

THE GUILD REPORTER

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A. P. AGREES TO GUILD PACT

Accord Is Reached for First Time to Cover
New York Bureau—S.F. Unit Asks Similar One

The Guild's first contract with the Associated Press, covering employees in the New York bureau, had been initiated by management and Guild representatives and was awaiting action by the unit today, culminating efforts to obtain a collective bargaining agreement with the Associated Press which began in 1933 and which were marked by many dramatic events, including the historic Supreme Court decision in the Morris Watson case.

The draft will be submitted to the unit tonight and to the executive committee of the AP board of directors the last week in March. The effective date is April 1, although its conditions will go into effect upon approval by the unit, Byron Price, New York bureau manager, said.

Meanwhile negotiations were about to be resumed with AP bureaus in Boston, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Washington and San Francisco. Telegrams from unit leaders in Boston, Washington and San Francisco supported acceptance of the agreement, which is largely the same as the contract signed by the Guild March 12 with the United Press, the AP's chief competitor.

Protests in Two Cities

A protest against the signing of the agreement on the ground that it was sub-standard was made by the Philadelphia unit leaders, and International Vice President William J. Farson of Philadelphia telegraphed the Wire Service Committee asking that no action be taken until the contract could be submitted to the International Executive Board on April 6.

Kenneth Clark, who represented the Kansas City unit at the wire conference in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 25, also wired a protest.

The San Francisco Guild wired that it would resume negotiations as soon as the executive committee there had acted on an investigation of a strike vote in the AP unit. Charles L. Irvine, executive secretary, said the negotiators would ask the bureau manager to sign the same contract that was negotiated in New York.

Stand Suddenly Reversed

The Associated Press offer of a contract ended months of stalling and followed closely upon several significant events including the Columbus wire service parley, a strike threat in the San Francisco bureau, increased militancy by the New York unit and the vigorous renewal of negotiations by Philadelphia and other units.

Shortly after the Columbus parley at which a resolution was adopted urging AP units to "use their economic strength," Price re-entered the New York negotiations for the first time in weeks. He surprised the negotiators by offering to sign the new "UP contract as it stands" or to negotiate one based on the 19-point Guild program. He insisted, however, that if the latter course was adopted, a clause forbidding "outside activity" by AP employees must be included.

Because the "no outside activity" clause, which would abrogate AP employees' rights as citizens to engage in political activity, has been a stumbling block to negotiations for three years, the negotiators recommended action on the basis of the UP pact.

The negotiators, Vice President Watson and John Ryan, New York Guild organizer, also saw a strategic value in this approach because the management would be unable to quibble over individual clauses once having offered to accept the UP contract in toto. The executive committee of the unit unanimously agreed to instruct the negotiators to look with favor on the UP agreement.

Subsequent negotiations were concerned with the photographic department minimums because the UP has no such department. Watson and Claude Jagger, AP financial editor, initiated the draft contract on March 6.

The Conditions

The agreement makes secure such conditions as the five-day, 40-hour week, severance indemnity, minimum salary guarantees, sick leave, etc. It increases the severance indemnity to a maximum of 24 weeks after 17½ years' service and provides four-week vacations for market tabulators who do not get the five-day week.

The top minimum salary for news men and photographers is \$55 a week and for artists it is

tiators said that they compare favorably with those of the first contracts the Guild obtained in New York and elsewhere, and pave the way for improvements in future contracts.

It was also pointed out that the actual signing of a contract will help organizing in other AP units. This effect was typified by a letter from the Boston unit saying it had resulted in the signing up of several AP employees who had long been opposed to the Guild.

The history of Guild dealings



On the Two Big Wire Services

This week will be historic in Guild annals because it saw the conclusion of negotiations for contracts with two of the world's greatest news gathering agencies.

Besides reaching an agreement with the AP, the Guild on March 12 signed a revised contract for employees of the United Press Association. It was signed in New York by Morris Watson, Guild vice president, and Clem Randau, UP vice president.

The UP signing followed a poll of the service's Guild members in good standing who approved the contract by more than seven to one. The revised agreement contained several important improvements (GUILD REPORTER, March 1).

The vote was 82 to 11 in favor of signing. Failure of many UP members either to take ballots from local Guilds or to return them was responsible for the small vote, according to the Wire Service Committee, which negotiated the contract.

bureaus back on the 6-day week.

On this the unit rallied and renewed its request for collective bargaining. On Oct. 18, the AP gave its answer—summarily firing Watson. This brought the first appeal to the Labor Board, and the case in which the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Act, on April 12, 1937.

This decision spurred organization and more prolonged bargaining, but in January, 1938, Cooper declared that the AP would only bargain with the Guild on a service-wide basis and that it was up to the Guild to organize a majority of all his employees.

This led to the filing of a new Labor Board case, the Guild requesting and eventually obtaining certification for Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. Later the management also recognized it for the AP employees in Cleveland, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Cooper refused, however, to negotiate for the bureaus himself, saying the negotiations must be carried on with the bureau chiefs. These, it soon became apparent, had no power to settle fundamental issues.

1939 Brings New Surge

So the struggle dragged on. The units faded in 1939 but following the Guild convention last August where a resolution was adopted calling for intensified organizing among AP workers, new life appeared.

The Guild AP paper, "17," became an issue in negotiations in September when the New York bureau management demanded the right to censor it. This forced the Guild to file another complaint with the Labor Board, charging that the management was not bargaining in good faith. The management subsequently withdrew its demand.

Negotiations in New York reached another stalemate early this year and as none was being carried on in the other cities, consideration of the AP situation became an important order of business at the International Executive Board meeting Feb. 4-5, with Watson submitting a report for the Wire Service Committee.

This led to the calling of the Columbus conference. Then a bargaining session was conducted in New York with a record turnout of observers. This session was participated in by Milton Kaufman, executive vice president, and the AP was pressed for an answer to the Guild's minimum demands.

Then came news of the strike threat in San Francisco.

The three years of fruitless negotiations with AP had taken a new turn.



These men played leading roles in the successful Associated Press negotiations. Above, left to right, are Morris Watson, ANG vice president and chairman of the Wire Service Committee; George Wells, New York unit chairman, and John Ryan, New York Guild organizer and a negotiator. At the left are William Walton, editor of "17," the AP shop paper; Henry Paynter, vice chairman of the unit, and John Albert, unit controller.

was delaying the 5-day week by using "outsiders" to bargain.

After considerable debate, the unit voted to withdraw the collective bargaining request, despite Watson's warning that "the 5-day week won on this basis won't last."

In October, 1935, when the unit had almost disappeared, the prediction came true. The management ordered the staffs of all its

FINE HITS CHICAGO; GIFTS RISE

CHICAGO—As the American and Chicago Newspaper Guilds were being fined \$5,000 for alleged contempt of court and 14 individual strikers were threatened with jail as a result of strike activity against the Hearst Herald-American, the Guild responded with a vigorous money-raising campaign which increased contributions to a point almost double that of three months ago.

Apparently disappointed when the heavy fines levied by Superior Court Judge John J. Lape for alleged violations of an injunction failed to cripple the strike, Hearst Attorney Edward G. Woods renewed his campaign for the arrest of individual strikers.

Immediate arrests, however, were obtained only in the cases of strikers Alex Meisinger and Ed Coughlin, and Judge Lape said there would be no more when Guild Attorney Arthur J. Goldberg promised to guarantee the cited strikers' appearance in court for hearings March 18. If, however, Judge

Lape finds the strikers guilty of contempt he may impose jail sentences.

Most of the credit for the increase in strike contributions goes to the motion picture, "Strike," and to International Vice President Harry D. Wohl, a striker, who made a fund-raising tour of eastern cities.

The movie has grossed more than \$3,000 in less than two months, which does not include money which has been received as an indirect result of its showing.

Wohl raised \$1,000 in less than 10 days from miscellaneous sources in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia assisted by the locals.

The effectiveness of the Guild's strike is as marked as ever after 16 months of struggle. With a 55,000-line paper March 8, the Herald-American was 6,000 lines below the limbo for a year ago, which had been greatly reduced by the then three-month-old strike.

Circulation of the Herald-American continued to decline while

that of its afternoon competitor, the Times, continued rising.

Judge Lape placed the fines of \$2,500 each on the local and national Guilds. They were based on the injunction which he issued Feb. 7, 1939, at the request of the Hearst attorneys. He decided on the amount of the fines after Woods had asked that they be \$5,000 each for "what they alleged was \$1,400,000 damages."

Goldberg is now preparing the appeal to the higher court which is also to hear at its April term an appeal by the Guild from a \$500 fine imposed in September by Judge Lape for alleged violation of the same injunction, which the Guild insists is an abrogation of its constitutional right of free speech.

The judge also ordered the two Guilds to pay the \$4,176.00 fees to Master in Chancery Benjamin E. Cohen, who had recommended to the judge that they be fined after a hearing of several weeks' duration.

70 Join In Drive On Times In N. Y.

Preparing to launch its organizing drive formally at a joint meeting of Times and Herald-Tribune employees on March 18, the New York Guild already has enrolled 70 new members on the Times since Jan. 1.

Most of the new Times members are in commercial departments.

A special reinstatement offer, now being worked out, is expected to bring many old members, long inactive, back into good standing. Organizing on the Times was given considerable impetus by the 34 raises won by the paper's 65 composing room boys following a series of conferences between management and a Guild committee. The Times composing room helpers have long been 100 per cent in the Guild. The raises start March 17.

Raises also have been won for five reporters on the Times as a result of recent Guild representations.

On the Herald-Tribune, response in the editorial department has been particularly encouraging, with some members paying as much as \$20 in back dues to restore themselves to good standing.

Kenneth Crawford, International president, has been invited to attend the March 18 meeting. Lewis Gannett, book review editor, and Richard Watts, drama critic, both of the Herald-Tribune, will be present, along with officers of the New York Guild, members of its organizing committee and leaders of the Times and Herald-Tribune units.

New Local Regains Job By Firm Stand

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Twenty-one Guild members, fighting publisher opposition to their organization of the Waukegan Newspaper Guild, last week won the reinstatement of David Goodman, discharged reporter and Guild leader, and agreement to bargain following a consent labor board payroll check of editorial and circulation employees of the Waukegan Post.

The check of company payroll records against Guild applications cards was to be made in the regional labor board office in Chicago on March 18.

