

Hearst Gangsters in Court

Three Are Seized After Midnight Attack on Home Of Guild Striker

GUILD REPORTER

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

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month at Guild Headquarters, 1560 Broadway, New York.

Vol. VI—No. 2

Entered as second-class matter August 18, 1937, at the Post Office at New York

NEW YORK, N. Y., JANUARY 1, 1939

Single Copy 10c
Yearly \$2.00

Church Speaks for Strike



The three sluggers in Chicago police court (two in front, center, and third at extreme right) admitted Hearst connection. They threatened an attack at midnight on a striking circulation branch manager, A. K. Fisher (at left with small son in his arms) and threw bricks at door of his house when Mrs. Fisher (front, left) refused to let them in. It took Guild pressure to get police. See lead story; also page 3. In front row are Guild Attorney Ben Meyers, hoodlums Andrew Daly and Joe Pichl (hat over face), and Strike-breaker Herbert Scott. William Koehler, defendant with Daly and Pichl, is at the extreme right behind Scott.

Chicago Catholic Organ Is Backer

CHICAGO—Support for the Guild strike against Hearst's two Chicago papers, the largest strike in the ANG's history, became a broad mass movement extending throughout the papers' circulation area as the struggle entered its fourth week last Monday.

From many organizations of varied interests, in addition to CIO, AFL and independent unions, came pledges of assistance and word of fund-raising and other activities.

The management tactics themselves reflected the growing power, as they shifted from sluggings, the back-to-work movement and the campaign of silence, to a renewed open attack against the strike.

Public reaction meanwhile had reduced the circulation of the evening American and morning Herald & Examiner by 50 per cent (Hearst officials admitted to advertisers that it was down 100,000), and advertising by approximately the same percentage. A circular distributing agency was giving away 125,000 of the papers daily. Strike headquarters has pledged from 172 advertising accounts to stay out of the papers until the dispute is settled.

The papers on Dec. 22 and 23 broke their silence with full-page ads denouncing the strikers and admitting that "at least 300" employees were on strike. This was after the fizzle of their back-to-work movement and their announcement that the "strike is over"—a plan following the Mohawk Valley formula developed in the Remington-Rand strike.

Catholic Support

An outstanding indication of the great support behind the strike was the appearance of a page-one editorial espousing the strikers' cause in the "New World," official weekly organ of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago bearing the imprimatur of Cardinal Mundelein. The editorial was captioned with a Christmas blessing addressed to the paper's 100,000 or more readers and "a special prayer and word of encouragement to the Hearst employees who are on strike." It

(Continued on Page Two)

NLRB Delays Action on AFL Petition

WILKES-BARRE—The National Labor Board last week postponed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 12 hearing on a petition for representation filed against the Guild in the Wilkes-Barre strike of an AFL Office Workers Union which has been denounced by the AFL Central body here as a strikebreaking group.

The original hearing date was set by the NLRB at Washington following a call by representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, high officers of three international printing trades unions and a group of AFL organizers. The postponement was made at the request of the Guild, which now will have opportunity to submit its affidavits and other proofs that the petitioning AFL group was organized by the publishers of the three dailies closed since Oct. 3 by the strike.

Those who appeared before the

(Continued on Page Five)

Guild Victor in Hearst Plantwide NLRB Polls

Plantwide polls by the NLRB on three Hearst papers last month brought Guild victories in two and a part-victory in the third. The elections were on the New York Journal & American, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and the Milwaukee News & Sentinel.

The Journal & American election was held on Dec. 20 and, while the result was not announced as the GUILD REPORTER went to press, local officers estimated that the victory would range from 2 to 1 to better than 4 to 1, on the basis of the large Guild membership in the plant and other factors. Of the 715 persons in editorial, commercial and other groups eligible to vote, 615 voted. The election was the largest in the newspaper field. Opposing the Guild was the newly-created AFL Newspaper Organization Council, heir to a company union which went into receivership. A majority of its members joined the Guild shortly before the poll.

In Seattle, Post-Intelligencer employees voted 145 for the Guild to 47

for no union. The election came after a Labor Board hearing held last March, when the Teamsters' Union, an AFL Classified and Display Union and the Professional Advertising Fraternity intervened with claims to representation. The Guild and the Teamsters settled the matter over the conference table, with the Guild retaining as members all inside circulation employees and district managers and the Teamsters all outside circulation employees.

(Continued on Page Seven)

Boston Hearst Pact Raises Pay of Scores

BOSTON—Scores of commercial department employees on the three Hearst papers in Boston, the Record, American and Sunday Advertiser, got raises, ranging up to \$25 a week, and the security of the whole department was increased by a new contract just signed with the Guild. The contract is for the advertising, business and circulation departments and helpers and boys in the composing room, and covers 251 employees. The contract sets minimums after four years of experience of \$60 for advertising solicitors; \$40 for advertising make-up men; \$28 for stenographers; \$25 for addressograph operators, etc. Severance pay is at the rate of one week for each thirty weeks of employment, up to 26 weeks' pay. Five holidays are assured, or other days off in lieu of them.

Statement By Catholic Newspaper

Following is a condensation of a page one editorial appearing in the New World, weekly organ of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, of which Cardinal Mundelein is the spiritual leader.

A HAPPY AND A BLESSED CHRISTMAS TO ALL OUR READERS AND A SPECIAL PRAYER AND WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE HEARST EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ON STRIKE.

We wish that the outlook for labor was entirely serene. Unfortunately it is not. Industry may be coming around to stopping its fight against government and labor and may be ready to recognize rights that exist by law, but the split in the ranks of labor continues. And Mr. William Green, of the AFL, still hobnobs with anti-labor elements contributing his bit to healing the breach by

(Continued on Page Seven)

Fight to Save WPA Urged

All CIO bodies were urged by President Lewis last week to campaign among their Senators and Congressmen for an immediate appropriation of not less than one billion dollars to continue the WPA at its current rate of jobs up to June 30.

This action followed the announcement of Deputy Administrator Williams of the WPA that unless additional funds became available, the entire WPA program would have to be ended on Jan. 26. This,

Lewis pointed out, would mean disaster for the 3,200,000 workers now on WPA and their approximately 10,000,000 dependents.

