

The GUILD REPORTER

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

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Green in McKesson Contract; Coster a Co-Signer to Beat CIO

boycott, picketing, or other labor method of opposition to the Employer during the term hereof, the Employer, at its option, may cancel this agreement and attendant schedules by ten (10) days' written notice given to the Federation, unless within said ten (10) days such strike, boycott, picketing, or other labor method of opposition be completely discontinued.

ATTEST:



Secretary

McKESSON & ROBBINS, INCORPORATED

BY

President.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President.

Director of Organization.

Here is a photostatic copy of the signatures on the contract AFL President William Green and AFL Organization Director Lewis G. Hines signed with Coster of McKesson & Robbins, putting limits on the employees' rights in bargaining for concrete benefits through the AFL and denying them the right to bargain through any other union. The contract was signed while two unions, one AFL and the other CIO, were fighting a lockout at McKesson & Robbins.

\$100,000 Raises in New Pact

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Jan. 9 signed a Guild contract covering all commercial department workers and copyholders, and employees eligible to Guild membership on the paper's radio station KSD.

Signed within a period of little more than three months after the commercial employees organized, the contract, along with the October agreement covering editorial employees (GUILD REPORTER, Nov. 15) will add well over \$100,000 yearly to the wages of the entire

(Continued on Page Seven)

AFL President and Chief Aide Signed Strikebreaking Agreement That Restricts Employees' Rights

The McKesson & Robbins \$18,000,000 swindle and suicide case has turned up a labor angle revealing AFL President William Green and his director of organization, Lewis G. Hines, as signatories with F. Donald Coster-Musica to an agreement scarcely less fantastic than the other developments in the case.

It provides a bizarre backdrop for Green's role in our Wilkes-Barre and Chicago strikes.

The contract is actually an obstacle to improvements for the employees. Intended as a covering contract into which the agreements of the affiliated unions would be incorporated it sets forth the maximum benefits which these agreements can obtain, and in return the Federation assumes what it could call an obligation to keep the CIO out, in this clause:

"The Federation agrees to do all

within its power to prevent imposition upon or interference with the business of the employer by any other labor body not affiliated with the Federation. Should any such other labor body attempt to strike or picket against . . . the employer, the Federation agrees to notify the public and keep it notified that the employer . . . is fair to organized labor and the Federation."

Coster, the ex-convict who headed the huge wholesale drug company until his suicide after his recent exposure, signed the document in the midst of a lockout of the Warehouse Workers Union (which started as AFL but went CIO in the midst of the struggle) and of

All local Guilds are urged to intensify their drives for assessment collections, and remit them rapidly to headquarters.

Members are reminded that prompt, regular payments are a necessity. The present series of assessments, of 50 cents each, fall due on the 15th and last days of the month.

Green's representative came to the hearing armed with a contract,

(Continued on Page Six)

AFL 'Just Opposing' Guild, Organizer Tells NLRB

Complete exposure of the AFL's attempt to erect jurisdictional barriers against Guild bargaining on the Brooklyn Eagle was obtained at an NLRB hearing last week at which the Guild sought certification as sole bargaining agent for the paper's 449 editorial, commercial and allied employees.

William Green's personal representative in New York, Geneva Marsh, at the end of two days of hearings admitted to Labor Board Attorney George Rose before the trial examiner that her sole function was to "oppose the Guild."

Her statement concluded the hearing. It was the climax of a series of revelations from the lips of Miss Marsh and her nominal followers which destroyed all semblance of reality in her "unions." The uncontradicted evidence made it apparent that the Guild was assured of a 5-to-1 victory on the basis of membership cards over the four federal unions represented in Miss Marsh's Newspaper Organization Council.

Hearst Scraps Big Carrier Plan As Strike Gains

System Developed at Cost of \$4,000,000
Abandoned as Paper Joins with Others
In Chicago—212 Ads Pulled Out

CHICAGO—The Chicago Hearst home-delivery circulation system, developed at a cost of \$4,000,000, broke under pressure of the Guild strike against the Herald & Examiner and Evening American as the struggle entered its sixth week.

The Herald & Examiner abandoned the system after five weeks of effort failed to achieve distribution to its one-time list of 80,000 Chicago subscribers. In giving up the effort the paper turned over the strikebreaking job to the Chicago News

Miners Take Over In W.-B.

WILKES-BARRE—A special conference of more than 100 United Mine Workers Union leaders of the Wyoming Valley voted formally on Jan. 3 to "take over" the 15-week-old strike of the Guild against Wilkes-Barre's three daily papers. Six days later 3,000 persons crowded the South Main Street Armory in a mass demonstration of support for the Mine Union leaders' resolution. Speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the UMWA; John Brophy, director of the CIO; Michael Kosik, president of District 1, UMWA; Local President Stanley Kupstas, ANG Vice President Morris Watson, and Striker Joseph Walsh.

Decision to "take over" the strike was made at a meeting of presidents and grievance committee members of 42 UMWA locals in Districts 3, 4 and 5. John Kmetz, international board member of the UMWA, told the group that interests seeking to defeat the Guild were the spearhead of a drive to crack all labor in the Wyoming Valley. He announced sponsorship of the mass meeting and urged full attendance.

"Go out and tell the public the truth in this strike," he said. "Tell your merchants, your friends, your local members that the United Mine

(Continued on Page Seven)

BULLETIN

The Chicago Hearst management was found guilty of Wagner Act violations in a report filed by NLRB Trial Examiner Henry W. Schmidt as the Guild Reporter went to press. The report, based on testimony taken in the Guild's complaint, bore out Guild contentions that the management cooperated with AFL unions newly organized to create jurisdictional disputes.

declaring that "we will never return."

