THE GUILD REPORTER

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HEARST GETS SWEEPING WRIT

Talks On In W.-B.; AFL 'Rival' Disbands

WILKES-BARRE — An AFL Office Workers Union organized during the strike here as a rival to the Guild has disbanded and voted to join the Guild, and the publishers of the three strike-bound daily newspapers have once again opened negotiations.

Dissolution of the AFL group, which was created through the active intervention of William Green, AFL president, removed the last obstacle which the publisher had declared stood in the way of collective bargaining with the Guild.

Offers Are 'Ridiculous'

During the first week of conferences, however, the publishers' offers were rejected by the Guild as "ridiculous." While the Sunday Independent, which settled the strike on Nov. 28, signed a full Guild-shop contract with a top minimum of $47.50 a week for copy editors, the dailies offered only $30. Also, the daily publishers seek a $30 minimum for reporters. The Sunday paper provided a straight 5-day 40-hour week, but the dailies want it spread over six days, including a short shift on Sunday. The dailies have been closed since Oct. 3 and their gross loss is estimated at $750,000.

Dissolution of the AFL union and its entry into the Guild was brought about through the efforts of a committee composed of Walter Harris, Textile Workers Organizing Committee official; Charles Weissman, a merchant, and T. M. B. Hicks, Jr., Chamber of Commerce executive.

The Guild has withdrawn its three charges filed with the Labor Board alleging unfair labor practices so that the publishers could engage in no further legalistic quibbling.

NLRB to Order 2 Reinstatements

SEATTLE—In a proposed order the National Labor Board directs the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to reinstate two active Guild members who were discharged in August, 1937. Back pay for the two would total more than $3,000. The proposed order becomes effective upon signing, and Publisher John Boettiger will have ten days to oppose

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The two remaining strike assessments of the five levied by the IEB fall due this month, one on Feb. 15 and the second on Feb. 28.

Four strike assessments have already fallen due, the three previous ones in this series, dated Dec. 31, Jan. 15, and Jan. 31, and the original one levied in support of Chicago under date of Dec. 12.



—Photo by Striking Photographer

HEARST SPLASH: The ANG'S sound truck being salvaged by police and Coast Guardsmen from the Chicago River. It is one of the Guild's main strike weapons. The truck was stolen out of its downtown garage by three men who menaced an attendant with a gun and cut telephone wires. Repairs will cost $500.

Do AFL Men Want NLRA Amended?

WASHINGTON.

If there is any real membership support within the American Federation of Labor for the Wagner Act amendments just presented in the name of the AFL, that support is strangely silent.

The amendments, described by William Green as having been authorized by the AFL convention at Houston, but including two important ones which were not, have been introduced in the Senate by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. President Green has issued several statements in their support. All this bears out the prediction made in October by Business Week, which said the AFL would sponsor amendments and that the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are

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BUILDING: *We Should Join Fight To Defend Wagner Act*

By JONATHAN EDDY

CHICAGO

IT is well worthwhile for all members of our organization to enter actively into the defense of the Wagner Act, and this is true despite the fact that Hearst, with a few minor publishers following him, have found a means of resorting to the Wagner Act in its present form as a means for attempted disruption of unions. The purpose of the amendments sought by Hearst and all the organized reactionaries is to make the Wagner Act a reliable weapon from their point of view for disruption of unions.

This may sound very complicated, but it is simple. The present Hearst policy is to use the act, through legalistic trickeries, as a justification for refusal to bargain with the workers, or to disrupt negotiations by pretending that the act prohibits them from bargaining. Disruption of negotiations is a preliminary, in the Hearst arsenal, to disruption of the union.

As the act is presently constituted it is necessary, to the employer seeking to use it as an instrument of disruption, to first establish a company union which, posing as a genuine union, will contest in the Labor Board the management's right to deal with the bona fide union. The management then declares that it is unable to bargain with the organiaztion controlled by the workers because to do so would be a violation of the Wagner Act. Instead of negotiating, the management tells the public that it is being victimized by the internecine war within the house of labor and that the manage-

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Papers In Despair Say Labor Leaders

CHICAGO—The Hearst management has turned to the courts in its effort to break the Guild strike against the Chicago Herald & Examiner and Evening American, risking any remaining support from labor officials by getting out an injunction and further alienating prominent Chicagoans by naming some of them along with the Guild leaders in a libel suit based on the Guild's fight.

The injunction, sharply restricting strike activities, was obtained in Cook County Superior Court. Its libel suit, in which statements about its circulation losses figure principally, seeks to recover $50,000.

Ironically, the injunction, charging the strikers with violence and illegal coercion, was obtained shortly after thugs invaded a garage, menaced an attendant with a pistol, cut the telephone wires, and stole the American Newspaper Guild's sound truck. The truck was later hauled by Coast Guards and police out of 20 feet of water in the Chicago River. Another preceding incident was the cancellation by the Medinah Club of its contract with the Guild for a strike benefit dance. Hearst management coerced the club into this action. The club's excuse was that Negroes would be among guests at the dance, although Negroes are often guests there.

The libel suit and the injunction mark the first management admission that public opinion had affected circulation and advertising. The injunction application noted that 283 advertising accounts were withdrawn. As this GUILD REPORTER goes to press, the withdrawals stood at 314. About 200 other accounts have reduced their space sharply. Strikers' surveys show circulation has fallen off 205,000 from the total of 770,000 for both papers.

Typos for Us

Meanwhile, strike support on all fronts widens, among unions in the AFL and CIO, and among numerous religious, civic and other groups. With 1,000 members in attendance, Chicago Typographical

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Unit Near Strike, Wins Guild Shop

STOCKTON, Cal.—Thirty minutes before expiration of a strike deadline set after more than seven months' of negotiation, the Stockton Independent signed a Guild shop agreement with the Northern California District Council.

The contract establishes the 5-day 40-hour week, top minimum pay of $42.50 a week for editorial workers, and other benefits. Employes previously worked from 60 to 70 hours a week. The Guild also won a $105 indemnity for a Guildsman discharged last Christmas.

Hearst Gets Injunction, Strike Goes On 'As Usual'

Action Is Taken As Circulation, Ads Hit New Low

(Continued from Page One)

Union No. 16 on Jan. 29 unanimously and vociferously rejected an executive board recommendation that the local's officers be authorized to "do all in their power" to aid the struck papers. This union is frequently named by William Green and other top office holders of the AFL in declarations that the Guild strike is aiming to "destroy" AFL unions. The Chicago Linotype Society, an organization of Local 16 members, has investigated the strike and printed a statement vindicating the Guild's position.

Injunction Follow-up

The temporary injunction, signed by Judge G. Cleveland Niemeyer, names Local President Wohl, Executive Secretary Stevens, ANG Representative Seller and a group of other Guild leaders. It enjoins them and the Guild from picketing advertisers, limits Hearst plant pickets to two at each entrance, and bans efforts to cut circulation and advertising.

The injunction's role as a device to destroy morale was clearly indicated immediately it was issued, by an "offer" to settle the strike, made by Hearst Attorney Edward G. Woods to ANG Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy here. Woods said he would discuss settlement providing that the Guild would consent to at least 100 firings at once, concede to the management the right "to make further discharges of those strikers returning to work," and allow the company-controlled AFL unions retain their status, etc.

Eddy submitted the proposal to the strikers and they voted it down unanimously. Discussing the injunction, he told the strikers:

"The present policy of the American Newspaper Guild on injunctions, as formulated in 1934 at the time of the Newark Ledger strike, is that the Constitution of the United States holds despite injunctions. We have to insist on our civil rights because it is those rights which enable us to be a union and fight for decent working conditions. We will carry on as usual."

A Force to Unite

Dr. George E. Axtelle, professor of education at Northwestern University, a member of the Teachers' Union who is chairman of the AFL Committee to Aid the Guild Strike, said:

"The sweeping character of this injunction and the lack of specific definition of the acts enjoined in the injunction is a vicious threat to the entire labor movement. The AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as well as the CIO should unanimously and vigorously protest the injunction as a dangerous threat to the future of all organized labor in Illinois.

"This is no longer a factional fight. The whole future of organized labor is at stake. Any failure to support the Guild at this point is in effect, if not in intent, a betrayal of the deepest interests of every worker. The injunction shows the effectiveness of the strike and the desperation of the Hearst management."

Prominent Defendants

Professor Axtelle is a defendant in the $50,000 damage suit. Others are Alfred Kamin, prominent attorney and chairman of the Citizens Committee to Aid Hearst Strikers; Abraham Plotkin, representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; the Chicago Newspaper Guild; President Wohl, Vice President Dolan, Treasurer McCarthy, and Striker Edward E. Clarke, who heads the advertising pressure committee, and others, most of whom are prominent in North Shore social and civic circles.

Among the latter is Mrs. Ruth W. Porter, whose withdrawal of a charge account from Marshall Field's department store precipitated a conference at the store with Publisher Meigs of the Evening American and Local President Wohl. Mrs. Porter and a number of her friends, observing at the parley, were sufficiently impressed to become active workers on behalf of the Guild.

The ANG sound truck is being recommissioned at a cost of about $500. Purchased for $1,750 in April, 1936, during the strike against Hearst's Milwaukee News, the truck has also seen service in New York strikes including Long Island and Brooklyn; Bayonne and Orange, N. J., and in Wilkes-Barre. Other unions have also had the benefit of its use.

How They Stole Truck

Don Dispenza, night attendant at Downtown Parking Stations, Inc., garage, told the police about the visit of the three men at 10:30 p. m. They threatened him and drove the truck away. Walter Gunia, a junk dealer, reported that he later came upon three men pushing the truck into the river.

Ousted from the Medinah Club, the Guild will hold its benefit at the Skyline Athletic Club. The grounds for the ousting is the basis for a $500 damage suit against the Medinah Club by Ishmael P. Flory, international secretary-treasurer of the AFL Dining Car Workers Union. The action is taken under the Illinois Civil Rights Act.

Hearst's hand was heavy in the Medinah Club incident. Horace Henderson, Negro band leader whom the Guild had hired for the dance, reported that a man representing himself as Ralph Olson, Herald & Examiner ad salesman, accompanied by another man whom he introduced as "a Hearst big shot," asked him to cancel the engagement. He refused once, and again when they offered him $100. Then they warned him that the Hearst management had bought 100 tickets for the dance, to give to as many Negro "toughs" to break up the party. Police Commissioner Allman promised to provide adequate protection for the dance.

Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, and Howard Costigan, executive secretary of the Commonwealth Federation of Washington, were recent speakers at strike headquarters.

Injunctions Hit All Unions

THE drastic injunction issued by Superior Court Judge G. Cleveland Niemeyer for the Chicago Hearst management, more than any other single issue beyond the attack on the right of organization itself, should have the effect of unifying labor behind our strike.

With the exception of the top AFL leadership as symbolized by William Green and John Fitzpatrick, the rank and file of the federation has been in sympathy with the strike. But it is time now that the inactive leaders and members of the federation's unions—those who have kept in the background thus far—make themselves heard. The Chicago injunction, though aimed at the Guild, treads on the rights of all labor. AFL members know that well, and they will respond.

It is up to the local Guild to bring the injunction forcefully to their attention.

Guilds, like all their brother unions, have met injunctions before and have refused to take them lying down. The Guild will not allow the Chicago strike to be broken by this one.

But it does call for increased pressure all around the country—which all labor will now help us exert.

Unit Hits Garner Aid to Hearst

Vice President John N. Garner's acting as a starter, via electric button from Washington, for the struck Chicago Herald & Examiner's new presses on Jan. 30, brought him a resolution of "severest condemnation" from the Guild unit on the New York Mirror (Hearst).

The resolution cited that Garner could not have failed to know of the Guild's strike and of a Labor Board report finding the Hearst management guilty of "violation of the law Mr. Garner is sworn to uphold. The vice president's action can be interpreted only as a conscious and deliberate anti-labor gesture."

Court Writ Would Ban Most Acts

CHICAGO—Below is the substance of the writ enjoining the Chicago Guild, its officer and "their agents, employes, servants, attorneys, representatives, associates and members" from prosecuting the Hearst strike.

Aside from the clear restrictions, such as the limitation of pickets and ban upon picketing advertisers, the injunction may, at first glance, seem to forbid only illegal acts of intimidation and coercion. The entire issue, however, would rest upon interpretation of the words, "intimidation" and "coercion" and characterization of the strikers' acts. Union experience has taught that under injunctions, all normal strike activities become "coercion and intimidation." The effect of the injunction, if it were to be strictly observed, would put an end to the strike. It enjoins the Guild and its members from:

(a) Directly or indirectly intimidating or coercing subscribers and readers of the Chicago Evening American and the Chicago Herald-Examiner to cancel their subscriptions or refrain from purchasing said newspapers or either of them.