The IEB Unemployment Committee through Morris Watson, chairman, had already, on Dec. 16, asked all local Guilds in a bulletin to work to have Congress rush through the needed appropriation.

The newspaper workers employed on Federal Writers Project would be among those to suffer from any cut, Watson pointed out.

New Defense Levies Laid

A series of assessments payable on the fifteenth and last days of each month has been levied by the IEB because of the immediate and pressing need of the Chicago Hearst strike. Notice of the series was sent to locals on Dec. 20. The first payment on the series became due as of Dec. 31.

The assessments are of 50 cents each, as prescribed in the Constitution.

The series is to run for the duration of the Chicago strike, and is at present limited to five pending further Board action.

(See editorial on Page 8.)

Informing the
Advertiser and
Subscriber

Chicago Strike Front

The Organization Behind the Picket Line

Catholics Lend
Backing—On
The Line



Upper-left photo: in the telephone room—clockwise around the desks are Willard Axelson, chairman of the circulation committee; Ed. Clark, chairman of the advertising committee; Striker Jack Morris; Chief Co-ordinator O. D. Borge; Mrs. Ralph Lennon, wife of a striker and chairman of the telephone and stenographic

committee; Mrs. Catherine Franklin, wife of a striker and herself a striking employee; and Mrs. H. Richard Seller, wife of the ANG representative. Top right: the Rev. Father John M. Hayes brings a message of support from Chicago Catholics to the strikers at headquarters. Lower right, ANG Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy on the picket line with President Wohl.

Chicago Catholic Organ Joins Strike's Supporters

(Continued from Page One.) sharply criticized the strikebreaking efforts of William Green and other top AFL leaders and attacked "the persistent efforts to the daily papers to hook up the CIO with Communism."

ANG President Brown addressed a mass meeting on Dec. 23 to which AFL, CIO, railroad, brotherhood and garment worker union officials brought pledges of support and unity to offset attacks upon the strike made by AFL President Green and his top leaders in Illinois. Two thousand persons crowded into Orchestra Hall for the meeting.

Brown received a standing, five-minute ovation as he appeared in the hall. He called for labor unity, and the audience responded with a resolution to that effect, along with motions expressing public strike support and protesting police brutality and violence by Hearst thugs. Brown took his theme from his experience on the Hearst picket line. Loudspeakers had been installed on the Hearst building during the night to blast forth Christmas carols.

"Peace on earth, good will to men," he said, "is all the strikers want. And that's what we could get tomorrow morning if Hearst lived up to his phonograph records. We simply want fair treatment. We have learned our lesson at the hands of publishers. Now we have the American Newspaper Guild and we mean to keep

Teachers (AFL) told the meeting: "William Randolph Hearst is symbolic of most that is evil in this world. If these boys that work for Hearst win their strike there is some hope for America." Axtelle is professor of education at Northwestern University.

Vice President, William Bishop of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, unaffiliated, representing President A. F. Whitney, brought a pledge of support from 175,000 railroad workers. Abraham Plotkin, international representa-

tive of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, at present also unaffiliated, was cheered when he pledged the financial and moral support of his organization. Sam Levin, member of the national board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, announced a \$500 strike contribution.

Under the direction of Van A. Bittner, vice president of the CIO and regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the CIO Committee for the Guild's Hearst strike was formed last

week, and a program adopted to mobilize support for the fight. The group brings together all Midwest CIO forces for action. Its program includes inter-union work to concentrate pressure upon Hearst through the cancellation of subscriptions and advertising and participation in mass picketing and demonstrations.

A concrete illustration of the effective reaction of advertisers to the Hearst strike is in a comparison of the Dec. 20 Daily Times, Chicago evening tabloid, with the Hearst tabloid Herald & Examiner of the following morning. The Times had 48 pages, 22 pages of which was advertising; the Herald & Examiner, 36 pages, of which 7 pages was advertising.

Levin, member of the general board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, vice chairman, and Local Guild President Harry Wohl secretary. The organization meeting was attended by 33 international, regional and local representatives of CIO unions.

The management's attempt to represent the strike as a jurisdictional quarrel between the Guild and AFL unions and to utilize AFL officials as the fronts in combatting it were countered by statements from the Chicago Federation of Jewish Unions and from the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

The Federation of Jewish Unions, parent body of 50,000 unions, two-thirds of whom are in the AFL, voted unanimously at its

meeting, with the request that if none was levied, the sum be considered a contribution. Treasurer Robert Reiss of Philadelphia forwarded \$100.92 in Defense Fund contributions from salary increases gained by members.

The New York local contributed \$375 in addition to assessment payments, the Standard News Association unit of ten members alone contributing \$20. In Boston 327 members have paid up their assessments, two units, AP and UP, being paid up 100 per cent. In San Francisco, the AP unit, which has 41 members out of 50 eligible, paid up 100 per cent within ten days after the levy was made. Detroit has contributed \$50 and sent an advance payment of \$25 in assessments. Chicago strike headquarters reported receiving a pledge from Detroit to raise \$100 a week in addition to assessments. Akron has

contributed \$25. The Hudson County Guild Workers' Auxiliary contributed \$10 to Chicago and \$5 to Wilkes-Barre, the Guild local matching each sum. Los Angeles sent a \$50 contribution on Dec. 9 and appointed a committee to raise more.

A Guildman in Omaha who wishes to remain anonymous forwarded \$10 with the suggestion that it go into a Paul Y. Anderson memorial fund for the strike.

In Baltimore the City Industrial Union Council appointed a committee composed of Guildsmen Fred Barry of the United Mine Mills and Smelter Workers to solicit funds from CIO unions. A contribution of \$25 was voted by the first union visited on the following day, Local 276 of the United Sugar Workers.

Other contributions were reported in the Dec. 15 GUILD REPORTER.

HEARST GIVES GANGSTERISM A NEW BOOST

'n Chicago Today the 'Gray Terror' of The Old Circulation Wars Is Being Used Against the Guild

The use of thugs by the Chicago Hearst papers against the Guild strikers, described in the Dec. 15 GUILD REPORTER, is in the tradition of Hearst papers in Chicago. The part played by these papers in developing gangsterism in Chicago is described below. The author was once called by Hearst "my best city editor," and by Brisbane as "a real newspaperman." He is chairman of the Chicago Hearst unit.