Meanwhile, the growing support of church, civic and labor groups was reflected in the increased withdrawal of advertisers from the struck papers. Two hundred and twelve accounts have dropped out. According to Media Reports, the two papers showed a loss of 277,071 lines in December, 1937. Linage in the other papers was up, the Tribune gaining 49,291 lines, the News 23,020 and the Times 14,369. Checks on circulation indicate that it has dropped 185,000 from the struck papers, combined total of 595,000.

Papers Free for 2 Weeks

An indication of the effect of the strike has had on circulation is seen in the announcement that the News Carriers Association will now distribute Herald & Examiner free for the first two weeks,—at an estimated cost of \$36,000 to the Hearst management.

The Evening American meantime will take over the available facilities of both papers, and

(Continued on Page Three)

Detroit Hearst Contract Ready; \$30,000 in Raises

DETROIT—An industrial contract providing for more than \$30,000 in annual raises was approved by the Hearst Times unit last fortnight with a resolution informing the management that the agreement was reluctantly accepted in the interests of peace after a year of struggle. Final conferences to iron out phraseology were in progress this week.

The contract will be the first for the Guild with a Detroit paper, and supplants a bulletin board statement. It results from a full

year of negotiations, during which the Guild won Labor Board certification as bargaining agent for a plantwide unit of 348 employees.

Most of the pay raises are in the commercial division, where the minimums will range from \$25 for stenographers to \$50 for commercial artists. Other clauses provide dismissal indemnity up to 28 weeks' pay for twelve and one-half years of service; a five per cent differential in pay for night workers, and three weeks' notice of dismissal for any cause other than neglect of duty.

HEARST FIGHT SUPPORT GROWS



Leaders in many walks of life are visitors and speakers at the nightly strikers' meetings at Chicago strike headquarters. Above, left, Monsignor Reynold Hillenbrand, rector of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary at Mundelein, Ill., and director of the Chicago Archdiocesan Labor School for Priests, tells the strikers: "We Catholic priests are behind you 100 per cent." Center, Jean Muir, stage and screen star, addresses the strikers. Below, a stunt parade, in one of the Guild's moves to overcome local newspaper silence and its inability to buy radio time to publicize the strike.

Boston Hearst Pact Tops Many AFL Points

BOSTON—The Guild's recently negotiated contract for the commercial departments on Hearst's Record-American reveals superiority in wage and security clauses over the contract obtained by the company-favored AFL writers union in the editorial department. The AFL contract fails to guarantee employees against wage reductions and contains a clause guaranteeing the publisher the uncontested right to discharge employees.

The Guild contract forbids wage reductions during life of the contract and guarantees two weeks advance notice before dismissal, in addition to dismissal indemnity.

Base for Scale Differ Both contracts provide for 26 weeks maximum severance pay, but the AFL contract sets dismissal pay at the average weekly pay of the preceding six months, while the Guild won dismissal pay at the highest weekly pay of the preceding six months.

The Guild contract was the only one to provide a differential for night work—about 7 1/2 per cent. That meant that on the only point where the contracts overrode identical jobs, for artists, the Guild won a \$58 a week scale to the editorial artists' \$55.

Furthermore, the Guild won a 10 per cent wage increase for all who took three depression wage cuts and had not had two of them restored. This affected about 15 of the top salaried men, a bracket unaffected by the AFL contract.

The AFL contract also made no mention of death benefits, while the Guild agreement provides for continuance of the present policy—which exceeded severance pay scale.

Guild negotiators noticed, by the way, that the AFL contract incorporated in many clauses the identical language of the Guild's contract with the Globe—negotiated a year ago.

LOCAL DEFENDS BRIDGES

SAN FRANCISCO—Attacks against Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, by American Legion Commander Stephen Chadwick and by Homer Martin, United Auto Workers' president, were condemned in resolutions recently concurred in by the executive council of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild. The resolutions had been adopted by the Alameda County CIO Council.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!



Christopher Morley, writer and newspaper columnist of old, takes a turn at the strikers' lunch counter. Morley was one of the many contributors to the strike fund.

CIO Leads Nationwide Hearst Drive

Led by CIO Director John Brophy's circularization of all affiliates, a nationwide campaign to get concrete support behind the Chicago strike developed during the fortnight.

The New Kensington (Pa.) local of the Aluminum Workers of America, among the first groups outside Chicago to act, went on record to refrain from reading Pittsburgh and New York Hearst papers and quit patronage of Hearst advertisers until the strike is settled. The Washington County (Pa.) Industrial Union Council, immediately upon receiving word from Brophy, notified the Hearst general management that it would contact advertisers and stop reading the Hearst Pittsburgh papers if the strike is not soon settled.

In Chicago, union bodies pledged themselves not to read the struck papers, and so notified advertisers, asking them to announce whether they planned to withdraw from the dailies. Among organizations taking this action were the Farm Equipment Workers and Steel Workers Organizing Committees, with local memberships of 60,000; Ladies Garment Workers Local 76, with 3,000 members, and the Shoe Rebuilder and Orthopedic Workers Union.

President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has written President Broun assuring that the Brotherhood "will go down the line with any legitimate labor organization that is fighting for its rights." F. P. O'Donoghue, writing on behalf of the National Maritime Union at the Port of Houston (Tex.), expressed "100 per cent support" of the strike. Similar resolutions have come from the Washington District Council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, the Raymond (Wash.) Longshoremen's local, the New York Health Department local of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, and others.

Among the Guilds, Reading, Rockford, Calumet and Lynn were the first to report 100 per cent collection of the December 31 assessment. The New York Guild has sent \$750 in contributions. The Detroit Times (Hearst) copydesk is adorned with a milk bottle into which a nickel is dropped for every slip of the tongue. The first day's take was \$1 and the plan is recommended to other units. The Detroit Guild has a \$5,000 goal in collection of pledges of weekly contributions to the strike from New York Guildsmen.