(b) Directly or indirectly intimidating or coercing any persons to refrain from purchasing or reading said newspapers or either of them.

(c) Directly or indirectly intimidating or coercing advertisers to cancel their contracts or to refrain from purchasing advertising space in said newspapers or either of them.

(d) Directly or indirectly intimidating or coercing other persons, firms or corporations from purchasing advertising space in said newspapers or either of them.

(e) Directly or indirectly intimidating or coercing any person, firm or corporation from patronizing advertisers, subscribers, purchasers and readers in and of said newspapers or either of them.

(f) Directly or indirectly establishing a boycott or blacklist against said newspapers or either of them.

(g) Directly or indirectly advising, encouraging or participating in the performance of any of the above prohibited acts.

(h) From keeping or maintaining more than two pickets at or near each entrance to the place or places of business occupied by the plaintiffs or from picketing advertisers' places of business.

(i) Threatening, coercing, intimidating or assaulting the plaintiffs' employes or persons seeking employment with the plaintiffs, or harrassing plaintiffs' employees while on their way to and from their home to plaintiffs' place of business.

Strike Support Widens

From practically every state in the country, local unions and federations are flooding the Chicago strike headquarters and ANG headquarters in New York with copies of the messages and resolutions they are sending to Hearst management, expressing labor's support for the Guild strikers. In a ten-day period alone, more than 300 resolutions were received at Chicago, representing the sentiment of hundreds of thousands of unionists of the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhood and other organizations.

In many large centers, this support reflects the activity of local Guilds among their fellow unions, and also the response to the national call for support issued by CIO headquarters at Washington.

Keeping Locals Informed

In New York, a sub-committee of the local Guild's Strike Support Committee headed by Cameron Mackenzie has been set up to get the strike story around more effectively. During its first week the sub-committee sent unfair list bulletins for posting to 75 locals in the American Communications Association, 75 in the United Office & Professional Workers, 275 Retail Employes locals, and 175 in the United Electrical & Radio Workers.

Following their visit to Cleveland during a tour of Midwest cities, Strikers Kirk Earnshaw and Willard Axelson left behind them a functioning machine which will produce weekly contributions for the duration of the strike. Ted F. Silvey, secretary of the Ohio State Industrial Council, wrote to Guild President Wohl in Chicago, after a visit from Earnshaw and Axelson, that he had circularized 200 local bodies and councils throughout the state, sending each also a poster listing unfair advertisers.

CIO Leaders Head Committees

In Cleveland and Akron, the CIO councils established committees to coordinate the work of locals in arranging regular contributions, passing resolutions, and keeping memberships up-to-date on the list of unfair advertisers. With former President James P. Kirby of the Cleveland Guild, Earnshaw and Axelson conferred with a Cleveland AFL leader who will lead the campaign among AFL locals. On the Cleveland CIO Guild aid committee are Beryl Peppercorn, president of the CIO council and manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; A. W. Katovsky, international vice president of the ILGWU; A. E. Stevenson, council secretary, B. J. Damich, regional director of the SWOC; A. L. Garfield, regional representative of the UER&MW; Garland Ashcraft, council treasurer and former ANG vice president, and Kirby.

The local Guild, hosts to the visiting strikers, contributed $35 for strike buttons and initiated a drawing to net $45 a week. Drawings or pools have also been initiated in other cities, including Detroit and San Francisco. In Memphis, Guild members Bertha Garrison and Harriet Wilhite raised $15 with a punchboard in three days.

At Indianapolis Guild President Joseph Shephard organized the Indiana State Committee for the Chicago Guild Hearst Strike. This committee circularized 500 CIO locals asking every CIO member in the state to refuse patronage to Hearst publications and unfair advertisers.

Similar activity has been started in Michigan by Adolph Germer and Richard T. Leonard, president and secretary-treasurer of the state CIO.

Meeting at Akron, the international executive board of the United Rubber Workers voted support and a $50 contribution to the strike.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

Two Weeks' Contributions to Strike Total $3,710.83; Many Groups Give

Below are the Chicago Hearst strike receipts, between Jan. 16 and Jan. 29, exclusive of ANG Defense Fund payments. The strike budget, on the basis of present operations, calls for a weekly expenditure of $2,450.50.

Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit	$155.25
Chicago Guild, Times Unit	154.50
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit	62.00
Rockford Guild	15.00
Lake Superior Guild	13.40
Detroit Guild	175.00
Oklahoma City Guild	13.61
New York Guild	199.20
Columbus Guild	15.00
Pittsburgh Guild	6.00
Washington Guild	30.50
Portland Guild	11.00
Los Angeles Guild	51.81
Indianapolis Guild	35.00
Lehigh Valley Guild	25.00
St. Louis Guild	25.00
Baltimore Guild	12.00
Madison Guild	25.00
Chattanooga Guild	6.00
Denver Guild	25.00
Milwaukee Guild	41.30
UOPWA No. 24	15.50
UOPWA No. 9—Los Angeles	1.75
UOPWA No. 64—Buffalo	2.00
UOPWA No. 26—Detroit	8.87
UOPWA No. 27—Washington, D.C.	3.00
UOPWA No. 51—Cincinnati	2.50
UOPWA No. 39—Chicago	2.88
UMWA No. 12306—St. Louis	25.00
Mine Workers No. 721—Cleveland	10.00
Mine Workers No. 7525—Washington, D. C.	25.00
UERMWA No. 1139—Minneapolis	5.00
UERMWA No. 1113—Wausau, Wis.	10.00
SWOC No. 1135—Chicago, Ill.	5.00
SWOC No. 1298—Cleveland, O.	6.25
SWOC No. 1563—Milwaukee	5.00
SWOC No. 1979—St. Louis	2.00
SWOC No. 1187—Charleroi, Pa.	25.00
SWOC No. 1289—Harrison, N. J.	25.00
SWOC No. 2107—Providence, R.I.	25.00
SWOC No. 2002—Toledo, O.	5.75
SWOC No. 1443—St. Louis	5.00
SWOC No. 1209, Prosperity Lodge—Harvey, Ill.	5.00
SWOC No. 1135—Milwaukee	5.00
SWOC No. 1495	1.00
SWOC No. 1340	5.00
SWOC No. 1392—Conshohocken, Pa.	25.00
SWOC No. 1229—Monessen, Pa.	25.00
SWOC No. 1509—St. Louis	2.00
SWOC No. 1919—Pittsburgh	7.00
SWOC No. 1053—Chicago	2.50
SWOC No. 1375—Warren, O.	10.50
SWOC No. 1473—Indianapolis	25.00
SWOC No. 1428—Duluth, Minn.	2.75
SWOC No. 1011—E. Chicago, Ind.	10.00
IWO No. 3063—Burnham, Ill.	2.00
IWO No. 2525—Cicero, Ill.	8.00
IWO No. 3657—Chicago, Ill.	2.85
IWO No. 687	6.05
IWO No. 3557	1.10
IWO No. 61	3.00
IWO No. 709	5.00
IWO No. 401	.80
IWO No. 4754—Brookfield, Ill.	5.00
IWO No. 209	3.00
IWO No. 107	7.00
IWO No. 1085—Chicago	2.00
IWO No. 3035—Chicago	4.29
IWO No. 589—Chicago	2.17
IWO No. 4751—Chicago	2.00
IWO No. 186—Chicago	2.55
PWOC No. 339—Chicago	25.00
PWOC No. 144—Des Moines	1.00
PWOC	4.12
UAWA No. 483—Detroit	11.00
UAWA No. 3—Detroit	25.00
UAWA Chrysler No. 7—Detroit	25.00
UAWA No. 306	3.50
UAWA No. 591—South Bend	5.00
UAWA No. 477	5.00
UAWA No. 40	25.00
UAWA No. 235—Hamtramck, Mich.	25.00
UAWA No. 409—Cleveland, O.	2.00
UAWA No. 463—Cleveland, O.	5.00
UAWA No. 236—Detroit	25.00
UAWA—Cicero	2.38
Cleveland Auto Council	10.00
ACWA No. 81—New Albany, Ind.	10.00
ACWA No. 146—Ft. Wayne, Ind.	10.00
ACWA—Milwaukee Joint Board	10.00
ACWA No. 50, Buttonhole Makers—N. Y.	10.00
ACWA No. 145—Indiana	25.00
ACWA No. 38	5.00
ACWA—N. Y. Joint Board	25.00
ILGWU	7.00
ILGWU No. 65, 84, 96, 97—Los Angeles Joint Board	10.00
ILGWU, N. Y. Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers	10.00
ILGWU No. 36—New York	10.00
ILGWU—Milwaukee Joint Board	10.00
ILGWU No. 32—Corset & Brassier Workers, N. Y.	10.00
UFWA No. 2—Washington, D. C.	3.25

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Post's New Plea For Loan Opposed

New York Paper Seeks Further Weekly Borrowing of 15 Per cent of Employes' Salaries; Officers of Six Unions Decline to Recommend Acceptance.

Officers of all the principal unions representing employes of the New York Post united at a conference on Feb. 3, in declining to recommend to their memberships the management's proposal of a further weekly loan of 15 per cent of employes' salaries.

The proposal for the new loan was made to officers of the Guild who referred the matter to the Unit. The Post unit, in turn, threw the matter back into the hands of the Guild executive committee with the recommendation that any further consideration to the proposal be given in concert with other unions in the plant.

Six Groups Represented

The result was the Feb. 3 meeting in the executive offices of the Post, with the president and other officers of Typographical Union No. 6, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2, Stereotypers Union, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York and Vicinity, Mailers' Union No. 6, and the New York Guild.

Speaking for everyone present, Michael J. P. Hogan, president of the Stereotypers Union, informed J. David Stern, publisher, that the loan plan could not be recommended to their members, and that if any member asked the officers of his union for advice he would be advised not to agree to the loan. Stern indicated, when he received their answer, that the proposal had been abandoned.

A 10 per cent loan agreement was accepted individually last fall by all employes receiving more than $22 weekly.

On Feb. 2, Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia banker and real estate man who is a director of the Post, and Stern appeared by invitation before the Post unit and underwent questioning on their proposal.

Rehiring Plan Won At Capital

WASHINGTON—The Times and Herald units of the Washington Guild on Feb. 7 indefinitely deferred a strike vote and accepted a last-minute offer by the Patterson management of a contract supplement granting preferential rehiring and agreeing to consider grievances relating to coverage of beats.

Thirty-nine editorial employes had been fired a week earlier in the consolidation of the Times (evening) and Herald (morning) into a "24-hour paper" which, while considered as a single unit, still needed day and night staffs. Publisher Eleanor Medill Patterson leased the papers from Hearst in 1937. On Jan. 27 she exercised her option to buy the papers and announced the consolidation.

Pact Violation Charged

The Guild units charged violation of the contract provision that no regular beat reporter or regular desk man cover the same assignment for both papers. This, with Mrs. Patterson's refusal to sign a preferential rehiring agreement in behalf of the 30 employes fired, caused the units to prepare for a strike vote. Another point was that Mrs. Patterson had withdrawn her own offer to increase the severance indemnity for the 39 above the contract provision of a week for each year. Those dismissed received their 1939 vacation pay and were retained on the payroll during the discussions of the first week, but they had been promised an additional sum. The units were further aroused over the management's refusal to adjust a series of grievances, over many conflicting statements made by the publisher, and the capricious firing of Victor Olmstead, a copy reader.

The supplemental agreement accepted by the unit was negotiated by Local President Rodgers and ANG Vice President Watson in the presence of mechanical union representatives who brought about conferences after they had been broken off. Mrs. Patterson made the statement that unless the copy desk chief substantiated his charge of "incompetency" against Olmstead, she would reinstate Olmstead and fire the chief.

At a conference immediately following the consolidation, the entire executive committee, accompanied by Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, and Nathan L. Goldberg, ANG representative, received Mrs. Patterson's promise to establish a preferential rehiring list.

'You'll Win,' Mooney Tells Chicago

"You will win!"

That was the electrically-transcribed message sent by Tom Mooney to be delivered at the mass meeting on Feb. 14 in Chicago called in support of the Herald & Examiner and American strikers.

Mooney likened his battle for "a freer, more democratic life" to that which the Chicago Guild is waging on the picket line. The "labor unity you are forging will win your fight," he declared.