By HARRY READ CHICAGO

The "Gray Terror" is night-riding the streets again after an absence of 30 years. The Hearst payroll pays it; the Hearst legal staff defends it; the Hearst influence intimidates policemen, judges and prosecutors who might interfere—just as of yore.

The loaded rubber hose flails, brass knuckles and crank handles rip open scalps, brickbats are thundered against doors of homes occupied at the moment only by women and children.

What, a new circulation war between gentlemen who brag of their earlier football sportsmanship? Not at all. This time the "Gray Terror" is out to break a strike—a Guild strike.

At midnight, Dec. 15, Mrs. A. K. Fisher, wife of a leader among the striking Hearst branch man-

agers, hysterically telephoned strike headquarters. There was, she said, a gang of goons parked in an automobile in front of her modest home. They had come to the door with a demand to see her husband. He was not at home, but Mrs. Fisher thought to protect him, herself and their baby son by saying he was asleep. The thugs tried to force their way inside but the safety chain held. After a parley in their automobile, they whirled away the way by hurling brickbats at the door. Inside Mrs. Fisher clutched her baby in terror and telephoned the police.

Chicago boasts that the average length of time it takes for police to reach a scene of crime is under two minutes. Something must have gone wrong that night because two calls in 40 minutes brought no results. Mrs. Fisher then called strike headquarters. A demand by Guild President Harry Wohl on Chief of the Uniformed Force John Prendergast at his home, reestablished radio efficacy. Three squads seized the goons—with a number of brickbats ready to hand.

Hearst Attorney Shows Up One of the first callers on the goons in jail was Attorney Nissen Gross of the Hearst legal staff. At their arraignment for "disorderly conduct" a Hearst executive appeared to ask a continuance. Now the case has been sent to the jury branch for trial late in January.

There have been other instances where Guildsmen have been halted on the street by sluggers and beaten. Company executives have stood by and witnessed these activities.

Thirty years back the victims were inoffensive and defenseless corner newsstand owners or ragged little news boys. Now they are Hearst employees who struck in protest over sabotage of their wages, working conditions, and the right to organize.

To understand the situation, one must remember the acquired Chicago psychology that accepts calmly



Car of Guildsman Ray Arado After Attack of Thugs.

each as super-salesmen. High on the long list were the names of Maurice "Bossy" Enright, William "Dutch" Gentleman, Vincent Altman, "Big Tim" Murphy, Walter Stephens, Dean O'Banion and Gene Geary. All of these but O'Banion were recruited from the Stockyards District. Their instructions were to see that established street dealers, men or boys, handled Hearst newspapers. Demurs were overruled with fractured skulls, broken jaws and arms, shattered legs and ribs, many of the victims being old men or mere schoolboys. So effective was the method that many Chicago residents can recall having to argue if they preferred one of the other papers.

The established publishers rushed to police and state's attorney with complaints. The officials, however, weighed the growing Hearst press against coming election time and said they didn't believe the charges. Whereupon the opposition, forgetting of its original overt act, "accepted the state of war that was thrust upon it." The per diem pay for thugs went up as crews were hired to outlast the Hearst slugs.

Small wonder that officialdom does nothing about the revival of the Hearst "Gray Terror" in the present Guild strike. A few strikers may be crippled and maimed, some may even be murdered. So what? You can't fight the newspapers, you know.

In the initial clashes between the goon squads only fists were used, but why should these gentry wear out their hands? Brass knuckles, lead pipes, baseball bats, knives and guns were quickly called

UNFAIR ADVERTISERS

Let Them Know How You Feel About It

The following nationally distributed products and chain stores are the most consistent advertisers in Hearst Herald and Examiner and Evening American, despite the Chicago Newspaper Guild's strike. They are thereby abetting Hearst's attack on the Guild.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FOODS | DRUGS | Mattingley & Moore | Old Quaker |
| Minute Tapioca | Ipana Toothpaste | Wilkin's Family | Schenley |
| Heinz 57 Varieties | Smith Bros. Cough Drops | Teacher's Scotch | James W. Pepper |
| Rye Crisp Products | Colgate Palmolive Products | CLOTHING | |
| Campbell Soups | Vick's Vapo-Rub | Bond Clothes | Father & Sons Shoes |
| Quaker Oats | Bayer Aspirin | CHAIN STORES | |
| Ken-L-Rations Dog Food | Bromo Seltzer | National Tea | A & P |
| Golden Rod Ice Cream | TOBACCO | Jewel Tea Co. | Neumode Hosiery |
| Snyder Catsup | Old Golds | Sears Roebuck | Walgreen's Drugs |
| Kellogg's Brands | Camel | MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Dutch Tea Rusk | White Owl | RCA-Victor | Ingersoll Watches |
| Aut Jamina Flour | Chesterfields | Ingersoll Watches | Greyhound Bus |
| AUTOMOBILES | Lucky Strike | | |
| Nash | Lyons | | |
| Chrysler | White Horse Scotch | | |
| Ford | Calvert | | |
| Hudson-Terraplane | Golden Wedding | | |
| Plymouth | Wilson Whiskies | | |
| Doyle | Buick | | |
| Studebaker | Martins VO | | |

Thug Army Formed In 1900 Fastened Itself on City

the doorstep of his home. The thug that sacrificed his immunity in after years was Gene Geary. Mildly-insane when sober, from syphilitic paroxysms, Geary was a raging maniac when drunk. During a barroom brawl in Milwaukee, following a prize fight about 1920, Geary, thoroughly slugged by Walter Hawley, widely known Hearst editor. And so when the ex-newspaper terrorist later shot an inoffensive citizen to death because he "looked like a cab driver and I don't like cab drivers," the Chicago Herald & Examiner, then edited by Howey, at once broke out with the editorial scream: "HANG GENE GEARY!" The pressure worked and Geary was ordered to the gallows, but a second jury found him insane. Should he ever be released from the asylum—he will be executed. He was the only original circulation goon to run out of immunity.

Only a Murder No. 6 on the list, Walter Stephens turned his skill for violence to banditry. He and two companions murdered a citizen in 1916—and were acquitted. The process was repeated a year or two later, but when Stephens got out of the immunity zone and did a murder in Aurora, Ill., in 1923, he landed in Joliet Penitentiary. Thence he was mysteriously paroled, after which he died, astonishingly, a natural death.