Monroe Stern, head of a Guild committee working to remove national advertising from the Chicago papers, said, depends not only

(Continued on Page Six)

N. Y. Guild Meeting Hails Strikers, Acts in Support

Stirred by Chicago Guild President Harry Wohl's report of the Hearst strike, the New York Guild, at an annual membership meeting January 10, gave Wohl and the strikers one of the greatest ovations ever heard in the Guild.

Wohl drew a vivid and moving picture of the Guild's struggle in the face of tremendous odds against the nation's most powerful publisher in a tough anti-labor stronghold. Despite Hearst's gangsters, barring of the radio and the mails to strikers and the menacing presence at the Hearst plant of police killers who took part in the Republic Steel massacre of pickets, the Guild has defied Hearst's circulation and advertising and rallied wide support among Chicago citizens, Wohl reported. On success of the Guild strike, he said, depends not only

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CHICAGO LISTENS

Citizens Hear the Strike Story at First Hand



President Broun acknowledges the ovation of thousands who packed Orchestra Hall (left) for mass meeting sponsored by Citizens Committee to Aid Hearst Strikers.

Guildsmen In N. Y. Pull Chicago Ads

(Unfair advertisers listed on page 4.)

A systematic canvass of national advertisers still using the two struck papers in Chicago is now in full swing by New York's Chicago Strike Support Committee, comprised of Hearst Guildsmen in New York.

First to agree to withhold advertising as a result of the committee's representations was Schenley Distillers (Golden Wedding, Wilkins Family, Old Quaker, James E. Pepper). White Horse Scotch, Wilson whiskeys and Brownie Vintners followed suit a few days later.

The agreement reached in all these cases was that the advertiser, should he contemplate appearing in the two struck papers again prior to the end of the strike, will first consult the Guild committee and give it another chance to be heard.

The sole definite rejections so far dealt the New York committee came from Chesterfield cigarettes and National Distillers (Old Overholt, Mount Vernon, Old Taylor and Old Grand-Dad are their big four). National Distillers took the ingenious stand that to cease advertising in the Chicago Hearst papers during the strike would set a precedent tending to make advertisers believe that their advertising dollars give them influence with newspapers.

Chesterfield representatives declined even to see the committee. Ipana toothpaste informed the committee that it is not advertising in the two struck papers and will not do so without first notifying the Guild. It is, however, appearing in the American Weekly. The New York committee thus far has not attempted to withdraw advertising from the American Weekly. The day after National Distillers announced its decision, the bar patronized by Journal-American (Hearst) employees had removed all National Distillers liquors from its shelves, and bars in the vicinity of other newspapers in the city are being asked to do likewise.

The New York committee is still awaiting word from other national advertisers it has seen, and plans to continue its activities along these lines for the duration of the strike.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

Strike Hits Hearst's Big Delivery Plan

(Continued from Page One)

attempt to carry on its own home deliveries. The facilities include 91 branch offices which formerly did service for the two papers. Hearst developed his home delivery system independent of the Chicago Carriers Association when this organization refused to give him a list of subscribers to the other newspapers. Later, Hearst made an effort to get the lists through court action, failing, he spent large sums of money canvassing all Chicago to learn what homes received his rivals' newspapers. Then followed his building of the Hearst delivery system, with its 91 branch offices.

United support behind the strike is growing daily. CIO Director John Brophy has started a nationwide drive which is bringing

Professor Harold J. Laski, famed British educator, has sent a letter expressing his "warm good wishes" to the Chicago strikers and commending their fight to all "liberal-minded people" and "all persons of good will." Professor Laski is lecturing on science at the University of Washington.

Pledges of backing from virtually all national and regional CIO bodies. Despite efforts of AFL President William Green and his Chicago officials to keep out their groups, AFL affiliates are acting to aid the strikers in increasing numbers. Among the latest to join the supporters are the large AFL Chicago District Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, the Kenosha (Wis.) Trades and Labor Council, Chicago Bakery Drivers Local No. 784. Representatives of AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhood and the Ladies Garment Workers Union are active on a joint committee



Three of the labor leaders—AFL, railroad and CIO—who addressed the meeting. Left to right, Dr. George E. Axtelle, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers and professor of education at Northwestern University; William Bishop, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen who spoke on behalf of President A. F. Whitney; and Henry Johnson, chairman of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

calling on local advertisers who still use the struck papers.

Large CIO international unions have informed strike headquarters that their supporting actions included circularization of their entire membership, and asking advertisers to quit the papers. Among these are the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee which has more than a half million members, and the Aluminum Workers Union of America.

Support of the Catholic church, proclaimed in a front-page editorial of the New World, official organ of the archdiocese of Chicago, continued to be manifest in the appearance of priests at strike headquarters. Monsignor Reynold Hillenbrand, rector of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary at Mundelein, Ill., and director of Cardinal Mundelein's labor school for priests, told the strikers:

"We Catholic priests are behind you 100 per cent."

The strike has exposed Remington Rand Employment Agency here. Harry Johnson, an AFL member, reported that the agency had sent him to the Evening American to take a job as a clerk. Subsequently four others made like reports. Each was given an employment slip and told to report to the Hearst plant. All rejected the jobs. Johnson turned his Remington Rand employment slip over to the Guild.

Complete exposure of the use of hired sluggers by the Hearst management has resulted finally in effective police protection for strikers. Three sluggers arriving to do their stuff at an outlying circulation branch being picketed by several branch managers last week found four police cars there ahead of them.

The united support behind the strike was demonstrated during the week when a post office department solicitor's decision barring post cards mailed to advertisers from the mails brought more than three scores of immediate protests.

AFL Tries To 'Write' Strike Out

CHICAGO—In a nationwide campaign through the AFL news service clipping and dissemination of literature to Hearst's list of advertisers, the AFL leadership is attempting to write the Guild strike out of existence. One of the stories, carrying the puzzling head, "Chicago AFL Unions Refuse to Join CIO Strike Against the Hearst Papers," found its way into the American Photo-Engraver, organ of the International Photo-Engravers Union.