Goodman was discharged for distributing Guild leaflets to printers in the paper's composing room during his lunch hour.

He was reinstated two and one-half days later and the newspaper agreed to compensate him for his time off after dozens of protests from local CIO, AFI, and civic groups flooded the newspaper office.

The Guild also filed Labor Board charges citing a score of unfair labor practices. Local leaders were assisted in the campaign by International Representative H. Richard Sells.

The Guild was formed Feb. 9 when efforts of an independent union to gain security failed. The independent union was formed following several discharges claimed by the firing of an employee who asked for a raise. Paul Holmes, managing editor, resigned at the time saying he was unable to "protect my staff."

Unable to gain anything, the independent union voted to join the Guild and began an organizing drive after visits by Chicago Executive Secretary Don Stevens and Sells.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID? (ANY GUILD MEMBER?)

MEMBER!



The queen of the Los Angeles Guild party honoring Herald-Express executives was Lucille Wirth, the beautiful Guildswoman who inspired the photographer to make the picture above. At the right is part of the honor guests' table. From left to right are Eugene O. Mene, Herald-Express assistant business manager; Mrs. Phillip Connelly; Mr. Connelly, ANG vice president; Mrs. Frank F. Barham; Dr. Barham, publisher of the H-E.

Drive Has Style

L. A. Party, Attended by Publisher, Leads to Recruiting of 20 Members

LOS ANGELES — Something new in the way of a goodwill and organizing specialty was staged by the Los Angeles Herald-Express unit of the Guild. It was a Hawaiian luau (feast) attended by 500 Guildsmen and other employees, with Herald-Express executives as guests of honor.

The party was of great benefit in the unit's drive to make the Herald-Express 100 per cent organized, as it showed some timid employees that the Guild has the respect of all Herald-Express executives. As a result of the Hawaiian Night party, a score of employees either joined the Guild or signified their intention to join. The party followed a drive to collect delinquent dues which netted more than \$350 and returned 15 Guildsmen to good standing.

The celebrants toasted one another with kolekole (firewater), sat down at long tables under soft lights and coco palms in the Riverside Breakfast Club, ate poi with their fingers, fish, barbecued pig and vegetables cooked in banana leaves. And while they feasted they were entertained by genuine Hawaiian hula dancers and a Hawaiian orchestra.

A "Queen of the Green" was chosen in a plant-wide election, the honor being won by Guildswoman Lucille "Mickey" Wirth of the circulation department. Dr. Frank F. Barham, publisher of the Herald-Express and No. 1 honor guest, officially proclaimed her queen at the dinner by placing a great lei of flowers over her head.

Besides Dr. Barham and Mrs. Barham, the honored guests included Phillip M. "Slim" Connelly, international vice president of the Guild, and the following Herald-Express executives and their wives: Vic Dunmore and C. H. Penn, associate business manager; E. O. Mene, assistant business manager; David Horst, assistant to the editor; W. J. Harrison, circulation manager; Fred Neal, assistant circulation manager; City Editor Harold P. Fetter; Roy Walker, promotion manager; Louis Richardson, mechanical superintendent; C. T. Griffiths, assistant chief accountant.

The party was arranged by a committee headed by H. R. "Dick" Washburne, unit chairman and secretary of the Los Angeles Guild. He was aided by Agnes Underwood, Marvin Platt, Russell Hodges, and J. E. Lanphear.



It's On Again in Rochester Gains in Fight for Discharged Member Cited in Renewal of Organizing

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With the right to represent its members in all departments established in the controversy which terminated with an agreement to arbitrate the dismissal of Herman Lincoln, country circulator, the Rochester Newspaper Guild renewed its drive for complete organization of unorganized departments of the Gannett papers here. International Representative Hull is assisting.

Guild members issued a letter to the unorganized summarizing the achievements gained in the fight for Lincoln and distributed a letter from Lincoln himself to the unorganized.

Lincoln Urges Enrollment

"Don't wait to see how my arbitration comes out. Win or lose the arbitration, the Guild has already given me more protection than any of us in the unorganized department ever expected. Of course, I am confident that the arbitrator will reinstate me but when I come back to work on the Democrat & Chronicle I want to be under a Guild contract. The sooner you all join, the sooner we'll all have that contract and more money and more benefits."

Management and Guild members of the joint committee which is selecting an arbitrator exchanged panels of five names each. One of the management's list was a member of a trucking employers' committee which directed a fight against the teamsters' union of which Lincoln was a member before the circulation men joined the Guild.

Another is the director of Mechanics Institute which includes the open-shop school of printing of which Publisher Gannett was a founder and now a director. For as good and sufficient reasons, the Guild likewise rejected the three others on the management's panel.

The executive committee of the local is carrying out an investigation of the signing of a "loyalty pledge" signed by a few Guild members after a membership meeting had threatened strike action, and which apparently was destroyed before it was presented to the management. A membership meeting demanded the investigation and recommendations by the executive committee as to disciplinary action, if any.

Strike Vote Oils Bay City Parley

BAY CITY, Mich.—The Saginaw Valley Guild authorized its negotiator on March 8 to call a strike against the Bay City Times after six months of bargaining had produced a management proposal of a wage less than assistant dog catchers are paid in this city.

The vote was taken after the management had refused for weeks to agree to basic Guild demands. On March 12 the parties had resumed negotiations, with the chairman of the Michigan Labor Mediation Board sitting in. He said they were "not too far apart."

ANG Representative Fred Myers was consulting the local.

Firing Snags Detroit Talk; Unit Acts

DETROIT.—The discharge of Hyman Paul, a photographer, brought about a crisis in the negotiations that have been dragging for more than four months between the Detroit Guild and the Detroit Free Press.

Paul, an employee of the paper for six years, was fired without notice or severance pay after a dispute with a minor department head. His treatment aroused the unit, already disgusted with the management's stalling tactics.

At the largest unit meeting ever held, the executive board was authorized to call a meeting for the purpose of taking a strike vote if satisfaction was not obtained. The board was to consider the unit's request at its meeting March 11, pending a review of the company's action in the meantime.

SALEM GIVES CLOTHING

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Auxiliary has sent clothing valued at \$10 to the Chicago Strike Stork Club, for the striker's baby "adopted" by the group here last April.

There are numerous examples. The Guild has negotiated several improvements with the New York Times although it has never obtained a contract there. The Chicago Tribune improved its conditions in accordance with those obtained by the Guild on its sister paper, the New York Daily News, an American Federation of Labor union paper.

The Guild has long known that it has brought millions of dollars in pay increases and improved conditions to thousands of unorganized newspaper employees but now for the first time the full extent of our influence is revealed in a study of the circulation of daily newspapers in the United States. The study shows the strong base which we have for organizing our neighboring unorganized papers and also demonstrates why the unorganized people around us owe it to themselves and us to come in.

A PICTURE OF OUR EFFECTS ON STANDARDS

Influence Felt on Papers With 60% Of Circulation

The American Newspaper Guild may have less than one third of its field organized—and our current organizing campaign is recognition of that fact—but our influence extends far beyond our numerical strength.

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Our "minority" organization, the study discloses, directly affects the employment standards on newspapers which have almost two-thirds of the total circulation in this country. Conditions on non-contract papers do not equal those of papers on which the Guild has contracts, to be sure, but even on the non-contract papers the publishers have met some of the Guild standards in an effort to prevent organization.

Again, in cities where there are Guild locals but no contracts yet, the locals have in many cases negotiated individual grievances and improved conditions. The three groups of papers which we have directly influenced—those with which we have contracts, the others in the same cities, and those in cities where we are organized but still have no contracts—comprise 60.5 per cent of the total circulation of the country.

It would be impossible to estimate the Guild influence on the newspapers who control the remaining 39.5 per cent of the national circulation where the Guild has no organization at all, but the complete organizing in those cities and areas where our strength and the great bulk of newspaper circulation are. A breakdown of the figures shows the parallel between the two.

Before we get into that, how did we determine that our "coverage" is two-thirds of the circulation field?

We have contracts on newspapers with a circulation of 14,566,603 or about 36.5 per cent of the national total, which is 39,870,662. In the same cities with these newspapers but not having contracts with the Guild are newspapers whose total circulation is 6,934,874, or more than 17 per cent. Then there is a block of 3,055,647 or 7.7 per cent on newspapers in cities where there are Guilds but no contracts as yet.

HOW OTHERS WERE AIDED

Not even the Guild's worst enemies will deny that a Guild contract on a newspaper will improve standards on other papers in the same city even though the Guild may not have a single member on them. In fact, from the beginning of the Guild, publishers have passed out individual raises, bonuses, shortened hours, given picnics, promised dismissal indemnity and sometimes have even installed all most everything in the Guild program except a contract in order to forestall organization.

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contract has brought some benefits. All of these papers at one time or another have distributed raises and other improvements to keep out the Guild.

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Study Shows Size Of the Burden We Carry

as the Akron Beacon-Journal with more than 97,000 circulation, which has a Guild contract, and the Seattle Times with some 96,000 where an organizing drive is under way.

Papers of the 100,000 class in cities where there are no contracts include the Journal and Constitution in Atlanta; Register and Tribune in Des Moines; Courier-Journal and Times in Louisville; Times-Picayune in New Orleans; News-Post and the Sun papers in Baltimore; Courier-Express and News in Buffalo; Oklahomaian in Oklahoma City; Oregonian and Journal in Portland; Bulletin in Providence; News in Dallas.

Even among these newspapers the Guild influence is felt. There are Guilds in Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo and Oklahoma City which may eventually have contracts. In Buffalo and Oklahoma City we did have until the papers folded. In Dallas organization of the Guild was met by loyalty petitions, which are always a sure sign that the management is concerned about our presence.

While all these statistics re-emphasize our achievements, they also contain a distinct note of warning.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

There are 1,758 newspapers on which the Guild has no contracts. There are 1,283 cities and towns which have daily newspapers but in which we have no organization. It is obvious that the present campaign won't organize the employees on all or even half of these newspapers. But to be able to withstand the pressure from this unorganized field, we must complete organization where we have a stronghold.

Lying in our laps, so to speak, is a circulation field of 60,000,000 which represents non-contract newspapers in cities where there are Guilds. Finish organization of the 60 or so papers in this field and the Guild will have contracts with newspapers representing 60.3 per cent of all daily circulation. Organize the remaining half-dozen cities with papers of 100,000 and the percentages will rise a few more points and the Guild will be solid in the metropolitan fields.