Mooney expressed regret that he was unable, because of pressing matters in California, to come to Chicago and assist personally in the fight of the Guild. "I need not tell you, however, that I am with you in spirit," he said.

At the annual meeting of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, he accepted an invitation from ANG Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy to be an honor guest at the ANG Convention in San Francisco which opens on July 31.

A standing ovation from 200 Guildsmen present greeted Mooney's plea for newspaper workers' participation in the campaign for labor unity.

EX-LAX UNFAIR

A "don't patronize" campaign against the medical product Ex-Lax has been initiated by the chemical and drug division of the United Mine Workers. Ex-Lax, Inc., has been conducting a vicious anti-union campaign at its Brooklyn plant, forcing the union to Labor Board action, District Representative Elliott reports.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

Bartenders' Union Aide Backs Strike

Warm personal support and assurance that the members of Bartenders' Local Union 3 of New York were in sympathy with the Chicago Hearst strikers were offered last fortnight by Miguel Garriga, international vice president of the Hotel and Restaurant Alliance and Bartenders League.

Garriga's statement was contained in a letter to Monroe Stern, chairman of the New York Guild Strike Support Committee, who had informed him that Chicago bartenders were threatening to boycott liquor firms withdrawing their advertising from the struck papers. Garriga said the Chicago matter was not brought officially to his union's attention, but that the members of Local 3 "would be inclined to take exactly the opposite stand and support rather than boycott an advertiser who made such a gesture of sympathy with the striking workers."

Phila. Drive Nets 90% of Ad Group

PHILADELPHIA — Ninety per cent of the local, national, display, classified and detailed divisions of the Evening Ledger advertising department joined the Guild within a single week, following the resumption of organizing activities after the New Year holiday. The local has had editorial department agreements on the paper for two years, and it was in anticipation of this year's bargaining that the drive, with the slogan "100 per cent organization in all departments of the Ledger," was inaugurated.

The local now has industrial contracts with the Inquirer and Record and is negotiating an editorial department agreement with the evening Bulletin.

Typos' Probe Gives Strike Clean Bill

Chicago Organization Finds Hearst Locked Out Guildsmen; Cites AP Report That Only 13 Went Back to Work; Fight Is for 'Self-Preservation.'

The following article is reprinted from February "The Hot Slug," organ of the Chicago Linotype Society, which is printed in the interest of members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

A committee of three members of the Linotype Society was appointed to investigate the strike, its cause and present status, and they report as follows:

The Guild is not an irresponsible organization. It has contracts with newspapers from coast to coast, and has been a stabilizing and elevating force in the organizational field it embraces. It has as scrupulous a regard for its obligations as any group in the labor movement. It has obligations both to its members and to employers.

It's a Lockout

The strike called against the Hearst papers December 5 was not a hairtrigger strike. Indeed it was not strictly a strike; it was a lockout. The lockout, it is true, was on an installment basis —15 or 20 Guildsmen being fired at a time—but it was none the less a lockout.

The number of strikers is above 400, the truth of which can be verified by any members of our union who care to see them at strike headquarters at the Steuben Club. As to the number who returned to work since the beginning of the strike, the Associated Press after making its own check wired its member papers and gave the number as 13. These desertions were in the early days of the strike, and there have been no desertions in the last four weeks.

Effect on Other Workers

The Guild maintains a picket line, but it finds that its most effective work is in diminishing the revenue of the Hearst newspapers. This is work which the Guild does not like to do, but which it considers must be done. Grateful to our union for the moral and financial aid given the strikers by many of our members, the Guild naturally is sorry that, in damaging the Hearst papers, it also is damaging the interests of mechanical union members employed on those papers.

To date 283 advertisers have withdrawn their accounts, and 190 have cut their advertising schedules on these papers to a minimum. Circulation has been lowered. Any doubts as to the truth and extent of the damage already done can be verified by consulting Media Records, available to anyone who cares to buy a copy of the weekly Editor & Publisher.

There are many high-salaried editorial, advertising and promotion men on strike thoroughly competent to carry on this method of attack, and it should be evident that unless the Guild wins an early victory, the two Hearst papers will have been damaged irreparably.

Despite the effective battle which the Guild is waging, it is work which it does not like to do. It asks us to bear with it; to recognize that it is fighting for self-preservation.

Hearst Chain Council To Confer in Chicago

Executive Vice President Eddy has issued a call for a meeting of the Guild Hearst Chain Council as follows:

On behalf of the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild, I hereby call a conference of Hearst Guild representatives to take place Wednesday, March 1, in Chicago, in reference to the strike situation in Chicago and to our collective bargaining position elsewhere throughout the country.

Guilds from coast to coast have indicated their intention of sending delegates to such a meeting, and there will also be present Hearst members and others from the IEB, which is holding its regular quarterly meeting in New York immediately prior to the day above set.

Until the IEB has had opportunity to deliberate the present situation and until this conference of Hearst Guild representatives shall have met, it is suggested that local Guilds presently involved in Hearst negotiations give most serious consideration before entertaining any proposals to compromise any of their important demands.

The meeting will open at 10 o'clock in the morning and information as to its whereabouts will be available at Chicago Guild headquarters, 155 North Clark Street, or at strike headquarters, 188 West Randolph Street.

Notification of attendance should be sent as soon as possible to ANG Secretary-Treasurer Pasche and to President Wohl of the Chicago Guild.

Adjustment Made In 'First' Firing

CINCINNATI—The first "economy dismissal" on The Cincinnati Post since the signing of the Guild contract 30 months ago was fought to a satisfactory compromise settlement by the Cincinnati local.

Immediately after Walter Taylor, reporter, was dismissed, the Guild adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution demanding Taylor's reinstatement. The grievance committee pointed out to Editor Carl D. Groat and Business Manager F. W. Giesel in subsequent conferences that Taylor's salary could not possibly mean the difference between red ink and black on the Post's books, that the natural turnover in personnel could absorb such an item, and that the damage to the staff's morale was not worth the savings made.

The management agreed to this settlement: To make every effort to place Taylor on another Scripps-Howard newspaper; to place Taylor on top of the preferential rehiring list on the Post, and to double the four weeks' dismissal indemnity for Taylor in case he has been unable to find a job during that period.

Raises Won in Vertical Pact On Two San Diego Papers

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Incorporating several advances over a former bulletin board agreement, the contract between the Union Tribune Publishing Company and the San Diego Guild was signed Jan. 21 after more than three months of negotiations. The contract covers editorial, business department and maintenance workers on the two papers.

Pay raises, elimination of sex discrimination and limitation of apprentices were the chief gains. The raises range as high as $5 a week.

The apprenticeship clause provides that not more than 30 per cent of the editorial department shall receive a rate of pay less than that fixed for the five-year minimum and within that 30 per cent not more than one-half shall receive less than the three-year minimum.

Another major advance was the agreement of the publisher to furnish all cameras and equipment in the photographic department, affecting three Guildsmen who in the past have been required to tie up a considerable investment in equipment.

Protest Gets Strike Story Correction

HOUSTON—As a result of protests by the Houston Guild, the Labor Messenger, official organ of the Houston Labor and Trades Council (AFL), which had carried several stories attacking the Chicago Guild's strike against the Hearst papers, published a story of the real facts of the strike prepared by the Houston Guild.

The story, based on GUILD REPORTER accounts and strike releases, ran about 12 inches long and was displayed by the Messenger under a two-column head "Hearst Strikers Determined to Win Despite Campaign of Terror, Local Guild Says" on page one. The editor of the Messenger, Leroy Williams, also president of the trades council, disclaimed any intent to harm the Guild in his previous publication of the stories distorting the facts of the strike and, in effect, agreed not to publish any more of them.

The stories protested by the Houston Guild were credited to the International Labor News Service, an independent agency, and not only attacked the Guild in general and the Chicago strike in particular, but sought to link the Guild with the Communist Party and tried to make the strike appear to be a campaign against the AFL crafts employed by the Hearst papers.

STRIKEBREAKER EXPELLED

NEWARK — Mrs. Vivian Barrett Heinzemann, a member of the Orange Courier unit of the Newark Guild, has been expelled for strikebreaking. Mrs. Heinzemann, who worked during last summer's successful strike against the Courier, refused to appear before the trial board which found her guilty.

WILSON RENAMED

SAN FRANCISCO — Guildsman George Wilson was re-elected president of the San Francisco CIO Council for 1939. Guildsman Francis McCarthy was elected to the Council's organizing committee.

Do AFL Men Want NLRA Hit?

(Continued from Page One)

keeping out of the campaign, allowing "others to carry the ball on the matter."

The two amendments that have been added since the Convention acted are among the worst: one would enable employers to call for elections to determine the bargaining agency, which means that the employer could head off union organization; and the other would allow the employers to call upon the courts for subpoenas for the production of evidence, which would mean that they could force the unions to reveal membership records.

The other proposals actually acted upon at Houston are bad enough: one would enable employers to express opinions on such matters as the choice of unions, thus enabling them to exert an influence in elections; another would open the Board's files to interested parties, thus enabling employers to discover what employes gave information against him; one would require that every interested party be served with due process and afforded an opportunity to appear, thus preventing the Board from carrying on its informal mediation before hearings—through which it now disposes easily and fairly quickly of 95 per cent of the cases brought to it. And so on.

Where does the AFL membership stand?

There are several hundred expressions of support from AFL officers and bodies for the Wagner Act and the Labor Board in the files in Capitol Hill buildings, White House offices and other government branches; there is hardly a baker's dozen of expressions against them.

One Letter—From Green

Symbolic is the picture of the files of Congressman Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee. She is just beginning to receive labor comments on amending the act. Last week her files contained a dozen or so letters and cards in opposition. There was just one letter from a union man demanding amendment. This communication, signed by William Green, states the AFL's position taken by the 1938 convention.

The office of Senator David I Walsh reports it has no word of amendment support from AFL bodies. Senator Edward Burke, the Nebraska corporation lawyer who has received more newspaper column footage in the last 18 months than any other enemy of the Wagner Act, likewise has nothing to show.

The Bird's Eye View

Taking all resolutions and actions at their face value, the available records show this result: Supporting the Green policy, the New York and North Carolina state federations; the California state federation executive council; the president of the Pennsylvania federation; and the president of the Philadelphia CLU and the Hudson County (N. J.) and Los Angeles central bodies. Straddling the issue was the New Jersey federation. The elected officials attacking the act have been chiefly Green, Matthew Woll and Hutcheson.

Against Green's position are the expressions of three AFL international conventions (named elsewhere); seven international presidents or official organs; three other international officers; three state federations and the official organ and officers of three more; one Typographical Union state federation; 12 city and district central bodies, and at least 300 letters and resolutions from AFL local unions and their officials.

The scanty AFL support for Green becomes all the more significant in view of the continuous pressure which Green and his representatives exert to obtain such support. The New York Times reported that the New York Federation acted after Green had telephoned President George Meany. The New York action was quickly denounced by Arthur Huggins, secretary-treasurer of the International Paper Makers Union. The North Carolina Federation adopted a resolution demanding a change in Labor Board personnel, after an address by Lewis G. Hines, Green's representative.

Green and his representatives for many months have carried on an unceasing campaign among the state federations, city central bodies for support of the amendments. Hutcheson of the Carpenters has circularized his locals with high pressure letters.

Small Evidence

This record no doubt is incomplete, like the record on the other side. However, the newspapers avidly report all such union actions against the NLRA and NLRB, and the Federal Press Intelligence service, which clips all stories pertaining to government agencies, turns up no more than the handful of items just reported.

On the other hand, there are the hundreds of locals and local leaders, rejecting the stand taken by Green and the other top officials, in resolutions expressing open repudiation, or in letters offering thanks for the act, and praising the effectiveness and fairness of the Board in its administration. Some of these have been published, most of them not.

Since the National Labor Relations Act went into effect in 1935, aggrieved union members have collected from employers not less than $10,000,000 in remedial wages made up largely of back pay as the result of Labor Board actions in disputes. Uncounted thousands, fired for their union membership or activity, have been reinstated to

(Continued on Page Five)

Times Challenges Free Press Point

Edwin L. James, Managing editor of the New York Times, would like the GUILD REPORTER to admit deviation from "that impartial journalism to which the GUILD REPORTER is so much devoted" because of statements in the Feb. 1 Free Press article about the Times' handling of the sensational tobacco story.

We showed how it had buried the news and made it inocuous, referring to the original announcement by Dr. Raymond Pearl in New York in February.

