Mellon: Monument to News Control—By HARVEY O'CONNOR *Page 5*

Official organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of Committee for Industrial Organization.

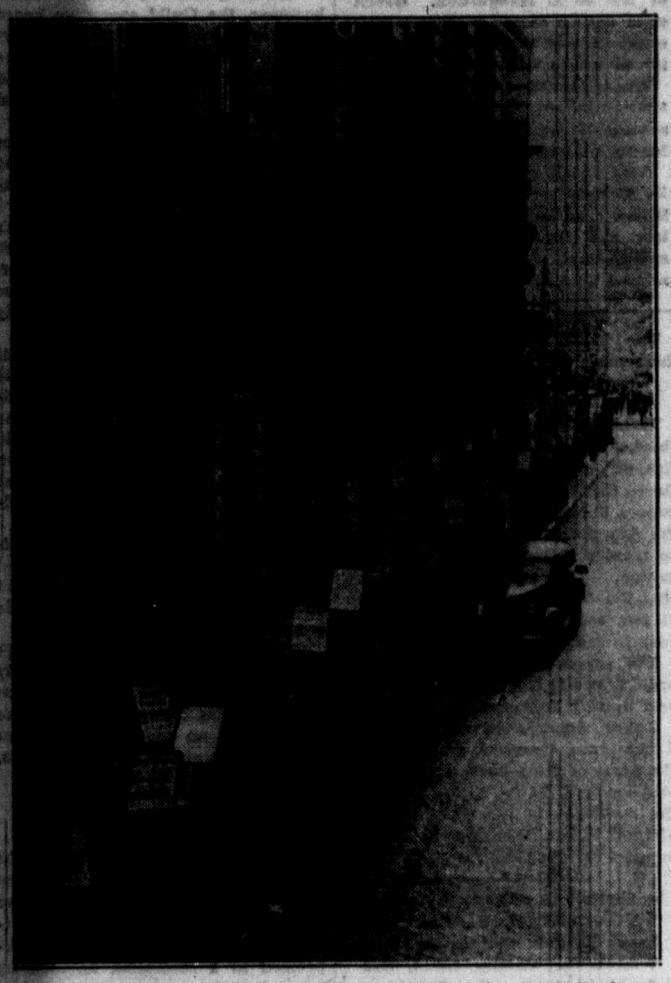
The Guild Reporter

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WE WIN ROUND 1



Guild Establishes Right of Mass Picketing at Brooklyn Eagle

Eagle Strikers Gain As Ads and Sales Fall

Guildsmen Establish Labor's Right to Mass Picket Lines as State Mediation Board Summons Publisher

Eyes of all newspapermen, glued on the Guild strike against the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, could see, as the strike rounded out its second week, how successfully their organization can fight for a Guild shop, decent pay scales, decent hours and against reprisal firings.

Strikers could see last week:

1. The Eagle's circulation pulled down from a reputed 125,000 to around 70,000, the cut being aided by a walk-out of nearly 600 carrier boys.

2. Heavy cancellations of ads, many of these surprising in view of the records of the cancelling firms.

3. The first mass picketing ever tolerated by the anti-labor Brooklyn police, with huge lines of 400 to 500 pickets around the two Eagle buildings each night.

4. Indications that Publisher M. Preston Goodfellow has begun to feel the pinch of the strike, in that he has answered a request of the State Mediation Board to attend its efforts at settlement.

Goodfellow's Question Out

The Mediation Board, created only this spring by the New York State legislature, has power to mediate—not arbitrate. It can subpoena witnesses and records and through the effect of its hearings on public opinion, will undoubtedly be an important factor. Goodfellow, after three separate stalls, which consumed eight days, finally came to the Board last Wednesday with a new question, namely, "Does the Guild represent a majority?"

Board Chairman William H. Davis pointed out to him that in the first place the Board had no jurisdiction over questions of representation; in the second place, that Goodfellow had recognized the Guild through three months of negotiations; and finally, that only two days previously, Goodfellow had declared to him that the question of representation was not at issue. Result was that the representation question was thrown out and discussion began.

For the Guild appeared New York Branch President Carl Randau, Executive Secretary Milton Kaufman, and Lyle Dowling, of the Eagle, former executive editor of the paper, who was exiled for opposing firings

(Continued on page 6)

Strikers Cut Seattle Star

Circulation Drops 42,000 from Pre-Strike 100,000

SEATTLE.—A demoralized Seattle Star fought desperately last week to stem its falling circulation and advertising as striking Guildsmen continued to chop down the paper.

