter from a semi-monthly to a weekly publication last year has increased the effectiveness of the paper as an organizational and educational weapon, the Convention voted in approving the report of the publications committee.

The committee surveyed the work of the paper in the light of the report made by Clyde Beals, editor, and also discussed the need for Guild pamphlets of an educational and organizational character and for further development of local Guild papers.

A Check on Erroneous News

Commenting on the Reporter's importance in presenting background facts on Guild matters, the committee's report stated:

In addition to being the one organ for the dissemination of Guild news, (the Guild Reporter) has served as an effective check upon omissions, distortions and outright falsifications in regard to Guild matters in the public press.

The committee commends to Convention delegates the annual report of Clyde Beals as editor of the Guild Reporter, in which he has clearly stated the functions and the recent progress of the Reporter, and the committee commends and endorses the editorship of Mr. Beals.

The Reporter has been widely and properly commended for its special articles of interest to Guild members and to labor in general, such as the Irving Brant speech, the Edwin S. Smith speech and the Nate Goldberg articles on circulation, advertising and newspaper costs.

The committee's report was signed by Herman Dimmore of New York, chairman; Katherine Lynch of Detroit, Bruce Catton of Cleveland, I. Kaufman of Brooklyn, George Lewin of Newark, Arthur P. Reed Jr. of Buffalo, G. Norman Collier of Philadelphia and Camden, M. H. Guyton of Memphis.

Beals' report pointed out that a weekly Reporter "has enabled us

Toronto Strikers

Thank Delegates

The Toronto local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Association, an AF of L union on strike against Childs Restaurant, which received \$39 from Guild delegates at the A.G. Convention in Toronto, has sent the following letter of thanks to Secretary-Treasurer Pasche:

"I have on hand a donation of \$39 collected from your Convention when held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, for which we thank you very kindly. It gives great encouragement to strikers at the Childs' company as it is their first experience in a dispute with their employer."

The strikers' meeting voted their hearty thanks to your organization for this kind gesture."

The letter was signed by A. H. Tole, president, and Helen Caren, secretary-treasurer.

Times-Wide World Parley Tuesday

A conference between the Times-Wide World Corporation and the New York Guild will be held Tuesday to iron out difficulties in a proposed contract.

Charles M. Graves, manager of the Wide World picture syndicate, and Harold Hall, assistant treasurer, have been appointed by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Times publisher, to represent the management.

Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the local, will be chief spokesman.

The contract will affect the 28 men in out-of-town branches of Wide World, 80 per cent of whom voted to have the Guild represent them as bargaining agent.

LAWN FETE

ANG President Heywood Brown and Ursula Parrott, fiction writer, will be hosts at a lawn party to be held July 9, at Miss Parrott's home at New Canaan, Conn., for the benefit of Abraham Lincoln Brigade Veterans. The editors of the "Connecticut Nutmeg" and well-known newspaper columns, who have been invited to attend. The proceeds will be devoted to bring home wounded veterans of the brigade from Spain.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

NEW YORK. Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: I still can't get through my head what the purpose of the resolutions the Guild Convention adopts every year may be.

For example, one of this year's resolutions says we are to denounce Fascism, but says nothing about denouncing Communism. Some days I hate Fascism worse than Communism; other days I hate Communism worse than I hate Fascism. Whenever I get a chance to denounce them both as twin enemies of Democracy, does this resolution mean that I have to quit hating Communism, or get out of the Guild? If it doesn't mean that, why was it adopted at all?

The same goes for various other resolutions adopted by the Convention. Plenty of Guild people disagree with the Convention's expressed attitude on all the public issues it chose to discuss in these resolutions.

Says It's Ridiculous

The Convention cannot force all of us to think as it does on controversial public matters. It will not order an automatic post-Convention referendum on such resolutions as it adopts. It lacks the courage, or something, to ordain that Guild members who do not agree with it shall be expelled from the Guild.

Why, then, does it adopt these resolutions at all? What purpose is served, except to express the views of a couple of hundred Guild members assembled at a meeting that, why was it adopted at all?

The same goes for various other resolutions adopted by the Convention. Plenty of Guild people disagree with the Convention's expressed attitude on all the public issues it chose to discuss in these resolutions.

