

THE GUILD REPORTER

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CHICAGO STRIKE SETTLED

Guild Wins Contract With Better Pay, Reinstatement of Pre-Strike Victims, Action on NLRB Order

CHICAGO—The Chicago Hearst strike was settled April 26 with—

1. A contract providing for some salary increases, reopening of commercial minimums May 7 and Guild representation of its members on an industrial basis.
2. Reinstatement of eight Guild members dismissed prior to the strike, whose firings, climaxing a long series of contract violations and attacks on the Guild, precipitated the strike Dec. 5, 1938.
3. Halting by the management of court attacks on the Guild and removal of \$5,500 fines levied against the Chicago and American Newspaper Guilds.
4. Withdrawal by the company and American Federation of Labor unions of appeals they had made from a National Labor Relations Board decision which charged the Hearst management with violations of the Wagner Act.
5. Agreement by the AFL and the company to stipulation in the NLRB decision of April 13 for a plant-wide white-collar election to determine sole bargaining agent to be held not sooner than three months and not later than six months. The AFL had argued for an immediate election.
6. Immediate enforcement by the company of the NLRB order to post notices for 60 days advising employees of their right to join the Guild.
7. Reinstatement of 115 out of 167 active strikers, which is a high proportion in view of the folding of the Herald-Examiner during the strike.
8. Payment of \$24,000 in severance indemnity to the 52 strikers who are not returned to work.

The settlement was to be executed April 27 provided that the NLRB agreed to certain changes in its decision which had been requested by all parties concerned and recommended by the regional office of the Labor Board in Chicago.

Parleys Lasted 2 Months

Lasting 508 days, the strike was brought to a conclusion the night of April 26 when the strikers voted to approve the settlement which had been worked out in two months of negotiations with the Herald-American management and the AFL unions.

Herald-Examiner employees were included in those returning to work despite the closing of that property during the strike. This constituted a major victory for the Guild in view of the management's formal statement made following the Her-

ald-American merger and repeated throughout the strike that there were no jobs for Herald-Examiner strikers.

"On August 26, 1939, one of these newspapers ceased to be published," the management's statement at that time said, "Therefore the former employees of that newspaper have no jobs to which they can return."

Suspension Hit Jobs

Suspension of that newspaper, which did away with more than 500 jobs, was naturally recognized by the Guild in reducing the number of those reinstated.

The eight Guild members who were fired prior to the strike and who were reinstated included all who remained on strike and wanted to return to work. They included Howard Mayhew and Harold Sul-

livan, who were ordered reinstated by the NLRB.

The contract runs for eight months, dated to expire at the same time as an editorial contract entered into during the strike with the Chicago Editorial Association (AFL), which had no members on the American prior to the strike.

Election to Be Held

The agreed-upon NLRB election will decide whether the Guild or the Editorial Association and the Chicago Commercial Associates will do future collective bargaining for all white-collar workers. This agreement prevented any possibility of a sudden election being forced upon the Guild before it has time to reorganize in the long-struck plant.

The Commercial Associates was held to be a company-favored union

by the NLRB decision and the management was ordered to withdraw contract recognition from it unless similar recognition was given the Guild. It was this decision which helped in achieving a last-minute settlement after negotiations had broken down following six weeks of constant talks.

Pact Is Plant-Wide

With the management granting the Guild's demand for a single plant-wide white-collar industrial contract for its members, the need for withdrawing recognition of the company-favored association passed. In order to effect peace, the Guild then withdrew its charges against the Commercial Associates and asked the NLRB to delete that portion of its decision.

The settlement was reached in the office of G. L. Patterson, regional NLRB director, and was achieved with the assistance of Ray Edmundson, district president of the United Mine workers and head of Illinois Labor's Non-Partisan League, who was asked by John L. Lewis, CIO president, to step in after negotiations had twice broken down.

Printing Trades Aided

The Chicago Printing Trades union leaders also helped materially in the negotiations, bringing the first contact between the management and the Guild in six months and sitting in until peace was achieved. The Printing Trades committee was headed by Thomas Canty, president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and David Golden, president of the Chicago Stereotypers Union.

Edmundson was able to arrange with Victor A. Olander, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, to meet a management demand for a formula for settling discrimination charges as between the Guild and the AFL locals in cases of dismissals.

Edmundson arranged a provision for arbitration of such disputes with a single arbitrator deciding between the management, the Guild and the other groups.

Our Negotiators

The Guild's negotiators during the two months' parleys included Milton Kaufman, International executive vice president; H. Richard Sells, International representative; A. H. Jackson, Chicago Guild president; Don Stevens, Chicago executive secretary; Harry Wohl, International vice president. Unit chairman Anthony Berardi and Michael Fusello were observers.

The last breakdown in negotiations came just before the NLRB decision and in ending the truce which provided that the Guild neither handbill nor send committees to advertisers during negotiations, the Guild was able to take advantage of the Board's citations.

The strikers were quick to point out in new handbills that the management's activities which it had said caused the strike were cited by the Board as violations of the Wagner Act.

In its decision, the Board found the Hearst management guilty of fostering company unionism, discriminating against the Guild and its members, and of using labor spies. It also ordered the management to cease its unfair labor practices and to reinstate Sullivan and Mayhew.

Strong Support Renewed

New life was given to the strike in the closing week by increased financial support, extensive revisions in the strike machinery and the appointment of Wohl as strike co-ordinator.

All strike activity was renewed and intensified after the NLRB decision and up until the settlement.

The strike which was the longest in the history of the Guild began at 3:23 in the morning of Dec. 5.

(Continued on Page Two)



Photo by Striking Hearst Cameraman.

IT'S OVER NOW. For 17 months the Guild's Chicago strikers picketed Hearst plant under the motto, "The Guild Never Loses, Because the Guild Never Quits," and proved it again. This was recent Valentine's Day-Confucius Say parade, 14 months after start of strike.

STRIKE WON IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES — California's longest Guild strike ended when the bi-weekly Huntington Park Bulletin bowed to all Guild demands in a dispute that lasted 31 weeks—from Sept. 9, 1939, to April 15.

The settlement was signed by Howard C. Seybold, president of the Bulletin Publishing Co. and former mayor of suburban Huntington Park; and for the Guild, President Tom O'Connor, Andy Barrigan and George Hutchinson.

Under terms of the settlement, the Guild won:

Guild shop. All present members remain in good standing; all new employees to become members within 30 days.

\$10 Raises Are Won

Pay increases. Scale for editorial and advertising employees goes from \$25 for beginners to \$42.50 after three years' experience; gives \$10 a week raises.

The publisher shall not be required to extend any of the ben-

efits of the contract to present employees who are not Guild members as of date of contract.

The five-day, 40-hour week; time and one-half for overtime.

Two weeks severance pay for every year of service, up to a maximum of 16 weeks.

Guild members shall be the last to be laid off and the first to be re-hired in event of economy dismissals.

One week's back pay.

Immediate discharge of strike-breakers.

Guild Gets Sole Rights

No organization other than the Guild shall be recognized or dealt with as collective bargaining agency for any present or future employees in departments not now represented by the established mechanical craft unions.

Victory for the Guild is significant because the strike became a battle against the California Newspaper Publishers Association and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

The strike demonstrated to all California newspapers the powerful boycott that can be built up against an unfair newspaper. The Guild won only after successfully overcoming every attack known to union-fighting organizations, including a constant campaign in the courts against the Guild, the use of AFL leaders' hired "goons" and repeated stratagems which violated Constitutional rights.

Firings Caused Strikes

The strike began when Publisher Max Ward fired four Guildsmen—J. King-Smith, Bill Harvick, Harry Fletcher and Doug Morris. Immediately the four other Guildsmen in the plant walked out—Don Kirby, John Hayden, Cliff Rainwater and Charles Leaman. Kirby became strike chairman.

The Guild now has the Guild shop in both Huntington Park newspapers, the Signal having had such a contract for a year and one-half.

Chicago Settled With Advances

Guild Wins Contract Bringing Pay Raises; Gets Reinstatement of Eight Pre-Strike Victims; Assured NLRB Order Enforcement

(Continued from Page One)

Near Strike Before

Leading up to the strike were almost two years of management attacks on the Guild. The first came in the summer of 1937 after the Guild had won editorial department majorities in both the morning Herald-Examiner and the evening American and the management answered the Guild's request for bargaining by firing 147 persons.

The same summer the Guild had entered the CIO and the Chicago local extended its organization to the commercial departments. By January, 1938, the Guild again was in a strong position on both papers and again the axe fell—this time on 180 persons. Faced with a strike threat, the management began bargaining in good faith and within 48 hours had signed contracts covering editorial departments but refused to recognize the Guild for the commercial departments.

Although forced to ask the Labor Board to certify it for the commercial departments, the Guild won from the management a 90-day respite from firing in all departments. The NLRB hearing began in June, 1938. "Independent" petitioners appeared, attacking the Guild's claims, and eventually were after AFL charters in the commercial departments.

The management began a new campaign against the Guild. Sixty violations of the editorial department contract were committed in a few weeks. A new NLRB case brought and hearings began in the fall of 1938. Meanwhile 40 out of 500 branch circulation managers who had joined the Guild were fired. On Nov. 30, the branch managers voted unanimously to strike if the other Guild members approved.

The Guild demanded an end to firings and maintenance of status quo until a fair Labor Board election could be held but the management refused even to meet Guild negotiators. A plea to the Hearst general management fell on deaf ears and finally the unit took strike action.

Cost Hearst \$5,000,000

The management's stubborn resistance to the strike—a resistance that is estimated to have cost the papers between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000—had two major phases, physical violence and assaults on the Guild in court.

The violence came first. Strikers were attacked dozens of times. A score suffered broken noses and other injuries in the first wave of violence that followed the calling of the strike but the drive subsided in face of the Guild's determined drive on advertising and circulation.

Court Attack Starts

The second wave of violence reached its height on Feb. 15, 1939, when groups attacked picket lines and one victim, a bystander, suffered a fractured skull.

Eleven days previous to this outbreak, the Hearst management had gone into court and obtained an injunction restraining the Guild from its activities. The Guild countered by obtaining an injunction against violence and for many weeks, the violence ceased.