Some of the stories carried in the clipping are reprints of speeches made over radio station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor and controlled by its president, John Fitzpatrick, who is working closely with William Green. The most common statement made here is that the Chicago Guild has a membership of 28. Along the same line, the Jan. 7 AFL clipping carried a story headed, "CIO Strike Against Hearst's Chicago Newspapers Fizzled Out."

Claim to Talk for Printers Much is made of a statement by Fitzpatrick and several other Chicago and Illinois top AFL leaders emphasizing the irrelevant fact that the printing trades "will carry out" their contracts with the papers. Sprinkled through the statement is the false implication that the Guild had asked the mechanical unions to join the strike. The statement is made despite the fact that printing trade leaders have declared that no one is authorized to speak for their unions.

Unmentioned is the fact that the Chicago Typographical Union local has failed in its attempt to renegotiate its contract and has asked its international executive council for strike sanction.

A story by International Labor News Service, another AFL service, and signed by Joseph A. Wise, blandly makes the statement that "evidence taken before the National Labor Relations Board in Chicago showed that the American Newspaper Guild has 28 members out of 3,000 Hearst employees in Chicago."

A letter signed by Fitzpatrick as president of the Chicago Federation and mailed to Hearst's advertisers and all advertising agencies begins with the statement:

"You are aware of the raids being made on the printing trades by unions in the newspaper field by the outlawed Newspaper Guild."

The Guild was originally chartered by the American Federation of Labor, who organized and financed it until it was able to function like any bona fide union. (1)

Meigs was dumfounded when the Catholic newspaper took its stand. He showed that in an inept and not quite truthful reply in the subsequent New World issue.

Had Meigs been familiar with the record, he would have remembered the bitter indictment of Hearst by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Joseph F. Busch. The fighting bishop was a witness before the United States Industrial Commission which, in 1916, investigated conditions at the notorious Homestead mine, foundation of Hearst's family fortune.

The bishop had arrived at Lead, S. D., shortly after the mine management had wrecked a miners' union. Precisely the same methods of terrorism were used to crush the union as Hearst's Chicago management had hauled out and dusted off for its fight with the Chicago Guild.

The same old bugaboo are here today as they used then in the Homestead terror wave: financial pressure; "back-to-work" movements; led as always by "loyal employees," and similar typical Hearst tactics.

Nothing which can be said can paint a nastier picture of Hearst than that put into the records by the venerable Catholic bishop of 22 years ago. At that time, Bishop Busch said of the hired slugs

\$3,500 Severance Check Paid to Coast Guildsman

Famed 'Scoop' Gleeson Quits Rather Than Take Hearst Cut

SAN FRANCISCO—A check for \$3,500 in dismissal indemnity was received by Guildsman Edgar T. (Scoop) Gleeson recently when he was dropped by the Hearst Call-Bulletin after 21 years of service. The check represented the maximum of 26 weeks' salary required by the Guild contract with the San Francisco-Oakland Publishers Association.

A veteran San Francisco newspaperman, Gleeson had been writing a column for the past year, Managing Editor, Lee Etelson, asked him to take over other work and a cut in salary. Gleeson rejected the proposal.

A close associate of the late Fremont Older, crusading editor, Gleeson assisted him in exposing the Tom Mooney frameup. He dug up the fact that Oxman, principal witness against Mooney, was not in San Francisco on the day of the here in 1919.



EDGAR T. GLEESON

HEARST STRIKE AD LIST See That They Get Resolutions

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

Minute Tapioca
Helm 57 Varieties
Rye Crisp Products
Campbell Soups
Quaker Oats
Ken-L-Rations Dog Food

LIQUORS

Studebaker
White Horse Scotch
Calvert
Martini V.O.
Mattingly & Moore
Teacher's Scotch

DRUGS

White Owl
Chesterfield
Lucky Strike
Van Dyke
CLOTHING
Bond Clothes

CHAIRN STORES

National Tea
A & P
Jewel Tea Co.
Neumode Hosiery
Sears Roebuck
Walgreen's Drugs
Mailing Bros. (shoes)

MISCELLANEOUS

R.C.A. Victor
Imperial Watches
Greyhound Bus
Standard Oil

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Scripps Council Talk Set

The Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Committee has been called by Executive Vice President Eddy to meet in Indianapolis on Jan. 21 and 22 at the Hotel Lincoln in accordance with the decision of the Memphis meeting last September.

The meeting will begin at 10:30 a. m. on Jan. 21. It is expected that Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, who is secretary of the committee, will attend.

The meeting will precede by a few weeks the period when a large number of Scripps-Howard contracts will be coming up for renewal.

Pasche has requested all units to send to headquarters as soon as possible the names of their representatives.

Guild to Edit CIO Yearbook

SIoux CITY, Ia.—The Guild here was given complete charge of editing of the first annual CIO yearbook covering activities in two states at a recent meeting of the board of the Iowa-Nebraska States Industrial Union Council at Des Moines.

In offering the Guild's facilities for editing the book Don Pinkston, Guild president and a vice president of the states council, said he could promise the aid of various members of the American Artists' union who are attached to a federal art center here and the help of Bob Whitely state director of the federal art project and a Guild member.

A joint committee will write, edit and illustrate the yearbook, with finances being handled from Des Moines.

Strikebreaker Is Press Agent

CHICAGO—Of the entire Hearst Herald & Examiner sports staff on strike, Harry McNamara, who doubles as publicity agent for the National Professional Football League, was brought back to work by a management promise that his by-line would be regularly used.

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brought to the mine to intimidate, beat and coerce union miners: "They are the riff-raff of the world, who are given the furniture, better houses and wages higher than the old employees had ever received."