James fires over a photostat of a story dated April 15, dressed with a prominent inside-page head, "Tobacco Called a Life Shortener." The Times had taken a second shot at the news, six weeks after the first.

Before beginning to blush, however, we read the second story. The opening paragraph of what should have been a sensational report—showing only 33,000 out of 100,000 non-smokers died between 30 and 60, whereas among heavy smokers the rate was 53,000 out of 100,000—said "The inheritance factor in longevity and the effects of alcohol, tobacco and hard physical labor upon long life were discussed tonight, etc." Then followed two one-sentence paragraphs worded almost identically with those in the previous story, and omitting the figures which alone would have made the story real news.

One story was local and the other would have come by telegraph, yet both were made inocuous. As we have pointed out to James, we take this as further proof that they were made so as a matter of Times policy.

NEWARK BACKS LNPL

NEWARK—Re-affirmation of the Guild's previous stand in support of Labor's Non-Partisan League was voted by the Newark local at its annual meeting. Two delegates, Philip Dodge and John Lindsey, were elected to represent the Guild at the state convention of the League.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

Security Keynotes Chain Talk

INDIANAPOLIS — The Guild shop and a greater measure of job security should be primary objectives in contract negotiations on Scripps-Howard papers this year, the Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Council urged in a bargaining program adopted at its recent two-day meeting here.

"The question of greater security of tenure," the program states, "has been brought home to the members on Scripps-Howard papers during the past year with great force and at the cost of much hardship. The chain was swept with wholesale layoffs based on mergers and on the claim of economy when in numerous cases it appeared to the membership that the claimed economy was unnecessary and was really a thin excuse to get rid of certain persons or to increase profits at the cost of the employes."

Clause Recommended

The council recommended the inclusion of the following clauses as a means of obtaining greater job security:

A. Improvement of severance pay clauses.
1. No ceiling on number of weeks of severance pay.
2. Pay to be based on all Scripps-Howard service, whether continuous or not.
3. Payment of severance pay as a death benefit.
4. Payment upon permanent disability.
5. Retirement provision. (This to be object of special study.)

B. Clause providing that there shall be no dismissals for reasons of economy.

C. Clause providing that the management shall notify the Guild at least two weeks in advance of any impending dismissals and furnish to the Guild the reason for those dismissals. Before the dismissal becomes effective, the Guild to be consulted.

The program emphasized "the imperative need of extending organization and contract protection to all departments eligible to Guild organization, under uniform provisions for all."

Want Uniform Pacts

The council called attention to desirable features obtained in some contracts, suggesting that these should be sought in all negotiations. (Along this line, plans were made to keep all units in the chain advised of progress made and gains achieved in negotiations of individual units. It was recommended that a model contract form for use in the chain be drafted by the ANG.)

In commenting on the need of a contract clause carrying protection against "economy firings," the council said it believes "that the most sinister danger to our organization on the Scripps-Howard chain is the management's policy of frequent firings of our members."

Accordingly, the council recommended "that all units pledge themselves to seek a clause in future contracts guaranteeing against 'firings for economy' during the life of the contract, and that all units bind themselves not to sign a contract that does not contain such a clause without notifying all other Scripps-Howard units of their intention to sign."

CAMOZZI RE-ELECTED

SEATTLE—Robert T. Camozzi, ANG vice president, has been unanimously re-elected president of the Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council. Camozzi is also a vice president in the Washington State CIO council.

DUES DRIVE

SIOUX CITY, Ia. — Driving against dues delinquency, Cliff Harris, Journal comptroller, got backroom men to set a list of "dues payable," proofed up copies, and distributed them to all Journal Guild members.

Here Are UNFAIR *Advertisers*

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

AUTOMOBILES

Chrysler, Plymouth, Buick, Dodge, Ford, Hudson, Nash, Oldsmobile, Studebaker, Chevrolet

CHAIN STORES

A&P, Maling Bros., Neumode Hosiery, National Tea Co., Sears Roebuck, Walgreen's Drugs

CLOTHING

Bond Clothes, Lane Bryant

DRUGS

Bayer Aspirin, Blondex Hair Dye, Blue Jay Corn Plaster, Bromo Seltzer, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Condons Nasal Jelly, Cuticura Soap, Creomulsion, Fletcher's Castoria, Ipana Toothpaste, Listerine, Lucky Tiger Hair Tonic, Mendaco Asthma Cure, Nature's Remedy Tea, Pertussin Cough Medicine, Pine Cough Medicine, Pepsodent Antispetic, Resinol Soap, Smith Bros. Cough Drops, Tums, Vicks Vapo-Rub, Vicks Cough Drops, Waldorf Tissues

FOODS

Aunt Jemima Flour, Campbells Soup, Dutch Tea Rusk, Heinz 57 Varieties, Pepsi-Cola, Quaker Oats, Ken-L-Ration Dog Food, Welch's Grape Juice, Minute Tapioca, Mrs. Wagner's Pies, Keispanalt, Saladu Tea, Snyders Catsup, Kellogg's Brands, Curtiss Candy Co., California Prunes

GAS AND OIL

Standard Oil Company, Phillips "66", Sinclair

LIQUORS

*National Distillers, Calvert, Chapin & Gore Whisker, Wilson Distillers G&W Whiskey, Martins V.O., Mattingly & Moore, Carstairs, Teachers Scotch, Tom Hardy Whiskey, Schenley Products, Rheingold Beer

TOBACCO

Camels, Chesterfields, Lucky Strike, Kool, Prince Albert, Old Golds, Van Dyke, White Owl

MISCELLANEOUS

RCA-Victor, Super Suds, American Family Soap, Ingersoll Watches, Calvin Wax Paper, Franklin Institute, United Air Lines, Illinois Central R.R., New York Central R.R., Household Finance Corp., Midwest Radio

*These are National Distillers brands: Old Grand-Dad, Old Taylor, Mount Vernon, Old Overholt, Old Crow, Old Mr. Boston, Crab Orchard, Windsor, Mellwood, Old Log Cabin, Town Tavern, Old Farm, Rewco, Bond & Lillard, Hill & Hill, Old McBrayer, Old Sunny Brook, Blue Grass, Black Gold, Bourbon de Luxe, Old Angus, P-M de Luxe, Nahmah's Eagle, Brigadier, Gilbey's Gin, DeKuyper sloe gin, Lanson champagne, Monnet (cognac), Old Bushmills, Red Heart (rum), Don Q (rum), De Kuyper cordials.

NLRB to Order 2 Reinstatements

(Continued from Page One)

the signing.

The proposed order affects Mrs. Ruth Givan, supervisor of telephone solicitors, and Miss Helen Hoover, a telephone solicitor.

Both were discharged on the recommendation of Russell W. Young, manager of the classified advertising department, when about sixty persons altogether were fired in an economy drive.

The board's proposed findings point out that Mrs. Givan had been with the paper 13 years and that Young had considered her so valuable that he hired her back from a rival newspaper to which she had gone for a time, and gave her a raise in pay a few months before her dismissal. Miss Hoover, the board's proposed findings set forth, exceeded the performance of her predecessors and even Young testified that she "did a very satisfactory job."

Miss Hoover was chairman of her department's Guild unit, and Mrs. Givan was active from the start in Guild organization after people in her department became eligible for membership, the board's recital stated.

PAY YOUR DUES
AND ASSESSMENTS!
THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

HARRY L. PRATT, a charter member of the Twin Cities Guild and for nearly thirty years a member of the editorial staff of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, has resigned as head librarian of those papers. He will devote his time to the Parkway Variety store which he opened about two years ago. The editorial staff presented Pratt with a billfold and purse of money.

MOTION PICTURES

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE 52 West 8th St.
8 Days Feb. 17-21
JOHN BARRYMORE in 'The Great Man Votes'
4 Days Feb. 22-25
JOHN GARFIELD in 'They Made Me a Criminal'
Sun., Mon., Tues. Feb. 26-28
GRETA GARBO - CHARLES BOYER in "CONQUEST"
2 Days March 1-2
TYRONE POWER - HENRY FONDA in "JESSE JAMES"

WINGS OF THE NAVY — ARTIE SHAW — STRAND — Opens 9:30 A.M. — Coming Feb. 17 - Ray Kyser (in Person)

"TAIL SPIN"
Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, Nancy Kelly
★ Gala Revue on the Stage ★
Any Day 25¢ to Any Seat 50¢ — ROXY — Tax Incl.

'one-third of a nation'
Starring SYLVIA SIDNEY
UNITED ARTISTS — RIVOLI Broadway at 49th Street — Doors Open 9:30 A.M. to Midnite Shows

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St. & 6 Ave.—Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
Starts Thursday, February 16
"Made for Each Other"
Carole LOMBARD - James STEWART
Produced by David O. Selznick
Released thru United Artists
Gala Stage Revue - Symphony Orch.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved CI. 6-4600

Capitol — B'way & 51 St. — 3d Week! Norma SHEARER, Clark GABLE in Clarence Brown's production of IDIOT'S DELIGHT

Astor — Doors Open 9:30 A.M. — B'way and 45th St. — Midnite Show every night — Continuous Performance, Popular Prices — LESLIE HOWARD in Bernard Shaw's PYGMALION — 11th Big Week! — As M-G-M Hit

THEATRES

"No audience that I can remember has been so shaken with emotion."
—John Anderson, Journal-American
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
FLORENCE ELDRIDGE — McKAY MORRIS — RUTH WESTON
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
Evs. 55c-$2.20, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$1.10

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

Gathering Place of Guild Members
GUS & ANDY'S SOMERSET
"A Bar & Restaurant of Distinction"
146 West 47th St., New York, N.Y.
Around Cor. from ANG Headquarters

PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th
—Famous for French specialties. — Lunch 55¢. Parisian dinner $1. Wines and Liquors.
PAY YOUR DUES
THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

HOW AFL MEMBERS FEEL ABOUT THE NLRA

Here Are Some Unions, Officers and Their Papers, That Have Voiced Support for the Law

Below are expressions of support for the National Labor Relations Act or Board, or both, voiced by some of the outstanding groups, officials and organs connected with the American Federation of Labor, international, state and local. The list gives the highlights of an available record which is much longer (see story).

INTERNATIONAL

Hotel & Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International (with 175,000 members the fourth largest union in the AFL): 1938 convention resolution opposed "any amendments or change to the Wagner Labor Relations Act as being against the interests of labor."

International Typographical Union (79,400 members): 1938 convention resolution condemned the "attack by anti-union forces" upon "such agencies as the National Labor Relations Board, unemployment insurance," etc.

American Federation of Teachers (22,106 members): 1938 convention resolution condemned "any curtailment of, or any strangling amendments to the National Labor Relations Act . . . and we favor the continuation and extension of the work . . . of the National Labor Relations Board."

George L. Berry, international president, Printing Pressmen (37,200 members), in the January issue of official organ, the Printing Pressman, urged "all of our members in individual capacity and all our local organizations everywhere to press for organization, to study the National Labor Relations Act . . . and to insist upon its protection." He said that "It has been perfectly amazing—the results that have accrued under the National Labor Relations Act. . . ."

Daniel Tobin, international president, Teamsters (309,200 members), speaking at the 1938 convention of the AFL, while voicing general criticism of the Labor Board, said: "I will say now—whether you will agree with me or not, it (the National Labor Relations Act) has done more to strengthen our relations with employers than any law that was ever enacted. . . . But as to the amendments that are supposed to remedy, I venture to say that whoever is here at our next convention and the succeeding convention, no matter how you will amend it, you will still have misunderstandings."

The Brewery Worker, official organ of the United Brewery Workers (42,000 members) in an editorial, Aug. 20, 1938: "We find it hard to believe that the millions of members of the unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are in agreement with that organization in its attack on the National Labor Relations Board. We do not think that they join with some labor officials in the belief that Board favored the CIO over the AFL. They know that the Board has no other alternative but to render its decisions . . . according to the expressed desires of the working people concerned . . . The AFL should not be a party to these attacks, and members of AFL unions must see that they are not."

Harry Fromkin, international vice president, Hatters and Millinery Workers (22,500 members) in a letter transmitting a resolution from Local 84 of St. Louis, said: "I know . . . that our membership generally indorses the views expressed. . . ." The resolution denounced an attack upon the NLRA by Congressman C. Arthur Anderson of Missouri. It said: "You may count on us to make an issue . . . We are fully conscious of the importance to labor of the Wagner Act . . . No AFL union has in any way been discriminated against."