This is no easy task but it is our task.

LEAFLETS ORGANIZE FOR US—BUT NOT ALONE

work we are doing. But—give us an organizational campaign—and "Wow!" We are off!

It Does Sell the Guild

Not that there is anything in the world which should interfere with our pamphleteering. As a matter of fact, it does sell the Guild, and it is most important in any organizing drive.

There is a story told by an insurance salesman friend of mine. He's a member of the UOPWA if trade union favor counts.

He was out in the Indiana farm country one day, talking to farmers about insurance. At one door a doddering old man, hunched over, half blind and quaking in every joint, answered his knock. My friend introduced himself and the company he represented.

"Oh, yes, by cracky, I know you," wheezed the old man. "Been waitin' fer you. Read about that there insurance of yours in every dern farm magazine fer high on 20 years now. Good thing, too. Every year thought I ought to get around to it. I was sort of interested in the endowment at 65."

"But, I'm Yeared son, you come a little late. I was 72 yesterday."

I'm worried that cranking the mimeograph might find us still cranking away forty years from now, if that's all we do!

Getting out leaflets is the simplest part of an organizational campaign. Of course, the tone, and the kind of leaflet is important. But most of us know the questions unorganized newspaper workers want answered. And all we have to do is sit down to a typewriter and answer them in a straightforward, honest and simple fashion.

Distribution of leaflets is more important actually than the comparatively simple task of writing and printing them.

The easiest and, of course, the least effective, is to obtain an office directory of employees in the plant we intend to organize and simply mail them to their homes.

Bring It Out in Open

If we must mail, it is generally best that we mail to the plant where everyone will know that everyone else received a leaflet. There is bound to be talk, bound to be discussion of the leaflet and of the Guild. That—bringing the Guild out in the open—naturally has its effect.

Better it is to have a few key persons in the plant actually

distribute the literature in their own departments, either on their lunch hours, or when they first appear in the morning. In the editorial, where there is always a much freer atmosphere than in commercial, the distribution can be accomplished at any time.

Next best is the distribution of leaflets at the plant doors by other newspapermen, or by employees. This is particularly good in plants where there are no Guilds now, and the percentages will rise a few more points and the Guild will be solid in the metropolitan fields.

These methods of distribution also bring more discussion of the Guild into the plant, and greater confidence. Fear is the great obstacle to organization. If this can be overcome, we can organize! If fellow employees can actually hand out leaflets about the Guild and nothing happens to them, confidence is inspired.

Organization also includes personal calls, visits to homes of prospective members, a systematized campaign of hard work. You can't organize without clamoring your leaflet campaign with the personal contact which in the case of our farmer came 40 years too late.

Better it is to have a few key persons in the plant actually

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The Progress Report

\$6,500 Is Paid
Fired Guildsman

Philadelphia Wins Extra Severance Pay for Seven Who Didn't Want Reinstatement on Ledger; Frisco Holds Intimidation in Bulletin Art Department.

The dispute over the firing of eight employees of the PHILADELPHIA Evening Ledger was settled with the management offering the individuals the choice between reinstatement and 13 weeks' additional severance pay. The employees had already received severance pay ranging up to 28 weeks. Seven of the employees elected to take the extra severance pay and one returned to work. A total of 41 weeks' pay given to one employee amounted to \$6,500, believed to be an all-time high in dismissal pay.

Five of the dismissed employees constituted the national advertising department of the Ledger in New York. Their work was turned over to Paul Block and Associates and the New York office of the Ledger was closed.

The other three employees were in the art department.

Management also stated that it expected no future firings as a result of a reorganization directed by Colonel Guy L. Viskniski. If there are any future reorganization firings, they are to be considered as falling under the section of the Guild's contract with the Ledger, which forbids "dismissals for economic except by agreement of the parties."

During Colonel Viskniski's stay, Stanley Walker, executive editor, and John McLaughlin, managing editor, severed their connection with the paper.

The settlement followed an open negotiations meeting at which 150 members of the unit were present and several unit meetings where a huge turn-out of Ledger employees demanded enforcement of the job

security clause of the contract. A proposal to arbitrate was lost, receiving only ten votes.

GUILD REGAINS JOB
FOR ARTIST IN FRISCO

Prompt action by Unit Chairman Murray Fay has corrected a serious grievance in the SAN FRANCISCO Call-Bulletin art department and resulted in rehiring of Ray Bannister, an artist fired several months ago for economy.

The grievance arose when Francis Stewart, in charge of the department, hired an apprentice non-Guildsman from Los Angeles to fill a vacancy. Other artists, who were overloaded with work because of the new man's inexperience, called Fay's attention to the fact that Bannister was on the Guild preferential rehiring list.

Fay pointed this out to Stewart, but got no results, so went to Business Manager Leo Hile to schedule a grievance committee hearing. Hile, upon being informed of the situation, agreed the Guild contract had been violated. He ordered the apprentice fired and Bannister rehired.

LOS ANGELES RENEWS
TWO OF ITS CONTRACTS

Two LOS ANGELES Guild contracts have been renewed, with only minor changes from the previous contracts.

The new contract with the suburban Glendale News-Press provided for some pay increases, increase in overtime pay, and includes a war clause. The other contract was with the Hollywood Citizen-News.

Guild Is Upheld
In Clarksburg

A ruling that the Clarksburg Publishing Co., which publishes two newspapers in Clarksburg, W. Va., be ordered to cease coercion, intimidation and restraint of their employees in Guild activity, and that Helen Post, a proofreader discharged Feb. 18, 1939, should be returned to work with back pay, was recommended to the Labor Board by Trial Examiner Guy Van Schaik in his intermediate report just completed.

The ruling would apply to the Clarksburg Exponent and Telegram and to the six directors of the company—a point necessitated by the corporate set-up.

The intermediate report also made certain other recommendations to which exceptions have been filed for the Clarksburg Guild by A. J. Isserman, counsel.

These were to the examiner's recommendation that the editorial workers of the newspaper be split into two bargaining units in face of the joint ownership, and the recommendation to cite only three of the six directors for failing to bargain with the Guild in face of evidence showing that the directors as a whole were the final authority on all policy.

There were other exceptions made to both the findings and the recommendations of Van Schaik's report.

by the Guild contract: Guarantee of severance on transfer, reckoning of severance on basis of employment anywhere for Hearst, payment of severance if retiring voluntarily after 25 years because of illness or age, and a pension alternative to severance.

Death benefits were scaled at severance pay, while AFL contract specifies continuance of "present policy."

Every employee in the Guild jurisdiction will get two weeks vacation (after one year); one week after six months) plus seven holidays. The AFL contract merely states that an employee working any of six holidays shall get another day off.

Other improvements of the Guild contract not included in the AFL one are: One week's notice of any change from day to night shift or vice versa, consent for transfer to another Hearst enterprise, guarantee of transfer expenses and the contract is made binding upon "the successors and assigns" of the Publisher.

UNION MADE You bet

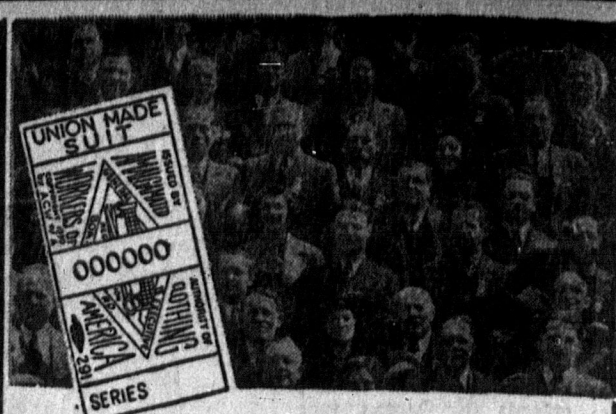
THE PACK

WITH THE COUPON ON THE BACK

TOP QUALITY • PLAIN TIP

POPULAR PRICE

Union Label on Raleighs and all other B. & W. Tobacco Products



There's POWER in a label!

MILLIONS of organized workers stand behind the union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Your demand for the Amalgamated label will lend added strength to the cause of organized labor. There's power for working men in the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

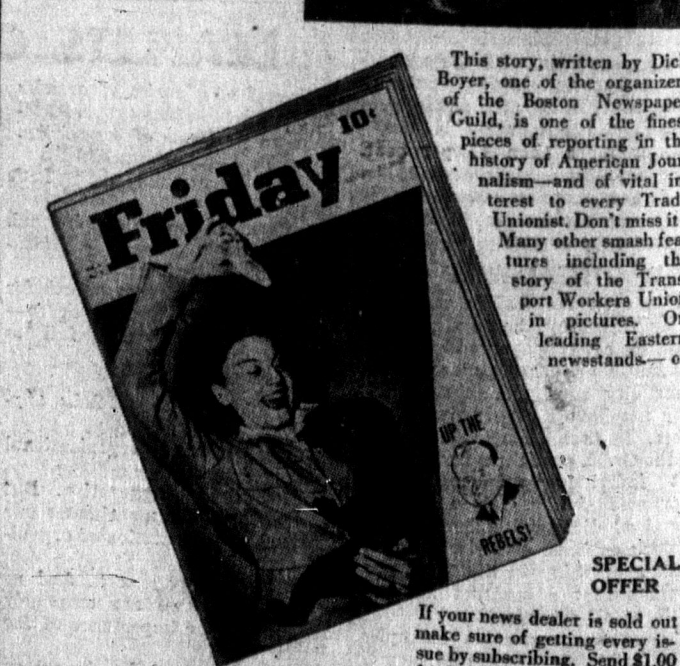
The Amalgamated Label Appears on All—



Demand the Amalgamated Label!

Who Killed
Laura Law?

The new issue of FRIDAY starts a sensational series of articles on the Laura Law case. You will read the inside story of terror in Grays Harbor, Washington, a story which names names, turns the whole dirty mess inside out. The facts of the murder of Laura Law will rock the nation!



This story, written by Dick Boyer, one of the organizers of the Boston Newspaper Guild, is one of the finest pieces of reporting in the history of American Journalism—and of vital interest to every Trade Unionist. Don't miss it! Many other smash features including the story of the Transport Workers Union in pictures. On leading Eastern newsmen—of

COUPON

Levitt & Gleason, Circulation Manager
FRIDAY, INC., Dept. 162, 114 East 22nd Street, N. Y. C.