Of conditions which led to the strike, Bishop Busch said: "In the early days of Lead as a mining camp, wages were not permitted to own any land, houses cost an average of \$85 each, and the cemetery was filled with bodies of those who died premature deaths in the mines."

Payment of wages after the strike of the miners had been broken, was described by Bishop Busch. He said the miners were paid off in the Hearst Mercantile Store, while credit men stood at the miners' shoulder.

If a man received any cash over and above the amount he owed the store for his groceries and other needs, he was asked: "Why don't you spend your money where you get it?"

The bishop said that the company had taken advantage of the miners' wives' lack of financial knowledge. The women were lured into the company's store and allowed to run up huge bills early each month. As a result, the credit lines would be exhausted before the month's end payday and for

several days starvation faced the miners and their families.

By keeping the miners always in debt, the mine management of Hearst was able practically to enslave the workers who were unable to move away because of debts owed Hearst's company stores.

Writing in Harper's Weekly on Dec. 19, 1914, George Creel said: "Having crushed the miners' union, the Homestead... quickly organizing all the mining companies of the district... (served) the purpose of the district... that said industry intends to establish permanently in said district what are commonly called non-union labor conditions, it is respectfully suggested to all other business interests that their actions should be vigorously in support..."

In those days the Chicago Federation of Labor knew Hearst for the kind of "friend of labor" he was. On August 18, 1912, the federation passed a long resolution that exposed Hearst's political skulduggery and assaults on union men's Strike, when Hearst slanders were, in the recollection of old Chicagoans, ordered to "break wrists; wrists never really heal."

The Oil Workers International Union (CIO) is conducting a nationwide campaign against the Mid-Continent Oil Company. It has just obtained from headquarters a list of ANG locals in the Midwest to request their aid.

MOTION PICTURES

First Time at Popular Prices!

Capitol
NORMA TYRON
SHEARER • POWER
in "MARIE ANTOINETTE"
John Barrymore • Robert Marley

Continued Performances, Popular Prices

Pygmalion
LESLIE HOWARD in Bernard Shaw's
"PYGMALION"
with M. G. M. Ltd.

On the Screen "GOING PLACES"

Robinson
ARMSTRONG
& HIS ORCHESTRA
in "GOING PLACES"
with M. G. M. Ltd.

"JESSE JAMES"

TYRON HENRY NANCY
POWER FONDA KELLY
Gala Revue on the Stage
Any Day! 8:15, 10:15, 11:15
Any Day! 8:15, 10:15, 11:15

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

59 St. & Ave. - Doors Open 9:15 A.M.
FREDRIC MARCH • JOAN BENNETT
ON THE STAGE: "SPARKLETTS"
Russell Markers' colorful, melodramatic revue. Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Cl. 6-4000

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE

St. Sun. Mon. Jan. 14-15-16
JAMES CAGNEY in
"ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"

THE YOUNG IN HEART

St. Sun. Mon. Jan. 14-15-16
ALEXANDER KORDA
"SOUTH RIDING"
St. Sun. Mon. Jan. 14-15-16
DOLORE HENNING
"THANKS FOR EVERYTHING"

THE BAW PATROL

St. Sun. Mon. Jan. 14-15-16
ERROL FLYNN in
"THE BAW PATROL"
Midnight Show Every Saturday

THEATRES

Doyle Bros. Winter Production
DENNIS VERA VIVIANE WALTER
KID KORDA
in the RODGERS HART Musical Comedy
"I MARRIED AN ANGEL"
with Audrey Christie • Charles Wallace
REHEARSAL TUE., W. 44 St. Ave. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

"PINS AND NEEDLES"

New York's 12th Musical Revue
Second Year
Open at 8:15, 10:15, 11:15, 12:15
LABOR STAGE, 59th St. 4th Ave.
RE. 9-1185 - Prices: Dues \$2.10 to \$2.75
Mats. 8:00 to 9:30

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

Gathering Place of Guild Members
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Unit Acts On Paper's Closing

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Following definite indications that the Schenectady Sunday Sun, struck by the Guild on Nov. 18, had ceased operations permanently, the Sun unit voted to discontinue formal strike activities. At the same time the unit decided to continue to function as a regular Guild body ready to resume immediate strike action should Publisher John English begin publication again.

At the last strike meeting on Jan. 6 every member of the unit paid up his dues and voted to continue to meet monthly. The five Schenectady residents decided to continue to push the boycott of products of other English enterprises. The "Don't Buy English" drive had hit capital district sales of English's United Baking Co. and United Wholesale Groceries Co.

Mail Room Also Struck

The Sun unit is the first industrial organization in the Tri-City Guild. Two weeks after the walk-out of the editorial and commercial department members in protest against the firing of Michael Gravano, editor and unit chairman, a third department, the mail room, struck in sympathy with the Guild.

Widespread support of the Sun strikers by CIO, AFL and community organizations brought about the resignation of Publisher English from his post as city councilman. Public publicity had stressed the fact that a city councilman "should be the first to set the example for observance of the laws of the land."

Meanwhile, a Labor Board case charging English with unfair practices is pending.

The closing of the Guild strike brought statements from labor leaders here that, despite the shutting of the plant, the outcome of the strike was a victory in a sense. The fight of the Sun unit is a measure of protection for existing union contracts and conditions in the city.

'Fact Book' Lists 7,705,282 in Unions

Labor Research Association's new "Labor-Fact Book" (Vol. IV), just published, lists 7,705,282 workers enrolled in trade unions in the United States. The total represents 22 per cent of the 35,000,000 eligible wage and salary earners in the country, and was reached during a two-year period of the greatest advances ever made by American labor.

Labor Fact Book distributes the union membership as follows: Committee for Industrial Organization, 3,718,000; American Federation of Labor, 3,468,885, and independent unions (chiefly the railroad brotherhoods), 518,397.