From unimpeachable sources the strikers learned that the Star has lost at least 42,000 circulation from its peak of 100,000. It was further disclosed that nearly 20 fink teamsters who took the places of locked-out circulation men, had been fired since the strike started. All replacements were being made on a temporary basis.

Four members of the Typographical Union have been laid off because of lack of work.

Paper Shrinks in Size

Where the average number of pages before the strike was around 18, the paper has now shrunk to an

(Continued on page 6)

3 Guilds Take Cases to NLRB

Five San Diego Firings Are Protested

San Diego, Cal., Knoxville and Baltimore, answering publisher attacks on three widely scattered Guilds, filed charges with their Labor Boards last week.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Charges of unfair labor practices under the Wagner act were ordered filed last week against the Union-Tribune Publishing Company, following the dismissal on Sept. 15 of five Guild members from the editorial staffs of the San Diego Union and Tribune.

The Labor Board also was asked

(Continued on page 6)

Toledo Snags Green Move

AFL Head Thwarted in Dual Union Try

TOLEDO.—The Toledo Guild has administered another signal defeat for William Green's attempt to carry branches of the ANG into a dual newspaper union.

Francis Dillon, personal representative of Green here and discredited former president of the Auto workers, called a meeting for Oct. 17 to arrange a Federal union of Toledo news writers, announcing this the first meeting in the country since Green issued his splitting order. Apparently the two thought Toledo fertile ground because the

(Continued on page 2)

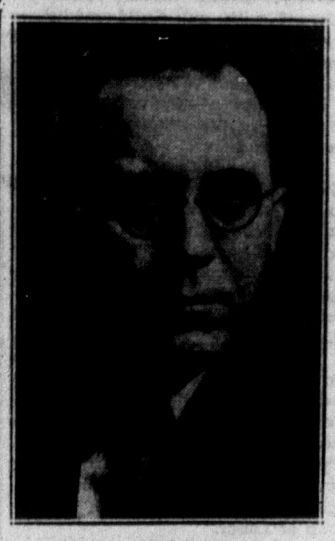
Ashcraft Resigns from IEB Due to Press of New Work

Garland Ashcraft, of Cleveland, International vice-president of the ANG, has notified the International Executive Board of his intention of resigning from the post as soon as his successor can be elected.

Details of his future plans were not available at the time the GUILD REPORTER went to press. It is known however, that Ashcraft has assumed an increasing role of leadership in the Cleveland labor movement and that new assignments in his work for the Cleveland Press frequently take him out of the city and make his international work difficult. He wrote:

"I shall continue my interest in the American Newspaper Guild and my participation in the work of the Guild, to the extent of my time and ability, and to support as a member the progressive policies of the 1937 Convention."

Ashcraft was one of the most active men in starting the ANG. He was first elected vice-president at the New York ANG convention in 1936 and was reelected at the St. Louis Convention last June. His first international office was that of treasurer, to which he was elected



GARLAND ASHCRAFT

at the Cleveland Convention in 1935. He was one of the original organizers of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild and served as its treasurer for 18 months.

Unit Strikes In Waterbury

Wilkes-Barre Is ~~Also~~ Ready to Stop Work

BULLETIN

WATERBURY, Conn.—The Guild unit of eight members on the Waterbury Democrat went out on strike Friday morning after the Guild and the management had reached an impasse in their bargaining negotiations.

The first edition was 1½ hours late.

The Teamsters Union aided the strikers by refusing to deliver newsprint or ink to the plant.

Local CIO officers were in the first day's picket line.

The strike was voted unanimously following the refusal of the manage-

(Continued on page 2)

$800 Overtime Pay Goes to INS Bureau

BULLETIN

Representations to the INS management by the Wire Service Committee of the IEB resulted this week in checks totaling more than $600 in overtime adjustment to the INS Chicago office. Another $200 adjustment in vacation pay for one of the Chicago dismissed Universal Service employes swelled the total to more than $800 for that office.

Guild's Help to Columnist Wins $1,500 Severance Pay

An important Guild victory in adjustment of a complaint involving an employe in the higher brackets was achieved last week in a settlement of l'affaire Miley on the New York Daily News.

Jack Miley, sports columnist, brought a complaint to the adjustment committee of the News unit following an order for his demotion to the rewrite minimum of $70. As sports columnist Miley received $125 a week. He joined the News eight years ago as rewrite man at $80. He was raised to $90 as a rewrite man.