The last of the crew, Dean O'Banion, had been kept on hand by the Hearst representatives. During the 1919 race riot, he was a bodyguard for editorial men and did just about as he pleased the rest of the time. Those who envied his charmed liberty were roused to hilarity on June 2, 1921, when the Herald & Examiner luridly detailed how Dean, along with George "Bugs" Moran, Earl "Hymie" Weiss and Charley Reiter had been arrested in the wee hours standing over the office safe of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. The safe door had been drilled and loaded with nitroglycerin, and all four burglars were heavily armed. Dean was indignant over the publicity. The editorial department had just not been told that the Hearst interests were fighting demands of the printers for better wages and hours. The record relates that the burglary charge against O'Banion was dropped three weeks later but remains silent on who bought the union a new safe door. Dean continued his swaggering rule of the roost for some time after that occasion. He shot and wounded Dave Miller, the fight referee, in a crowded theater lobby and was not prosecuted. He was Brothel Keeper John Torrio's chief trigger finger until he went gunning for a fellow named Al Capone. O'Banion's funeral in 1924 was the best and most welcome spectacle Chicago had ever witnessed.

Patterns for the Gangs So passed seven of the gangster spore who under Hearst tutelage spawned the prohibition era mob—Capone—O'Banion—Spike O'Donnell—Joe Salta—Druggan and Lake and the Touhy's, the grand pattern for the Dillinger, Floyd and Karpis gangs of recent years. Turned loose on the community by the publishers after serving their purpose, the original gunmen and their companions furnished the background for 1,200 prohibition murders in Chicago; they set the stage for the St. Valentine Day massacre of 1929 and the brutal killing of Reporter Alfred "Jake" Lingie in 1930. Anyone who wants a grin laugh can find it in the published statement of the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association on June 11, 1930, two days after Lingie's slaying. It was a "definitely" to gangsters!

The Free Press . . .

The New York Times on Dec. 12 carried a labor story which any experienced newspaperman would have recognized as a "plant." It was a special story on page 2 under a Newberry, Mich., date line reporting that "Residents here are aroused over the report of a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board which, they assert, puts the town in a false light and encourages CIO agitators." The report found the Newberry Lumber and Chemical Company guilty of unfair labor practice. The Times was anonymous throughout, con-

A copy of this article was sent in advance to the New York Times. Managing Editor Edwin L. James declined to discuss it.

sisting an attack on the trial examiner's report by unnamed "townspeople," interspersed with statements substantiated only by "it was said."

Giving, as it purported to do, the follow-up angle of townspeople's alleged resentment over the NLRB report, the story raised the question whether the paper had published anything on the report itself. It had not, as a check with the Times revealed.

The story seemed to obviously an attempt to circulate the view preferred by the Newberry Lumber and Chemical Company that the Guild Reporter wrote for a copy of the examiner's report, which was available to anyone at the Labor Board office in Washington.

What Testimony Revealed

The Times' "inspired" story, which is reproduced in full in another column, is widely at variance with the sworn testimony summarized in the report.

What the trial examiner's report revealed was that on June 4, 1937, an organized mob led by foremen and other officials of the Newberry Lumber and Chemical Company and encouraged by Newberry's mayor—who happens also to be a resident manager of the company—ran a group of 100 strikers out of town, beating one of them fatally and methodically cracking the skulls of many others. In the process, and following the dragging of victims from a union hall where they sought refuge, the mob destroyed the place, the damage amounting to \$4,500.

The trial examiner was R. N. Denham who took testimony at Newberry on Nov. 7, 9, 10 and 12, 1938. His report was issued on Nov. 25. He recommended that the Labor Board order the reinstatement of eight workers fired for union activity, most of them veterans in the company's employ. He also recommended that since the company was directly responsible for the destruction of the hall, it be ordered to rebuild and refund the building.

Newberry is an isolated industrial village of 2,500 population on the upper reaches of the Michigan peninsula. Much of the village population is Finnish, a people traditionally law-abiding and peace-loving. The mayor, Philip S. Hamilton, Jr., as mentioned above, resident manager of the Newberry Lumber and Chemical Company, the principal industry in the village. The company produces lumber, wood alcohol, acetate of lime and pig iron. Going full blast, it employs approximately half of the wage earners in the town, a factor which vests Hamilton as chief magistrate and manager with a powerful control over the lives of these people. The company borrowed \$315,000 from the RFC in 1937 and still owes the government \$310,866 of that sum.

Murder—But No Arrests

The Newberry assault was markedly similar to the Republic Steel massacre in Chicago five days earlier. It was witnessed in part by the sheriff. The killing, the beheading and the destruction of property all could have been prevented by the mayor-manager. There were no arrests, no court actions.

Nothing in Trial Examiner Denham's findings indicates that the testimony upon which they were based had been refuted by the company's witnesses. Mayor-Manager Hamilton, who witnessed and "encouraged" much of what happened, merely entered a denial of responsibility for the action of the mob—which appears to have been a purposefully fed gang, and which the company's factory fire which set into motion. Hamilton testified that the victims were Communists, anyway.

And It Wasn't CIO

The Times story, incidentally, says much about "CIO agitators." At the time of the assault, the union was Local 2380 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The membership voted to join the CIO International Workers Association on Aug. 30, about 12 weeks later.

A general improvement of working conditions and wages, which included among other things a facility whereby the employees in lumber camps could, if desired, wash once a month instead of occasionally or never; some means of ventilating the mill plant to clear out the fumes from fresh vegetables and an increase in the current wage of 27 cents per hour.

A wave of strikes swept through the peninsula and the AFL soon had signed 65 contracts with the operators. Late in May, 1937, two camps operated by Newberry Chemical and Lumber Co. were struck, and on May 28, with a substantial number of the company's employees in the union, the union set up a local headquarters in the hall—the same hall declared by Hamilton and the Times to be a Communist headquarters.

This hall actually was built in 1918 by a group of Finnish workers. The building was designated "Workers' Hall" and was also known as the "Finnish Hall." It was equipped with a kitchen, stage and "the best dance floor in Newberry." It was the place where a large proportion of the social gatherings, dances and shows in Newberry were held.