Dear Sir: I enclose \$1.00 for which send me 13 week trial subscription for FRIDAY.

Name _____

Street _____

City or Town _____ State _____

Save Labor Act
Crawford Urges

If Amendments Pass, Unions Will Be Sorry Law Ever Was Enacted, President Says; Advises Getting Rid of Reactionaries Like Smith and Tydings.

BALTIMORE—"If some of the proposed amendments to the Wagner Act are adopted, we of the labor movement will be sorry that there ever was a Wagner Act," President Kenneth G. Crawford warned as he spoke here on "Progressive Legislation Takes a Beating" before an audience of 500 persons.

Crawford was one of the principal speakers on a "Labor Press Night" program sponsored by the local edition of the CIO News on Feb. 23.

Crawford asked that in the coming elections members of labor unions make candidates running for office commit themselves on the Wagner Act before voting for them.

He chided the Marylanders for having re-elected the conservative Democratic senator, Millard E. Tydings. "There are too many like Tydings in Congress," he continued. "But as the CIO grows stronger, I feel sure there will be fewer of them."

Want to Pervert Wagner Act? "Tydings and his ilk are for mutilating the Wagner Act. They would like to repeal it, but they can't. So they are now seeking to change it. They want to make it over to oppress labor, rather than to free it. A few small changes could make it do just that."

The would-be destroyers of the act, Crawford pointed out, have failed miserably in a tremendous campaign to convince the people that the Wagner Act is unfair, and they have further failed to prove the contention that the National Labor Relations Board has been partial to the CIO. Failing to secure the desired mutilation of the act in the last session of Congress, Crawford added, the enemies have shifted around to the point where they say that "the Wagner Act is a good law, but it needs some changes. It needs some 'perfecting' amendments."

The Turn of a Word

Some of the proposed amendments have been sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, Crawford said, and they would make it impossible for industrial unions to grow. Others, sponsored by such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, would make it illegal for the employer to "coerce the employee" just as the latter is now forbidden to coerce his workers, Crawford explained.

"This sounds plausible," he stated, "but experience has shown that the courts will decide it is coercion to persuade another worker to join a union, or that it is coercion to strike and to picket. This amendment would break the back of the labor movement."

He said that Congressman Howard W. Smith, who represents his own district in Virginia, had failed in his investigating committee to make it impossible for industrial unions to grow. Others, sponsored by such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, would make it illegal for the employer to "coerce the employee" just as the latter is now forbidden to coerce his workers, Crawford explained.

Our New "Friend"

"But in the course of all the maneuvering," Crawford added, "a strange thing has happened. Smith is now a friend of labor. He admits it. He has decided that the Wagner Act is a good thing. He says: 'We friends of labor have got to do something about the fellow who is trying to do something to our act. Reactionaries like Tydings will ruin our act if we don't throw them a fish and change it a little.'"

"But we must be careful of Crooks — and Smith — bearing gifts," Crawford warned. "The wage-hour law, Crawford

said, was in a more immediate danger than the Wagner Act. He laid part of the danger to such organizations as the "Associated Farmers of California," which, he said, have been successful in stirring strife between organized labor and farm groups by emphasizing the conflicts of interests in packing and processing plants.

Present maneuvers to combat the law, Crawford said, include the criticism that the law is difficult to enforce, and the efforts to cut down the appropriations for enforcing the law.

Turning to the Dies Committee, Crawford said it had no respect for civil liberties or facts, and that it had tried by fair means and foul to smear liberals. The committee is next going to investigate "Un-American" activities in Hollywood and the Consumer movement.

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Exchange Paper
With Other Locals

A suggestion that all Guilds publishing their own local papers exchange copies, as some now do, has been made by George Markham, organizer of the Boston Guild, which is already exchanging with the Detroit Guild.

All Guilds having publications are asked to send copies to The Guild Reporter with the names of editors and the paper's address. A list will then be published.

from Works Projects and relief budget." "The bad situation is going to prevail," he added, as long as Tydings and Smiths are elected.

If Roosevelt is nominated to run for a third term, Crawford said, the probability is that he will be re-elected and the job of labor groups will then be to get him to go back to the "Old New Deal policies."

President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union, another speaker, blasted at the forces in this country which, he said, would seek to send American youth to a "European blood bath."

A blast at "so-called liberal publications," which make for the cloakroom when the fight starts, was delivered by Len Decaux, CIO News national editor. Warning that many ostensibly liberal papers are likely to turn to manufacturing hysteria rather than combating it, he said that a "labor press that will battle for labor all the time"

greater task of which the Guild is only a part, he had a passionate, selfless devotion. One might disagree with Nate at times as with anyone, but in a long association I came to regard his integrity as a rare and shining thing worthy of complete trust. He had such purity of character and motive that I felt the Guild was safe under his leadership and the leadership of men who were able to recognize what he was.

For years now, my answer to certain types of criticism of the Guild and its leaders has been the character of Nate Goldberg. Often the answer was unexpressed because I couldn't explain it but I would try to say, "I've seen something you haven't seen. I've seen a man work so hard for something he believed in. I've seen a man so weary, fighting weariness. You will live and die and nothing will ever mean that much to you."

There are people you like, or admire, or respect, or are fond of; but Nate you loved. We all loved him; he occupied a special place in all our hearts. It didn't take death to make us realize this. We used to talk about him and we used to mention the great sweetness and compassion that he had. He was the most informal, unassuming man on earth but underneath that casual manner something rare burned in quiet splendor. The Guild will be more than all right if it continues to attract men like him. For having been one who knew him, I am deeply grateful.

MARGARET SHAY.

A LOSS TO ALL

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Nate Goldberg was one of the finest human beings it has been my good fortune to know.

It goes without saying that all who knew him will miss him. But it does need to be said that his passing will be a loss to many who will never know him. For, if he had lived, his achievements might well have contributed much to the welfare of humanity.

DONALD Q. PALMER.

HE STOOD FOR THE GUILD

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Guild members throughout the country probably didn't know Nate Goldberg very well—that is, what kind of man he was. I knew him in Newark and later in New York, and I would like to feel that the Guild realizes how fortunate it is to have the stamp of his ideal and his personality. No organization can ever fully appreciate the contribution of such a man. And it doesn't matter. Nate never looked for appreciation. He seemed to want only the chance to do the work that was important to him. For the Guild, and for the

Wage-Hour Act
Hearings Pledged

Fleming Promises Guild Leaders They Will Have Chance to Oppose Amendments; Reports Persist That Concessions Will Be Made to Publishers.

Specific assurances that if any changes in rulings or definitions affecting the application of the Wage and Hours Act are contemplated, public hearings will first be held on due notice, have been given to the American Newspaper Guild by Colonel Philip B. Fleming, administrator.

The Guild sought the assurances in view of persistent reports in Congressional circles that the national Administration had worked out a plan of peace with the opponents of the Fair Labor Standards Act, under which the Wage and Hour Division would issue a series of revised rulings drastically reducing the application of the act, and proposed amendments to that effect by Congress would be dropped.

Rumor of Changes Persists

This current Washington dose found expression in a recent newspaper story quoting Colonel Fleming as having requested Congressional leaders to hold off pressing their amendments pending his consideration of the bill. When the Guild delegation, including President Crawford, Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, and A. J. Isserman, counsel, called on the administrator just before he was formally inducted into office, he denied having made such a request. He said he

had "an open mind" on the claims of need for revised definitions. Of two requests for redefinitions which Colonel Fleming said he had received, one would affect large groups of employees in the Guild's field of organization. It would seek a ruling that "administrative and executive employees," exempt under the act, covered all employees in administrative departments of an enterprise. A hearing is expected shortly.

The memorandum submitted by Elisha Hanson, on behalf of the ANPA and other publisher groups, seeks to remove newspaper industry entirely from the application of the law. It also argues that editorial workers are exempt as "professionals," and wants to exempt other newspaper classifications on various grounds. The ANP has filed a memorandum in reply (Guild Reporter, March 1). While intense publisher pressure on this point has been reported, there has not yet been a formal request for redefinition.

Business Paper's Story

Despite official denials, the reports of an understanding between administrative leaders and anti-New Deal forces on the question continue to gain ground. In its "Business Outlook" column, the New York Journal of Commerce wrote on March 4:

"Important concessions to the employer viewpoint in the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act may be made early this year by the Wage and Hours Division to head off drive for drastic amendment of the act by Congress. It is believed by close observers."

Such a plan for reduction of benefits from inside the structure of the act would not merely meet in part or head off the drive to weaken the law in Congress. It would take some of the anti-New Dealers off a difficult spot on to which they maneuvered themselves through over-enthusiasm for their attack on the law.

This is seen by the recent experience of Representative Graham Barden of North Carolina, probably leading Congressional campaigner for sweeping amendments to the law. Barden also sponsored the so-called AFL amendments to the Wagner Act in the House, in cooperation with William Green, and therefore could feel that he was quite safe at last in the matter of official expressions of AFL opinion.

AFL at Home Hits Barden

He must have received a severe shock, however, when the 1939 convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution introduced by the Raleigh Lodge, International Association of Machinists, instructing the officers to wage a campaign in Barden's district in an effort to prevent his re-election to Congress or to any other position of trust where he would have an opportunity to vote against the interests of the people of this state or the United States.

Barden, the resolution declared, "led the fight in the recent session of Congress to wreck the wage laws through amendments intended to take two million low-paid workers from under the protection and provisions of the law."

The resolution received little public notice at the time. Inquirers on the subject last week were referred by American Federation of Labor officials in Raleigh to the Washington headquarters, where officials denied having copies of the resolution.

If the Administration meets enough of Barden's proposals to pacify his employer backers, he will at least be spared the necessity of again placing himself on record in the eyes of his AFL constituents.

THE INDUSTRY

New Ink May Give Newspapers Magazine Quality—Two New Journals Started

Ink sets the pace of newspaper printing. For more than 80 years ink makers and press designers have been trying to find ways of making it dry faster, so that the process could print faster without the ink blurring or producing smudges. Up to now they have been working both on the ink, to make it dry more quickly by the use of rapidly evaporating mixing ingredients, and on the press equipment to heat the paper so as to set the ink faster.