The Guild complaint in the case, which was taken before the management with the unanimous approval of the unit for prosecution straight through to the grievance committee, charged that Miley's demotion was an attempted evasion of the severance pay clause of the contract. If fired Miley would have been entitled to 12 weeks' pay.

The managing editor's excuse in ordering Miley's demotion was in-

(Continued on page 2)

STATE CIO TO CONVENE

Wisconsin to See First Meeting

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The first CIO state convention will be held when 176 affiliated locals throughout the state gather for a four-day parley opening on Sept. 30 and continuing to Oct. 3.

Milwaukee and Madison Guilds will be among the participants.

Chairman John L. Lewis wired greetings, adding "The state organization has a very important function as a forum for all CIO unions in Wisconsin and a bulwark to their strength."

Among the speakers will be Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Emil Costello, state CIO chairman; Francis J. Gorman, international president of the United Textile Workers of America; Congressman Gerald Boileau, Charles P. Howard, secretary of the CIO; Van A. Bittner, midwestern director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Emil Rieve, general president, American Federation of Hosiery Workers; and Ben Gold, international president, International Fur Workers Union.

Among the international affiliates that will be represented are the United Electrical and Radio Workers, the United Mine Workers, the Steel Workers, the United Automobile Workers, the American Newspaper Guild, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the United Shoe Workers unions.

A state CIO organization, probably the first in the United States, will be adopted by the delegates. It is expected to serve as a model for CIO central bodies in other states.

"I consider the Wisconsin convention an historic occasion in CIO development," Francis J. Gorman wrote in accepting the invitation to speak.

Because of its precedent-setting nature, the convention is being watched with interest throughout the nation by both CIO and AF of L forces.

The CIO state convention will follow immediately after that of the state AF of L. Close to 100,000 members are claimed by each of the two groups. This is twice the trade union membership in the state a year ago.

The CIO sessions are expected to take on a strong political flavor. The unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization have made no secret of their intentions to play an important role in Wisconsin politics.

Recently, the Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation invited CIO union members to join the federation. It is considered doubtful that the CIO forces will be satisfied with this arrangement. There is strong sentiment among the CIO groups for participation in a third party movement as groups rather than by individual memberships.

Philip Murray, national chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, whose membership totals nearly 500,000 workers, will head the convention's speaking program. Murray is also vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, the largest union in the western hemisphere.

It Was Too Famous

A caption under a photograph appearing in the Sept. 13 GUILD REPORTER described the picture as showing "The Flushing (L.I.) Express, which signed up after industrial strike."

The Express, Guild weekly published to compete with the struck North Shore Journal, seemingly caught the public eye more than its erstwhile competitor. The scene was in front of the Journal.

Doctor Orders Eddy To Take Month Rest

A rundown physical condition, caused by overwork, has forced Jonathan Eddy, executive vice-president of the ANG, to take a month's rest from his duties in compliance with his physicians' orders. He is at his home in Connecticut.

Eddy has been on the job since the start of the Guild, in 1933, and during that time has taken no vacation.

He is keeping in touch with Guild affairs by telephone and by occasional visits to headquarters.

L'Affaire Miley

(Continued from page 1)

competence, a charge which the committee challenged. The committee also pointed out that the managing editor had suggested to Miley that he should look around for something else to save his face. In other words, Miley was being eased out without cause and without severance pay.

The committee was prepared to make further charges. These involved both anti-Guild and anti-Miley activities on the part of the sports editor, Jimmie Powers. The management, however, was desirous of a quick settlement on the basis of the first-mentioned points, and Miley, consenting, the case was declared closed on payment to Miley of $1,500 dismissal indemnity.

The settlement was not signed, however, until Miley had received personal satisfaction from Powers in the form of payment of a $50 balance owed to him by Powers for a story which Miley charged he had stolen from him and sold to Liberty Magazine. The story in question was the story of Joe Louis. It had been ordered by the sports editor ostensibly for use in the News. It showed up, however, in Liberty under Jimmy Powers' by-line. Miley refused to accept the $1,500 settlement until Powers came through with the $50, whereupon Miley turned the money over to the Guild Emergency Fund as a memorial to "you know whom."

Guild Expands

Baltimore Votes for Increase on Board

BALTIMORE. — The Baltimore Guild voted last week to expand its executive committee to include chairmen of all organized units of Baltimore newspapers.

At the same time the enlarged organization committee was ordered to meet and launch a city-wide industrial membership drive within a week.

Morgan Hull, International representative, came to Baltimore for the meeting, and spoke on the progress of the Brooklyn Eagle strike and Guild activity elsewhere.