It is worth noting that about 100 strikers arrived by truck and auto on the night of June 2, 1937, from the Newberry Lumber and Chemical Company's woods camps and from other towns where the strike was effective. A dance was held that night and the visiting strikers slept the night in the hall.

At 6 a. m., on June 4, 1937, the visiting strikers marched to the Newberry Lumber and Chemical plant. They "carried no clubs, rocks or other arms, marched in an orderly column and conducted themselves without boisterousness or rowdiness," Denham's report said.

As they started across the company's property, the fire whistle was sounded. The fire Hamilton stood about ten feet away, and in back of and around the sheriff and Hamilton.

NLRB REPORT STIRS LUMBER TOWN'S IRE

Examiner Scores Residents as 'Trouble Makers' for Routing C. I. O. Organizers

ORDERS 8 'REDS' REHired

Newberry, Mich., Citizens Report There Was Peace Before 'Agitators' Arrived

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWBERRY, Mich., Dec. 11.—Residents here are aroused over the report of a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board which, they assert, puts the town in a false light and encourages CIO agitators. The report found the Newberry Lumber and Chemical Company, following a hearing for eight days, guilty of unfair labor practice. The examiner recommended that the company reinstate eight discharged lumber mill workers.

Townspeople say the report, while not completely untrue, is ridiculous. They first showed their resentment against attempts of the C. I. O. representatives to organize the 200 woodmen and mill workers in June, 1937, when a group of twenty-five C. I. O. men descended upon Newberry and demanded that the mill plant be closed until their demands were met. The twenty-five were chased out of Newberry.

When the C. I. O. organizers left,

they said they would be back the next day with reinforcements. A hundred men arrived from Alger County in the upper peninsula, but when they started into Newberry town and driven out.

At the time of the second expulsion the mill did not take part. Angry townspeople started for the mill to chase these men out of town. A friend warned them in time and they fled to their homes. Then a sawmill crew employed by the company told Philip S. Hamilton, general manager, that the eight men were Communists and not permit the sight to be retried, he said.

Later workers wrecked a hall which they said had been used by the mob as a Communist headquarters. Then the C. I. O. obtained the hearing which resulted in the NLRB examiner's report. Townspeople who took part in routing the mob are particularly resentful, residents say, the town was at peace until the organizers arrived.

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NLRB Report Is "Covered" a Foot Deep by The Times—And Here's the Reason Why

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Officers for Coming Year Elected by Local Guilds

ASHCRAFT ELECTED To City CIO Post

SEATTLE NAMES SPARKS

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LEVINSON ATTACKS 'Free Press' Story

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Letters To the Editor

AFTER ANDERSON —

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I would like to point out an error of omission in your editorial on the late Paul V. Anderson (GUILD REPORTER, Dec. 15). Let young reporters work for the Guild, you conclude, as Anderson did.

George Solides has shown us that the number of papers willing to publish the fearless exposures of an Anderson are pitifully few, and perhaps decreasing. The tragedy of Paul Anderson for American labor is not that there are none to take his place. It is rather that those who will continue his work seem doomed to the same apparently-frenzied end that was his.

Organized labor has taken some very small steps to remedy this. The rise of the CIO has been paralleled by the growth of labor papers. But their influence will continue to be all but nullified by the powerful "lords of the press" just so long as the labor press remains the series of house organs that it is today.

Labor Press Needs

Labor must set forth its voice in type and pictures vibrant and attractive enough to compete with the largest dailies. The numbers and enthusiasm of labor's ranks must make up for the unlimited finances of the "lords." Creation of a real labor press, one that gives the working man and his family all the news without forcing them to turn to the lying Hearsts and Howards, is perhaps the greatest need of American labor today.

Along with organizing the newspaper industry, the Guild has an additional task in the march of labor. For the labor press looks to the Guild to provide the thoughts and news that will win the hearts of the workers and the sympathy of the public.

The career of Paul Anderson should stir us in this task.

M. S. G.

POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

ST. LOUIS

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Paul Anderson was my friend, as he appears to have been yours, but in that fact there is no reason for you to say, as you did—

"... his courage and his ability helped to transform the Post-Dispatch platform . . . from words into a fact."

It is no sense of loyalty to my paper, but only a decent regard for truth, that impels me to correct you. The Post-Dispatch was a great newspaper, true to its platform and principles, long before Anderson was born; while Anderson undoubtedly did give his weight and effect to the platform and principles, it is not a fact that he "transformed" anything.

HAROLD TECUMSEH MEEK

Post-Dispatch Unit.

A paper's platform has to be transformed into fact constantly.

—Ed. G. R.

WITH THE Auxiliaries

A permanent ANG committee on women's auxiliaries has been established by the IEB in line with the policy adopted at the Toronto Convention. The Convention recommended the formation of auxiliaries and their certification by the Board, and the committee will set up the necessary machinery.

Committee members will include three headquarters officers, Executive Vice President Eddy, Vice President Watson and Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, and the members who served on the Convention committee: John A. Magill of the Lake Superior Guild; Eric Page Hovig of Seattle; Mike Bohara of Toledo; E. B. Berlirnut of Newark; Hugh C. Daly of Detroit; Joan Thomas of New York; ANG Vice President Robert Camozzi of Seattle, and International Representative H. Richard Sellar.

HOW TO ORGANIZE

The following suggestions for the organization of auxiliaries were prepared by Mrs. Eric Page Hovig, secretary of the Standing Committee on Guild Auxiliaries.

In times of strikes, sweated, and wives of Guild members, organized into auxiliaries, are valuable aids in setting up food kitchens, assisting on picket lines and raising money for the benefit of the strike.

Guild auxiliaries sponsor money-raising affairs for the Guild. They play an active part in petitioning and campaigning for legislation favored by the Guild and in combating anti-labor legislation opposed by the Guild. The wives of Guild members no longer complain of or discourage their husbands' attendance at union meetings. This is because the wives now become interested themselves in activities of benefit to the Guild and to the labor movement as a whole.

In order to speed up the organization of a Guild auxiliary to your local we suggest that you appoint an Auxiliary Organization Committee to contact the wives of Guild members and place in their hands the following suggestions. Women who have already begun to organize Guild auxiliaries in their cities are asked to send suggestions or questions to the Standing Committee on Guild Auxiliaries, care of Mrs. Hovig.