Frank Kasten, general president, Brick & Clay Workers (5,000 members), in a statement on Sept. 20, 1938, said: "Because of the rulings of the National Labor Relations Board and as a result of our own activities, backed up of course by the Wagner Labor Law, we were successful in organizing and procuring agreements with the largest clay manufacturing institutions in the United States . . . I feel that with the assistance of the Wagner Labor Law and the fairness of the Labor Board in handing down their decisions we have done most remarkably well. . . ."

A. L. Wharton, international president, Machinists (190,100 members) in January, 1938, protested against proposals to cut the NLRB appropriation, saying that the reduction "will seriously restrict the ability of the Board to exercise its duty to protect the rights of working men . . . as guaranteed in the National Labor Relations Act."

Arthur Huggins, international secretary-treasurer, Paper Makers (16,300 members), protesting against attacks upon Labor Board officials, on Aug. 26, 1938, said: "The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, affiliated with the AFL, is not one of those international unions which is a party to the charge . . . Nor do we agree with the resolution that was adopted . . . by the (New York) State Federation of Labor . . . We have implicit faith in the confidence of the present administration and administrators of the National Labor Relations Act."

George O. Lynch, president, Pattern Makers (6,800 members), in the official organ, The Pattern Makers' Journal, for January-February, 1939, said: "We believe that these statements (by the AFL executive council) set forth three justifiable compaints . . . but . . . in our judgment some of the changes proposed (by the resolutions committee at the Houston AFL convention) contain potential dynamite as they run contrary to accepted policies of the federation itself . . . Making due allowance of favorable discrepancies, the record of the board shows accomplishment which must be commended."

W. W. Britton, international president-secretary-treasurer), Metal Polishers (7,000 members), following adjustment of a dispute with the Michigan Bumper Company, said on May 16, 1938: "We are very glad to recognize the efficiency and valuable cooperation (of the Labor Board) . . . We are extending our thanks for the good work. . . ."

Harry Stevenson, international president pro tem, Molders (27,000 members), on Sept. 12, 1938, in reporting the settlement of a strike, said: "We are of the belief that we got a very good settlement . . . We appreciate the efforts that it (the NLRB) is putting forth, not alone in this case, but also in many other cases." In the August, 1937, Molders' Journal, Stevenson thanked and commended the Board for investigations and hearings which won the union a contract.

STATE FEDERATIONS

Illinois Federation of Labor (second largest state body in the AFL), 1938 convention resolution: "That we go on record as being opposed to any and every attempt of employers to invalidate the National Labor Relations Act" and "that we should approach the matter of amending the act only from the viewpoint of strengthening the act and making it more effective in protecting the right of workers to organize." The resolution was adopted in the face of an executive committee report recommending criticism.

Colorado 1938 convention resolution: "We commend the Congress and the President of the United States for the passage of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. . . . The organized labor movement . . . speaking for the working people of the state, serves notice . . . that we will resist with every power at our command any attempt to repeal or weaken in any respect the Wagner Labor Relations Act."

Nebraska 1938 convention resolution: "That this convention go on record as endorsing the National Labor Relations Act and its administration and . . . that we go on record as opposing any attempts to turn the act into a weapon in the hands of the employers against the right to organize and bargain collectively."

Iowa, editorial in 1938 official year book: "Labor over the entire country has reason to be grateful that there is a National Labor Relations Board. There is special cause to rejoice that a special man has been assigned to the State of Iowa, as organizations . . . can testify of justice they received already in 1938."

I. M. Heiander, secretary-treasurer, South Dakota Federation, in a recent letter: "The labor boys are gratified that we have a law that affords them the protection that they have always dreamed of. . . ." The letter thanks a Labor Board official for the handling of a case in an "impartial manner."

O. G. Wright, secretary-treasurer, New Mexico Federation, speaking for the federation in a letter to Congressmen on Dec. 30 urging sufficient appropriation for the NLRB: "During the past 14 months the regional office has been of great service to labor in the State of New Mexico."

Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions is on record against revision.

CITY AND DISTRICT BODIES

Waukesha, Wis., Trades and Labor Council, in a resolution declared that "rank and file union men and women . . . are rightfully suspicious of the motives when their leaders unite with the United States Chamber of Commerce and industrialists of Girdler's stripe, traditional enemies of union labor, to seek revision of a law which vitally affects every worker."

Cascade County, Mont., Trades and Labor Assembly, in a resolution condemned attacks upon the NLRA and NLRB "by anti-labor corporatice interests" and deplored the support given "these undemocratic interests by officeholders in the labor movement who have presumed to advance their own unsound views."

Salt Lake City Employes Joint Council, controlled equally by members of the AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods, in a letter to United States Senators said: "We believe we reflect the sentiment of the rank and file of all wage earners in this territory, both organized and unorganized, when we say that they . . . will fight to the last ditch any effort to detour or impair the fundamental objects of the act."

Dubuque, Iowa, Trades and Labor Congress, voted opposition to NLRA amendments, declaring that Dubuque labor's experience with the Board had been "highly satisfactory."

Omaha Central Labor Union adopted a resolution urging the re-appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith as a member of the NLRB. Smith is opposed by the top AFL leadership.

Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor is on record against revision. Its organ, the Detroit Labor News, said editorially: "By their enemies ye shall know them—thus does labor know that the NLRB is a good law and a good agency."

Fall River, Mass., Central Labor Union is on record against revision.

Cincinnati Central Labor Council is on record against revision.

Denver Trades and Labor Assembly is on record against revision. It declared that "the weakening of the act and the impairment of the board's effectiveness will result in great injury to the cause of labor in the United States."

Railway and Motor Coach Employes Division 1002, Omaha-Council Bluffs, in a letter to the Labor Board: "We can assure you that the attack made against the National Labor Relations Board by certain individuals in the labor movement does not meet with the approval of even a small fraction of organized labor in . . . this territory. Labor here . . . has the highest praise for the wonderful work your board is doing."

St. Louis Union Labor Advocate, AFL paper, said editorially: "Undeniably, the Wagner Act has largely unshackled the working people of America and, as a result, the AFL has grown as never before. . . . Admitting that there have been Labor Board errors and injustices here and there, we nevertheless feel that . . . an attempt from us to alter the Wagner Act in this Congress would be loaded with dynamite and gravely dangerous to the future of organized labor."

President Lev Loring of the Memphis Trades and Labor Council, in a radio broadcast on Jan. 5: "The Wagner Act is 150 years late . . . it should have been in the Bill of Rights. It should not be disturbed. The AFL will ask for amendments, but personally I am against it."

Forces Behind the Fight

The American League for Peace and Democracy on Feb. 6 announced it had called for a concerted drive to defend the Wagner Act. Its national labor organizer, Albert Edwards, will spend the next eight weeks actively organizing support for the campaign throughout the country. It joined the fight already being waged by the CIO unions and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The Peace and Democracy League has 254 local affiliates, covering all types of organizations, especially trade unions, women's, youth, cultural, fraternal and peace. At its recent Convention in Washington, the organizations represented had a total membership of 7,900,000. Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, New York, is national chairman, and President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is a national vice chairman.

The National Consumers League, whose president is Josephine Roche, former assistant secretary of the Treasury and now chairman of the President's Inter-Departmental Committee on Health, adopted a resolution at its recent convention opposing any amendments to the Wagner Act at the present time.

Labor's Non-Partisan League has issued a pamphlet stating in detail the arguments for the act as it stands. It is entitled, "Protect the National Labor Relations Act." The CIO already has one out, and last week was completing preparation of a new one analyzing the amendments sponsored by the AFL. It was to be distributed to all local industrial councils at once.

A Compilation of The Available Record

DO AFL MEN WANT NLRA CHANGED?

(Continued from Page Four)

their jobs; local unions have been saved from destruction by recourse to Labor Board processes.

AFL Expresses Thanks

It is an odd circumstance that unions of the AFL, in whose name crippling or destruction of the act is sought, more frequently than the unions of the CIO adopt resolutions expressing heartfelt thanks for a law and an administrative body that work for union protection, make possible vast benefits.

There is a letter from Charlton Ogburn, predecessor to Joseph Padway as general counsel for the AFL, who thanks the Labor Board's legal staff for an "excellent and sound" intermediate report in the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway case.

Among the AFL organizers declaring that the Board has given the AFL fair treatment, is Francis P. Fenton, who telegraphed Regional Director Herrick in New York on Feb. 24, 1938, that he told President Green "very frankly that on all the cases I have had in your office I have received a square deal." Fenton then was organizer for the New England district. Now he is chief director of organization, succeeding Hines at Washington.

Another is Alonzo F. Young, who told Hines in response to a circular letter on July 29, that "In my humble opinion the thoroughly efficient and adequate service rendered by the staff of the New England Regional Board is in large measure responsible for the increased interest being displayed toward the labor movement in this area. In my contacts and dealings I can only offer words of praise."

Strong Defenders

Is the Labor Board beset by attackers who charge skulduggery and bias? Business Representative D. M. Burrows, Local 701, International Association of Machinists of Chicago, writes in that he will be glad to testify in the board's defense. President John Getreu of the Columbus Federation of Labor defends the board against attack last November by the then Governor Davey of Ohio. Does President Hutcheson of the Carpenters instruct his local unions to kick up a fuss in favor of Wagner Act amendments? Chicago Carpenters Local 504 adopts (last December) a resolution reviewing the act's grant of security and other benefits to labor, and declaring the membership's opposition to "any change or amendment" or "any investigation of the Labor Board, the purpose of which would be to hamper the work of the board and delay the benefits of its decisions."

Nat Goldberg, business agent of the large New York Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reports that 19 firms settled a strike as the result of NLRB investigations. He is thankful and commends the board's work. In this case and in another, Local 3 members won a total of $80,000 in yearly raises.

Concrete Benefits

A Machinists's local in Seattle reports the death of a company union at the Boeing Airplane plant as the result of Board action. Employes got $100,000 in raises, among other benefits. "That all this has been accomplished without even a threat of strike should be proof that the National Labor Relations Act has been a help in maintaining industrial peace," reports the union.

Among a dozen or more Teamsters' Union locals or officers on record in one way or another, is Duluth General Drivers Local 346, largest AFL union in that city, which declares itself "opposed to amendment at this time." Says President Conary of the Portland (Me.) Teamsters Local: "We in Maine realize the tremendous benefit being accorded the workers by the NLRB."

These are representative examples of how some of the AFL rank and file feel about the National Labor Relations Act and Board.

The list cannot be carried here. It includes Hod Carriers in Ste. Genevieve and Hatters in St. Louis, Metal Trades workers in Houston and Machinists in Pittsburgh, AFL organizers from Modesto, Cal., to Boston, Machinists' locals from Seattle to Jersey City, Typographical locals in many cities, United Garment Workers, unions in the building trades, Metal Polishers' locals, Pressmen, Electricians, and so on.

While they don't all say affirmatively that they want the NLRA to stand as it is, their words of praise leave little room for doubt.

The Guild's Best Dues Collector

Studying the Performance of 100 Per Cent-Paying Units, Pasche Finds That the Real 'Controller' Is Sentiment of the Group Against Delinquents.

By VICTOR PASCHE
International Secretary-Treasurer

(From a memorandum to local and unit officers)

Spurred by the emphasis placed on dues regularity by the last Convention, Guildsmen around the country have been trying, for their own benefit and that of the whole Guild, to determine just what accounts for the consistently fine dues and assessment record of a few units and what methods should be used to bring all units up to that same record. This memorandum will limit itself to trying to find what the real problem is, leaving the question of detailed methods to later discussion.

The most common explanation of the successful dues collector is that the only explanation is hard work by himself and his assistants. Undoubtedly, this is a very large factor in the successful routine operations of certain units, and will remain a major factor until such dues discipline is established that collection is a mere routine. But a rather careful study of the records shows that the relative efficiency or conscientiousness of unit treasurers and collectors does not explain the comparative record of different units. For several years now, a relatively small number of units have had almost perfect records, month in, month out, regardless of officership, while other shops, despite hard work by excellent collectors, remain consistently delinquent at rare intervals, when some vital issue brings in spontaneous payments by members anxious to vote.

Membership Sentiment Counts

It appears that the real answer is a lot more basic than any specific method or methods, or personnel. The fact is that in certain units, those with perfect or near-perfect dues and assessment records, dues discipline is enforced by the overwhelming sentiment of the entire membership.