Executive committee action in affiliating with the Baltimore Industrial Council of the CIO was ratified. Bernard Hoffman, chairman of the Sun papers garage unit, was elected alternate delegate. The executive committee's temporary appointment of George H. Engeman as delegate to the CIO council was made permanent.

Harry Haller of the Sunday Sun unit, was elected REPORTER-correspondent. Louis Azrael, News Post columnist, was among those added to the organization committee.

Waterbury Strike

(Continued from page 1)

ment to grant any of the requests made by the Guild. The tentative contract offered by the publisher would have included inadequate pay, a maximum of only two weeks' severance pay, no guarantee against unreasonable or arbitrary firings, and no Guild shop.

Faced with the apparent agreement of Connecticut publishers to attempt to break the growing strength of the Guild in this section, the membership decided it must fight.

Two important ads were pulled out on the first day and 500 cards cancelling subscriptions were signed.

Dillon, Green Aide, Is Used to Fizzles

Trouble-shooter for William Green is Francis Dillon, director of the abortive effort to split the Toledo Guild away from the ANG—the latest fizzle in the campaign of AF of L top officials.

Dillon's last previous big moment came two years ago when William Green appointed him temporary president of the new-born automobile workers' union and tried to make the appointment permanent, acting it as the price of AF of L recognition. Green even dashed out to the organizing convention of the auto workers to try to secure Dillon's election.

Green could not muster any substantial support at all. The automobile workers elected Homer Martin and went CIO.

This shock did not ruin Dillon in Green's eyes. Green named Dillon a national AF of L organizer and then kept him in the swim, albeit the water is rough around Toledo.

The brass workers have loaned their sound equipment.

BULLETIN

WILKES BARRE, Pa.—Strike authorization has been voted by the Executive Committee of the Wilkes Barre Guild on any of the city's four papers if the Wilkes Barre Publishers Association persists in its refusal to meet the Guild negotiating committee. The association demands that the Guild shop first be waived. It has taken this position after a long period of stalling.

The papers involved are the Record, Times-Leader, Evening News and Sunday Independent.

Labor Leaders of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, which are in the heart of the anthracite coal belt, met on Sept. 24 in Wilkes Barre at the invitation of the Guild and the United Mines Workers to discuss support for the Guild.

YONKERS CONTRIBUTES

YONKERS, N. Y.—The Yonkers Herald Statesman unit, Westchester County Guild, has donated $10 to the Brooklyn Eagle strike fund.

GUILD HITS GREEN MOVE

AFL Leader Balked In Try To Form Toledo Union

(Continued from page 1)

referendum vote here was more than two to one against CIO affiliation.

Following Dillon's announcement, however, the Guild executive board voted to recommend to the membership immediate affiliation with the Toledo CIO council and further voted to refuse the floor of the general meeting to Dillon's representative.

Toledo thus joined with other previously opposed Guilds in abiding by the ANG's overwhelming majority vote for CIO.

Previous to the executive board's action, the News-Bee unit, which had voted 25 to 18 against CIO affiliation, had agreed to propose affiliation with the local CIO body at the general meeting.

The proposal to attempt the split at a Guild meeting was first made by Harry Diddlebach, publicity director for the Toledo office of the AF of L, who announced he would speak in favor of the dual program of Green. His idea was to turn the Toledo Guild into an AF of L Federal local.

Toledo Guild members immediately became resentful and urged that he be kept out while the Guild considered affiliation with the Toledo Industrial Union Council.

Diddlebach, a former Pittsburgh newspaperman, has been here only a few months, arriving when Dillon opened offices here, from which he has directed an expulsion campaign against CIO unions in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Indorses Seattle Strike

Unanimous indorsement of the Seattle Guild's strike against the Star and condemnation of Mayor Dore for his strikebreaking activities against the Guild were expressed in a resolution adopted by Local 6 of the American Radio Telegraphists Association.

ON THE ANTI-LABOR FRONT

The latest salvo in William Green's offensive to set up news unions as competitors of the American Newspaper Guild was fired on Sept. 20 by William Green, president of the AF of L, when he issued his third statement charging that the ANG "is now a part of a dual, rival organization to the American Federation of Labor."

Rebuffed in his initial attempts to tear off chunks of the Guild membership, Green further cemented himself with anti-Guild publishers by ordering all AF of L central bodies and state federations to oust representatives of ANG locals.

His statement received a generous welcome in the columns of the big newspapers.

"Both the national organization, the American Newspaper Guild, and local unions of the Guild," he said, "have by the act of withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor forfeited any claim for support and assistance from State Federations of Labor or City Central Labor Unions."