The management did not take immediate advantage of its injunction, apparently deciding on a war of attrition, but in September when it had become apparent that this strategy was not working, the management went into court and asked that the Guild be cited for contempt for violating the injunction. This resulted in a \$500 fine and a hearing before a master in chancery which eventually led to the Chicago and American Guilds

being hit for \$5,000 in fines and more than \$4,000 in costs. Tried to Bar Handbills

After obtaining the fines, management attorneys began demanding arrest of strikers for handbills activity but hearings on these requests were postponed when the final negotiations began.

The third wave of violence broke out in the fall of 1939 but the Guild put an end to this with an offer of \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the goons responsible and by thorough handbills which told of the violence.

The Guild's fight against the paper was featured by the tremendous drive which it made on circulation and advertising by winning labor and public support and by the unprecedented money-raising campaign which was carried on throughout the nation.

Nation's Labor Aids

No Guild strike in history ever won such widespread support from the labor movement as did this one, with hundreds of AFL unions adding their financial support to that of CIO unions.

More than \$80,000 was collected alone in the great "Adopt-a-Striker" campaign in which hundreds of individuals, unions and other groups made weekly contributions.

In addition to paying 30 assessments, Guild members made contributions, adopted strikers and in the case of the Philadelphia-Camden and San Francisco-Oakland Guilds assessed themselves a day's pay for the strikers.

This financial support enabled the Guild to initiate and maintain one of the most highly organized and efficiently operated strikes in the history of the labor movement.

Powerful Drive Maintained

The strike activities were organized through committees—fundraising, advertising, circulation, finance, medical, food, housing, speakers, sound truck, picket line, labor contacts, legal, press and publicity.

The effectiveness of this organized work is to be found in the statistics of the Hearst advertising losses. It was estimated shortly before the settlement that the American had lost 2,000,000 lines

OUR FIRST STRIKE IN DEEP SOUTH



Harold Beard, secretary of the Monroe, La., Guild, whose dismissal was the "final straw" which precipitated the Guild's first strike in the deep South—a walkout against the two Monroe newspapers owned and published by the Ewing brothers—is shown on the picket line above. Some of the other strikers and their families are also in the picture.

of advertising and that before its suspension on Aug. 27, 1939, the Herald-Examiner had lost more than 4,000,000. Fifteen hundred advertising accounts, responding to local and national pressure, withdrew from the papers.

Five Earlier Parleys

There were five negotiations during the strike before the final parleys which led to the settlement. The first of these was 11 days after the strike started and last was in August, 1939.

By the time of the August negotiations, the number of strikers had fallen to 231, some 180 having returned to work and a similar number having found work elsewhere. Since that time, others drifted away from active participation.

PHILADELPHIA COLLECTS \$7,500 FOR CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA—More than \$7,500 had been collected by the Philadelphia-Camden Guild April 15 in its "Join the Chicago Strike for a Day" assessment campaign and Guild officials expected that drive would net over \$10,000.

Of the 3,119 Philadelphia-Camden members in good standing, 225 had failed to pay anything of the assessments by April 15.

PHILADELPHIA—The Guild is preparing a program to meet the latest attack of the Hollywood Citizen-News on Guild employees following the discharge of three Guildsmen, Karl Schlichter, Ellsworth Yeaman and Leonard Torgoff.

A recent final ruling by the National Labor Relations Board upheld the firing of Schlichter and Yeaman for "economy" reasons two years ago, when five Guildsmen were discharged with a resultant strike. Lugoff was not a Guild member at the time of the strike. The Guild charges that Publisher Harlan Palmer, an attorney and former judge, has violated the law by refusing to comply with the NLRB order to post notice stating that he would desist from practices intimidating Guild members.

The labor board has notified the Guild that Palmer informed it that he would "NOT" comply with the board's orders, and that the NLRB would take the matter to federal circuit court to enforce its order.

Circulation Cut 40. pc. in Monroe

Our "Farthest South" Strike Makes Heavy Dent in Ads as Well

MONROE, La.—The second week of strike against the News-Star and World has registered a large decline in circulation and a drop of at least 40 per cent in advertising income.

Accurate estimate of advertising loss is difficult since an as yet undetermined amount has been run "deadhead" contrary to instructions of the advertisers.

These results have been accomplished without utilizing secondary picketing, leaflet distribution at doors of unfair merchants or publication of an unfair list.

Senator Aids Strikers

In addition to these heavy losses only one of 18 candidates in the forthcoming city election has bought a line of political advertising. Neither are the candidates printing leaflets or other political literature at the job printing plant owned by the publishers.

Cancellation of subscriptions has been stimulated by an open letter addressed to the Guild by State Senator James A. Noe, leading political figure and former governor, announcing cancellation of his subscription. Senator Noe has also made a contribution to the strike fund.

Over 100 telegrams have been wired to the Shreveport headquarters of Publisher John D. Ewing by leading merchants and prominent public officials declaring that the strike is materially injuring the city and urging immediate settlement. All of the city commissions wired such requests as well as Mayor H. H. Benoit, Sheriff Milton Cavalcade and Police Chief Frank V. Reitter.

Job Plant Has Troubles

Efforts of the publisher's job plant to employ handymen girls through the Louisiana Employment Service have been rejected on the grounds that the state agency cannot offer employment in any place which is on strike.

The job plant does heavy seasonal business in school and college affairs which is in full swing at the present time.

To date the strikers have been stymied in their efforts to find a union label publisher or job shop within 100 miles of headquarters willing to print either circulars or strike papers containing an unfair list. The search is extending into Southern Arkansas, Western Mississippi and Northwestern Texas.

Reports reached Monroe from Baton Rouge, 200 miles away, that within 48 hours after the strike started here, salaries in the unorganized departments of the State Times and Morning Advertiser were raised from 10 to 20 per cent.

Paper Won't Obey Order of Board

LOS ANGELES—The Guild is preparing a program to meet the latest attack of the Hollywood Citizen-News on Guild employees following the discharge of three Guildsmen, Karl Schlichter, Ellsworth Yeaman and Leonard Torgoff.

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L. A. Votes Strike In Security Stand

Protection of Guild Shop Essential, Unit Tells Hearst-Herald-Express; Wants to Forego Chain's Guild-Busting Drive

LOS ANGELES—Authority to call a strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Express (Hearst) if the Guild is not granted "recognized guarantees against anti-union discrimination" similar to those that exist on three Hearst papers in San Francisco under a Guild shop contract, was voted 153 to 81 by the unit.

The vote was taken the day after the unit, by a vote of 131 to 54, had instructed negotiators not to accept a contract without a Guild shop clause. The negotiators followed this action by telegraphing Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor counsel, who has been negotiating for the management, demanding that he come to negotiations on Thursday prepared to make reasonable proposals in good faith and not to come if "Hearst general management as represented by you insists on the right to conduct a Guild busting campaign."

Unit Wants Guarantees

After Kelly refused to come to a parley on these conditions, the unit met and passed a resolution pointing out that Guild relations with the local management had always been peaceful and harmonious and calling on the local publisher to persuade Kelly and the Hearst management to give the Guild the necessary guarantees against union-busting.

The resolution also called on all unions of the California labor movement, CIO, AFL and independent, as well as other "civil-minded groups and individuals" to intercede with the Hearst management. If all these peaceful efforts fail, the resolution declares, the Guild governing board is empowered to call a strike.

Kelly Lays Down Terms

The showdown in the current contract negotiations came after Kelly said the Guild could have the Guild shop only if it would amend the International's constitution to permit arbitration of contract renewals and to permit a unit to select negotiators from its own membership; arbitrate disagreements arising under the contract; put qualifications in the severance indemnity clause; give the management the right to reduce staff and hire talent it wants.

Pointing out that the Hearst management has sought emancipation of the Wagner Act, the resolution also called attention to Kelly's statement that "with protection of Federal laws for unions it would be an utterly futile gesture to try to bust the Guild," thus implying that once the act is emasculated the Hearst management could try to bust the Guild.

Meanwhile five circulation road men had been discharged.

The Guild Representative Assembly voted full support of the unit in any step it took. The unit was to meet again April 30 and the unit executive council April 29 to determine what steps would be taken next.

NEW WEEKLY UNDER CONTRACT:

Friday Didn't Wait to Be Asked, Publisher D. S. Gilmore (second from left) hired Guild staff and told New York local he was ready to negotiate.

Others around table are, from left, New York Guild's Executive Secretary Nat. Blumstein; Friday's Circulation Manager Layneet Gleason; New York Guild Organizer Jack Ryan.

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SIGN FOR \$15,000 IN RAISES



Hearst's Detroit-Times contract renewed with important improvements. Front row, from left, Assistant Managing Editor Edward C. Lapping, Detroit Guild Vice President Katherine Lynch, Detroit President Milton M. Murray, Back row, Times Treasurer C. R. Obermeyer, Guild Secretary Ralph B. Novak, Times Business Manager W. R. Mills, and Unit Chairman Waldo McNaught.

The Progress Report

Time-and-a-Half Overtime Won on 2 Hearst Papers

Four new contracts and three improved renewals by the New York Guild improved renewals on two major Hearst papers in other cities and the first contract on the Both chain in Michigan featured Guild bargaining news of the last two weeks.

The Hearst contracts, signed in Pittsburgh and Detroit, contained time-and-a-half in cash overtime clauses which the Hearst management had said only a few months ago could only be decided at a national conference with the Guild.

\$15,000 RAISES WON IN DETROIT CONTRACT

More than \$15,000 in raises for the coming year were among the notable gains made in the new contract signed by the DETROIT Guild with the Times (Hearst) last week.

Other improvements included time-and-a-half in cash for overtime over 40 hours; provision for merit raises above the salary minimums; a four-day week for weeks in which major holidays fall; and a war risk clause which provides not only that an employee called to war service must be guaranteed his job but that the Times will pay severance indemnity if he returns incapacitated.

Fred Myers, international representative, assisted the Detroit negotiating committee in the closing weeks of negotiations.

TIME-AND-HALF CLAUSE IS WON IN PITTSBURGH

Guarantee of time-and-a-half in cash for all overtime over 40 hours, without any reference to the

new contract between the PITTSBURGH Guild and the Sun-Telegraph (Hearst). This was the first contract with a clause was written in which such a clause was written.

Other improvements: Extension of severance to a 24-week maximum after 13 years; guarantee of vacations between May 1 and Sept. 30; provision of holidays off without loss of time; recognition of the Guild as sole collective bargaining agency; clarification of a guarantee against pay cuts; extension of the 5 per cent pay differential for night workers to those on the early morning shifts and guarantee of not less than a day's pay if required to work on a day off.

The contract covers only the editorial department.