This annual performance seems to me ridiculous and dangerous. It splits the Guild wide open last year; may do the same again this year; and it is a waste of time and money. I feel like when I try to figure out each year what the Convention thinks these resolutions are for.

Strike out the sentence which reads: "If there be any members between the result of a local's vote and that tabulated at International headquarters, the result as tabulated shall nevertheless stand."

International Council Vote

Section 1. Strike out all words after "mailing of ballots from headquarters" and substitute:

The vote shall close at headquarters fifteen days after the mailing of the ballots, and the ballots shall be opened the following day. Eligibility of local membership for representation in this vote shall be based upon remittances and returns received at A.G. headquarters up to and including the closing day of the vote.

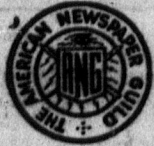
The Convention Constitution Committee members were: Monroe Stern, New York; I. L. Kuenen, Cleveland; Max Waga, Philadelphia; Pat Casey, San Francisco; Roy L. Kringer, St. Louis; Joseph F. Collier, Wilkes-Barre; D. West Campbell, Chattanooga; John Dunn, Toledo; Abe Cohen, Seattle; R. A. C. Bullen, Montreal; Fred Payne, Toronto; Harry Martin, Memphis; Wm. V. Rodgers, Washington; Orrin Wright, Youngstown; Dick Barron, Columbus; Donald M. Sullivan, Boston; Jerry Cook, Chicago, and Tom Cassidy, New York.

LYNCH STRICKEN

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frank (Slim) Lynch, whose dismissal along with Everhardt Armstrong in the fall of 1936 led to the strike on the Post-Intelligencer,

The Guild Reporter

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

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

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July 4, 1938 Vol. V—No. 30

Scotch the Copperheads

PRESIDENT Roosevelt is a happy phrase-maker. He coined an excellent slogan for the fall election campaigns when he reminded the nation in his last fireside chat of the copperheads who fought Lincoln and the people during the Civil War. Today also the nation is threatened by treachery. The reactionary Democratic Congressmen who have stood in the way of progressive legislation have betrayed the New Deal principles on which they were elected (for since 1932 the Democratic Party has ridden into office on promises of social reform) and they have betrayed the majority of the electorate. Their votes have been bought or coerced by the wealthy few. They must be ousted if democracy is to prevail.

Nothing could be sillier than the newspaper cry that Roosevelt is "interfering" or trying to coerce Congressmen by speaking out on their records. This far-fetched charge is only an indication of the unscrupulousness and poverty of his opposition. Presidential appeals for support of Congressmen who support Presidential policies have been a commonplace in U. S. history. It is not only the right but the duty of the leader of a party to fight for the means to carry out a program. Were Roosevelt to send paper messages to Congress and sit back passively when Congress took an opposite course, he would properly be attacked as insincere and a weakling. President Roosevelt is not preparing to appeal to political bosses or hidden rulers to make Congressmen "goosestep." He is going openly to the voters to say: "This fellow has been voting against the New Deal program, against labor and against progressive legislation. If you want that program carried out, you had better teach him and his fellow Tories a lesson by voting for somebody else." No reprisal is this but a process of opening eyes. And it will be a great day for this nation when Congressmen begin goosestepping to the tune of the majority of the people.

It was too bad that the President took a crack at labor in his chat. If labor has made mistakes, they have been forced upon it by the intransigence and double-dealing of capital, and it will not help to make labor appear to be an equal offender against fair play. Such gestures of "impartiality" will win the President no support from labor's enemies but may give them ammunition.

On the whole the speech cleared the air. One sentence in particular will bear much repetition: "An election cannot give a country a firm sense of direction if it has two or more national parties which merely have different names but are as alike in their principles and aims as peas in a pod." That is a fine text for action. This nation too long has tolerated two major parties under one ownership. It is about time the rank and file of people took control of one of the two old parties or started a new one of their own.

President Roosevelt has emphasized that he cannot do this, nor is it desirable that he do it, alone. It is a job for the people and their labor unions. They have a great chance to get somewhere by their work and votes in the coming elections.