The book summarizes activities of the CIO, AFL and railroad unions during the past two years, and devotes special sections to some of the outstanding new unions, among which the American Newspaper Guild is included. It comprises 224 pages of handy reference, containing such facts as a list of national and international unions and their membership figures. The book is sold for \$1.

Describing itself as a "working agreement" on a nationwide scale, the contract gives sole recognition to any AFL locals obtaining a majority of the workers in any plant. The closed shop, which most AFL unions have obtained at all cost, is watered down to a stipulation that new employees shall be "requested to make application to join the Federation," together with provision absolving the company from making membership compulsory.

Strikes are barred. Compulsory arbitration is provided. The contract was automatically renewable

San Francisco—An aggressive enrollment drive has nearly doubled the membership of the San Francisco Peninsula Guild within one month. Majorities have been obtained on three dailies and a proposed contract has been drafted for submission to the three papers.

Others of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild have been assisting the Peninsula local, which comprises editorial and commercial department employees on papers in San Mateo, Burlingame and Redwood City.

CONTRACT IN REVERSE

SECTION 4.
The hours constituting a week's work shall be in accordance with the local schedules to be attached hereto, as also with the number of hours constituting a day's work. No such local schedules, however, shall provide for a week's work of less than forty-five (45) hours, and all such local schedules shall be conditioned as follows:

(a) Starting and quitting time is to be at the reasonable discretion of the Employer.
(b) Work performed in excess of the number of hours constituting a day's work or the hours constituting a week's work shall constitute overtime and shall be compensated for at not more than time and one-half the regular rate, save as follows:

SECTION 13.
The Federation agrees to do all within its power to prevent imposition upon or interference with the business of the Employer by any other labor body not affiliated with the Federation. Should any such other labor body attempt to strike or picket against any place of business of the Employer, the Federation agrees to notify the public and keep it notified that the Employer, at its such place of business and elsewhere, is fair to organized labor and the Federation.

Two sections from the contract signed by AFL President Green with McKesson & Robbins. Section 4, at top, restricts the right of locals to bargain for better than a 45-hour-week and contains a trick overtime clause giving the employer the right to pay as little as he pleases for overtime. Section 13 establishes the AFL as a strikebreaking organization should the CIO start activity at the plant.

Green in McKesson & Robbins Pact; Coster Was Co-Signer to Keep CIO Out

(Continued from Page One)
the CIO Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union (now the United Office and Professional Workers).

Company Is Protected
Except for the Federation's pledge, the document comprises a strange parcel of make-believe clauses. It provides for local plant negotiation of work-hour schedules, with the restriction that "no local schedules, however, shall provide for a week's work of less than forty-five hours." [Emphasis ours.]

Actually, the document is a union contract in reverse. Its one positive benefit for the employees is that it provides vacations of one week for those of two or more years' continuous service and two weeks for five-year veterans, but even this has a loophole which could be used to exclude employees whose service record is broken by layoffs.

This document was the rabbit pulled out of the hat to beat the joint strike of the warehousemen and office workers in the company's plants in the New York metropolitan area in the late spring and summer of 1937. The Warehouse Local was ordered to cease its cooperation efforts with the CIO local, and, on refusing, was expelled by the AFL. It is now part of the CIO United Wholesale Employees Union. The strike began in June, and subsequently members of the same unions walked out on strike at the Brooklyn and Yonkers plants.

Officers of the office workers union say that the strike was declared by the AFL at Washington to be a "jurisdictional dispute," and that strikebreakers were furnished to McKesson & Robbins by Green and Hines, under a contract which they and McKesson & Robbins claimed to have signed in May.

Negotiated During Strike
Now it develops that the contract was not signed until Aug. 18, 1937, that, actually, it was being

negotiated during the strike. The office workers subsequently entered a petition with the National Labor Relations Board. McKesson & Robbins executives and attorneys refused to appear before the board. The contract was later filed with the board records, but it was never brought up at a hearing because the BS&AU withdrew its charges in consideration of a cash settlement on behalf of its locked-out members. Up to the time that the McKesson & Robbins case broke in all its weirdness and Coster-Musica committed suicide, no particular attention had been given the company's labor relations.

In addition to the names of Green, Hines and Coster, those of Frederic Wingersky, vice president in charge of law and labor relations and R. Berls, assistant secretary of the company, also appear on the contract.

Hines Fighting Guild
Hines Fighting Guild has a special interest for Guild members. Lewis G. Hines is the man who led in the organization of an AFL office workers "union" in opposition to our strike in Wilkes-Barre. His "union" is now before the National Labor Relations Board creating a "jurisdictional dispute" for the publishers of the three Wilkes-Barre dailies. This organization was repudiated by the Wilkes-Barre AFL Central Trades Union and Green and Hines were denounced for strikebreaking.

Similarly, in Chicago, literally a welter of AFL "unions" sprang to life during the Guild's efforts to organize Hearst's commercial department employees. These groups contested Guild claims to representation in the Labor Board hearings. Now that the Chicago strike is on, they are the basis of joint AFL-Hearst statements being broadcast that "jurisdictional disputes" are at the bottom of the Chicago struggle.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Sunday Herald published excerpts from the

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Payments In Dues Show Gain

Marked stimulation in dues collection activity in many Guild locals was indicated during the past month by an increase in per capita receipts at International Headquarters and a growth of 50 per cent in the proportion of members in good standing in the leading 30 locals.

Secretary-Treasurer Pasche has been in consultation with many local treasurers on the question of improving dues collection machinery.

In St. Louis, stimulated by a drive which commercial department employees under Guild contract in little more than three months after they had been organized, the Post-Dispatch unit showed an outstanding gain in collections. Unit Treasurer Edwin Coe had responded to an inquiry from Pasche as to the methods in collecting from a unit of 300 by saying "there is no substitute for everlasting hard work." Conrad has deputies in the commercial departments.