This week a newspaper press was re-equipped for the first time to accommodate an ink using entirely different principles: it is a solid ink which only becomes liquid when heated and which "freezes" instantly on contact with paper at a cooler temperature.

Tests Started in Brooklyn

The press already re-equipped is one in the plant of the Brooklyn Eagle, where trial runs began this week to test the ink for the projected new paper known as "P. M." and in Chicago a Tribune press is being similarly re-equipped. The ink has already been employed for commercial printing for more than a year in the Art Color Printing Company of Dunellen, N. J., and is used for "signatures" (insert sections) in McFadden magazines.

The announcement of the new ink, recently made by Frank G. Breyer, New York chemical engineer, has aroused great interest because it is adaptable for newspaper use—it should make possible the attainment of a magazine quality finish in printing while still using newspaper and retaining the present high speed. Most important, pictures could be printed with about twice their present finesse, using a screen (the photo-engraver's device for making the fine dots that produce the picture) ranging from 120 to 133 as against 65 to 85 now commonly used. Fine details now usually lost could thus be retained, and people whose pictures appear would stop denying that they look "like that."

Needless to say with such a development newspapers would have another important aid in holding their readers against the competition of radio and magazines.

Eliminates Old Evils

The new ink takes an opposite approach in handling as compared with the present ink. Heretofore the problem has been one of quick setting, and various devices have been used for this purpose. Chief among them have been rapidly evaporating solvents; others are heating arrangements such as steam-heated chambers and batteries of gas burners through or over which the paper is heated to pass after it leaves the printing cylinder. Without this treatment the ink is absorbed into the paper, resulting in what the printer calls "strike-through" to the other side or in spreading along the paper fibers so that the letters—or dots in the case of pictures—become fuzzy.

Breyer, in announcing the new ink, explained:

"The facility necessary to feed it properly from the fountain to the relief surface is realized simply by melting the solid that you finally want as a deposit on the paper. The fountain, the ink carriage, the plate cylinder and the rollers are all heated by hot water from within. This heats the ink; fluid and controllable. When the hot ink touches the cold paper (that is, cold as compared with the temperature of the ink) it freezes or solidifies without penetration and remains as a solid deposit in relief on the top of the paper fibers."

"Obviously it should make very little difference what kind of surface you print on. The fibers may be loose or tight. They may be uncoated or coated. The solid ink from a half tone (picture engraving) dot, for example, always sits on top of the fibers or coating in sharp relief right where it was deposited. There is no lateral spread or vertical penetration due to fiber suction as with liquid inks."

Ink Is "Tried Away"

An additional advantage insuring clear printing of both type and half-tone engravings is the fact that there is no gumming up due to accumulations of particles of paper and dust that with present inks are likely to fill up the spaces during a long run.

This, Breyer explained, is due to the fact that when the hot ink touches the cold surface of the paper, the ink film next to the paper hardens while the ink next to the metal remains highly fluid and thus the ink is literally pulled away from the type.

"This not only eliminates fiber and clay nuisance on the carriage rollers but prevents all inks in fine screen work. With little tendency to fill in we are able to print on ordinary news print with 133 mesh screen and retain the sharpness of outline and absence of all in-characteristic of much higher grade paper."

"Of course, we get better results with better paper. The difference, however, between the old and new process is sharper on the more porous stocks."

Sees High Speed Possible

Inasmuch as the ink is set by the cold of the paper, the faster the paper goes through the press the more the setting effect is available, Breyer said. This is because the greater speed means that the paper remains cooler because each part stays against the hot cylinder for a shorter time. Therefore "the only limitation on speed on the commercial presses that have operated with so far are the mechanical limitations of the machine itself."

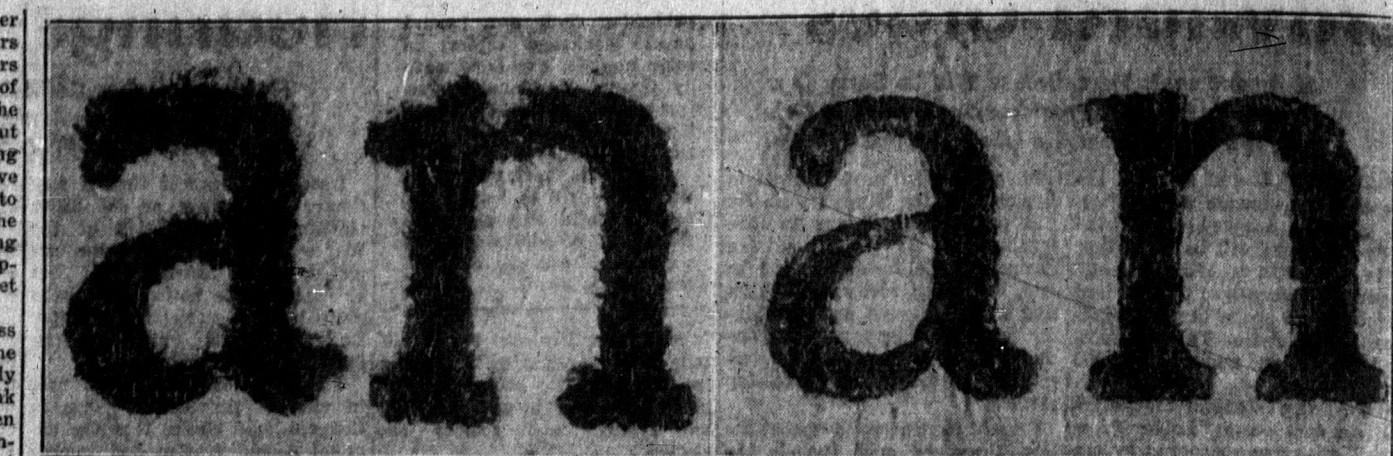
The new ink when broken up and carried in a bucket looks like a bucket full of coal, Breyer said. The pieces of ink are melted in the regular press fountain by surrounding the fountain with a water jacket through which water is sent at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit—just below boiling.

The ink cylinders and the cylinders with the printing plates and some others also are heated, by means of inside water jackets, thus insuring a smooth flow of ink over the printing surface. Except for the hot water applications the press remains unchanged.

Not for Rotogravure

So far "cold set" ink is not suited for rotogravure use. The reason is that the rotogravure process is based on the absorption of ink by the paper, the beautiful variation in tone being produced by the variations in the depth of the ink pools on the cylinder.

However, if the new ink will produce a magazine finish on newsprint under the speed conditions required by present papers that in itself will be a sufficiently momentous step.



HOW THE OLD AND THE NEW INKS PRINT: Left, the old ink in a large New York daily; right, the new cold-set ink.



ANNOUNCES NEW INK.
Frank G. Breyer

Mackenzie who, until going to Friday, had been publisher for Trade Union Service, and who formerly served on the executive committee of the New York Guild, was named as the new editor.

The lead article in the first Friday concerned British "tea party" agents who are spreading pro-Ally propaganda in this country. The same issue contained a story about a strip-tease dancer, who wanted to adopt a baby, and fiction by Upton Sinclair and Albert Halper.

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Will Be Liberal

A new weekly magazine, "Friday," liberal in its editorial policy but containing "entertainment" pieces, photos and fiction, appeared on the news stands of eastern United States March 8.

Leading members of the staff are well known to Guild members. The executive editor is Cameron

Neighborhood Daily

SAN FRANCISCO—A new neighborhood daily, The Mission Daily Times, began publication here March 6 with a 10-page issue. A page 1 announcement in the opening issue said the paper's editorial policy would be "dedicated to everything that will tend to improve the working and living conditions of the thousands who live in, or earn their living in, the Mission." (The Mission is a large industrial and working class district here.)

Several unemployed Guild members were hired on the editorial staff of the new paper. Publishers George E. Powers, a former United Press business manager here, told staff members he would sign a Guild-shop contract. The editor is Sidney Long, son of Ray Long, late editor of Hearst's Gossip magazine. The new daily will be published 5 days a week, excluding Saturday and Sunday.

Financial backers of the paper were unveiled. Articles of incorporation were filed in Sacramento for the Mission Daily Times Publishing Company with the release for permission to issue 10,000 shares of stock with an aggregate par value of \$100,000.

Don't Mention It

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has just made a sharp attack on the study of advertising prepared for schools and general readers by Building America, monthly magazine of the Society for Curriculum Study at Lincoln School, Teachers College, Columbia University. And Guild members, recalling some of the sharp attacks made on the Guild, will be interested to know that the ANPA's special bulletin gave a distorted version of what the Lincoln school study had to say about advertising.

The study won high praise among many advertising people. Printers Guild devoted an article to it with this lead, "This new advertising book talks sense to students and consumer groups," and added this appeal from the local's decision, and this appeal has also been rejected by the Chicago Guild.

No Harm in 'Modern' Styles

By JOHN DUNN

Lyle Dowling's comments on the New York Post's new format in the last Guild Reporter were of particular interest to me because I was on the late Toledo (Ohio) News-Bee when Gilbert Farrar, who is credited by Dowling with being the father of the "dash left" style, made his most revolutionary newspaper style experiments.

My experience on the News-Bee, which followed Farrar's ideas more closely than even the Los Angeles Times, belies the fear expressed by Dowling that the dash left headlines may cost jobs on copy desks and in composing rooms. They did not on the News-Bee, which was a newspaper on its way to suspension at the time.

It was my experience that, while "dash left" does make head writ-

ing faster, the bulk of a copy reader's time is actually taken up with reading copy and that the reduction in head writing time is a small matter in an eight-hour day.

In the composing room the Farrar style with its much fewer type faces, meant a greater concentration of head setting on one machine but it didn't cost any jobs because many of the old heads there had been set by men in the ad alleys who sandwiched them between the regular work.

While I think that the Post's old format and the hybrid "streamlining" of the New York World-Telegram, I don't think it approaches either the old News-Bee or the Los Angeles Times where Farrar's original ideas were employed.

At a general membership meeting, March 7, the Guild voted unanimously to concur in the refusal of the Chicago Executive Board to give her a stay, and to inform Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that her membership application would be considered at the end of the strike, if resubmitted.

Strike-Breakers Ask Guild Cards

CHICAGO—The application of two Chicago Hearst strikebreakers for membership in the Philadelphia Camden Guild when they went to work on the Guild-shop Inquirer, was disapproved by the Chicago Guild.