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NEW PAPER, MAGAZINE ACCEPT GUILD SHOP

Among the four new contracts in NEW YORK was an industrial agreement with the Nassau Daily Journal which has yet to begin publication. Subject to the approval of the Guild unit to be established there and of the International Executive Board, the agreement provides for a modified Guild shop. The publisher, Harry Guggenheim and his wife, Alicia, Paterson Guggenheim, have agreed to consider for jobs persons whose names are furnished by the Guild Placement Service. The paper is to be published at Hempstead, L. I.

Starting with an all-Guild staff Friday, the new picture magazine requested a Guild contract at once and a Guild-shop agreement was negotiated with D. S. Gilmore, the publisher. The contract calls for a \$75 minimum for writers. Approximately 40 persons are covered by the contract.

The other new contracts are with Acme News Pictures and Scholastic Magazines. The Acme contract covers the national organization and brings salary increases to 90 of the 100 employees, ranging from \$5 to \$25 a week. The Scholastic agreement contains the Guild shop and extended vacations.

The renewals in New York, all of which were awaiting unit approval and signature, were with the Daily News, Bronx Home News and News-Week.

Top wage minimums go to \$40 for reporters and desk men; \$27.50 for society; \$25 for editorial clerks.

Other contract features include time and a half in cash for overtime; severance up to 13 weeks after nine years; no dismissal clause; no black list clause, and a war service provision.

LAWYER QUOTES PILAT TO FIGHT GUILD SHOP

Negotiations for a new contract on the ALBANY Times-Union (Hearst) were begun April 13, when the Guild submitted a 12-point program of improvements on the present contract to Publisher Fred Archibald, who expects to sign it soon.

(Continued on Page Four)

The Industry

Publishers Find Radio Is Okay Now That Many Own Stations—AP Has "No Anti-British Bias"

"If the people are solidly behind radio as a news medium," said Editor & Publisher in January, 1935, "it only means that the people do not realize the kind of Frankenstein they are backing. It pointed out that 'sponsored material' is naturally edited by the sponsors," and again, "that radio is a government-owned medium and in case of war or any other vast crisis, when the people might be most in need of a free press, radio could be suppressed like the blowing out of a Christmas tree candle."

The days when Editor & Publisher will say such dire things about radio are gone forever. The end of them was signalled last week when the American Newspaper Publishers Association made an about-face in its expressed attitude towards radio. Leading spokesmen, including the president, John S. McCarron, vice president, and general manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, spoke to the annual convention in words bordering on affection for the "one-eyed monster."

"It has been our good fortune," to marry these miracles (telephone, radio, facsimile and television) to the printing press," McCarron said.

15-Year Fight at End
J. S. Gray of the Monroe (Mich.) Evening News, who last year as chairman of the radio committee spoke hopefully of the improved position of newspaper printing in competition with radio, this year for the same committee described radio as "a powerful commercial entity" and said that "an inevitable gravitation associates it increasingly, and in many of its best uses, with newspaper operation."

This signalled the end of a fight which has been going on since 1925, when the Associated Press cautioned its member papers against broadcasting news by radio, telephone or telegraph, or permitting its use in this way.

That the public, by listening would and some day with the two sides in the same camp became evident from the inception of radio broadcasting, however, because the Detroit News and Kansas City Star started radio broadcasting in 1920 and 1921, and almost immediately after its 1922 edit AP began a series of retreats as more and more of its powerful member owners became radio station owners.

Chains "in" Early
The AP's barriers came down last year when its membership approved news broadcasting on what is called a sponsorship basis—meaning the sale for use in an advertiser's broadcast. This year General Manager Kent Cooper reported that 25 member papers with radio stations were participating "in sponsorship programs," while 115 were using the report for "sustaining programs."

How fast the publishers and their backers were moving in on the radio field while the public was missing was going on is evident from the statement of speakers at the ANPA meeting that newspapers now have ownership in one-third of the licensed radio stations. The estimated figure is 250 of the 970. Hearst was in radio by 1925 and Scripps-Howard was an early comer, while as far back as 1935 17 out of the 58 United States newspaper chains listed in Editor & Publisher yearbook had radio stations.

How much of a fight actually went on inside the ANPA over radio is not known, but at least the three presidents before McCarron were not listed as owners of radio stations. When McCarron was elected, however, he was a radio station owner and he used his position in a strike situation.

The development has undoubtedly been greatly spurred by the widely-publicized demonstration of radio's success as an advertising medium. Many newspapers have been successful in combining the sale of radio time and newspaper space.

A factor that promises to further speed the entry of newspapers into radio is the development of "FM"—frequency modulation, the new broadcasting technique which makes hundreds of bands available for a city like New York (see letter, GUILD REPORTER, April 1), and which cuts down interference and increases the clarity.

The ANPA radio report said that 90 per cent of the standard stations might change to FM as soon as the Federal Communications Commission authorizes regular commercial broadcasting—probably this fall, at least on a limited basis. Some of the big manufacturers have just started offering FM sets.

Papers which, the report said, have asked for FM licenses are the Chicago Tribune, Detroit News, Worcester Telegram, St. Louis Star-Times and Winston-Salem Journal. The Milwaukee Journal already is operating under one.

Facsimile Bobs Up Again
Most significant is that FM has revived interest in facsimile broadcasting. While, as the report said, facsimile had not been making much headway, FM increases the possibility of clear transmission. In fact the Radio Corporation of America provided a facsimile exhibit in connection with the ANPA convention, using FM. Facsimile is said to be useful for bulletin services and has been used successfully to stimulate interest in newspapers.

A possible line which facsimile may take is the illustrated broadcast. This is indicated by a sponsored program over NBC, a new picture is thrown on the screen while a commentator describes events in connection with it.

Canadian Press Okays AP Staff

Correspondents of the Associated Press in Europe have been looked over by the Canadian Press for the possibility of anti-British bias and been found free from it, Kent Cooper, general manager of the AP, told his membership in his annual report. The Canadian Press is connected with the AP.

Cooper quoted a passage from the report of W. Rupert Davies, president of the Canadian Press, in which he said:

"When I went into Europe in August . . . I was of the opinion that some of the correspondents of the Associated Press might hold anti-British views or at least views unsympathetic to Britain. I came out of Europe after meeting all these men with the conviction that I was wrong and that for our differential of \$30,000 paid to the Associated Press are obtaining an excellent factual news service. We can rest assured that any charges from the statement of speakers at the ANPA meeting are without any foundation whatever."

Press Card Law Veto Is Asked

Governor Herbert Lehman of New York was asked by Morris Watson, chairman of the Guild legislative committee, in a telegram April 10 to veto a bill providing for the issuance of press cards to newspapermen and dealers for the purpose of this.

Watson told the governor that press cards should be used against newspapermen in a strike situation.

STEPS UP



VINCENT P. O'BRIEN

LYNN—Vincent P. O'Brien, chairman of the Daily Evening Item unit during the four months strike which began against that paper last summer, has been appointed to an executive position in the editorial department. His honorable discharge was voted unanimously by the Lynn Guild. He will have charge of all news coverage, as assistant managing editor.

O'Brien was a member of the Item unit from its inception in 1938. During the strike he took part in conferences with the management and has been instrumental in securing adjustments for Guild members since the adverse arbitration award which officially ended the strike was handed down last December.

where striking reporters might be arrested for carrying such cards or denied them because they were on strike.

At the same time, Watson said, the Guild would be glad to cooperate in drawing up proper legislation against possible abuses of press cards.

Unofficial Ban Hits Magazine

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Because of its three-article series on anti-labor terrorism in the Grays Harbor lumber mill area, Friday, a national magazine, has been subjected to an unofficial but effective censorship here.

The Sample News Agency which handles distribution of national publications in Bellingham, refused to put Friday on any news or magazine stand in the city.

HONORS GOLDBERG

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Tri-City Guild's fund for sending a contribution to the Chicago strikers in memory of Nate Goldberg, who as an international representative assisted that Guild, has reached a total of \$10.

Final contributions were to be made at a meeting of the local April 28.

GUILDSMAN CIO HEAD

George Wilson, left, of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, is shown being installed for his title as president of the San Francisco Industrial Union Council. Right, Robert J. Wilson, executive vice president of the council, is shown.

Factionalism Hit By N. Y. Local

Misrepresentation of Guild Actions Charged To "Progressives" Leader Admits Knowing True Situation: Meeting Gives Huge Vote to Officers.

Statements about the affairs of the New York Guild widely circulated in recent weeks in a printed paper called "The Guild Progressive," published by "independent progressive members" in the city were attacked by local officers and committee chairmen in a sharp debate at the quarterly membership meeting on April 17.

The attack included a charge of conscious misrepresentation of the Guild on the part of Oliver Pilot, chief spokesman for the "Progressives," leveled at him by Jack Ryan, New York Guild organizer, which Pilot only partially attempted to meet.

Factionalism Condemned
At the end of the debate the meeting of about 350 members indicated its support of the officers' attack when the vote came to condemn the report of Executive Secretary Nat Einhorn, which condemned the "factionalism" and refuted a series of misstatements which he attributed to the "Progressives."

The report was accepted and ordered printed and sent to every New York member by a heavy voice vote against a negative vote of about five.

The attack followed officer and committee reports which showed significant advances in organizing and bargaining and in finances during the quarter.

Dues, Treasurer Gladys Bentley reported, reached the highest point in March, \$5,871.30, a 25 per cent increase over March 1939, while assessment payments from January to March were \$9,553.25, approximately \$3,000 better than a year ago.

Denies Pilot's Charges
The charge that Pilot left mainly unanswered grew out of a statement in the "Guild Progressive" to the effect that the Guild is affiliated with the American Youth Congress, the April 6 Committee (a peace group sponsored by the National Maritime Union, CIO), and the Trade Union Committee to Put America Back to Work.

Einhorn referred to this statement in pointing to what he called a series of untruths.

"But more important than naming another untruth," Einhorn added, "these questions may well be asked: Are the 'Progressives' opposed to the organization of young people? Are the 'Progressives' against peace? Are the 'Progressives' against trade union efforts to obtain employment for the unemployed?"

Pilot's Explanation
Pilot brought a further attack on himself when in replying to

Einhorn he mentioned reports purporting to describe the Guild's participation in New York activities which Pilot held were Communist. He quoted a student paper at one of the city colleges which he said had carried a large headline in the American Newspaper Guild had endorsed the April 6 peace rally. The story, he said, was based on the fact that the Associated Guild had endorsed the rally. Pilot also cited what he said were Daily Worker stories mentioning representation of the Guild in events on which the local had not acted.