Simultaneous Meetings

Organization is usually best begun by telephoning or calling at the homes of the Guild members and inviting their wives, sisters or mothers to a social gathering—a party or a tea. At a party these women will find that they have much in common and will be interested in arranging regular meetings and electing temporary officers.

The logical time for meeting is on the same night as the Guild local meets, usually once a month. It is usually a successful practice to ask the Guild members who are husbands, sons or brothers to come for refreshments at the auxiliary meeting after the local meeting.

Officers and Dues

Officers may be president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. The vice president may be made responsible for the program of the monthly meetings. Until a constitution gets the amount, no international dues are paid by the auxiliaries. The local auxiliary may set such small monthly dues as necessary to cover correspondence and incidentals.

The auxiliary will prove itself valuable to the Guild local by sponsoring two or three money-making affairs each year, the larger part of the proceeds to go to the Guild. An annual dance on moderate proportions is suggested by the Seattle Guild Auxiliary as the most socially and financially successful affair.

After the first social meeting of organization each meeting should include:

Business of passing on resolutions and political action passed by the Guild local. Usually this involves the endorsement of resolutions to be signed and mailed out by the secretary, or electing and instructing delegates to Women's Labor Congresses, etc. The Guild Auxiliary should be on the mailing list of the local Industrial Labor Union Council, so as to be able to act on resolutions and recommendations of that body.

Reading of lists of products unfair to organized labor.

An educational discussion on trade union history and current developments or world-wide current events. Reviews of books pertaining to these topics interest the members.

SEATTLE RAISES \$150

SEATTLE—The Seattle Guild Auxiliary is building a special fund to aid the American Newspaper Guild in any serious crisis in the nation, it was announced by Marion Camozzi, secretary.

One of the recent accomplishments of the auxiliary was to hold a dance which netted \$150 turned over to the Seattle Guild. The Auxiliary also sent \$5 to the Wilkes-Barre strikers.

LOS ANGELES ELECTS

LOS ANGELES—Elections of officers marked the organization of an auxiliary to the Los Angeles Guild. The officers are: Mrs. Betty Schlicht, president; Mrs. Dorothy Connelly, vice president; Mrs. Nadine Reddings, secretary; Mrs. Jo Pellegrini, treasurer; and Mrs. Kay Connelly, sergeant-at-arms.

Statement By Catholic Newspaper

(Continued from Page One)

asserting that the CIO must be eliminated.

His latest activity was his talk before the Economic Club of Chicago. According to the daily newspapers, he wants a change in the Wagner Act "to make it fair to both employer and employee, whatever that means. . . Mr. Green could have made the same talk at a banquet honoring Tom Girdler. . . It seems timely to say something about this strike in which Mr. Green . . . (is) supporting the Hearst management. . . The Guild men charge . . . that after strike-breakers and sluggers rushed their lines on one occasion, Chicago police arrested Guild leaders who happened to be at the scene. The leaders were pointed out for arrest by Hearst executives. The slugs—were not arrested, it is charged.

This would not be the first time that the police of our city have arrested innocent victims in labor clashes. The blame should not be attached to the police but to the employers who use the police to carry on their fight against labor. Catholics will be interested to know that the Rev. John M. Hayne had addressed the Guild meeting and met with enthusiastic reception.

The fact that the Guild is a CIO affiliate may have nothing to do with Green's championing Hearst but his statement that the AFL will support the AFL locals until they defeat the organization challenging them, the CIO, leaves Mr. Green's solicitude for labor open to question.

We mention the strike because of the persistent efforts of the daily papers to hook up the CIO with communism. For the information of our readers we may say that there are many Catholics who belong to the Guild, who walked out, and who are still on strike. Father Hayes' appearance before the strikers also indicates how much reliance should be placed in these charges.

THIS PANORAMA IS A REVELATION

WPA Guildsmen Turn Out a Realistic Guide Book

NEW YORK PANORAMA, Vol. 1 of NEW YORK CITY: A Guide to the World's Greatest Metropolis. Produced by the Federal Writers' Project of New York. Published by Random House, New York. \$2.50.

Reviewed by EVELYN ESKLEY

World's Fair visitors will do well to take this book home, but really it is too good for them. It is no facile Rossetti for one who reads as he runs to the quay, the fantastic, the stupendous. It is a

The Federal Writers' Project gives work to jobless newspapermen and other writers. Guildsmen had a large part in writing "New York Panorama," which will soon have a second volume. The book is sponsored by the Guilds Committee for Federal Writers' Publications, Inc., of which Guildsmen Franklin P. Adams is president.

reflection and interpretation of the surface and what lies beneath the surface, and so it is a book for New Yorkers—native or adopted—who love the miscellaneous and inexhaustible city and cannot learn enough about it.

Never in one fell swoop, has so much significant information about New York been assembled between two covers.

The guidebook goes from the

sky-scraper spires of the skyline to the bedrock on which they are founded, from the ferryboat skimming the surface of the harbor to the depths of the mighty canyon the Hudson cut 30,000 years ago.

Newspaper Staff

In such a panorama the little chapter "Newspaperman's Mecca" is important mostly to us. It is a sort of "A Kind of Journalism" which they call "inter-viewing" was begun by Bennett in the Herald to the great disgust of the London Daily News. "The Times as 'the newspaperman's newspaper' which the Sun and the old World used to be; the Herald Tribune notable for its crisp contemporaneity of its local coverage"; the World-Telegram "boasts of progressive tendencies, yet it is indefinite in character and not too firm in its conviction." Hearst, the book reports, "has contributed nothing lasting to New York journalism." The Post, liveliest and most outspoken, "has made the most impressive gains, yet still has 'a touch of the small town about its make-up and circulation methods.'"

Contrasts in Pictures

The eight picture-chapters are eloquent in their use of contrast. For instance, "Where New Yorkers Live" covers those who "live be-

hind wrought-iron balconies of the mid-19th century," "cables turned studios on MacDougal Alley," Central Park West dwellers who "look out upon bridge paths and landscaped gardens" and below "puncharts at the front door, clothes-lines at the back, for east side tenants," terraced gardens of Sutton Place and workers' cooperatives in the Bronx.

New York Panorama is a remarkable job of research and in general a good writing job. The varying styles of different writers do make the reader a little jumpy.