There is a contrast, probably diminishing, but unfortunately still sharp, between the attitude in those units and that in the great majority of shops. It seems to be a plain fact that among a large part of the membership there is still a feeling that payment of dues and assessments is a matter of choice. Up and down the Guild structure, particularly among those of us who were in it from the start and did not come from any other union background, we have tolerated, if not actually encouraged, the attitude that the man who was paying his dues and assessments on time was being a right noble supporter of a cause. Even at this date we find ourselves appealing for "support" of Chicago. By this time the vast bulk of the Guild membership has obtained concrete benefits and belong because they expect continued advantages, so they should have developed the attitude which prevails in most of the older unions, that a union member simply pays up, without pressure and without excuses.

Sleigh Ride Damage

In any shop substantially organized into the Guild, we know the members by and large feel indignant toward the few people who have not signed up. Toward the scab, there is almost literal horror. Yet it is an actuality carried home to all of you in recent months, not a mere intellectual theory, that a member who fails to pay his dues regularly, seriously hampers the operations of his local and of the International and its services to his fellow members, injuring all Guildsmen. A member who does not pay his strike assessments is giving aid to the publisher side of the strike, in one of its major aspects. At the very most, a Guildsman's local dues plus international assessments, in any one month, may reach $3. Usually they will total much less. Many still find excuses for not paying even that small sum on time.

Where Slackers Are Freaks

Some 20 or 30 units spread around the country without geographic distinction, have long since put into effect the view that unionism is a matter of course and that paying up is implicit in unionism. In those shops, everyone is in the Guild and everyone is paid up, because he wants to live in peace with his fellow-employes and hold their respect, if not friendship. A member in bad standing is a freak.

By and large, these outstanding units are not the same ones that have the Guild shop, and their record is better than those where the collections depend merely upon the legal compulsion of the Guild shop. Of course, the Guild shop has always been a valuable factor both in compelling and in developing genuine dues discipline, but this discipline goes beyond such legal compulsion.

There's No Choice

A union, and every branch within the union, is in fact a form of society. Every society depends upon some form of compulsion, moral and otherwise, for enforcement of individual rules of conduct which are vital to its existence. The compulsion may be legal, religious or simply custom enforced by shame. The fact is that the overwhelming majority of the members of society accept the fact that they have to abide by certain rules, or the society would break up. That is exactly what would happen to any union if it continued for long to operate with a large part of its membership acting on the belief that payment of dues and assessments was a matter of choice.

The attitude now prevailing in a relatively small number of units, that prompt payment of dues and assessments is simply a matter of course, can be developed in the entire membership only if we realize that it is a job—in all phases except the bookkeeping details—of all officers and all members who are actively interested in the Guild and the Guild's welfare, which is their own—in other words, the vast majority. If it is left simply as a chore to overworked collectors, it will simply be another "drive." It is necessary that we accept responsibilities which have always been ours, but which we have liked to associate with specially selected victims, the unit treasurer and collector. It means developing in ourselves the attitude that Guild obligations in respect to money are at all times a primary consideration, on Guild issues, in debates, in attendance at meetings, in association on the job.

Two Weeks' Donations Total $3,710

(Continued from Page Two)

TWOC No. 71—San Francisco	5.00
Rockford Typographical Union No. 213	10.00
ITU No. 16, Journal of Commerce Chapel	4.00
ITU No. 16, Contributions from members	14.50
ACA No. 10	2.50
ACA, General Fund, N.Y.C.	25.00
Federation of Teachers No. 231, AFL—Detroit	10.75
N. Y. Teachers College Union	25.00
Federation of Teachers No. 253—Milwaukee	10.00
Public School No. 145, AFL—Brooklyn	5.00
Federation of Teachers No. 79, AFL—Milwaukee	10.00
USCMWA No. 84—San Fernado, Calif.	4.00
Women's Auxiliary — Teachers Union, Milwaukee	1.00
CIO Maritime Committee	13.00
NMU, Marine Cooks & Stewards—San Francisco	10.00
NMU, Union of Marine Shipbuilders No. 1, Camden, N. J.	300.00
NMU, N. Y. Engineering Division	25.00
NMU, Marcus Hook, Pa.	10.00
NMU, Corpus Christi, Tex.	29.87
NMU, Gulf District	14.00
Aluminum Workers No. 6—Eau Claire, Wis.	5.00
Aluminum Workers No. 2—New Kensington, Pa.	5.00
BRT No. 388—Lorain, Ohio	3.00
BRT No. 642	5.00
BRT No. 275	.50
BRT No. 795, T. R. Jackson	7.25
BRT No. 479	3.11
Int. Woodworkers of America No. 130—Seattle	5.00
Int. Woodworkers No. 37—Vernonia, Ore.	15.00
Mine, Mill Smelter Workers No. 192—Virginia, Minn.	2.00
Mill & Smeltermen No. 16—Great Falls, Mont.	5.00
United Shoe Workers of America No. 39—Newberryport, Mass.	5.00
United Shoe Workers of America No. 10	25.00
United Shoe Workers of America —Churchville, N. Y.	2.00
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 490, AFL—Portland, Ore.	5.00
South Bend Ind. Union Council	10.00
St. Paul Ind. Council	4.06
Los Angeles Ind. Union Council	2.50
Berks Co. Ind. Council, Reading, Pa.	10.00
IWA	.40
IWA No. 2521	2.00
IWU No. 59	2.00
Farm Equipment Workers No. 101	10.68
United Sugar Refiners Workers No. 276—Baltimore	25.00
I.B.B. Bookbinders No. 25, AFL	16.50
El Setti Cigar Mfgrs., AFL	4.10
Cigar Makers, Cyrus Cigar Co., AFL	10.15
UBWA, Bottlers Local No. 187, AFL—St. Louis	12.00
Br. Ry. & Steamship Clerks No. 1502, AFL	5.00
United Coffee, Tea & Spice Workers No. 177—St. Louis	3.00
Oil Workers Int. Union No. 430—Artesian, N. Mex.	25.00
Nat. Fed. of Postal Clerks No. 28, AFL—Seattle	10.00
Granite Cutters, AFL—Barre, Vt.	10.00
Brewers, Maltsters Union No. 6, AFL—St. Louis	25.00
Union Furn. Workers No. 707—Rockford	15.00
Ass'n Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 2057—Saginaw, Mich.	5.00
Carpenters, Joiners No. 341, AFL	10.00
Restaurant Union No. 64, CIO—Toledo	10.00
Bakery & Conf. Workers No. 160—Salem, Ore.	3.50
A. S. of ISTW Riverside Lodge—Cleveland	5.00
Workers Alliance No. 629—Montevideo, Minn.	10.00
Cereal Workers L. I. No. 11—Lockport, Ill.	20.00
Cleaners & Dyers No. 124—Detroit	10.00
Household Hdwe. No. 559—Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
Jewish Gr. Workmen's Circles No. 65, 178, 527	19.70
J.V.S. Chapter of SSEU	5.00
Int. Harvester Workers, CIO W. Pullman	3.14
United Cigar Workers No. 273—New York	5.00
Saw Mill Workers No. 2583, Chas. Britten—Moulton, Ore.	6.00
United Wholesale Food Emp. Union, CIO—N. Y.	6.25
Circ. News Carrier Union No. 311	5.00
United Warehouse Workers No. 542—St. Louis	1.00
Lumber Sawmill Workers No. 2567—St. Helena, Ore.	12.50
Contest Drawing—Women's Auxiliary	62.30
Lawn Manor Civic Ass'n	2.00
Memorial Park Workers—Milwaukee	1.75
No. Shore Branch American League for Peace & Democracy	16.20
Parker High School American Students Union	6.25
Council for Democratic Action—Evanston	5.00
Mrs. Marion B. Stern	150.00
Sale of Buttons	62.47
Sale of Tabloid	266.00
Miscellaneous Contributions	316.51
TOTAL	$3,710.83

IS YOUR GUILD ON THIS LIST?

Below are the top 30 Guilds in proportion of members in good standing as of Dec. 1, 1938:

1ST PLACE (tie)
Atlanta, Ga.
Calumet (Hammond, Ind.)
Great Falls, Mont.
Lansing, Mich.
Muskegon, Mich.
Reading, Pa.
San Francisco Peninsula

8TH PLACE
Salem, Mass.

9TH PLACE
El Paso, Tex.

10TH PLACE (tie)
Jacksonville, Fla.
Memphis, Tenn.

12TH PLACE
Bellingham, Wash.

13TH PLACE (tie)
Madison, Wis.
Springfield, Ohio

15TH PLACE (tie)
Birmingham, Ala.
Greensboro, N. C.

17TH PLACE
Lynn, Mass.

18TH PLACE (tie)
Cumberland, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.

20TH PLACE
Clarksburg, W. Va.

21ST PLACE
Worcester, Mass.

22ND PLACE
Youngstown, Ohio

23RD PLACE
Hawaii

24TH PLACE
Tacoma, Wash.

25TH PLACE
Knoxville, Tenn.

26TH PLACE
Kansas City, Mo.

27TH PLACE
San Diego, Calif.

28TH PLACE (tie)
Columbus, Ohio
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rockford, Ill.
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.

OUR ROLE IN THE FIGHT TO DEFEND NLRA

(Continued from Page One)

ment and the public are common sufferers.

The Strategy Varies

Meanwhile, with no contract, or with a lapsed contract, the workers are without security and perhaps demoralized while the management proceeds to fire here, pass out pay raises there, all in such a manner as to throw fear into the hearts of union members or to "sweeten up" leaders.

The proposed amendments are varied. Those in which the traitorous heads of the American Federation of Labor are principally interested are ones calculated to preserve the right of small craft groups to stand in the way of the collective strength of the large industrial unions. In the main, the Labor Board has followed a policy of letting democracy rule. The AFL bureaucrats would like to have democracy of small groups overrule and nullify the democracy of the larger industrial groups.

Members in the Dark

Actually, the AFL leadership, through the federal charters with which it has collaborated in the Hearst efforts to disrupt the Guild, does not propose that democracy prevail even in the small craft federals. Members of the few groups of this kind which Hearst and the AFL leadership have set up to disrupt the Guild in the newspaper industry have not seen the contracts, had no voice in setting their terms, and, in most instances, do not even know what is in them—beyond the fact that here and there they have received raises as an inducement to keep out of the Guild.

If there are any of these small federal locals wherein dues are paid, contracts are voted upon and enforced, and membership is voluntary rather than by management pressure, then we of the CIO Guild are for them and will help such organizations get good conditions, through joint negotiations if need be; but Hearst seems to have taken good care that there are none such.

The Worst Joker

The amendment to the Wagner Act in which Hearst is principally interested, and which is probably of most concern to us is the one whereby employers seeking to disrupt unions would be empowered to do so without going to the trouble of establishing phoney jurisdictional contests. This amendment would enable the employer to institute representation cases on his own initiative. This revision sounds quite innocent, but it would mean that even where our jurisdiction had been recognized in a preceding contract already in effect, even where that contract provided for the Guild shop, even where there was no AFL representative ready to trot out a charter, the publisher could disrupt negotiations by invoking the legal processes attendant upon a determination of representation.

The Newspaper Guild is in an almost unique situation in the American industrial scene. The oldest and most honorable, the greatest of the craft unions are firmly entrenched in the industry and have been so for literally scores of years. On the other hand, we, an industrial union of the CIO, are equal in size and bargaining strength, in many situations, to all of the closed-shop craft unions put together. President Green of the AFL spends more time and energy attacking the Newspaper Guild than he devotes to any other union with the possible exception of the union in which he was reared and which he betrayed, the United Mine Workers. He does this mainly in collaboration with W. R. Hearst. The policy of Hearst and of the president of the American Federation of Labor are generally identical—to deepen the split in the labor movement. The Newspaper Guild often appears in the role of the handiest victim of both.

Possibly we have been somewhat unalert as to the line the attack has taken. Possibly we had to get into a few strikes in order fully to understand it. For shrewdness, monumental hypocrisy and actual danger to our organization, this line of attack is indeed notable.

Like Wilkes-Barre

It consists of artificial obstructions to industrial democracy through the stimulation and manipulation of company unions, operating sometimes but not always under the disguise of the American Federation of Labor. The time is coming if it is not already here when we must shift our emphasis accordingly in our approach to collective bargaining.

It is what we are striking against in Chicago and Wilkes-Barre. It is management-manipulated internal union disruption. It includes the use by the management of signed contracts as a means of lulling the union to a point where the adversary can get in a few fouls and knock us out. We have stopped it in Wilkes-Barre and we are going to stop it in Chicago, but it is time we were more on the alert as to the use of the Labor Board that is being attempted. Progressive legislation is a fine thing, but we must remember that the reactionaries have their mitts in even the finest of legislation at the present time, and that the Wagner Act as it stands is far from perfect.