The Free Press

THE TIMES LEAVES US SILENT

It Called on the 'Phone and Questioned for 15 Minutes, But Printed Not a Line from Our Side of the Story

THIS department prints below the major portion of a 15-inch story published by the New York Times on June 20 under the head, "Printers to Fight 'Invasion' by the Guild." The story provides an example of the Times "objectivity" and "fairness."

To readers searching for the Guild's side in the story, we report that it was not published, despite the fact that a Times reporter talked for 15 minutes on the telephone with Organizer John Ryan of the New York Guild. Not a word of what Ryan said was printed. After the story appeared the local Guild sent a statement to all papers, including the Times, but it was not published.

Here is what the Times said. The figures in parentheses are references to our footnotes filling in our side of the story which the Times omitted.

In line with the recent action of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, objecting to the encroachment of the Newspaper Guild on the mechanical departments of newspapers, Typographical Union No. 6, at a meeting yesterday . . . voted to take action to prevent the Guild from seeking members in the composing rooms of newspapers in this city. . . .

With more than 800 printers present, the meeting voted by a majority of 3 to 1 to resist the recruiting of members by the Guild among classes of employees in composing rooms that, although not members of the Typographical Union, are regarded as potential members. These employees include press boys (1) and monotype runners and machine tenders' helpers. It is estimated that there are about 800 (2) of these employees in New York composing rooms.

The AF of L unions represented in the Allied Printing Trades Council also have objected (3) to the interference of the Guild in other mechanical departments as affecting employees who do not have the status of journeymen but are regarded as coming within the jurisdiction of these unions.

Wage Scale Drawn Up

The meeting voted to insert a section in a new contract about to be negotiated with the publishers, setting up wage specifications (4) for all non-journeymen employees in newspaper composing rooms. A proposed scale of wages and hours was adopted, to be sent to the executive council of the International Typographical Union for approval before its submission to the newspaper publishers.

On May 11 Vincent J. Ferris, president of the Printing Trades Council (5), wrote to the National Labor Relations Board protesting against granting to the Newspaper Guild jurisdiction over any mechanical employees not eligible to membership in printing trades unions but considered potential members and directly associated with work performed by members of the mechanical unions.

"We are not hostile to the Newspaper Guild, but we do not intend to permit the invasion of our jurisdiction," Mr. Ferris explained.

Guild Follows CIO Policy

The Guild's position as expressed by Jonathan Eddy (6), executive Vice President of the American Newspaper Guild, was that the Guild intended to take in "All employees who are not organized." This, he explained, was in accordance with the policy of the CIO with which the Guild is affiliated.

In hearings pending before the National Labor Relations Board on proposed contracts with Chicago Newspaper publishers, the AF of L printing trades have taken a similar position and have warned that if the Guild received jurisdiction over any part of the mechanical departments the AF of L unions would strike in protest. . . .

Here are the facts, as given to the Times but not published:

1. Composing room and machinist helpers are "potential" members of the Typographical Union in the sense that from this former non-union group apprentices may be drawn. The ITU city-wide contract now limits the number of apprentices to six in any office. On the metropolitan papers, therefore, it would require from 5 to 50 years before those helpers now employed were given apprentice cards (without vote) in the Typographical Union.

Progressive members of the Typographical Union organized these "boys" into an independent union several years ago, but they were refused membership or affiliation with the Typographical Union. The independent union was smashed by a strike.

The current Typographical contract, providing a closed shop, specifies that composing room helpers are to be hired outside the union.

Incorrect Estimate

2. This estimate, presumably by the Times, is incorrect. On the daily newspapers there are no more than 300.

3. On the contrary, the Guild came to agreement with the Stereotypers Union where the latter showed a history of collective bargaining. The Guild has taken the position that where the effect of the jurisdictional claim of a craft union was to prevent these non-union workers from joining any union, that the Guild would pursue the CIO policy of organizing the unorganized.

4. A scale was set not for non-journeymen, but for non-members. Apprentice union scales have always been set. The scale voted by the Typographical Union was one on which the composing room helpers involved were not consulted. It was done without their consent or knowledge. The scales adopted were precisely the minimums already obtained by the Guild in the Daily News contract.

In the same new contract proposal the Typographical Union proposed to reduce the number of apprentices in each shop from six to four. Thus, the Typographical

Union actually cut down the chances of the present composing room helpers becoming apprentices and eventually members of a union, and at the same time objecting to these employees joining the Guild where they might have a voice in the exercise of their collective bargaining rights while "waiting" for apprentice cards.