One of the two, Susan Spratt, who came from Atlanta, Ga., just after the strike, started to work on the now defunct Herald & Examiner, applied for a stay of action pending ruling by the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild on her appeal from the local's decision, and this appeal has also been rejected by the Chicago Guild.

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Shepard Is Re-elected

INDIANAPOLIS—Joseph K. Shepard, of the Star, re-elected president for the third time. Other officers: Carl R. Thorburn, member-at-large, first vice president; Mary Hungerford, Times, second vice president; Edward L. Throm, Star, corresponding secretary; F. Widner, Times, recording secretary; William Fitzgerald, Times, secretary; and Ralph Ballard, Times, sergeant-at-arms.

Pinkston's 3rd Term

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Don Pinkston, Journal reporter, re-elected to serve third consecutive term as president Jan. 28. Other officers: John Ross, vice president; Katharine Bostetter, recording secretary; Merrill Burnette, corresponding secretary; and Clifford Harris, treasurer. Miss Bostetter and Harris also were re-elected.

Local Elections

AD MAN ELECTED

SAN FRANCISCO—In a spirited mail ballot election, Charles Adams, veteran display ad salesman, was elected chairman of San Francisco-Oakland Guild's largest unit, the Examiner, by a 84-57 vote over William Flynn, reporter.

Adams' election demonstrated the industrial union feeling of the unit. Divisional lines were ignored, with a large bloc of the unit's editorial workers campaigning for Adams.

Adams' first move as chairman was to institute a dues collection drive. By the first of March all but two members of the unit had been brought into good standing. "Our next objective is to sign up the remaining non-members on the Examiner," said Adams. Success in this aim was indicated by the fact that 30 new applications have been received since Jan. 1.

MADISON NAMES JACOBS

MADISON, Wis.—New officers are: Herbert Jacobs, president; Arnold Serwer, vice president; Cedric Parker, secretary; Walter Lunn, treasurer; executive board members, Aldrie Revell, Harry Sheer, Henry Ferrite, Harry Boden, Rex Kamey, William Dowd; shop stewards, Herbert Jacobs, Hugo Autz, Harry Boden; delegates to Madison CIO Council, Cedric Parker, Aldrie Revell, Iver M. Kahner, Arnold Serwer, and Robert S. Johnson.

KELLER IN CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI—Arthur Keller, CIO copresident, elected president Feb. 15 to succeed Edward Carberry.

On the new executive committee are Ed Schiml, vice president; Martha Geeslin, secretary; Max Sien, treasurer, re-elected; Howard Raver, assistant treasurer; Stanley Koch, Jimmy Minor, Gilbert Kingsbury, Robert Stevens, and George Bidingner.

PORTLAND RE-ELECTS

PORTLAND, Me.—Kenneth W. Berry re-elected president. Other re-elected were Lester R. Murray, secretary; Harold W. Bulger, treasurer; Louis T. Marville, first vice president, and John E. Moore, second vice president. Phillip P. Brink was elected third vice president. Elected to the executive board were Charles A. Quinby, Helen King, Marion Davis, R. A. Hebert and Edward T. Curran.

CONAWAY IN MACON

MACON, Ga.—Paul Conaway, News reporter, elected president; Cooper Etheridge, Telegraph state news director, first vice president; Allen Matthews, Telegraph news editor, second vice president; Graham Colson, Telegraph reporter, treasurer, and Frank Eleaser, Telegraph reporter, secretary. Elected to the bargaining committee: Conaway; Buford Boone, Telegraph city editor and editing secretary; Dudley Smith, Telegraph reporter; Albert Golders, Telegraph sports editor, and Etheridge.

FOR A CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Mrs. Lillian Adair was unanimously re-elected president of the San Diego Auxiliary at the annual meeting in January. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Henry Love, vice president; Mrs. Gordon P. Hagberg, secretary; Mrs. Harold Wilson, treasurer, and Mrs. Fred Wilson, committee woman.

Two new committees were formed, a consumers' committee headed by Mrs. William Adair, and an education committee under the leadership of Mrs. Fred Wilson. A determined effort will be made by the Auxiliary to form a Consumers' League in San Diego. So far the Auxiliary has been

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

QUESTION FOR MR. PILAT

NEW YORK CITY.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

The desire of Messrs. Pilat, Higginson, et al. to have the Guild unaltered by political activity speaks a beautiful optimism. In these times even the Audubon Society is enmeshed in the political scene. How can the Guild remain clear? Unless I have been misinformed, the Guild is affiliated with the CIO which played an important part in passing the National Labor Relations Act. Perhaps the CIO should have abstained from such base flouting.

I know there are labor theoreticians—self-described as followers of DeLeon—who believe that by concentrating on the growth of industrial unions alone labor can become so powerful as to render political activity unnecessary. These theoreticians are about the most simon-pure out-and-out revolutionaries within my ken.

If it is possible that Mr. Pilat believes we should seek to overthrow the government, or replace the government, rather than work within the established framework?

MARC ROSENBLUM.

For the Council:

H. M. FRENCH, Secretary.

The Auxiliaries

Wives Push Chicago Drive; Plan for Consumer Body

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Guild wives and Auxiliary members were entertained at a cocktail party given by the Auxiliary at the home of ex-President Ruth Douglas, to celebrate the first birthday of SPONGA under the first charter. In appreciation of the Auxiliary's work the Guild local presented the group with a large birthday cake.

NEW YORK DRIVES

New York Auxiliary is in the midst of an enthusiastic organization drive. Each member has pledged herself to be responsible for at least one new member before April 1. Rose Gluck is the chairman of the Membership Committee.

A Valentine party, "An Old Fashioned Saturday Night," conducted by the Auxiliary at the Guild Club on Feb. 17, brought out 500 Guildmen and their friends. Among the guests was President Kenneth G. Crawford. The movie "Strike" was shown, and a collection was taken for the strike. Jimmy Savo, comedian, and Katherine Dunham, Negro ritual dancer and her roving drummers entertained.

The New York Auxiliary has adopted a Chicago strike baby. The proceeds of a Children's Cherry Tree party held at the Guild Club on Washington's birthday, are to be used for this purpose. Games for the children were conducted by Sandra Karyl, actress, and there was tap dancing by girls from the Transport Workers Union Auxiliary.

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Side Lines

By CAROLYN MARX

John H. Crider, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, and Irving Brant, Guild member on the St. Louis Star-Times, wrote on the TNEG inquiry for the February issue of the Survey Graphic.

Tom Laird, sports editor of the San Francisco News, was the author of an article, "The Last of De Murgies," in a recent issue of Callers.

Thomas L. Stokes, national correspondent of the Scripps-Howard papers, reviewed his years of covering Washington in a book called "Chip Off My Shoulder" recently published by the Princeton University Press.

Douglas Gilbert of the New York World-Telegram has signed a contract with Doubleday Doran for an informal history of the popular song in America.

Lowell M. Limpus, New York Daily News Guildman, has written a book called "Twentieth Century Warfare" and subtitled "How Modern Battles Are Won and Lost." The book is a manual of strategy and tactics. Limpus has also recently finished a book on the history of the New York Fire Department.

Craig Thompson, New York Times, and Allen Raymond, New York Herald-Tribune, have collaborated on a book titled "Gang Rule in New York: the Story of a Lawless Era."

N. Y. THEATRES

ALDRICH & MYERS HITS DIRECTED BY OTTO L. PRISMINGER

JOHN BARRYMORE

"MY DEAR CHILDREN"

RELASCO THEATRE, 44th St. E. of B'way

CLARE BOOTH'S Comedy Success

"MARGIN FOR ERROR"

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

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THE INDUSTRY

Ink sets the pace of newspaper printing. For more than 80 years ink makers and press designers have been trying to find ways of making it dry faster so that the press could print faster without the ink blurring or producing smudges. Up to now they have been working both on the ink, to make it dry more quickly by the use of rapidly evaporating missing ingredients, and on the press equipment to heat the paper so as to set the ink faster.

This week a newspaper press was re-equipped for the first time to accommodate an ink using entirely different principles: it is a solid ink which only becomes liquid when heated and which "freezes" instantly on contact with paper at a cooler temperature.

Tests Started in Brooklyn

The press already re-equipped is one in the plant of the Brooklyn Eagle, where trial runs began this week to test the ink for the projected new paper known as "P. M.", and in Chicago a Tribune press is being similarly re-equipped. The ink has already been employed for commercial printing for more than a year in the Art Color Printing Company of Danellen, N. J., and is used for "signatures" (insert sections) in McFadden magazine. The announcement of the new ink, recently made by Frank G. Breyer, New York chemical engineer, has aroused great interest because it is adaptable for every paper use it should make possible the attainment of a magazine quality finish in printing while still using newsprint and retaining the present high speed. Most important pictures could be printed with about twice their present fineness, using a screen (the photo-engraver's device for making the fine dots that produce the pictures) ranging from 120 to 135 as against 65 to 85 now commonly used. Fine details now usually lost could thus be retained, and people whose pictures appear would stop denying that they look "like that."

Needless to say with such a development newspapers would have another important aid in holding their readers against the competition of radio and magazines.

Eliminates Old Evils

The new ink takes an opposite approach in handling as compared with the present ink. Heretofore the problem has been one of quick setting, and various devices have been used for this purpose. Chief among them have been rapidly evaporating solvents, others are heating arrangements such as steam-heated chambers and batteries of gas burners through or over which the paper is made to pass after it leaves the printing cylinder. Without this treatment the ink is absorbed into the paper, resulting in what the printer calls "strike-through" to the other side or in spreading along the paper fibers so that the letters—or dots in the case of pictures—become fuzzy.

Breyer, in announcing the new ink, explained:

"The facility necessary to feed it properly from the fountain to the relief-surface is realized simply by melting the solid that you finally want as a deposit on the paper. The fountain, the ink carriage, steel, and the plate cylinder are all heated by hot water from within. This keeps the ink fluid and controllable. When the hot ink touches the cold paper (that is, cold as compared with the temperature of the ink), it freezes or solidifies without penetration and remains as a solid deposit in relief on the top of the paper fibers."

"Obviously it should make very little difference what kind of surface you print on. The fibers may be loose or tight. They may be uncoated or coated. The solid ink from a half-ton (picture engraving) dot, for example, always sits on top of the fibers or coating in sharp relief right where it was deposited. There is no lateral spread or vertical penetration due

to fiber suction as with liquid inks."