After talking lengthily on other points Pilot admitted that he knew the local was not committed.

Ryan then pointed out that Pilot's "Guild Progressive" had said flatly that "the management of the Guild affiliated it with the American Youth Congress, the April 6 Committee and the Trade Union Committee to Put America Back to Work."

Before the issue went to press, Ryan added, Pilot personally telephoned Einhorn to ask about the alleged affiliation and was told none was authorized.

Ryan answered the criticism widely voiced by the Pilot group of ANG Vice President Morris Watson for becoming chairman of the Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, although Watson had a right to do this work as an individual. The Pilot group kept up this criticism, Ryan pointed out, despite the fact that one of its own members, Harry Lopatin of the Jewish Daily Forward, had been a candidate for office on the ticket of the rival American Labor Party wing.

Had Not Been Injured
Pilot defended charges made by his group that the Guild office records were "in a mess," but admitted that he was not contending that the alleged condition had worsened against him in the recent election, in which he was defeated.

Einhorn cited figures to show that the Guild Progressives had misinterpreted the condition of the local's finances. He also declared that the "Progressives" had obstructed the local's organizing campaign citing as an example their publication of last November's good-standing records of the Herald-Tribune and Times units.

Elections

MEILVAINE IN K.C.
KANSAS CITY—F. K. Melvaime elected president; Paul V. Beckler, secretary and Charles Baker, treasurer.

VOORHEES IN TACOMA
TACOMA, Wash.—Mel Voorhees, Times, elected president; Mrs. Page R. Hosmer, News-Tribune, vice president; David James, News-Tribune, secretary-treasurer; John Kolbits, News-Tribune, deputy-treasurer.

WORCESTER ELECTS
WORCESTER, Mass.—Hugh G. Kingley elected president; Robert Croighton, vice president; Marian Rogers, secretary; Maurice P. Hamilton, treasurer; Robert L. Stewart, assistant treasurer; Oscar Silverman, William H. Moller Jr., Grace Deane and Albert Johnson, executive committee members.

Your Doings

400 ATTEND GRIDIRON DINNER IN TWIN CITIES

MINNEAPOLIS—Almost 600 guests, including labor leaders, politicians, professionals and Gov. Harold E. Stassen, attended the most successful Gridiron Dinner the Twin Cities Guild has conducted in several years.

A large sum of money was raised for the defense fund.

The crowd filled a ballroom and two annexes at the hotel in which the affair was held.

MEET THE PRESS

"FRISCO FROLIC SLOGAN"
SAN FRANCISCO—"Meet the press" is the slogan of this year's annual Guild Frolic to be held Saturday night, May 11, at the Aquatic Park Casino.

Herbert Ceen, columnist, is chairman of the arrangements committee and will act as master of ceremonies for the program which will feature stars of stage, screen and radio.

Three orchestras will provide music for dancing.

Money raised will be used to defray the San Francisco-Oakland Guild delegations' expenses to the International Convention in Memphis.

SEATTLE BOARD ASKS BAN ON LIFE ADS

SEATTLE—The State Progress Commission has been asked by the executive board of the Seattle Guild to place no more state advertising in life magazine, which is printed in the anti-labor Donnelly plant in Chicago.

The board acted on the request of Eugene Litton, secretary of the International Typographical Union local here, whose international has been carrying on a boycott campaign against Life for some time.

Litton called on all CIO and AFL unions to follow suit.

GRIDIRON IN YONKERS

YONKERS, N. Y.—The Yonkers unit of the Westchester Guild will stage its seventh annual Gridiron Show on May 18. More than 300 persons, including prominent Yonkers and Westchester government officials, are expected to attend.

COMMUNISM DENOUNCED BY SEATTLE GUILD

SEATTLE—Declaring that the leadership of a reactionary movement seeking to damage organized labor "points . . . to the actions and utterances of Communists who have gained control of some, and are working toward control of all units and branches of organized labor," a resolution denouncing Communism and Communists was passed at a meeting of the Seattle Guild April 8.

The resolution was approved by a 51 to 42 vote after two hours of heated debate in which opponents of the resolution declared that such resolutions promoted red-baiting which splits and harms the labor movement.

The meeting postponed action against the pending Wagner Act amendments. A proposal to follow the example of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild in assessing each member a day's pay for the Chicago strike fund was turned down.

BOSTON LEAVES THIRD TERM ISSUE TO C.I.O.

BOSTON—The Boston Guild, in membership meeting, voted recently to refer to the national board of

N. Y. THEATRES
"LILABOUR COMEDY"—Watts
"THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER"—Harris
"MILK AND HONEY"—Harris

IN KEY JOB



URCEL DANIEL

The Los Angeles Guild is the first local to elect a woman as a full-time executive officer and here she is, Urcel Daniel, who has twice been fired by the Los Angeles Examiner for Guild activity. Former Guild secretary and chairman of the organizing committee, Miss Daniel was a delegate to the 1938 and 1939 International Conventions. One of Miss Daniel's major assignments is the current organizing drive on the Examiner.

LABOR QUIZ PROGRAM IS WON BY WOMEN

PHILADELPHIA—A quiz on labor information and history was the feature of the housewarming party which the Philadelphia Auxiliary gave at the new Guild headquarters here.

A team composed of Auxiliary members defeated a team of Guild members on points. A Guildman, Al Jones, however, answered the most questions to give the men some consolation. Dorothy Love was high point scorer for the women.

Forty-three dollars was raised at the party, with \$22 going to buy chairs for the Guild office and the remainder into the Auxiliary treasury.

A reinstatement plan has been adopted by the executive committee to aid in the current drive to organize the membership in good standing.

PHILLY DELEGATES SEEK NEW ANG OFFICERS

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia-Camden Guild has elected 11 delegates and 2 alternates to the Memphis Convention on an explicit platform of opposition to the present paid officers and functionaries of the American Newspaper Guild. The vote was in the approximate ratio of 2-10-1.

Citing what they called "the bogging down of both organization and bargaining" the candidates said they believed a more efficient Guild leadership could be elected. They made it clear that their adverse criticism did not extend in any way to President Kenneth G. Crawford or to many of the unpaid members of the International Executive Board. The Philadelphia delegation announced that it has no candidates for paid ANG office from among its own numbers nor are its members committed to the support of any candidates elsewhere.

Those elected are: William J. Farson, Max Ways, Mary E. Smith, Leland M. Ross, William Gaffney, Robert Reiss, Jules Schick, Arthur D. Rordan, David G. Schick, Frank Rahil and Raymond Goldsmith. Alternates elected were: Catherine Mulrennan, Henry C. Beck and William Horn.

A "Hellsapoppin" party which will be featured by the appearance of the comic stars, Ole Olsen and Chick Johnson, will be staged at the Guild Club May 18 by the Auxiliary.

Olsen and Johnson will lead the crowd in a dance of their own creation.

A one-act play by Thornton Wilder, "A Happy Journey," will be presented by the American Actors Company. Mura Dohn, Russian swing dancer, will swing.

MILDNESS sold 43 MILLION

Available in Quarts, Pints and Half Pints

COBBS CREEK BLENDED WHISKY

Mildness that satisfies

Auxiliary Work

The Auxiliary membership was doubled and four new locals chartered in the first three months of 1940 according to the quarterly report issued April 8 by International Secretary Marion Camozzi, of Seattle.

Seventeen locals have been chartered since August and applications are expected soon from the newly organized groups in Norwalk, Conn., St. Louis and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Camozzi's report, however, pointed out that it was just as important to build memberships of the existing locals as it is to organize new ones, and that the international executive board of the Auxiliary has been pushing a campaign along these lines.

Declaring that a persistent and consistent educational campaign in the local is the only way to build and retain the membership, Mrs. Camozzi declared that "the best way to do this is through a monthly bulletin . . . the next best is through personal contact . . . establishing classes both for the membership and potential membership on . . . consumer buying or child guidance in which trade union problems can be dealt with."

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NEW YORK ELECTS CONVENTION DELEGATES

Manuel Pollock, president, heads the list of five delegates recently elected to represent the New York Auxiliary at the Convention in Memphis. The others are Agnes Mills, Beatrice Abramson, Hattie Shaw Levitt and Grace Holmes.

Alternates are Alice Hughes, Catherine Wright, Caroline Woods, Rose Gluck and Norma McCarthy.

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COBBS CREEK BLENDED WHISKY

Mildness that satisfies

N. Y. MOTION PICTURES

HELLO OVER 2nd BIG WEEK
CLARK GABLE • CRAWFORD
"Strange Cargo"

PARAMOUNT
JACK BENNY
BUCK BENNY
RIDES AGAIN

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE
Wed. Thurs. Fri. May 1-3
CAROLE LOMBARD
DR. J. CRONIN'S
VIGIL IN THE NIGHT

Five Days! May 4 to 8
GRACE MOORE
in the Melodrama Opera
"LOUISE"

Four Days! May 5 to 8
W. C. FIELDS • MAE WEST
My Little Chickadee

Mon. Tues. Wed. May 13-15
JOHN STEINBECK'S
OF MICE AND MEN
Midnight Show Every Saturday

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
59th St. & 6th Ave.
Start Thursday, May 2
MADEIRA CARROLL
BRIAN AHERNE • GUY HENNING
"MY SON, MY SON!"
Produced by Edward Small
Released thru United Artists
State Street • Broadway Ork.
First Mainstage Seats Reserved, Circle 4-6000

Drop Anchor
AT THE
3rd ANNUAL DANCE
OF THE
NATIONAL MARITIME UNION
AT
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 6th Ave.,
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Featuring
Sketches by TAC: "The Yanks Are Not Coming" and "Gertie the Stooge" by "Dagobert"
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Ladies, 50c • Gentlemen, 75c

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RESTAURANT
Where the Post Men Meet
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MISCELLANEOUS
SHEZAR'S Beautorium
EIGHT CATHERINE SLIP
Wardrobe \$2.50 up Fox \$1.00
Open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
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Remember Mother . . .
May 10th!
Elizabethan Book and Gift Shop, Inc.
234 East 42nd Street

SHANLEY'S
224 East 41st Street
When on the East Side try Joe (Oscar) Cavanaugh's choice viands and beverages with fellow-Guildpeople! Our Four-Star Feature: BEEFSTEAK PARTIES