Our Own Strength

A reactionary Congress may amend it to make it a sight worse than it already is. Amended, or as it is, we have got to be more on the alert. We can depend less and less on the Wagner Act and more and more upon our own economic strength. The publishers of Wilkes-Barre have a notion of the economic strength the Guild can marshal today. Hearst is beginning to get a notion of our economic strength and will get a much clearer notion before he gets through—or rather before we get through with him.

Need for Guarantees

It is management-manipulated internal union disruption, or, in short, monkey business, that we are fighting, and what we are forced to demand in Chicago, Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere today are guarantees against this monkey business, guarantees against company-inspired union disruption before, during and after negotiations.

The best form of guarantees against disruption to be written into a contract is perhaps a closed shop for the standard jurisdiction. We don't say necessarily that it is the only possible guarantee. The IEB will consider the whole situation within a few days and have its policy and recommendations. It seems to the executive officer in the meantime that one thing is pretty clear: we have a right to require such guarantees from any employers that have resorted to this disruptive tactic, and if said guarantee is not the Guild shop, let the employers tell us what form then it is to take.

GEORGE MURRAY, pioneer Chicago Guildsman and former chairman of the Herald & Examiner Guildt unit, is a member of the team of playwrights which has just completed a living newspaper on the pensions movement for production by the WPA Federal Theatre Project. Working with Murray was David Peltz.

"Townsend Goes to Town" is the name of the script now in the hands of Harry Minturn, Illinois director of the Project. Definite decision for production is expected shortly.

Officers Elected by Locals

PORTLAND, Maine—President, Kenneth W. Berry; vice presidents, L. T. Marcille and John E. Moore; secretary, Lester R. Murray; treasurer, Harold W. Bugler.

LYNN, Mass.—President, James E. Nolan; vice president, Herbert L. Schon; secretary, Caberia A. Arioli; treasurer, Elmer W. Widell; executive committee members, Albert A. Pashby, Daniel L. Moriarty, Humphrey Owen and Thomas F. McGovern.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—President, Nell Craig; vice president, Jay Huskins; secretary, Robert Berryman; treasurer, John McLeod.

BAY CITY, Mich.—President, M. N. Squires; vice presidents, Arthur W. Everett Jr. and Frank Schmidt; secretary, Ray J. Kuhn; treasurer, Paul R. Jablonski; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Miller; executive board member, Alice B. Hyatt.

OMAHA - COUNCIL BLUFFS, Nebr.—Pres., Ken McCandless; Vice President, Paul Hansell; Secretary, Soren Munkhof; Treasurer, O. W. DeWolf; Executive Committee members-at-large, Irving Green, Len Knicely.

LOS ANGELES—President, Tom O'Connor (editorial); Vice President, James Lanphear (promotion); Secretary, John F. Cohee (editorial); Treasurer, Karl Schlichter (classified); Financial Secretary), Eugene Bradford (librarian).

LEHIGH VALLEY (Allentown, Pa.)—President, Philip H. Storch; First Vice President, Charles K. Weiser; Second Vice President, Karl F. Weber; Treasurer, John Y. Kohl; Secretary, Nelson A. Weiser.

DENVER — Pres., Dick Henry; vice presidents, Fred W. Warren and Victor Weberg; secretary, Robert L. Perkin; treasurer, E. M. Mitchell.

SIOUX CITY — President, Don Pinkston; vice president, John Skrable; secretary, Kathryn Buettner; treasurer, Cliff Harris.

HOUSTON—President, Glenn R. Dodd; vice president, Paul Hochuli; secretary - treasurer, Victor Emmanuel.

MADISON, Wis. — President, William L. Doudna; vice president, Herbert Jacobs; secretary-treasurer, Robert H. Fleming.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Delegates to Central Labor Union, Sidney Barson and Raymond Wilcove; alternates, George A. Dale and Mac M. Kob. (Corrected.)

'Harmony Ticket' Wins at Capital

WASHINGTON—President William W. Rodgers and Secretary Creston B. Mullens, running on a platform pledging "cooperation with ANG officers on Guild problems with retention of full local autonomy," were re-elected in the annual local Guild elections, carrying into office eight other candidates on their "Harmony Ticket." The victory margin was six votes.

They defeated the "Militant Ticket," headed by George Odell and Julius C. Edelstein and running with the backing of Robert M. Buck, former ANG vice president and former local president. This ticket pledged "resumption of the WNG leadership in opposition to national officers whose policies during their five years of control have resulted in a) WNG having less than eight per cent of its potential membership; b) contracts with less than five per cent of our employers, and c) an impoverished treasury that already has halted national organization efforts in the field."

Unopposed in the election were Vice Presidents Kenneth G. Crawford and Elizabeth May Craig, and Treasurer Charles Malcolmson. Militant candidates elected were the two sergeants-at-arms.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FOR A LABOR DAILY

NEW YORK

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

"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," writes M.S.G. in the GUILD REPORTER of Jan. 1.

It seems to me that this is a sober statement of fact and one which should draw the increasing attention of the Guild. With the Wagner Labor Act, the Wages and Hours Law, Social Security and WPA under attack both inside and outside of Congress there is scarcely a paper of wide circulation expressing labor's viewpoint. The great bulk of the public, which, in the last analysis will decide whether or not the Wagner Act is to be emasculated, will never have the faintest familiarity with the cogent reasons for not amending the law but instead will be daily deluged with reams of arguments as to why it should be weakened. It is generally agreed that without the cooperation and understanding of the farmer and the great middle class, labor cannot fully attain its goal, and yet labor has little contact, is almost isolated from huge segments of the population that are vital for the success of progressive measures.

Labor's Present Chances

It seems to me that the Guild could at least lay the groundwork for full and free discussion of the need for a great daily labor newspaper. To further that discussion, and entirely as an individual viewpoint, I offer the following: The freedom of the press, as a fact and not as a euphonious cliché, is the freedom of a very wealthy man or group of men to publish what they please. Although most papers openly state, or strongly imply, that their sole interest is the public interest, only the incredibly romantic can believe that this is so. The wealthy of course will support what helps the wealthy, oppose what hurts the wealthy, or what is mistakingly thought to do so. It is as naive to think that the owner of a $20,000,000 property, and the employer of hundreds, will consistently treat labor news fairly as it would be to believe that Japan could make an objective, impartial study of the Chinese war.

As a result of this fact the problems of the day are usually presented from the standpoint of a minority. The interests of the huge majority, the point of view of the great mass, the attitude of the small wage earner, the perspective of the professional man is virtually never presented in the public prints unless those views are regarded by the wealthy as not inimical to their interests. A huge segment of public thought and activity, vital to the welfare of the people and the nation, never sees the light of day and never becomes general public knowledge. Every subject of vital interest to labor if publicized at all is publicized by those who feel they might lose if labor gained.

Laws Based on Confusion

The resulting reams of misinformations and half information poisons the minds of farmers, misleads the great middle class, influences elections, and forms the basis of laws that might never have been passed if the public had the full information it would have had if labor published a daily paper. Day by day, edition by edition the country over, the press, as best it can, serves to turn the middle class and the farmer against themselves by turning them against labor.

I submit, purely as a personal view, that labor will never come of age until it operates a great daily newspaper. It is doubtful if labor can reach political maturity, if it can lastingly influence legislation, permanently maintain its gains or consistently press forward to new ones, unless the American public appreciates the righteousness of its course and the reasonableness of its aims through a thorough knowledge gained by a day-to-day exposition of those aims in a daily labor newspaper.

Such a paper should have as its goal complete world coverage. It should have a bureau in Washington, correspondents throughout the country as well as in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Spain and China. It should have sports, comics, features and be able in every respect to compete with the press which expresses the viewpoint of the wealthy.

Let Labor Be Heard, Too

It will seem to all Guildsmen that a labor paper could tell the news more truthfully and impartially than the present daily press because it would be founded on the aspirations of the mass of the people instead of on the enrichment of the few. Yet if truth is so elusive that in a sense anyone who attempts it becomes a special pleader, it is nevertheless fitting and proper that labor's truth should be available to the public that now has only the employer's truth.

A great labor daily begins to be possible where in the past it has only been a more or less esoteric ideal. Two assessments of $1 each over a year's time in the CIO alone would bring in around $8,000,000 annually. There would be many difficulties confronting any such plan. Quite possibly it is not the correct means of financing a labor daily. Yet this may be said in its favor. If such a paper would in the long run help increase wages, shorten hours, improve conditions and avoid serious setbacks of the entire labor movement, such assessments would be highly profitable investments.

RICHARD O. BOYER.

A SALES IDEA

BERKELEY, CAL.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I am a member of the American Federation of Teachers—AFL affiliate—but I am able to read my Guildswoman wife's bi-weekly REPORTER. It is a good paper, the best union paper I have seen. The most valuable section of the REPORTER to the non-Guild reader is certainly the column, The Free Press. So effective is this column in helping one document the innate feeling that the press is slave, not free, that it should be more widely available. Has the Guild IEB considered making the Free Press into something like a clip-sheet, circulated to unions and, on a small subscription fee, to individuals? Advertising it as a separate publication in the usual liberal magazine channels—New Republic, etc.—should bring good return at a low rate, returns both in pro-Guild sentiment and in cash. If this is impractical, perhaps the columns could be printed in collected form as a semi-annual pamphlet.

Put the Free Press out at less than half-a-dollar a year and I'll guarantee you ten subscriptions myself.

P. MORRISON.

'PROFIT SHARING'

NEW YORK

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

A pioneer in profit sharing was the Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company. The directors spent almost as much energy in devising complicated profit-sharing plans as in producing Ivory soap and Crisco.

Twice a year the company threw a swell party when the semi-annual dividends were handed out. Workers were encouraged to buy homes, giving mortgages on the assurance that dividends would be as regular as the spring and fall equinoxes.

When the depression came the employes (already underpaid and overworked) discovered that the company had quietly reserved the right to change the rules while the ball was in play. Wage cuts were added to dividend cuts. Homes were foreclosed.

In desperation the workers at the second largest plant (Staten Island) formed an independent union. After the company got tired of stalling the inexperienced negotiators it fired them, one by one.

Although I have not rechecked the figures, my recollection is that the wealthy Procter & Gamble Company staged a quick comeback after 1932 and was piling up millions in net profits while the union was begging for restoration of wage cuts.

Of course profit-sharing could end industrial strife—by ending industrial unionism. When the nursling workers put their faith in company pap instead of in a bargaining committee, they don't know how to organize and fight when the company decides to hold its milk.

So far as bargaining for a guaranteed share of the profits is concerned, that's what every union committee is doing now. But, is Lawrence Hawkins really serious when he suggests that workers should bargain for the right to share a deficit?

ALEXANDER L. CROSBY
(Labor Press Unit)

REPLY TO LEVINSON

CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Like Eddie Levinson, I am one of Mr. J. David Stern's hired help. As such, I was interested in all the to-do about Eddie's lowdown on the Lewis-Bridges business at the Pittsburgh convention of the CIO. Now that his letter has been printed in the GUILD REPORTER (apparently because Eddie whipped up his unit to go to bat for him), the expose doesn't seem so startling because after all it's only the same story that the Tory press told us about the day after the event, and the only possible reaction for any sincere trade unionist is: "So what?"

But I'm glad to see that Eddie is so anxious to maintain factualism in reporting. So, I am sure, will be the members of the American Federation of Teachers. Or am I mistaken in recalling that Eddie Levinson was the reporter who slandered the teachers union with a Red-baiting denunciation from a couple of crackpot professors who hadn't even been members for a year or so? I know I'm not mistaken in recalling that the retraction was never printed in full either in the Philadelphia Record or the Camden Courier-Post, both of which Stern papers picked up Eddie's original story in full.

With factualism for all and malice toward none,

RICHARD V. CORNISH,
Sec'y, Phila.-Camden Guild.

With the Auxiliaries

Auxiliaries Get Funds, Support for Chicago

LOS ANGELES — Formation of the Los Angeles Auxiliary Council, CIO, has been effected here by delegates from 12 auxiliaries of CIO unions in this vicinity.

One of the first actions of the new council was to declare all advertisers in the struck Chicago Hearst papers unfair, and to ask all member auxiliaries to concur.