"Metropolis and Her Children" seems to us pretentious and over-written, but then along comes "Habitat Map" clear and chiseled and simple, as are most of the chapters. How this can be avoided in an undertaking by hundreds of people we do not know. Signing the chapters might be the answer. There is no question that the writers are themselves New York enthusiasts.

"... the city of New York itself will be the smash hit of its own exposition," they conclude. "No vista at the fair will equal the fantastic splendor of the view from a returning Staten Island ferry, and none of its spectacles is likely to match Times Square. The Empire State Building will be something to write home about as the big brother of the trylon."

The Times' story, published in place of the revelations of the sworn testimony, is, if it is believed, well calculated to allay the public horror that would arise if the facts in the NLRB report became known. If this is the case, the story would fit in with the press tactics of the European fascist countries, where organized gangs do their jobs and the incidents are dressed up to sound spontaneous and acceptable to the public.

So much for what happened on June 4, 1937. Trial Examiner Denham attaches a footnote to his report on revealing aftermath. This cites that on Nov. 12, last, after the close of his hearings into the affair, Matt Savola, president of the complaining union, was heard from his presence in the corridor of the local courthouse and there beaten up, apparently as Hamilton looked on.

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Counting employees hired by the Guild and 38 for no union and commercial employees 67 for the Guild, 61 for the AFL. One Worker's Union, and 10 for no union. Since neither the AFL nor the Guild received a majority vote of the commercial workers, the NLRB was expected to hold a run-off election in that division. In the meantime, the Guild was preparing the protest management pre-election tactics in that department before the NLRB.

In Milwaukee, News & Sentinel

REGULARITY'S THE THING

THE urgent need of the entire ANG membership to maintain the constitutional payments of assessments and dues in an organized way in the present emergency is summed up in the following quotation. It is from the announcement of the series of semi-monthly assessments sent to locals by Secretary-Treasurer Pasche on behalf of the IEB Finance Committee:

As a matter of record, the Constitution provides that a member has only one month in which to pay an assessment and retain good standing, as against two months in the case of dues. Also, assessments levied in any one month must be paid before dues for a succeeding month can be accepted, and locals must remit them within ten days of collection. However, we repeat that this is not a matter of constitutional margins, but of urgent necessity and a prime call upon every Guild member. We trust that by this time the overwhelming majority of members realize the necessity of regular, systematic support of normal ANG and local operations through dues, and of strike situations through assessments. The last Convention and the recent IEB meeting have emphasized the extreme importance of regularizing the collection of dues and assessments from all members. We ask that upon receipt of this notice, all locals and units promptly gear their machinery for the collection of both dues and the scheduled assessments, from all members, just as fast as they become payable.

The Middleman

STATEMENTS on behalf of the managements of struck papers in Chicago and Wilkes-Barre and in editorials in their mouthpieces, Editor & Publisher, show clearly the line that is being built up as the defense against advancing unionism.

This is the so-called jurisdictional dispute. "Last spring," says the Hearst management in Chicago innocently, "a controversy arose as to which of these organizations (an AF of L group or the Guild) should be the bargaining agent for the workers in these (commercial) departments." Indeed the controversy did arise! The management saw to that. When the Guild was organizing the circulation department workers, for example, the paper's officials openly cooperated with the leaders of Newspaper Drivers, Chauffeurs and Handlers Union, an AFL body, in a division to force the circulation branch managers to join it. Division managers led many of the employees to the union's meeting personally—a meeting packed with known thugs and held behind locked doors; and the same managers stood up on the platform and ostentatiously shook hands with the union officials.

A few years before, the Chicago publishers denounced the same leadership of the same union as being racketeers. Moreover, only a few weeks before the Guild began to organize the circulation department the same union had refused the branch managers' applications. Yet when the Guild sought to embrace the broad segment of the plant covered by its jurisdiction, the management and union officials suddenly got together.

This was only one of the jurisdictional disputes that "arose" last spring. The management was successful in stirring up more than 30 others—among unions that had never before organized in the Guild's jurisdiction.

In Wilkes-Barre, the "rival" union, though sponsored by AFL representatives sent in for the purpose by

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1939, by the American Newspaper Guild



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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: Issue of the 15th—Letters and features, 7th of the month; news and ads, 8th; news bulletins, 9th. Issue of the 1st—Letters and features, 22nd; news and ads, 23rd; news bulletins, 24th.

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January 1, 1939

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William Green, has been denounced unanimously by the AFL Central Labor body of the city as a strike-breaking effort. It was organized after the strike started; the Guild has evidence that the publishers directly assisted in its organization.

And why do the publishers prefer the AFL? Because narrow craft unions keep the employees organized in many small unions which are easy to play off against each other; because the AFL leadership is so eager to head us off that it allows the publishers to write their own contracts—contracts filled with loopholes; and because jurisdictional disputes both stall negotiations at the employees' expense and confuse the public about the Wagner Act.

If employers were sufficiently successful at stirring up these disputes they would destroy the present great forward movement of unionism. No good union man wants that; not one would stand for actions of his officials that would contribute to it if he knew the facts. It is the business of Guild members to tell them to their union brothers today at every opportunity.

Labor's Program For Political Action

Lewis Opens LNPL Drive—Maps Call for Convention

A Statement by JOHN L. LEWIS
Chairman, Labor's Non-Partisan League

IT is essential that all the liberal and progressive forces of the country unite to maintain and extend the economic and political gains of recent years for the preservation of democracy.

Effective Jan. 1, 1939, the membership of Labor's Non-Partisan League will be broadened to include and accept all workers by hand or brain.

Concurrently the League will conduct a campaign to increase its membership in all key states. The present structural framework will be expanded in states, congressional districts, counties, municipalities and precincts.

In midyear of 1939 a national convention of the League will be held in a city to be later designated.

The purposes of the convention will be:

To authorize the League membership and candidates designated by the League to work within the framework of the Democratic Party in the selection of delegates to the National Convention of the Democratic Party in 1940.

To draft a national platform and define the issues upon which the League candidates will contest for selection as delegates.

To authorize League units to support or oppose incumbent or candidate congressmen, or other lesser public officials or candidates, with relation to their attitude to the national platform of the League.