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

Greenwich Tavern
Best Foods—"The Taste Tells"
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around corner from World-Telegram
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LITTLE CAMPUS
Restaurant
Third Ave. between 42nd & 43rd
"Where News Guildmen meet,
eat and enjoy good liquor"

A SWEET PLACE TO EAT . . .
HARTWILL'S
119 HARTWILL STREET
Established since 1934
For deliveries call WOrth 2-9615

CHRIS MANNING'S
RESTAURANT
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—Opposite News Building
on 42nd Street—

JOHN'S TAVERN
Whitall 4-9551 JOHN J. AHEARN, Prop.
90 Washington Street
New York City

THE DINER
"NO FOOD FINER"
234 EAST 41st STREET
Opposite NEWS Building Entrance
MUrray Hill 2-9453

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RESTAURANT
Bar . . . Cocktail Lounge
Where Newspaper People Gather
112 Greenwich Street
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AMERICAN
BAR & GRILL
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KNICKERBOCKER
RESTAURANT
51 CATHERINE STREET
100% CIO Shop
A la Carte and Combination
Breakfast, Lunches and Dinners
Served at Reasonable Prices
WE DELIVER

The Old Market House
BAR AND GRILL
STARKS, CROPS • DINING, DANCING
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140 Market Slip (cor. South St.) • TEL. 2-9729
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PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th
—Famous for French specialties—
Lunch 55¢. Parisian
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MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

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Eagle's Ownership Linked to Wealthy Families

(Continued from page 1)
Company, which is dominated by the Pratt (Standard Oil) family, the Lawyers' Trust Company of New York (formerly the County Trust Company), the chairman of which is Alfred E. Smith and director of which is John J. Raskob (Du Pont agent and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee); and the Mail Publishing Company of Toronto, which cannot be identified through New York records, but which may be connected with Canadian newspaper enterprises.

The Toronto Mail and Empire is published by the Mail Printing Company, but does not appear on New York records to be identified with any Mail Publishing Company. The Lawyers' Trust Company is known as a Du Pont-Tammany institution; the Brooklyn Trust Company, while a unit in the Standard Oil province, is presided over by George V. McLaughlin, former Tammany Police Commissioner of New York City.

The notes held by the Brooklyn Trust Company and the Lawyers' Trust Company amount to \$120,000 each and fall due in 1938. Notes held by the Mail Publishing Company amount to \$265,000 and fall due in 1939 and 1940.

The Daily Eagle was founded in 1841 by Isaac Van Anden, whose descendants are represented by the Hester family inherited it and are still among its stockholders. Politically Democratic, it spoke for the mercantile estate before and after the Civil War against such organs of industry and finance across the East River as Jay Gould's New York World, Cyrus Field's Sun, the Vanderbilt's Mail and Express, Collier's Pictorial, etc. The Eagle expanded its very similar to those in Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, which changed much sooner than the Eagle into a publication of the financiers.

Tied Up With ANPA
Van Anden was succeeded in 1878 by his nephew, William Hester (1831-1921), who was one of the leading organizers of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and became a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Company. His son, William V. Hester, gave up active interest in the property in 1922.

The nominal publisher of the paper from 1897 to 1922 was Herbert F. Gannett (1858-1923), who came up through the ranks and became a stockholder. Gannett's death left the management in the hands of Goodfellow, who had also come up through the ranks.

Goodfellow is one of the big stockholders, owning an unestimated amount of common stock in his own name and controlling 375,000 shares through the Brooklyn Publishing Company. Whether he has received the large blocks of stock he controls as a management bonus or whether he holds some of this stock for the account of unnamed parties does not appear on the record.

In 1927 the Hesters and Gannetts sold the paper to Frank E. Gannett, but in 1929 it was disclosed that the International Paper and Power Company had financed Gannett in the purchase of this and three other daily newspapers. There was a storm of criticism and ways were found of returning title to the Hesters and Gannetts; the transfer was effected in 1932. Gannett had earlier turned back to I. P. & P. the money advanced by it, which critics held to be money earmarked for control of a large segment of the American press through the novel device of a newspaper company affiliated with the "Power Trust."

Lost Early Prosperity
Once prosperous and semi-independent, it now entered upon unprosperous existence in the devious by-ways of finance capital. Its editorial and news columns, once spirited and hospitable to novelties in social and political ideas now became indistinguishable from the columns of hundreds of other newspapers affiliated with the ascendant banking estate.

As part of its program of financial rehabilitation following the crisis of 1929-1933 and the replacement of Gannett with Goodfellow, the Brooklyn Eagle in 1934 arranged to acquire the Brooklyn Times-Union for \$500,015, clearing the field of competition but at a rather fat price as only the intangible good-will and the morgue were purchased. The plant and equipment of the Times-Union was bought by Hester's Daily Mirror for its Brooklyn edition. It was first announced, however, that the Times-Union would be continued under Eagle ownership, and permission to sell new stock was gained from the SEC on the basis of this statement in the prospectus; but the Times-Union was scuttled in June, 1937, and the sale of stock was discontinued.

Acquisition of the Times-Union marked

Analysis Shows Paper's 'Losses' May Be Due to Nature of Its Control

The absorption of an important rival journalistic estate and a consolidation of bank capital around the Eagle, for the Times-Union had been owned by Fremont C. Peck, a director of the F. W. Woolworth Company and son of the very wealthy former vice president of F. W. Woolworth. The Peck family acquired the Brooklyn Times before the World War, and used it to make itself felt politically. It acquired the Brooklyn Standard-Union from Paul Block in 1922. Under the terms of the sale to the Eagle, Peck has some 200,000 shares of preferred stock.

We have then, entering into the background of the Eagle as it stands today, the Peck family (F. W. Woolworth), the Pratt family (Brooklyn Trust Company and Standard Oil Company), the Du Pont family (Lawyers' Trust Company), as well as Mr. Goodfellow and his fellow stockholders. All these families and their associates are connected with leading institutions in Brooklyn such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Children's Aid Society, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and schools, churches, hospitals, and political organizations.

The Eagle's connections with distant banks provide further interesting ties with large-scale finance. How the First National Bank of Santa Barbara became a stockholder has not been disclosed, but it holds the stock for its own account. One director of the bank is Charles B. Raymond, who is also a director of the B. F. Goodrich Company. One of his co-directors on the B. F. Good-

Papers with 'Interests to Protect'

(Excerpt from a letter sent by the late Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, to President Theodore Roosevelt under the date of October 16, 1906.)

"I must again repeat that constant touch with the people is bringing me to believe that there are very few ignorant among them. The ordinary citizen is better posted than the average Senator or Congressman. The reason is that they read more current literature. In this connection I see only one danger—and it is a grave danger—the purchase by corporations which have 'interests to protect,' and by enormously wealthy men who have ambitions to serve, of so many newspapers. Newspapers thus owned give the people only such information as will help their owners, suppressing all information that might injure them, on the one hand; and on the other hand, giving them information that will help the owners. This, of course, poisons the source of the people's information, and, so far as their influence goes, makes them a good deal worse than ignorant because it makes them misinformed."

Full text of letter in Beveridge and the Progressive Era, a biography by Claude G. Bowers.

rich board is Sidney S. Weinberg, partner of Goldman, Sachs and Company and a director of the F. W. Woolworth Company with Mr. Peck. Another Woolworth director is Henry E. Peck, who may or may not be related to the O'Neills who are stockholders of the Eagle.

One of the directors of Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati is Charles W. Dupuis, president of the Central Trust Company of Cincinnati and a director of the Procter and Gamble Company (Overy Soap). The Procter family is highly politicalized and heavily interested in newspapers. In 1920 it attempted almost disavowed to push General Leonard Wood into the presidency of the United States; it owns today in Ohio the largest chain of weekly newspapers (second) in this country.

Most of the current information of record about the internal finances of the Brooklyn Eagle was brought into view by the registration of securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission last January. The occasion was the offering for sale of 300,000 shares of common stock at \$1.75 by the Brooklyn Eagle, Inc., and the offering of 40,000 shares of convertible non-voting preferred stock by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Properties Corporation.

The proceeds of the common stock issue were to be employed to pay off indebtedness and to remunerate L. R. Rosenbaum, a New York private banker, for "services," and the proceeds of the preferred stock issue were to be used to purchase the good-will of the Times-Union and to provide fresh working capital. As of the last report the working capital was \$184,002 and total assets and liabilities \$2,975,052. Neither stock issue, it is understood, was entirely sold. Until June, when stock selling was discontinued, 1,000 shares of preferred, for which there is no listed market, had been

Eagle for the first ten months of 1937, as reported to SEC:

Gross revenue	\$2,975,052
Operating expenses	\$1,800,000
Depreciation	107,282
Selling, general and administrative expenses	537,516
Provision for doubtful accounts	28,070
Operating loss	\$640,997

After drawing down reserves for interest, amortization charges, and local taxes the deficit was increased to \$175,756. An extremely unusual item in the foregoing statement of earnings as reported to SEC is the \$557,516 for "selling, general and administrative expenses." Approximately the same amount has been entered in previous earnings statements. The item, it is well to note, does not relate to operating costs, which are separately given. What it includes nobody can tell. Neither this unusual item nor the item of operating costs was "broken down" in the report to SEC, which does not require such regulatory break-downs. The \$557,516 item of additional "expense" would, if eliminated, be sufficient to turn the newspaper's annual deficit into a good profit. It is instructive, therefore, to note that it has been expenses apart from operating expenses that have caused the newspaper to show a loss. Goodfellow's salary of \$55,000 comes under operating expenses.

Effects of Its Policies
The financial stringency of the Eagle appears to be traceable to its contradictory editorial policy. On the one hand it must cater to its backers who are, on the whole, opposed to the New Deal; on the other hand, it must sell newspapers in a city that is preponderantly in favor of the New Deal. If the Eagle had been able to oppose New Deal principles in a brilliant fashion, if it had not been weighed down by banking connections with Pratt and Du Ponts, it would today, perhaps, have been prosperous. At any rate, its circulation would have been bigger and its attractiveness as an advertising medium for merchants greater.

Newspaper publishers either have been slow to realize that journalistic liberalism is the price which each of them or have been deterred from acting on their knowledge by anti-liberal bankers standing behind the scenes of newspaper ownership. It has been demonstrated in several parts of the country that liberal editorial policies produce an immediate reflex in circulation. J. David Stern has proved it with his Philadelphia, Camden, and New York papers; Chicago Times has proved it; E. Manchester Eddy has proved it in Los Angeles; and the dizzy continued rise of the New York Daily News has proved it. On the other hand, the mishaps of Hearst and Gannett, both anti-New Dealers, have demonstrated the financial hazards on the opposite road.