5. The Allied Printing Trades Council held a meeting to which were invited two unions which were not members, the independent Newspaper & Mail Deliverers Union, and a newly chartered AF of L local of the BS&AU. When the Guild asked to be invited to appear before it, its request was turned down because the Guild was not a member of the council.

6. The statement Eddy is quoted as making in comment on this action, was made by him early in May, fully six weeks before the ITU local held its meeting.

OUR CONVENTION GETS TORONTO PRESS RUNAROUND

During the ANG Convention week in Toronto, two papers there quoted Heywood Broun as saying, "Freedom of the press has come to mean that any man who owns a large paper can print or throw in the waste-paper basket what he likes." The same two papers failed to publish a line of the resolutions adopted by the ANG at the first CIO convention ever held in Canada. One, the Toronto Star, most nearly liberal and greatest in circulation of Canadian newspapers, failed even to record the election of Roger Irwin, one of its staff, as an international vice president of the Guild. The other paper is the Globe & Mail. The third Toronto daily, the Evening Telegram, carefully kept its pages clear of any reference at all to the Guild or its Convention.

Oh, That's Different

In sharp contrast was the coverage given the previous week to the convention of the ANPA Mechanical Division, which held business sessions that were considered to be zero in popular interest. The Telegram and Globe & Mail frantically combed the sessions for printable material and gave them considerable coverage. The Star printed much less than the other two papers.

The Star began the ANG Convention week with a three-quarter column account of the first morning's session, carefully placed on page two, and given a single-column head despite the obvious news value in a CIO convention held exactly a year after Premier Mitchell Hepburn had announced that he had "kept the CIO out of Ontario." The paper also failed to mention the greetings from Premier Hepburn and John L. Lewis, printed side by side on the Toronto local's souvenir program and top-lined "Hands Across the Border."

On Tuesday a full column appeared on page two, chiefly a digest of John Brophy's address. Wednesday Heywood Broun's speech at a public meeting received 350 words. On Thursday there was nothing, and Friday Labor's Friend recorded that the Dionne quintuplets had proved no attraction to Guildsmen, adding one or two unimportant items. The Star sent a first-rate man to interview Brophy but didn't use the interview.

They Didn't Take Chances

Unlike the St. Louis papers in 1937, the Toronto Star did not entrust Guildsmen with the coverage, but sent, at various times, a former Guildsman who quit and by quick coincidences began to receive choice assignments, and another man unsympathetic to the Guild. The only Guild news the Star ever covered fully was the aftermath of the firing for Guild activity of Harry Farmer last year by the Globe & Mail, the Star's competitor. Then it gave six columns to a single meeting of the District Trades and Labor Council which discussed action in the firing.

The Globe & Mail carried three inches on Monday, reporting that delegates were entertained by the Toronto Guild. The following day there was a short, reporting that the Guild discussed "affairs in the United States," and that ended the news stories. Judith Robinson, the paper's columnist and a Guild member, discussed the Guild and Lewis, Broun, Brophy and other labor leaders in her column on two days.

TRUTH IS A NUISANCE—IT 'SPOILS' STORIES

J. Banks Hudson, state Administrator of the Pennsylvania WPA, bitterly protests the treatment accorded him in Pittsburgh's evening papers following the conviction and sentencing of John Macko, Homestead, Pa., politician, for political coercion.

The papers, Hudson claimed in a press release through the WPA office in Harrisburg, neglected to inform their readers that the convicted Macko hadn't been working for the WPA for more than a year before his arrest.

Hudson said he told an editor about it, but that the editor replied the facts in the case would "Spoil a good story."

In a letter to Common Pleas Court Judge W. Heber Dithrich, who sentenced Macko to a term in the workhouse, Hudson said, in part:

"The Allegheny County Judiciary is determined at every opportunity to lash out and discredit a program fundamentally designed to combat what every jurist in the nation will agree is the highest contributing factor to crime—unemployment."

"Unfortunately, this fundamental design of this program is often smothered in a maze of unfair propaganda to which a largely unfavorable press appears willing to lend an eager ear."