To authorize League delegates to the Democratic National Convention to work for the nomination of progressive candidates for the office of President and Vice-President.

With respect to the national platform of labor, to be enunciated at its convention of 1939, and the issues to be brought to the attention of the nation, the executive officers of the League will recommend, with other subjects, consideration of the following:

I. The fundamental problem of employment and the inherent right of every American to a job.

II. Economic security for the millions of Americans who are dispossessed, because of their ages, from substantial participation in the nation's internal economy, and who are unable to find employment in modern industry.

III. Public health and industrial hygiene. To make available for every American adequate and competent medical care.

IV. To enunciate policies designed to put America's production machinery in operation and to merchandise national commodity and crop surplus.

V. To take cognizance of world events and the impact of world economic forces upon American life, and to protect Americans and sustain American institutions by an intelligent rejuvenation of our maladjusted and stagnated national economy.

VI. Taxes. The budget balances itself when the nation goes to work. With attainment of adequate national income comes opportunity for reduced taxation.

VII. To resist the repeal or emasculating amendment of existing statutory enactments defining the rights of labor and safeguarding the welfare of the population.

ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZES ITS UNORGANIZED

By JULIUS H. KLYMAN
International Vice President

St. Louis.

IN a swift campaign the St. Louis Guild recently enrolled about 250 commercial department employees. The drive is still on, drawing in more new members. Here is how it was done.

The local decided, in consultation with ANG Executive Vice President Eddy, that the drive to industrialize the local would be speeded early in the autumn. It was arranged that ANG Representative Sellar spend a few days in St. Louis to aid in the campaign. A month before Sellar arrived, Local President Douglass appointed a broad committee for commercial organization.

The names and addresses of all eligibles were next obtained and the text of a one-page letter of invitation was carefully prepared. It detailed the commercial workers' eligibility for membership, and their rights under the law to protection on joining a union. The letter told of gains the Guild had won for commercial workers in other cities. A meeting place and date for all commercial eligibles was set; the letters were sent on their way.

That meeting was successful. About 100, of a possible 600, persons attended, commercial eligibles from each of the three St. Louis papers. The assembled eligibles were addressed briefly by Sellar, Douglass, St. Louis CIO Secretary Slinkap, and myself. We told our visitors that we were inviting their membership because we believed in organizing the unorganized and wished to give them our strength and experience, and also that we wanted their strength. Next we asked for questions and we got them. Could John L. Lewis call them out on strike? No. Could Heywood Broun? No. Could Douglass, could the various unit chairmen? No. Only they themselves could call themselves out on strike through democratic majorities functioning in democratic fashion. (Editorial workers were asking the same question not too long ago.) Questions answered, apparently satisfactorily, the meeting was broken up into three groups, a group for each paper represented.

Let's analyze the process of organization as far as we have proceeded. Why did 100 people turn out? Primarily because these commercial workers were anxious for organization just as editorial workers realize the need for organization. But also, obviously, because of

the written invitations, and, third, because members of the organizing committee had industriously furthered the proposed meeting with commercial people with whom they were acquainted.

Now back to the meeting which has been broken up into groups. (From now on I am going to deal with the Post-Dispatch unit because it is sizeable and therefore complex.) Questions pertaining to Post-Dispatch workers were asked for by Post-Dispatch Guildsmen and answered. Application cards were passed out. A meeting at the same hotel, to be held a week later, was decided on.

That week was a busy week for the Post-Dispatch members of the organizing committee. They kept in contact with commercial workers who had attended that first meeting. The commercial workers asked the committee members to meet with their particular groups, their own particular sub-divisions. Thus people who had not attended the first meeting were given an opportunity to learn about the Guild during lunch hours, after the day's work was completed, in the evenings. Some 45 Post-Dispatch eligibles attended the first general meeting. And more than 90 attended the first Post-Dispatch meeting.

At this meeting the group again was broken up, this time into the numerous departments they represented. The editorial workers were in the midst of contract negotiations. It was decided at this gathering to negotiate for a commercial supplemental contract as soon as organization of the commercial eligibles had proceeded to negotiating proportions. Temporary divisional chairmen were chosen by the respective groups and were instructed by the meeting to draw up wage proposals in consultation with their members.

In about 10 days another meeting of the Post-Dispatch eligibles—many of them now members—was held. The officers present asked the commercial workers to choose their own temporary chairman and secretary. This was done.

These temporary commercial officers came to the aid of the editorial organizing committee in answering questions, contacting commercial workers, aiding in all organizational duties. A meeting of temporary chairmen was called to consider the proposed wage minimums. These minimums were carefully analyzed. Certain changes were suggested. The editorial contract was

signed and the editorial workers voiced their unanimous approval of the contemplated commercial negotiations at the same time they ratified their own contract. Another full commercial meeting was held; the commercial contract was drawn up and approved. And the contract was submitted to the management on Nov. 5, not quite six weeks after the first commercial workers attended a St. Louis Guild meeting.

Negotiations are now in progress. A recent commercial membership audit asked by the management gave us exactly the jurisdiction we claimed—the right to bargain for workers in the classified, display, promotion, research, statistical, contract, accounting, circulation telephone departments and for the copyholders—the right of jurisdiction in all white collar departments. And organization efforts continue despite the fact that the Post-Dispatch unit membership has passed the 275 mark and seems well on its way toward 300 members—by members I mean dues paying members.

The Star-Times unit, the first unit to win a Guild shop following the St. Louis convention, also has obtained a white collar majority and will bargain for all white collar departments in January in anticipation of the expiration on Feb. 1 of the present contract.

It is obvious there was no magic in our organizational methods. We simply were eager, industrious, forthright. But we were no more eager than were the commercial workers. Of course, we found hesitancy induced by vague fears in certain instances; we still find this among some of those who have failed to join. But such hesitancy is to be expected and is being broken down by events and by the fact of our excellent majority.

We like industrial organization. It is heartening, it carries with it the knowledge of strength. It is fine to know you have members on every available floor of your building, to know you have the biggest union in your plant. It is good to find your membership more than doubled, to discover that your commercial members are as able and vigorous as are the editorial. It is reassuring to be a member of one big consolidated unit. And it's gratifying and important to realize that the hitherto unidentified fellow you've been meeting for 15 years in the elevator carries the same card in his billfold (or her handbag) that you do.