Any notion that the Brooklyn Eagle is headed for extinction is not borne out by the figures under review. It is entirely possible, of course, that continued editorial stringency may involve the property in reorganization proceedings, which would mean that the bond and noteholders would take it over and that holders of preferred and common stock would experience a shrinkage in their equities.

Not Near Extinction
As the publication is the only daily newspaper in the very populous and politically strategic borough of Brooklyn and as it speaks for obviously important interests in politics as well as in finance, it will very probably not be allowed to pass out of existence. It could, of course, be absorbed by one of the Manhattan newspapers, but this seems a remote likelihood.

A fair and measured conclusion from the data examined would seem to be that the management and dominant interests in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle are attempting to make Newspaper Guild members carry the burden of economies necessary for the operation of a commercially unprofitable newspaper that is unprofitable because it speaks for special interests rather than for the general public interest. These special interests could very well afford to come to a more satisfactory arrangement with the editorial writers that are now on strike even if the property is continued on its present editorial course and continues to show a loss. A change in policy, however, would probably enable it to show a profit. Or would such a change in policy constitute a betrayal of the freedom of the press to adhere to principles repugnant to its constituents but pleasing to its controllers?

The strike on the Brooklyn Eagle reflects, it is patent, practically every social and political issue of the day. Here in the income account of the

UNIONS WAGE WAR ON 'EMPLOYEE' GUILD

ANG, Telegraphers Fight Action In AP Drive

WASHINGTON—Joint action of the American Newspaper Guild and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was planned last week in their resistance to efforts of the Independent Employees Guild to gain membership among Associated Press employees.

Maurice Friedman, Washington attorney for the CTU, conferred with Donald Smith, National Labor Relations Board member, and on Friday was to confer again with Secretary Wolfe of the Board, on the filing of proceedings against the AP management.

Two charges were prepared for submission to the Labor Board by the CTU. The first stated that the AP management was intimidating and coercing members of the CTU and attempting to foster the organization of the Independent Employees Guild so as to prevent the election of the CTU by AP employees as sole bargaining representative. The second charge was made by Robert C. Kennedy, Washington telegrapher discharged by AP. He cited instances of coercion because he joined the CTU, and asked for redress for his job.

Coming at a time when the Guild is negotiating for an AP contract, as is the CTU, the organization of the Independent Employees Guild, a company union scheme projected as a national organization, is an effort attempt to checkmate both legitimate unions.

Action Strengthens Guild
However, with the case now to be presented to the NLRB, asking aid in preventing illegal coercion, the CTU leaders were encouraged. Moreover, joint Guild action in the protest to the Labor Board was expected to strengthen their position in the employee election.

The protest filed with the NLRB by Harry S. Leimback, general chairman of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, cited instances of AP attempts to limit membership in Dallas, Atlanta, Kansas City, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, New York, Birmingham, Washington, St. Louis and San Francisco.

It described the organization of the IEG by Harold Carlson, "a highly paid research engineer" in the New York office.

"The membership for the most part has consisted of executives in the administrative set-up of the Associated Press, who hire and fire employees, the activities of this organization, namely the American Employees Guild (now called Independent Employees Guild) have been favored and sponsored by the management of the Associated Press, charges the protest prepared by the CTU.

The formal charge asked the NLRB to investigate the AP and Independent Employees Guild and to "take measures" and "grant relief."

Mailers Organized By Sioux City Guild

SIoux CITY, Ia.—The Sioux City Guild took a forward step recently, when it organized the entire Journal mailing room force. Members of the Tribune's mailing room are also expected to join 100 per cent. The enthusiasm of the Journal mailing room staff was infectious, the group pledging full support to the Guild, national and local.

The members were impatient to wait any longer for AF of L organizers, which had been promised them and which never showed up. Weary of this sort of treatment, they called on the Sioux City Guild to organize and assist them. On the authority of the regional director of the CIO, this was done at once.

Fight Goes to Advertisers

Eagle Strikers Substitute Their Story for Sales Talk Inside Department Stores



Hearst-AFL Plot Charges are Filed

(Continued from page 1)

stages into joining the Federation. Conclusive evidence also shows that the office of Pearl Gross, society editor who fired Ureel Daniel, a leading Guild member as a prelude to the Labor Board case, was used as headquarters for signing up members. The Guild is also pressing a complaint over the dismissal of Miss Daniel.

Buz Buzz has already developed difficulties, however, with his rank-and-file. First off, Buzz announced to a so-called scale committee of the staff that "the AF of L doesn't ask for vacations."

This was too much for the boys who really don't want to be in a company union, but who haven't developed the courage to make a real one, and they told Buzz so. Upshot is that Buzz has kindly consented to allow a committee of Examiner employees to negotiate with the Examiner, under the impression that he, Buzz, has fired things up to smooth the way.

But there won't be any negotiations until the labor board case is disposed of.

To a Guild committee negotiating with the management of the Herald-Examiner, Harvey J. Kelly, Hearst labor counsel, has expressed fervent and repeated doubts that he was or is in any way involved in the activities at the Examiner.

The unprincipled assault of AF of L officials on the unity editorial workers has aroused the Guild, and particularly other Hearst workers, to a determination to defend their interests. A large fund of contributions for a publicity campaign has been collected and thousands of trade unionists in the city, including the printing crafts rank and file are becoming aware of the joint attack upon the Guild by the Hearst management and discredited AF of L officials.

Russell's Letters
Among evidence in possession of the Guild is a letter to Dr. Frank Barham, publisher of the Herald-Examiner, in which Russell wrote that he just learned the American Newspaper Guild is negotiating for a contract. He declared that "there are a substantial number of newspaper writers and reporters of this city who are members of the American Federation of Labor, or have made application to become members of the Federation, and that any agreement that may be reached as a result of the negotiations now being made by the Newspaper Guild, will not be binding upon any of the men and women employed in the edi-

Waterbury Guild In Quick Victory

(Continued from page 1)

In the first three days—the Democrat's circulation is 11,000. Advertising on the second Saturday of the strike was 30 per cent lower than on the first Saturday.

Great cooperation was received from the Waterbury Brass Workers' Union, a CIO affiliate, which loaned its sound truck, bought \$50 worth of prize tickets and adopted a strong resolution pledging its 3,000 members not to buy the paper or patronize its advertisers; and from the Brewery Workers, who, besides other assistance, helped with the prize contest and themselves took \$60 worth of tickets. The extent of the Guild's support from these and other unions threatened to have important political ramifications in this city of 100,000 and was a material factor in causing the management to settle quickly.

Local CIO officials took an active part, among them Alex Cahin and Philip Brannard, organizers, and John Driscoll, office manager, all of whom pickedet. Members of the Teamsters' Union, including Rudolph Tata, business agent, picketed during the last two days, adding to the management's worry about delivery of supplies.

Because of the brevity of the strike the Guild will be able to turn back the \$60 sent from the International Defense Fund, and the first week's pay increase will be sent in.

Green Seen Losing Favor In Split of AF of L Council

When William Green speaks piously of the "split in the House of Labor" he refers specifically to the CIO, A. F. of L. rift, and not to the discussion among A. F. of L. Executive Council members which, for months, has been an undercurrent threatening an open break.

It is an open "secret" that many A. F. of L. leaders have no confidence in Green, John L. Lewis said in his speech last week at the Transport Workers Convention in New York. He added, they "have a perfect personal contempt for him." These internal troubles, Lewis believes, oblige Green to keep up his intemperate attacks on the CIO, especially now where he is up for re-election. The controversy growing out of Vice-President Matthew Woll's frustrated desire to go to Geneva as

EAGLE HITS AT STRIKE

Brooklyn Newspaper Cries in Court of 'Conspiracy'

(Continued from page 1)
with conspiring to commit all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors, including forgery, intimidation, bribery, causing crowds to collect, impairing of morals, etc. The "conspiracy" legal weapon against labor is unusual in New York City. It is believed that the management is not hoping for a conviction but simply seeking a sounding board against which its charges can be hurled. Because the strike is never mentioned in the Eagle, and because Publisher M. Preston Goodfellow has avoided publicity in other New York newspapers, the management needs a good sounding board.

An ineffectual investigation was conducted during the week by the police following the slugging by two thugs of Ed Hughes, strike executive committeeman and sports cartoonist and columnist on Oct. 4. Detectives began their investigation in strike headquarters and made occasional visits to the Eagle Building before running into their well-known stone wall.

Hughes, a former "Evening World" man, has been a star sports cartoonist and columnist for nearly a decade. A leader in Guild activities, he twice bore the brunt of management attacks—one, an attempt to halve his salary; the other, a "suspension." Both attempts failed due to energetic Guild protest.

Walking with Jack Ryan, New York Guild organizer, Hughes was set upon by the thugs and beaten into unconsciousness. The pair leaped out of an auto with a third unidentified man who held Ryan during the assault. Ryan was uninjured. Hughes was given prompt treatment and is recuperating at home from severe head injuries.

New Picket Styles
Picketing inside department stores was a new weapon developed during the week. A group of well dressed women invades a department store; they remove their coats to reveal picket signs stitched to the backs of their dresses. Store detectives eventually escort them out, but the pickets come right back in.

The strikers became process servers in their first suit against the management. They served Supreme Court summons on Goodfellow, Editor Cleveland Rodgers and Business Manager William F. Crowell in an injunction and damages action on the use of the name of Helen Worth, striking columnist.

Miss Worth, in her complaint, charges the Eagle with "causing readers to believe that Miss Worth wrote the printed matter" by using her name without her permission. She also charges that the Eagle has been opening her personal mail and demands that the management be enjoined from opening, using and accepting her mail, in addition to refraining from using her name.

MAURICE HALLGREN, associate editor of the Baltimore Sun and a Guild member, will be one of the speakers in a course on trade unionism offered by the Baltimore Industrial Council, CIO, central body. Hallgren's lecture will be the "History of the American Labor Movement."

NEW YORK RESTAURANT

PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th—Famous for French specialties. Lunch 55c. Parisian dinner \$1. Wines and liquors. Tel. BRy. 9-6816.