An additional advantage insuring clear printing of both type and half-tone engravings is the fact that there is no gumming up due to accumulations of particles of paper and dust that with present inks are likely to fill up the spaces during a long run.

This, Breyer explained, is due to the fact that when the hot ink touches the cold surface of the paper, the ink film next to the paper hardens while the ink next to the metal remains highly fluid and the ink is literally pulled away from the type.

"This not only eliminates fiber and clay nuisance on the carriage rollers but prevents fill-ins in fine screen work. With little tendency to fill in we are able to print on ordinary news print with 135 mesh screen and retain the sharpness of outline and absence of fill-in characteristic of much higher grade paper."

"Of course, we get better results with better paper. The difference, however, between the old and new process is sharper on the more porous stocks."

See High Speed Possible! Inasmuch as the ink is set by the cold of the paper, faster the paper is the sharper the more the setting effect is available, Breyer said. This is because the greater speed means that the paper remains cooler because each part stays against the hot cylinder for a shorter time. Therefore, "the only limitation on speed on the commercial presses that we have operated with so far are the mechanical limitations of the machine itself."

The new ink when broken up and stirred in a bucket looks like a bucket full of coal, Breyer said. The pieces of ink are melted in the regular press fountain by surrounding the fountain with a water jacket through which water is sent at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit—just below boiling. The ink cylinders and the cylinders with the printing plates and some others also are heated, by means of inside water jackets, thus insuring a smooth flow of ink over the printing surface. Except for the hot water applications the press remains unchanged.

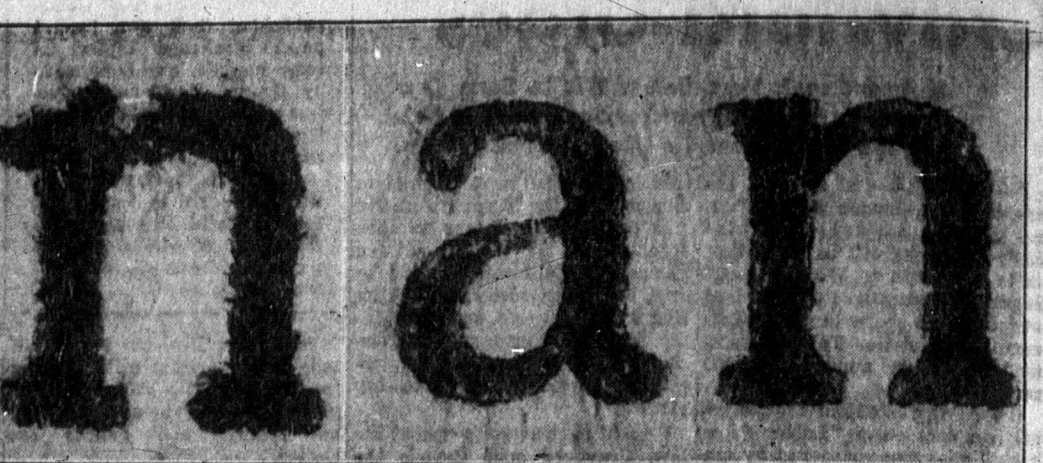
Not for Rotogravure So far, "cold set" ink is not suited for rotogravure use. The reason is based on the observation of ink by the paper, the beautiful variation in tone being produced by the variations in the depth of the ink pools on the cylinder. However, if the new ink will produce a magazine finish on newsprint under the speed conditions required by present papers, the ink itself will be a sufficiently magnificent step.

Will Be Liberal

A new weekly magazine, "Friday," liberal in its editorial policy, containing "entertainment" pieces, photos and fiction, appeared on the news stands of eastern United States March 5.

Leading members of the staff are well known to Guild members. The executive editor is Cameron

New Ink May Give Newspapers Magazine Quality—Two New Journals Started



HOW THE OLD AND THE NEW INKS PRINT: Left, the old ink in a large New York daily; right, the new cold-set ink.

ANNOUNCES NEW INK.

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Mackenzie who, until going to Friday, had been publisher for Trade Union Service, and who formerly served on the executive committee of the New York Guild as a member of the Time Unit. With and under the pen of Breyer, the ink is literally pulled away from the type.

The lead article in the first Friday concerned British "tea party" agents who are spreading pro-Ally propaganda in this country. The same issue contained a story about a strip-tease dancer who wanted to adopt a baby, and fiction by Upton Sinclair and Albert Halper.

The president of Friday, Inc., is D. S. Gilmore, who has been connected with the New York News-Boat since 1928 and is a director of the Birmingham Southern News-Almanac. Gilmore says: "I pledged Friday will always uphold the welfare of the American people, protect and defend American liberties and staunchly oppose American entry into the war."

Friday is in the market for exposure features on subjects affecting civil liberties, and also for fiction. Prices for non-fiction range up to \$200 and for fiction, which must not run more than 2,500 words, between \$100 and \$125.

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Neighborhood Daily

SAN FRANCISCO—A new one-edition daily, The Mission Daily Times, began publication here March 6 with a 10-page issue. A page 1 announcement in the opening issue said the paper's editorial policy would be "dedicated to everything that will tend to improve the working and living conditions of the thousands who live in, or earn their living in, the Mission." (The Mission is a large industrial and working class district here.)

Several unemployed Guild members were hired on the editorial staff of the new paper. Publisher George E. Powers, a former United Press business manager here, told staff members he would sign a Guild-shop contract. The editor is Sidney Long, son of Ray Long, late editor of Hearst's Cosmopolitan magazine. The new daily will be published 5 days a week, excluding Saturday and Sunday.

Financial backers of the paper were unveiled. Articles of incorporation were filed in Sacramento for the Mission Daily Times Publishing Company with the request for permission to issue 10,000 shares of stock with an aggregate par value of \$100,000.

Don't Mention It

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has just made a sharp attack on the study of advertising prepared for schools and general readers by Building America, monthly magazine of the Society for Curriculum Study at Lincoln School, Teachers College, Columbia University. And Guild members, recalling some of the sharp attacks made on the Guild, will be interested to know that the ANPA's special bulletin gave a distorted version of what the Lincoln school study had to say about advertising.

The study won high praise among many advertising people. Printers Ink devoted an article to it with this head, "This new advertising book talks sense to students and consumer groups," and added this blurb: "Really, despite wars and tribulations, the world is growing better. For here, from campus sources, comes a little book that actually leans backward in giving a fair deal to advertising."

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The other strikebreaker whose application was disapproved is Alfred Dale, who was hired on the Philadelphia Inquirer as an assistant to the executive editor.

Dale came to the Chicago Evening American as managing editor within a few weeks after the signing of the editorial department contract on that paper on January 20, 1938. He was employed in the same capacity when the strike was called and continued as managing editor of the American and its successor, the Herald-American, until a few weeks ago.

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PINKSTON'S 3RD TERM

ST. LOUIS CITY, Mo.—Don Pinkston, Journal reporter, re-elected to serve third consecutive term as president of the third time. Other officers: John Rose, vice president; Keith R. Buttner, recording secretary; Merrill Burnett, corresponding secretary; and Clifford Harris, treasurer. Miss Buttner and Harris also were re-elected.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE GUILD REPORTER has received the following memorandum from the New York Times unit:

"After discussion in meeting this date by the Unit Council, New York Times Unit, Newspaper Guild of New York, held at the Times Square Hotel, of the sponsorship of the publication, The Guild Progressive, by the Unit Chairman, using his title as such, the Council, by voice vote with one dissent heard of twenty members present at the time the vote was taken—adopted the following motion:

"That the Unit Council of the New York Times Unit, Newspaper Guild of New York, reiterates at this meeting its policy that officers of the Unit, acting as individuals, shall not use their unit titles in connection with matters affecting the union without authorization of the Council."

"It was voted that copies of this motion be sent to the Executive Committee of the Newspaper Guild of New York, to the editors of all unit shop papers in the New York City, to the editor of The Guild Reporter and to The Guild Progressive."

For the Council:
H. M. FRENCH, Secretary.

MARC ROSENBLUM.

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YOUR GUILD CARD...

Use it for discount on your purchases of drugs and cosmetics etc.

BARTH DRUGS, Inc.

Cut Rate Drugs 205 E. 42nd St.

Delicious Luncheons Opposite Daily News

MU 4-2730

SPECIAL! Monday to Thurs.

3 ITEMS \$1.00

SHAMPOO, FINGER WAVE, RINSE or EYEBROW ARCH

MANICURE 35¢

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Side Lines

By CAROLYN MARK

John H. Cridar, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, and Irving Brant, Guild member on the St. Louis Star-Times, wrote on the TNEC inquiry for the February issue of the Survey Graphic.

Tom Laird, sports editor of the San Francisco News, was the author of an article, "The Last of the D'Magicians" in a recent issue of Colliers.

Thomas L. Stokes, national correspondent of the Scripps-Howard papers, reviewed his years of covering Washington in a book called "Chip Off My Shoulder" recently published by the Princeton University Press.

Douglas Gilbert of the New York World-Telegram has signed a contract with Doubleday Doran for an informal history of the popular song in America.

Lowell M. Limpus, New York Daily News Guildman, has written a book called "Twentieth Century Warfare" and subtitled "How Modern Battles Are Won and Lost." The book is a manual of strategy and tactics. Limpus has also recently finished a book on the history of the New York Fire Department.

Craig Thompson, New York Times and Alden Raymond, New York Herald-Tribune, have collaborated on a book titled "Gang Rule in New York: The Story of a Lawless Era."

N. Y. THEATRES

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LABOR REVIEW

Rep. Smith Would Leave the Wagner Act in Shreds; Murder, Terror Mark Northwest Anti-Union Fight

The campaign to destroy the Wagner Act moved a step closer in the last two weeks when Congressman Howard Smith proposed his amendments which are ostensibly based on his incomplete investigation of the National Labor Relations Act and Board. As the two minority members of his investigative committee said, the amendments would "emasculate the act and deprive labor of guarantees which are the fruits of many years of struggle and hardship."