The meeting was called by the auxiliary of the Los Angeles Guild, with Mrs. Betty Schlichter, president, and Mrs. Mary Dorothy Connelly, vice president of the Guild group, taking a leading part. The council will meet once a month, and will assist with the organization of new auxiliaries, disseminate educational material among member groups, and aid striking unions.

Mrs. Connelly was elected vice president of the council.

SEATTLE RAISES FUNDS

SEATTLE—The Chicago strike committee received the funds raised at a card party given last fortnight by the Seattle Guild Auxiliary. This is the second donation to the strike made the auxiliary, which has a committee active in sending letters of protest and calling on local branches of firms advertising in the struck Chicago papers.

The auxiliary held open house for Guild members and assisted the local in entertaining Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy during his visit here.

Elections for the coming year will be held this month. Present officers are president, Mrs. Bert Sparks; vice president, Mrs. Joseph Corbett, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Robert T. Caniozzi.

DRIVE ON ADVERTISERS

JERSEY CITY — The Hudson County Auxiliary is sending resolutions of protest to chain stores and other national advertisers patronizing the struck Chicago papers, and has organized a "do not patronize" campaign against stores and advertisers on the Chicago unfair list.

The auxiliary, which was organized early in 1936, this month took action to obtain a certificate of recognition under the Toronto Convention action. New officers of the auxiliary, which played a prominent part in the Bayonne Times strike and has contributed to Wilkes-Barre and Chicago, are Mrs. G. Warren Morgan, president; Miss Ann FitzPatrick, treasurer, and Miss Jeanne A. FitzPatrick, Secretary.

SALEM AUXILIARY ELECTS

SALEM, Mass. — Mrs. Virginia Rowe has been elected president of the Salem Guild Women's Auxiliary. Other officers elected were, vice president, Mrs. Helen Hutchings; secretary, Mrs. Ellen Kennard; treasurer, Mrs. Earl Robbins, and reporter, Mrs. Helen Rockwell. The auxiliary has been active in raising funds for the Guild.

ANG Insignia Buttons Now on Sale

The official ANG buttons have come from the manufacturer and now are being distributed to locals.

The bronze button, a replica of the Guild seal, one-half inch in diameter, is available in lapel button form for men and with a hinge pin for women. The price to members is 25 cents.

Only members in good standing may wear the button—and to enforce this point they may be bought by a member only through his own local. Some locals require members to be completely paid up.

Locals may purchase the buttons from ANG headquarters at the rate of 25 cents each for lots of less than 50, 20 cents each for 50 or more, 15 cents each for 500 or more. Payment in advance is required.

HARRISBURG FOR UNITY

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Guild local here has unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council (CIO) to name committees to "meet together until full unity is restored in the labor movement in Pennsylvania." The Guild is affiliated with the Harrisburg Central Labor Union, in which there has been no split.

ROSS HEADS ASSEMBLY

PHILADELPHIA — Leland M. Ross has been elected chairman of the newly-established Representative Assembly of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor: Clyde Beals
News Editor: Nathan L. Goldberg
Contributing Editors: Leon Svirsky, 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 Broun — *Secretary-Treasurer* Victor Pasche — *Executive Vice President* Jonathan Eddy

American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters

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Harry Martin, 1971 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Ferest Court, Clayton, Mo.
Robert T. Camozzi, 1718 Minor Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Roger Irwin, 597 Oriole Parkway, Toronto, Can.
Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters
William J. Farson, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
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I. L. Kenen, 17412 Winslow Rd., Shaker Heights, O.
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International Representatives

Morgan Hull — H. Richard Seller

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

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Defense of the Wagner Act Needs Organization

THE AFL-sponsored amendments to the Wagner Act, just introduced in the Senate, should stir up a storm of protest from all citizens who hope for orderly progress toward social justice.

These amendments would not merely hamstring the Board, as we show elsewhere. They would make the act a tool for employers, who even now have learned ways of using it to obstruct and stall organization and bargaining.

They would make union struggles harder; they would almost certainly be the forerunner of a series of blows in other ways that might nearly destroy the labor movement, as it was nearly destroyed in the early '20s.

Large numbers of members of AFL unions know that—as is shown in actions reported in this issue. Large numbers of other citizens know it, too. They will not be misled, even though these amendments come with the stamp of William Green instead of the Chamber of Commerce. Good unionists and other progressives know that a strong labor movement is basic for any liberal solution of crucial national questions.

They will join the fight to defend the Wagner Act.

But they will not join it until they are organized for the purpose. Mostly they will remain unheard and ineffective unless they are mobilized to voice their sentiments.

It is the task of the unions to mobilize them.

In every city it should be possible to bring together not only large numbers of unions—among them, be it noted, AFL as well as CIO and unaffiliated—but also many civic organizations and prominent individuals to form a broad committee to defend the Act. It should be possible to build these committees to great size and prominence.

Then, and only then, will the Congressmen recognize these amendments of the top AFL officials are political dynamite.

In stories in this issue it can be seen that many AFL unions and other organizations are ready to join the drive, and pamphlets and other materials are at hand to help clarify the issues.

We urge every local to work through their CIO councils or otherwise for the formation of some such group in their cities, and to help see that by talks, debates, literature and by other means the significance of these amendments and their menace to the labor and general liberal movement are made clear to their entire communities.

Such is the urgency and so wide is the appeal that plenty of Guild members will be ready to take up this work without any lessening of the manpower being devoted to aiding Chicago. Both fights are essential; both are a part of the broad campaign to solidify the Guild and all progressive unionism.

The attack on the Wagner Act can be turned into a great rout of the anti-liberal forces that have lately gained sway over Congress. Nothing would be healthier for the country than such a rout.

There are barely six or eight weeks before the bill comes to a vote.

We urge every local to make this campaign one of the main items on its agenda throughout this period. This is the time when the fight can be won!

'Spy' Note Figures in Times Case

A memorandum in November, 1935, from Edwin L. James, managing editor of The New York Times, to Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher, telling of the activity of "spies" for the management figured in the opening of the National Labor Relations Board case against the Times on Jan. 30 in New York.

The hearing, involving the dismissals of Leonard Goldsmith, Fred Jaeger and Grace Porter while they were highly active union members, is being held in the Times Square Hotel, close to the plant, and is being heavily attended by members of the Times staff. Nothing is being reported in the big dailies, although interest in the case is high both among newspaper men and publishers in New York and elsewhere.

Probe Started

From a Times file marked "Labor Miscel." the spies' memorandum was produced by Emil Goldmark, Times attorney, in cross-examining the first witness, Grace Porter, who was discharged by the Times in January, 1936. Purporting to refer to Communists, the memorandum from James prompted Harry Weinstock, chief auditor of the Times, to call in Miss Porter, then his secretary; Una Lissemore and Louis Berg early in January, 1936, for questioning on whether they were members of a union, the three testified as witnesses.

All denied at that time—because of fear of losing their jobs, they said—their membership in the AFL Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union.

The memorandum follows:

MEMO to Mr. Sulzberger
FROM E.L.J.

The spies report that some of the auditing people are back of this. Maybe it will amuse Mr. Weinstock to try to find out who.

Nov. 4, 1935. E.L.J.

Miss Porter was hired by the Times in September, 1935, at $30 a week. She progressed well, as her personnel record, subpoenaed from the Times files, showed. She was rated as "competent and intelligent but otherwise not satisfactory" after she became active in organizing a unit of the BS&AU.

Reds Hunted at Hearing

"Don't you know that you were discharged by Mr. Weinstock because he believed you to be a Communist?" Times Attorney Goldmark asked.

"No, I do not," said Miss Porter, "because I never was a member of the Communist Party."

The questioning as to Communism came up in the trial after Miss Porter had testified that she had been questioned by Weinstock some time before she was fired as to whether she was a member of that party. It became a standard procedure, used on witness after witness.

'Communist' Journey

The testimony revealed a history of intimidation in the Times office, mainly in the form of cross-examination and badgering of employes suspected of union or Communist Party membership.

Miss Porter's experience was a sample of the type of executive activity pursued. On Jan. 2, 1936, she said, Weinstock told her he had proof that she was a Communist, and asked her who sent her on a trip to Russia. Miss Porter had toured Europe before coming to the Times. She said she smilingly told Weinstock that the Communists had sent her to Russia, the Fascists to Italy, the Nazis to Germany, the Zionists to Palestine, but she didn't know who had sent her to England and France. She testified that, after admitting to Weinstock that she was a member of the Office Workers Union, she was immediately demoted and within several weeks received notice of dismissal. Weinstock questioned her numerous times before she made the admission.

Miss Lissemore's story of being "talked to" by executives was similar to that of Miss Porter's. She was elected a member of the New York Guild Representative Assembly, and that fact was reported in the Times unit shop paper on Nov. 10, 1937. Editorial Auditor Finch informed her, Miss Lissemore testified, that Weinstock did not want any of his employes to hold Guild office. Miss Lissemore said, she objected. Finch replied, she testified:

"Maybe the 14th floor (Sulzberger's office) would object. Put yourself in Mr. Sulzberger's place."

Miss Lissemore said she couldn't.

Isaac Gilbert testified that during the period of organization of the Newspaper Office Guild, which later merged with the New York Newspaper Guild, Finch asked employes at their desks: "Is anyone here a member of the Guild?"

Watched by Efficiency Man

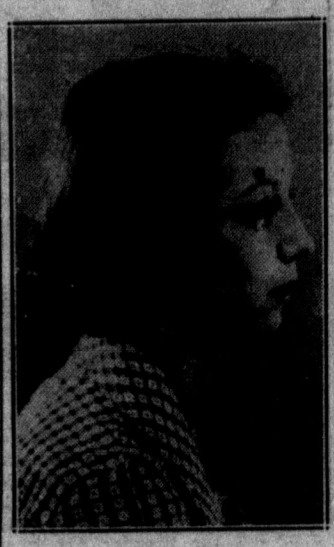
William Steinle testified that, after having been seen speaking with Gilbert, he was questioned by Charles P. Licater, Times efficiency man, as to whether the subject of discussion was the Guild. He denied it, and was told by Licater: "We don't like Guild activity around here."

Goldsmith had been on the stand five days up to Feb. 8. At one point he testified that the head of his section in the advertising department, Louis S. Berger, was transferred, shortly before he himself was fired. He quoted Berger as saying:

"Well, I guess I wasn't subtle enough in handling the Guild problem."

The hearings are before Trial Examiner Tilford E. Dudley. Lester M. Levin is attorney for the board and A. J. Isserman for the Guild.

Weds



Miss Bernice Morgan, former ANG representative, and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche were married in New York on Feb. 6. Mrs. Pasche was a charter member of the Knoxville Guild and active in organization work among the southern Guild locals. She was appointed a CIO organizer and assigned to the ANG in August, 1937. Some months after the CIO reduced its staff, she became circulation manager for the Guild Reporter, where she continued until her marriage.

Anti-Labor Laws Hit In Boston

BOSTON—The Guild is leading a drive in Boston to wipe from the city ordinances three sections which have been used to nullify or hamper trade union activity and to suppress free speech, assembly and a free press.

A large meeting of the local instructed its executive committee "to invite and urge all the trade unions and friendly organizations of the city to join the Guild in petitioning the City Council to repeal or amend these laws."

The sections 1) prohibit "loitering," 2) require a license for carrying a placard, and 3) prohibit distribution of handbills or any printed matter, in public places, "except newspapers."

The first has been used drastically to curtail picketing, and amendment is sought to exempt picketing from scope of the ordinance. Repeal of the other two is asked.

The one on placards allows discretion of a city official to determine whether a placard shall be carried and how much the fee shall be. It was used in one case to prohibit a union from displaying a placard in its office window on the second floor of a building near a struck store.

The ordinance on handbills has been ruled invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of a similar law in a Georgia community.

All trade unions in the city have been asked to join the Guild in supporting a Guild petition to the City Council to achieve the repeal and amendment of these ordinances. City Councilmen have also been written to, and one of them is introducing a resolution urging adoption of repealers. A hearing will be set soon.

San Antonio Local Entertains Broun

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—ANG President Heywood Broun, was a visitor in San Antonio on Jan. 29, 30, 31 and Feb. 1. Leaving San Antonio on Feb. 2, Broun went by automobile to Monterey, Mexico, for a brief visit.

During his stay here, Broun was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the local Guild at the Gunter hotel. He spoke on the history of the Guild movement.

Also, while here, Broun announced his intention of running for Congress as a "New Deal Democratic" candidate in 1940 from Connecticut.

Broun conferred with executives of the local Guild in reference to the contract negotiations which have been under way approximately a year on the Express-News.

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