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On Other Labor Fronts

CIO's Historic Role As a Distributor Of the Country's Wealth

The part played by the Committee for Industrial Organization as an instrument in the distribution of the nation's wealth stands high in the Department of Commerce report showing that the country's workers last year received a larger share of the national income than ever before. Moreover, estimates the department, the national income will increase 12 per cent this year, and labor's share will be still larger in percentage than last year.

The Associated Press, in reporting the department's announcement, quotes officials as explaining that "employees' compensation undoubtedly will increase further this year because of fattened pay envelopes given to workers in the steel, automobile and other industries." That these were the industries which the CIO organized and signed to history-making contracts without saying.

Philip Murray, one of John L. Lewis' chief lieutenants, estimates that pay envelopes have already been fattened by \$800,000,000 through concerted efforts of CIO unions. And the process continues. The Transport Workers Union has increased wages of transportation workers several millions of dollars in New York alone. Clothing workers' unions sign new contracts almost daily, especially in the south, where union wages mean emancipation from slavery. Elsewhere, the rubber workers, who have increased the membership of their union from 25,000 to 75,000 during the past year, raised wages more than 10 per cent at the same time.

Organization under the CIO banner continues, and leaders for contracts keep piling. Some 4,000,000 workers will be under its protection.

Vet Denounces 'Traitor' Green

(Open Letter to William Green)

Dear Mr. Green: On Sept. 22 you spoke to World War veterans, and in your customary hypocritical way you talked of democracy while you already had planned to betray democracy by attempting to form a rival to the American Newspaper Guild because Guild members, by referendum, had decided to join a growing labor group which has no record of selling its members down river.

I am a gravely wounded World War veteran, with decorations and citations and honorable discharge, and I tell you that if this were a time of war, and labor ranks were military ranks, and you had done what you have, you would be shot to a traitor—and I should be proud to be on the firing squad.

I am also a veteran newspaper man. In early years of my service I dimly knew something was wrong, wondered why someone did not give us a union. No one did until Heywood Brown and others organized one. They being no other central group, they tied to yours, knowing you had no record of which to be proud. When a militant organization sprang up, ANG members joined it in Convention, then by referendum.

You can't abide that sort of democracy. So you have set out to settle ANG by forming a rival. Yet, those "rebel" AFL groups which formed CIO have not tried to settle AFL bodies by trying the same thing. It has organized only workers in your bigotry and stupidity never tried or wished to unionize.

Let me predict you will get nowhere. Our people, if they have the enlightenment that should go with news men of mature service they will shun your sell-out, organize without employee advice, and know that CIO stands on principles for, by and of workers themselves.

EARL B. DOUGLAS,
(Sioux City Journal.)

Half a million steel workers, now under contracts signed by the SWOC with 418 companies since July, 1936, when the steel section of the CIO started its organizing drive, will send delegates to the first national convention of the SWOC late next month or early in December.

Vacations with Pay—A Routine Union Demand

Vacations with pay are a feature of the contracts being signed with precedent-setting rapidity by the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee. Fifty-two thousand workers in the textile industry received vacations of one week this summer, as the result of the TWOC drive. Vacations with pay! Once an unheard-of demand, a rare privilege for the industrial worker in the United States. Today the progressive unions conducting aggressive organization drives make the vacation demand a part of their routine program.

The drive in the textile industry, incidentally, has unfolded 225,000 workers in less than six months' effort. "Now the foundation has been built for the complete unionization of the industry."

Insurance Union Growth Reported
The first union charter presented to industrial insurance agents in New England, has been received by the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union of Boston. A letter to the new union from Louis W. Berner, general organizer of the New York Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, reported: "Our local in New York has enrolled 10 per cent of the John Hancock agents, 100 percent of the Colonial Life and similar majorities in the Metropolitan and Prudential. We shall shortly proceed to collective bargaining."

Radio Announcers Win Union Recognition

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Ten radio announcers who had been discharged for union activities, and who took their cases before the National Labor Relations Board here, were back at work at their jobs in 24 hours.

After the hearing, John Isaac, operator of two stations WYEN and WRAX, agreed not only to recall the discharged and reinstate the men, but also to recognize the American Guild of Radio Announcers' Union, an independent union to which the 10 men belong, as the exclusive bargaining agency.

Why Unions Should Employ Research Men

The BMT subway system in New York City uses an old dodge in refusing to grant demands made by its workers, newly organized in the Transport Workers Union.

Recently the wealthiest traction company in the city, BMT states that submission would mean the firm would be forced into insolvency. This, despite the fact that the company made \$4,500,000 net profits in 1937 and \$5,500,000 in 1938.

The Transport Workers Union research department reveals that the company has a surplus of \$20,000,000 which would be sufficient to combat any threat of bankruptcy. A clause in the contract between the city, which built the subway, and the banking interests that operate it, guarantees the bankers \$5,500,000 annually no matter what the operating costs or net income might be. Another revelation is that from 1923 to 1932 the bankers had collected \$465,000,000 in profits.

Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the BMT, the one who has said that the company faced bankruptcy should the workers unionize.

grants of the workers be allowed, collect \$145,000 annually. He has also been forced to admit that he once paid himself a bonus of \$400,000.

Radio Pact Aided By Slowdown

A twin to the slowdown strike—the slowdown—was one of the motivating factors in the successful negotiations and agreement gained by the American Radio Telegraphists Association with the Globe Wireless Company.

The agreement covers 150 operators employed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and the United States mainland. General wage increases were made to bring pay up to minimum of \$15 to \$20 monthly.

New Fact Book On Labor Slated

Supplementing the information in the Labor Fact Book, the Labor Research Association will issue within the next few weeks a novel kind of fact book. About the size of a vest pocket diary and about 100 pages in length, it will have some such title as "Annual of Facts." Its main aim will be to make the facts brief and ready for action, to be used by speakers, editors, writers and labor propagandists of every sort.

Frank Mayer, Guild member and coauthor of the book, said: "The book will be a handy reference for all labor people. It will be published in the Spring of 1938 under the title, 'Good-Bye to the Georgians.'"

Robert Cantwell, of Fortune, and T. S. Matthews, of the Time unit of the New York Guild, have contracted with Simon & Schuster for a book appraising the passing era in English literature. It will be published in the Spring of 1938 under the title, "Good-Bye to the Georgians."

Joseph K. Howard, president of Great Falls (Mont.) Guild, has an article, "Slowdown on the Hill," in October Survey Graphic, a study of his home town's economic and social dependence upon water. The article was illustrated by James Logan, 21-year-old union pipefitter, at the American Copper company's plant which figures prominently in Howard's story.

Hugh V. Haddock, city editor of the Tulsa Tribune, a member of the Tulsa Guild, is the author of a forthcoming novel titled "City Desk."

Eddie Cope, of the San Antonio Evening News, former member of the Guild, recently sold a detective story to Pearson's Weekly, London. He and a collaborator, James Cleveland, have almost finished a book-length detective story which they modestly enough call "The Best Mystery of 1933."

David Dietz, science editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, will publish this fall a book called "Medical Magic."

Pitts Sanborn, music critic of the New York World-Telegram, has collaborated with Emil Hill on an opera guide called "The Metropolitan Book of the Opera." Sanborn belongs in the New York Guild.

Developments in The Industry

'Week End' to be a New Sunday Supplement

Week End, a magazine supplement for newspapers to distribute with their Sunday editions, will make its appearance. It will be the third such supplement, the others being the New York Herald Tribune's This Week and Hearst's American Weekly. This advertising magazine, has permitted reprinting of the following on Week End:

"Dr. Kurt Simon is an exile from Nazi Germany where—pre-Hitler—he had been publisher of the celebrated and potent Frankfurter Zeitung. He is, as a new American, the husband of an American of important means, already has an interest in the literary periodical, Sports Illustrated, and a boy's tabloid, Young America."

For which, credit Richard Davis, the dust-scarred, foreign-born, right hand in the publishing domain Simon's standing out.

Fact is, Davis really popped the idea himself, so pleased his boss thereby that he got an immediate OK to go ahead, an open account to pay for expenses.

Which means that he laid out an elaborate first dummy, then a second one full of articles he'd bought from people of the caliber of Robert Benchley, Dorothy Parker—many of whom he's signed up as contributors along with names known for photographs, cartoons.

That first dummy as now being shown to prospective advertisers and newspaper customers by ad-manager Joseph M. Hopkins (late of The American Weekly), is said to be pretty close to the format. Week End will be in when it makes its debut now scheduled for next Feb. 6. Its base size will be 16 pages, four or more in color, tabloid size to take 1,000-line ads.

It'll be, in Simon's words, "a magazine devoted to high class fiction, movie and radio features, and humor, contributed by the foremost writers and artists available today. It will be the iron-clad policy of Week End to avoid politics, religion and other controversial subjects."

So far Week End won't say just who their first readers will be. But they do say they've already found publishers with a combined circulation of 2,500,000 who've got their point of view on ink bottles. Which pleases them a lot, considering that they planned the whole thing on a basis of paying off on 1,000,000.

Harry Elmer Barnes, New York World-Telegram (columnist) and Guild member, has two large volumes coming out this month. The first, a 344-page "History of Historical Writing," will be issued by the University of Oklahoma Press; the second, a 1232-page "Intellectual and Cultural History of the Western World," is coming from Random House.

Robert Cantwell, of Fortune, and T. S. Matthews, of the Time unit of the New York Guild, have contracted with Simon & Schuster for a book appraising the passing era in English literature. It will be published in the Spring of 1938 under the title, "Good-Bye to the Georgians."

William Henry Chamberlain, foreign correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, has a new book due early in November. It is called "Japan Over Asia."

F. B. Beckwith, fiction editor of the New York Times, where he is a member of the Guild, has written another book on gardening—this time on "Gardening indoors." Macmillan will bring it out in November.

Jack Foster, New York World-Telegram, Guildman, is the author of the dialogue accompanying a new film, "This is China," being presented in New York. The film is a documentary record of a 12,000-mile expedition across China in which is described the life of the people and the imperialist invasions of China's rights and territories.

Frank Mayer, sports editor of the Minneapolis Journal, and Journal unit member, collaborated with R. W. "Bernie" Bierman, well-known football coach, on his recently published book, "Winning Football."

that he's after a new population mid-die-ground.

How Idea Grew
Week End's been an amorphous idea for a year and a half.

But after Simon got Joseph Pulitzer (St. Louis Post-Dispatch), Eugene Meyer (Washington Post), other publishers into a huddle with him early this year, the idea's jelled fast.