The main amendments proposed by Smith, the Virginia Democrat and his two Republican supporters, would:

- Abolish the present NLRB and establish a new one without power to prosecute, this power being turned over to an administrator, thus dividing responsibility and doubling the chances of delay.
- Define collective bargaining so that an employer would not even have to reply to a union's requests.
- Allow employers to ask election before a union had its organizing well started.
- Forbid reinstatement of a discharged worker if he had "engaged in violence," thus providing a field day for provocation by employer stooges.
- Limit the amount of back-pay a reinstated worker could get to 6 months; in the face of the fact that adjudication of his claim now often takes years.
- Allow the new NLRB to dissolve all pending cases of the present NLRB such as the Republic Steel Co. case in which a Federal court has upheld a \$7,500,000 back-pay order against the company.

Although it is said in Washington that a majority of the House Labor Committee, through which the amendments must pass, is opposed to them, many Democratic and Republican congressmen are preparing to force them onto the floor of the House. The CIO is mobilizing opposition.

Ford 'Paternalism'

An idea of the "favoritism" which labor is supposed to have been receiving was provided in the meantime by the NLRB hearing in Dallas, Tex., where a trial examiner is taking testimony on the labor practices of the local Ford Motor Co. plant.

In 14 days' testimony, witnesses have testified to the beatings of at least eight persons by Ford goons; threats of violence and even death against any one who was suspected of leaning towards the CIO Auto Workers' Union; and organization of an espionage and vigilante squad within the Ford plant.

No NLRB hearing probably has ever produced as much testimony of outright intimidation and violence by company men as this one. The CIO attorney in Dallas was beaten in daylight on a Dallas street. A Ford worker was fired because his wife joined the AFL hat makers' union. A man was beaten because a Ford goon saw him giving peanuts to some workers near the plant and decided he was a CIO organizer. A foreman from another plant stepping in for a visit was mistaken for an organizer and taken to the country for a beating.

All of this took place in 1937. The Labor Board is just getting around to taking the testimony on it.

Strikers Outlawed

A State labor board which was established to "equalize" the rights of employers and employees handed down its first important decision recently. This was the board created by the conservatives now in control in Wisconsin. As both CIO and AFL leaders had predicted, all the "equalizing" was at the expense of the union.

Since last November, an AFL union had been on strike against the three leading Milwaukee hotels. The board decided it wasn't a strike at all, that the strikers had no business on the picket line and furthermore that they weren't even

employees of the hotels because they were on strike.

The Employment Peace Act under which the board operates was enacted last year to supplant Wisconsin's famous "Little Wagner Act." The act admits the legality of the word "union" and that's about the only concession it makes to labor. Although it also purports to forbid unfair employer practices, the chief points of the law are:

Strikes are outlawed unless voted for by a majority of the employees within a bargaining unit, which only the board can determine. Without such sanction workers are forbidden "to cooperate in, engaging in, promoting or inducing picketing or any other overt concomitant of a strike."

An employer might want to grant closed shop to a union but he can't unless the board decides that three-fourths of his employees are in favor of it.

Secondary boycotts, mass picketing and sit-down strikes are outlawed. Nobody but "employees" of a struck employer can picket. Strikes affecting perishable commodities may not be called unless 10 days' notice is given.

With this collection of provisions the board went to work on the strike.

The hotel workers had no time last November to wait for the board to decide the appropriate bargaining unit and then hold a secret poll on whether they wanted to strike. That they had a large majority is attested, however, by the fact they petitioned the board to hold an election to determine whether they had the three-quarters majority necessary to ask for a closed shop.

The board first found that all the strikers had lost their employee status and had no further rights as trade unionists because of unfair labor practices, i. e., not having waited for the board to decide their unit and hold the secret strike poll.

Having decided that the board then ordered them to stop picketing or boycotting the hotels and to post notices to this effect at union headquarters. This action was based on that section of the law which says:

"Only employees actually on strike against an employer may engage in picketing against him."

The board having decided that the strikers were no longer employees, they couldn't picket.

To the union's request for a closed shop poll, the board also turned a deaf ear, again basing

their action on the decision that the strikers were no longer employees.

But the board did order a poll among the strikebreakers at two of the hotels to determine whether they wanted a company union to represent them in collective bargaining.

Wisconsin labor is taking the board's decision into court and it is expected to be a test case of whether the whole labor relations act is constitutional. But they admit that the damage has been done and that their chief hope is political action that will bring about the election of a progressive legislature again in Wisconsin.

Not Waiting for War

Out in the Pacific Northwest a little "war of nerves" is being fought which may soon break onto news pages across the country. Already one phase has hit the unions, the sacking of a Finnish workers hall on Dec. 2 in Aberdeen, Wash., but in that story the facts were badly twisted.

Since then the war has been growing in intensity until it has included the murder of a trade union official's wife, attempts on the life of a state Senator, several beatings of union officials, and threats of violence to others.

Local law enforcement has broken down and the menace to the unions has grown so great that a national committee, the Grays Harbor Civil Rights Committee, has been formed to arouse the Federal Government and bring the intervention of Attorney General Jackson. A delegation of Washington state labor leaders and liberals has visited him and he has promised to investigate and prosecute if he decides the bill of rights is being huffed.

Big Lumber Center
The center of this spreading vigilanteism is the county of Grays Harbor, Wash., the principal city of which is Aberdeen, whose great sawmills are busy with war orders. Oregon and California are also feeling the same movement but not so intensively as yet.

The most active union in Aberdeen is the International Woodworkers' Association and it is against this CIO union that the fury of the attack has been directed, although other CIO and AFL unions have not been overlooked. Nor have the progressive and liberal groups.

Workers' Hall Sacked
On the night of Dec. 2, a mob



MRS. LAURA LAW
Slain by Vigilantes

attacked and wrecked the Finnish Workers Federation Hall in Aberdeen. For more than thirty years this hall had been available for the use of any political party or labor union and was the only one in the city which the unions could always count on having.

The Associated Press, which apparently depends upon a local anti-labor newspaper of Aberdeen for coverage, carried a story on Dec. 3 saying that the hall had been raided because "Communists" were holding a "victory dance" there in connection with the Russo-Finnish war. It said that "25 Communist workers cowered within the hall" while the mob attacked it.

The committee, however, points out that the hall is not a Communist hall, that there was no dance there that night and that there was only one person in the hall, the night watchman.

Police Very Late
Although there were 400 people in the mob and the wrecking took more than an hour, no police appeared on the scene until after the attack was over and no one has ever been arrested.

That raid was the signal for beatings of union officials, intimidation of others and their families. Richard Law, representative of the International Woodworkers' Association in Aberdeen, and whose wife was shortly murdered, was convinced, with other IWA leaders, that the attack had been instigated by local political figures. So convinced also was the Washington New Dealer of Seattle, organ of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, and it instructed its Aberdeen correspondent to run down the story. He had no sooner started on it that he began to receive threats, so Law stepped in to help assemble the evidence of collusion.

Mrs. Law Murdered
Law had been under the "heat" of anti-union employers for years and now the heat became intensified with daily threats to him and his family. By January 1, he had amassed a stack of evidence in his home.

On the night of Jan. 5, he was attending several union meetings and his wife's parents were at a movie. His home was broken into and the marauders ransacked it, apparently seeking the evidence. Mrs. Law must either have refused to help them or resisted their search. She was brutally beaten and stabbed to death. Her mutilated body was discovered by her parents on their return from the movie.

The police came and almost their first act was to take her body from a couch and lay it on the floor, disarranging her clothes in the manner of a sex murder. The first newspaper accounts branded it that.

Law's Witnesses Assaulted
This story failed to hold up and then an effort was made to pin suspicion on Law, and is still being made. Men who were willing to swear that Law was at union meetings that night were assaulted. Others were threatened and one was arrested on a trumped-up charge of disorderly conduct. Law furnished the police with a

list of suspects and their probable whereabouts but no steps were ever taken to apprehend them.

Threats were sent to Law, to Ted Dokter, president of the district IWA council, and to nine other officials of CIO unions in the Grays Harbor area; two attempts were made on the life of State Senator Frank L. Morgan; five CIO union officials were beaten up; and several CIO leaders' homes were burglarized.

Suit Brought, Naming Names

The Finnish Workers' Federation, meanwhile, has filed two civil suits in Federal district court in Tacoma, Wash. One suit names Richard J. Ultican, chairman of the Grays Harbor County board of commissioners, Daniel McGillicuddy, Americanization officer of the American Legion, and Ward Penning, former safety inspector of the Washington department of labor, as having "conspired to organize and direct a riot against the Finnish hall."

The other suit charges that police officials deliberately and knowingly neglected to quell the riot. This suit named the mayor, chief of police and assistant chief. The two suits ask a total of \$30,000 damages.

Who's Behind It?

Back of this campaign of terror, however, according to the local civil rights committee, are the great lumber interests of the Northwest who wish to destroy the unions in their drive to make the most out of the current war boom in their industry. As proof, the committee cites an editorial which appeared last November in the Pacific Coast Lumbermen's Digest, organ of the industry. Proposing interstate action, the editorial said:

"The time has come for action, militant action, to the end that our citizens on the Pacific Coast be given the protection provided in our state, county, and municipal laws. The time has come to form a vigilante group. What are we waiting for?"

On Dec. 2, attack on the Finnish hall occurred.

Labor in the northwest is making the Grays Harbor fight a leading issue. The Commonwealth Federation has asked Federal intervention and its executive secretary, Howard Costigan, and Law and others are now seeking to organize the national committee. The Oregon state CIO convention and other unions up and down the coast are backing up the demand for federal action to combat the "war of nerves" which they fear will otherwise black out civil rights in the Northwest.

A Fight for Life

In New York, 27,000 subway workers are fighting for the life of their union, threatened by the city's purchase of the two privately owned subway systems which are to change hands May 15th.

After refusing to confer with officials of the Transport Workers Union for 18 months on whether the union's closed shop contracts with the two companies would be honored, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia wrote a letter to them saying that the closed shop would be void and, although granting that the workers might petition the city through representatives of their own choosing, added that there could be no collective bargaining.

TWU officials point out that their situation is unlike that of most governmental employees because the subways will be controlled by an autonomous board of transportation and they will not be entitled to ordinary civil service protection. They also cited federal court rulings that municipal operation of a transportation system is not a part of city government and that therefore the workers have a right to strike, which LaGuardia also denied.

The 27,000 have voted their leaders authority to call a strike unless the issue is settled.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor: Clyde Beals

Assistant Editor: John Dunn

"... 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.

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March 15, 1940

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