Benefits a Reminder
"All that a treasurer can do," he said, "is to keep eternally at the job and to keep reminding members who are delinquent of their delinquency until they become ashamed of putting their treasurer off."

Springfield, Ohio, with a membership 30 per

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1939, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals
 News Editor:
 Nathan L. Goldberg
 Contributing Editors:
 Leon Swirsky
 Richard O. Boyer
 Harland Manchester
 A. J. Isserman

"... 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.

ANG International Officers

President: Heywood Brown
 Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Pasche
 Executive Vice President: Jonathan Eddy
 American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters

International Vice Presidents:

Donal M. Sullivan, 983 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass.	Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters
Harry Martin, 1971 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.	William J. Farson, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.	Philip M. Connelly, 3230 Descanso Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.
Robert T. Camozzi, 1718 Minor Ave., Seattle, Wash.	I. L. Keneb, 17412 Winslow Rd., Shaker Heights, O.
Roger Irwin, 597 Oriole Parkway, Toronto, Can.	Quentin P. Gore, 415 James Blvd., Signal Mtn., Tenn.

International Representatives

Morgan Hull H. Richard Sellar

International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

January 15, 1939

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Mooney and Unions Win

"RESOLVED, That the American Newspaper Guild urges the immediate release of Tom Mooney." So voted the first ANG Convention, in St. Paul five years ago. A year later, at Cleveland, the Convention renewed its resolution, this time with a review of the case including the statement of the trial judge, "The Mooney case is one of the dirtiest jobs ever put over and I resent the fact that my court was used for such a contemptible piece of work." And the Guild continued to repeat its appeal at each Convention.

So has every other union throughout the United States. It was largely because the trade union movements of the world got behind the case and kept behind it that Mooney was saved from death and ultimately freed—President Wilson was moved to ask the governor of California to commute the sentence from death to life imprisonment because the case aroused such resentment in the Russian army at the time of Kerensky. We in the ANG can well be proud that from our first beginnings as a trade union we joined in the movement to undo the great wrong.

Today, as these lines are written, word comes of Tom Mooney's help to us in our emergency. His simple act of dividing his last \$10 of prison money between our Chicago strike and the Kress strike in San Francisco brought the struggles suddenly to the attention of the nation. It smashed through the papers' barrier of silence to appear on many front pages. It helps tremendously in unifying labor and all progressive forces not only for this struggle but in solidifying and advancing the gains being won by these forces throughout the nation.



TOM MOONEY

—Spoiling Polite Theory

With poetic justice Mooney's release and thoughtful gesture comes just at the right time to ridicule a veiled attack on the Guild in the January Scribners. The magazine selected a safe writer, Henry Pringle, to do the job. Pringle is impressed, naturally, with the great material gains which Guild has won, but his frank recognition of these successes serves among uninformed people to give the more weight to his doubts and fears.

There is something wrong about our passing resolutions on public matters, he believes—even though he agrees with the sentiments in them. Although the publishers are up to their ears in the business of influencing public opinion we must keep silent. He accepts uncritically the publishers' cry that we would endanger the freedom of the press, although (as he does not mention) the cry pays cash dividends to them, and although it is the Guild and the whole labor movement which have most to gain from real freedom of the press.

Pringle, like many of the rest of us before we began to do things instead of merely write about them, does not know how well the doubts and theorizing of people like himself serve to delay and stall all positive action. The Mooney case points the way through the welter of words.

The great historical development, trade unionism, is an instrument for the more perfect democratic control of affairs. This increased self-expression will mean strength, not danger, to worth-while institutions.

The Free Press

Moseley Talks to Business of Burnings, Massacres; The Papers Skip It

On Sept. 30 Major General Van Horn Moseley retired after 43 years' service in the United States army, issuing coincidentally a statement attacking the national administration as a peril to the nation and criticizing particularly government "subsidy" given to people on relief. Since Sept. 30 General Moseley, whose retirement statement made page one of many daily newspapers, has been speaking before big business, "patriotic" and other organizations usually found opposed to labor and progress in government.

Moseley's speeches have become progressively more inflammatory, assuming finally an out-and-out fascist tone, with the usual vague reference to the "enemy within" and much emphasis on America as a "Christian nation." The general's declarations seem to be a bid on his part to lead the "patriotic" forces of the country to violent conflict with a "domestic enemy" who, he says, draws aid and comfort from the New Deal. One of his statements is that the America he seeks to save does not include New York and Washington—"in fact, if Washington were burned down tonight... it might be one definite way of reducing bureaucracy." Another threatens the "domestic enemy" with a destruction that will "make those massacres now recorded in history look like peaceful church parades."

Here's Subversion, But—

The quotations are from a speech General Moseley made on Dec. 14 before the New York Board of Trade. The board, composed of business groups representing investments of billions of dollars, distributed copies of the speech in advance to the newspapers of New York City. Moseley's statements soon became known about town. But not through the columns of the large dailies.

The New York Times and Herald Tribune suppressed completely the subversive sections of the general's speech. Instead their stories gave dignity to Moseley's utterances by cloaking them in headlines suggesting he was playing the role of a citizen who was concerned over his government's foreign policies. The New York Post skipped the story, but on the following day vigorously attacked Moseley in an editorial captioned "A Disgrace to the Army Uniform" and quoting several paragraphs of his subversive remarks. The Communist organ, the Daily Worker, exposed Moseley's statements in a long editorialized story and followed this up with an interview with M. D. Griffith, executive vice president of the Board of Trade, indicating that board members were in sympathy with the general. The other New York dailies, including the Sun, World-Telegram, Journal and American, Daily News and Mirror, ignored the story, not even carrying a report of the Board of Trade's election of officers. It was the board's annual meeting that Moseley addressed. On Dec. 17 the Journal and American carried a brief story reporting that Moseley on Dec. 16 had addressed the "American Patriots, Inc." at the Biltmore Hotel, urging that body to "stamp out the red germ." Moseley also attacked the national administration and the Jews, but this was not reported.