Bargaining Questions

Negotiations Strike Snag On Arbitration Demand

QUESTION: Our publisher insists upon an arbitration clause in a contract under negotiation. He refuses to bargain further until we agree. How can we break the deadlock?

ANSWER: The most immediate and powerful way to try in the bargaining is to reason with the publisher, point out that it is much better for two parties to a dispute to settle it by getting together and negotiating than by turning them over to a third party. If he fails to see the light, you can at least suggest that, to bargain in all fairness he should take up the other points and come back to arbitration later. Another logical step in a strong stand by the unit, in the form of a resolution, opposing any arbitration in the contract.

In the final analysis, since most publishers like arbitration, your ability to get a contract without it hinges very largely, or almost entirely, on the strength of the Guild in the particular situation. First the strength of the unit and its readiness to stand on its position, and the strength of the local labor movement and the amount of backing the Guild could get.

At a time like this it will help, while carrying on the negotiations, to proceed to enroll the eligible in the other departments, advertising, etc., since that will greatly strengthen your position. It should be possible to expand your contract proposals to provide minimums for the other departments just as fast as you enroll them, so that you would be expanding your membership on the basis of the collective bargaining program.

Some of our most successful negotiations have been long drawn out, and there is no reason to discuss.

IEB Move Played By Guild Leader

Houston, Texas
Editor, The Guild Reporter
I want to enter a wholehearted and vigorous protest against the action of the IEB at its meeting of Sept. 11-12, as reported in The Guild Reporter for Sept. 20, in adopting in the name of the American Newspaper Guild a resolution condemning the Maritime Commission's anti-labor attitude and demanding the resignation of Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and others.

At the St. Louis Convention I voted against a bunch of just such silly debating-society resolutions as that. I voted against them again in the recent referendum. Wherever and whenever they or their like appear again under ANG sponsorship, I give you my promise I will vote against them.

This is not, by any means, to say that I am unsympathetic with the sentiments expressed in many of the St. Louis resolutions, and I will be glad to join personally in denouncing the anti-labor attitudes of the Maritime Commission, the AF of L or any similar group that manifests such an attitude. But for God's sake, let's postpone playing around in other fields until the job is done, or at least reasonably under way.

It was bad enough when the Convention itself forgot its objective and started wandering afield. We at least had a chance to vote on those propositions. Now the IEB has started in committing us and there's no telling what that course will lead to.

If the body and gentlemen of the IEB just can't keep their great, big, generous hearts from bleeding for the victims of every injustice that is perpetrated in all the far corners of the world, please, can't we instruct them not to bleed in the name of the ANG?

ALLISON SAUNDERS,
President, Houston Guild.

Labor Looks Gift Horse In Mouth

CHICAGO—The Corn Products Refining Co.'s gift of a plot of ground for a police station to Cook County (Chicago), Ill., went almost unnoticed in the daily press, but labor was interested.

For one thing, the half-acre plot is less than a half-mile from the main gate of the plant. For another thing, there had been rumblings of organization among the company's 2,000 unorganized employees. Thirdly, the firm broke a strike in 1919 after three persons had been killed and 50 wounded by company guards and sheriff's men who fired on the strikers.

Asked whether the firm labor publisher, "Does the gift . . . mean that the taxpayers are paying \$150,000 for creation of a building and further sums for equipping a station and staffing it with some 30 highway police so that a modestly anti-labor firm can call on county authorities, obligated by the gift, for aid in quelling labor disturbances?"

Foreign Writers Elect

The Association of Foreign Correspondents unanimously elected its officers for 1937-38 at a recent meeting. The officers are: R. de Roussay de Sales, president; Kenneth Durant, Harold Butcher, vice-presidents; Alan O. Trevor, secretary-treasurer; Jean La Grange, assistant secretary; David Brown, membership secretary; and Al Sherman, press secretary.

THE ANTI-LABOR FRONT

A Police Convention Talks of Peace and Tear Gas

From Canada, where policemen have horses, came General D. C. Draper, chief constable of Toronto, to the International Association of Police Chiefs' met in high-minded session in Baltimore.

After stalling admiringly through the commercial exhibits of police "equipment"—the latest repeating tear gas guns, riot sticks and other bludgeons used on strikers—Constable Draper addressed his fellow-chiefs. He chose to speak on the police force as a contribution to world peace, according to the Associated Press characterization.

"Every police chief present," said the general in ringing tones, "is familiar with the difficulties and dangers presented by the activities of crime and Communism in fostering and in inciting strikes and riots. These interests foster active unrest and international mistrust and develop those monstrous clouds of bitterness and enmity which burst so often into rioting, insurrection and open warfare."

As though to make the general's remarks a little more concrete, Chief L. V. Jenkins of Portland, Ore., the association president, told the boys that their policemen needed instructions on how to handle strikes. "We have to study carefully the kinds of police equipment—briars, tear gas, riot sticks. We have got to study the police tactics, how many men to use, how to use them. We should wear pickets and strikers generally that agitators make a living by promoting strikes."

After which the police chiefs went home to wrestle with a few "monstrous clouds of bitterness."

How California Cops Want to Do Things

OAKLAND, Cal. (AP)—The California Peace Officers Association has just shown its idea of impartial administration. It has a Subversive Activities Committee, which just issued a report disagreeing with the association, holding that its business is to make the law in addition to enforcing it.

The committee's report says the

The Free Press

Columbia Dean Goes 'Objective' On Guild Before H-T Forum

The New York Herald Tribune's seventh annual Forum on Current Problems considered the American Newspaper Guild one of the highly controversial subjects on its agenda at the Waldorf Astoria on Oct. 4.

It was for that reason, said the chairman, that Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism "who holds no brief for either group," was asked to speak on the Guild during the afternoon session devoted to discussion of "The Status of a Free Press and the World Today." The dean opened his talk by saying that he was asked to make an objective speech. Then he quickly told the audience that sections of the ANG Convention at St. Louis precipitated "the greatest crisis in the history of modern journalism," and "have created nationwide concern for the fate of the freedom of the press in the house of its guardians."

The dean said this and other things equally of value to publishers—with that faculty he possesses for adopting a point of view without seeming to be critical. It almost went across to the audience of several thousand. At the end of Dean Ackerman's speech a woman in a front row was heard to ask her neighbor quizzically, "Which side did he say was right? I didn't get the word."

Dean Ackerman didn't say. He just adopted the publishers' point of view completely. For instance:

"After its organization in 1935, the American Newspaper Guild became an aggressive champion of the political, social and economic philosophies of its leaders."

"Finally, in June this year, the greatest crisis in the history of modern journalism was precipitated by the resolutions adopted at two national conventions . . . one prohibited contracts or agreements between Guild units and publishers without closed shop provisions, except by special permission of the Guild Executive Committee. The other was a series of resolutions committing the Guild membership to the support of specific causes of political, social and economic import."

Note how disarmingly and unerringly, but resolutely, the dean fell victim to the misstatement of which the ANPA is so guilty. He doesn't know the difference between the closed shop and the Guild shop that the Guild seeks in its contracts.

Dean Ackerman in preparing his speech sent a Guild member to ANG headquarters to get the facts for him.

It is also of interest that once again a publisher's "forum" undertakes to "inform the public of the Guild and its nature without giving the organization opportunity to present its case. During the 1936 presidential campaign the Herald Tribune, with a great show of fairness invited all presidential candidates, from Republican to Communist to state his case before the forum. That was what actors call "good theatre." The lesser candidates were not a serious threat before the forum. With the Guild it's different.

Returning to the dean's speech and point of view, he saw in the St. Louis resolutions a dynamite that "aroused editors and publishers to the necessity of unity of action." So they called the big Chicago convention of June 29.

"At this meeting," said the dean, "the important organizations representing practically every daily newspaper in the United States, with the exception of the newspapers which shared the Guild's political and economic philosophies, were represented."

All of which, the New York Times the next morning reported, was an "outline of the history of the American Newspaper Guild."

Another speaker on the forum program was James G. Stahlman, labor baiting president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. He made a speech about freedom of the press.

NLRB Complaints Find Print In Invisible Ink

When the Guild files charges with the National Labor Relations Board of unfair labor practices of publishers, it isn't news.

The publishers, stick together on that.

It wasn't news in Seattle when John Boettiger, son-in-law of the President, and publisher of Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer, was told he must face the NLRB on Guild charges.

It wasn't news in Chicago when the Guild filed charges against the Tribune, the "World's Greatest Newspaper."

It wasn't news in Albany when Gannett's Knickerbocker Press officers were ordered to appear before the NLRB on charges of discrimination and coercion against the Guild.

Publisher Gannett, incidentally, once made a full page advertisement of his creed. It was all about his honesty in the "presentation and interpretation of all subjects, unbiased and unprejudiced," and about his complete freedom from selfish interests as well as his devotion to the free press. Of course the fact that Mr. Gannett wants to crush collective bargaining on his papers is not due to any selfish interest. Anyone can see that.

Company Unionism Rides the Ferry Wires

Small dailies that pay hard cash for the United Press copy service, getting less than a dozen items in news events of international importance, recently received this word-shaking flash over their wires:

"The New York Sun announced today that it had signed a contract with the Sun Editorial Employees Union covering working conditions in the editorial department."

The item continued for another paragraph, and consumed as much space on the wire that day as did Mussolini's latest worst rattle, and the news of Japanese destruction in Shanghai. That's making big news of a company union contract.

Quits the ANG

Tyler, Texas, Rebels Over CIO, Lewis

The Tyler, Texas, Guild of nine members has withdrawn from the ANG, according to a letter received by Secretary-Treasurer Pasche from President M. T. Lemon.

"It is the unanimous feeling of the 'Tyler Guild,' the letter says, 'that they cannot conscientiously remain in the ANG while it is affiliated with the CIO, since the Tyler Guild voted unanimously against that affiliation in the recent referendum.'"

Lemon further said that "in this section of the country, John L. Lewis and the CIO are regarded as anathema and a menace to the safety and welfare of the nation."

In his reply, Pasche said: "It seems to me that when the members of the Tyler Guild cast their votes in the referendum, whether they voted for or against the CIO, they were considering themselves as part of this organization, and that their voting carried at least an implied agreement that they would abide by the decision of the entire membership."

"I assure you that we are not lacking in sympathy or understanding of the fact that to certain locals in areas where sentiment is for AF of L, CIO affiliation will create special problems. We certainly intend to do our best to assist those locals in meeting those problems."

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