Worried Over Japan

In his speech before the New York Board of Trade, General Moseley urged that the United States should keep out of European affairs and make its peace with Japan, recognize Japan's "sphere of influence" in the Far East and the "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" so that Japan "can face Russia in the Far East with complete confidence."

Out of this statement, the Herald Tribune made a headline, saying:

"Moseley Urges U. S. to Mind Its Own Business."

The reference to Russia was omitted by both the Herald Tribune

and the Times. The Herald Tribune printed 14 inches of type which also omitted to quote any of Moseley's inflammatory statements, but did print the general's charge, in the final paragraph, that the "administration gives aid and comfort to our enemies who are operating within our gates." The Times printed a 12-inch story which sidestepped all of the general's fascist-like utterances. Both these papers gave page-one spreads to Moseley's attack upon the administration when he retired from the army.

What They Didn't Print

Following are excerpts from Moseley's speech, which the papers had in advance but did NOT quote:

But how about the enemy within the gates of Pan-America? Barney Baruch returned to America a few weeks ago and



GEN. VAN HORN MOSELEY

gave out alarming statements in reference to dangers in South America, intimating that Uncle Sam would have to launch out on a gigantic national defense program to save ourselves from Germany. How perfectly absurd! If Mr. Baruch was speaking under orders for his chief in Washington for the purpose of drawing public attention away from the New Deal and the more abundant life, he did a fine job.

And then, who in hell are we afraid of? ... Where does the defensive weakness of this nation lie, you ask. My answer is, principally right in Washington, as our administration gives aid and comfort to our enemies who are operating within our gates under a definite mission to destroy our present form of government. Let a free public expose to the light of day those officials high and low, and here and there their wives, who are operating with our enemies.

He Has "Offers"

The American people are slow to act, but when completely aroused in this case, they will act with great force. At the moment, although fully cognizant that there is something radically wrong with the nation, they cannot quite put their finger on the basic causes. That situation is being rapidly clarified in the hearts and minds of the America I am talking about. From all over the nation come offers of service from all manner of truly American organizations representing millions and millions of fine citizens. The solid Protestant South of pioneer stock, the Catholic Church, with her 20,000,000 Christian patriotic Americans, the farmers of the nation who carry in their hearts the best of American principles, the law-abiding conservative workingmen within the American Federation of Labor (God bless them), the several great organizations of veterans... and the many smaller but effective Christian patriotic groups are demanding immediate action.

If force is necessary, it exists; for all of them still possess that weapon which hangs lawfully over the mantelpiece. There is no similarity between the docile Russian peasant who was so easily overcome, and the millions of whom I speak. Our domestic enemies should be warned, therefore, not to excite the wrath of patriotic America, for once these patriots go to battle they will

cure the disease definitely and make those massacres now recorded in history look like peaceful church parades.

The America that I am referring to is a great country rolling from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not of New York City or the District of Columbia, as so many in the East seem to think. In fact, if both New York and Washington were burned down to night, it would not cause a single ripple in the America I am talking about. In fact, in Washington it might be one definite way of reducing bureaucracy.

WHOSE PRESS IS IT?

Colonel R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and an outstanding champion of the free press, on New Year's Day was confronted by an outrageous violation of freedom of the press on his own doorstep. Colonel McCormick, however, remained silent. No word of protest came from him, nor from any of his fellow publishers in Chicago.

The violation was in the arrest of Graham P. Dolan, secretary of the Chicago Guild, on charges of "disorderly conduct" and distributing handbills in violation of a park district ordinance. Dolan was seized as he stood in front of Tribune Tower, handing out copies of the "Tribune," a Guild shop paper. He was held for two hours before release in \$25 bail. The disorderly conduct charge was dropped.

On the following day, Judge Edelman dismissed the handbill charge, declaring the ordinance unconstitutional. Guild leaders and attorneys hailed the decision as one of paramount importance to Chicago's free press. Colonel McCormick's paper said nothing.

AND IN SCHENECTADY

Similar to the Chicago incident is the case of Will Gliona of Schenectady (N. Y.). Gliona, a young trades unionist, experienced the same treatment received by Dolan. Gliona was distributing handbills calling a mass meeting on behalf of the Guild strikers against the Schenectady Sunday Sun. The handbill was captioned "Censored!" and explained that, after four weeks of strike, neither of the Schenectady dailies, the Union-Star and Gazette, had printed a line about it.

The Guild made a point of calling the arrest to the attention of both papers. Neither carried a line, although the police reporter of one of the papers was known to have written up the arrest.

When the case came before Police Judge Charles G. Fryer, he dismissed it, writing a lengthy opinion on the unconstitutionality of the ordinance and quoting several authorities, among them Chief Justice Hughes.

On this occasion, the Union-Star carried a story of a column and one-half, headlined: "Fryer's Ruling Upholds Press Freedom." The story carefully avoided reference to the Guild, saying that Gliona distributed "handbills advertising a mass meeting of a labor organization."

Justice Fryer is attorney for the Union-Star.

THOSE COMMUNISTS AGAIN

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, whose history includes a long record of liberal militancy and pro-labor inclination, now carries heads of this kind:

"N. Y. Writers Project Unit

"80 Per Cent Communist,

"Employe Tells Dies Group"

The only thing that can be said for that head is that it balances. We quote from the Associated Press dispatch below the headline:

Testifying before a committee on un-American activities, Desola asserted that about 80 per cent of the persons on the New York City project were members of the Workers' Alliance local union which, he said, was dominated by Communists.