He then announced authorization to the state federations and city bodies to organize news and editorial employes into "local unions directly chartered" by the AF of L, "where these editorial and news writers wish to be identified and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

He will assign "experienced and capable organizers to specialize" in this task of splitting, he said, and promised those who can possibly be wooed into forming federal locals a "hearty and cordial welcome." Of course, he promised such groups "the full support of the American Federation of Labor, or State Federations of Labor and of city central bodies. Where editorial and news writers become organized into local unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, they will be eligible to membership in State Federations of Labor and city central bodies." He did not mention the limitations on such aid under the AF of L practices.

San Columns Open To Employes Guild

News columns of the New York Sun, which have always been closed to Newspaper Guild news, have been consistently wide open to reports of the activities of the American Employes Guild beginning with the first announcement of its formation on June 16. Birth of this child of unknown parentage was hailed at that time in a column-and-a-half story and the Sun's solicitude has been in evidence ever since.

Presumably it is intended to be a national federation. Just now it is coming close to home by organizing in the traffic department of the Associated Press, treading especially on the toes of the Commercial Telegraphers.

Harold Carlson, highly-paid Associated Press engineer, seems to be the AEG organizer in this field. All the hollow heartiness, the backslapping geniality of an employer seeking to thwart unionization has been poured into the barrage of letters laid down recently by Carlson in an attempt to check the growth of the Commercial Telegraphers and to mislead traffic men into the AEG. A few other AP employes have apparently been cajoled into acting as bellwethers in the attempt to lead AP workers into his group.

The AP employes are not the only ones involved in this campaign. It touches, too, the interests of the operators on the Hearst wire agency, International News Service. For as it so happens, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is now engaged in negotiations for a new contract with the INS, where all the operators are organized.

If the unorganized AP traffic men can be lured into the AEG's uncertain ranks, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union will be correspondingly weakened in its efforts to obtain improved conditions on the Hearst service. For, the CTU in order to strengthen its bargaining position has lately inaugurated a campaign to organize the AP operators. It is also worthy of note that the AEG's maneuvers come at a time when the Newspaper Guild is in the midst of negotiating with the AP for a contract, and when the ANG is taking in new members in other departments. Carlson's drive is apparently well-timed.

The way to be an organizer for the AEG is to buy a charter and go to work. This is apparent from AEG circular letters. One such circular, spread through the mails by an AP traffic employe in Portland, Ore., reported that Carlson "investigated" the AEG "and had enough confidence in it to go ahead and purchase a charter, out of his own pocket, mind you...." You just have to know a good thing when you see it.

Carlson announced in one letter to the traffic workers that the "AEG will ask for, and will certainly get (Carlson's emphasis) from the Associated Press, an agreement that it is to be the bargaining agent for the traffic department employes." With such Tory papers as the Sun helping him, he may well know whereof he speaks.

The officers of this strange ghost of unionism, by whom elected or appointed the usually careful Sun said not, are Colonel Leo Curtis Freund, an industrial engineer, president; John Gilligan, professed freight traffic-expert, and John McCloy, retired naval lieutenant, vice presidents. Secretary is Maurice Daly, said to be familiar with Wall Street, "from the employes' angle"; treasurer, Carl H. Smith, a clerk of the United States Supreme Court. Legal aids include Edward W. McDonald, former assistant United States district attorney, and Albert Perlman, now engaged in field service for the National Crime Prevention Institute. Undoubtedly the right people.

Sun Employes Prefer "Independent" Union

Editorial employes of the New York Sun prefer their own little "independent" union which keeps its skirts clear of the labor movement. It has just signed a contract with the Sun. The members admit their inexperience in bargaining, they admit they did not get much, but they got what many an older union has had to fight hard for, recognition as the exclusive bargaining agent in their department. The ANG, in other words, won't get in there. How this little miracle was passed is discussed in an editorial in this issue.

AGNES FAHY FIRED BY NEWARK PAPER

Guild President's Discharge Seen as Reprisal —Citywide Membership Orders Action

NEWARK.—Agnes Fahy, Newark Guild president, was fired from the Newark Ledger on Sept. 22.

Her discharge followed almost immediately a court decision supporting the Newark Guild's expulsion of Jacob Mogelever, Ledger city editor, and on the day of her discharge the paper ran a half-page Guild-baiting editorial.

Holding her discharge was for union activity, the Newark Guild, on Sept. 23, elected an emergency committee with full power to demand Miss Fahy's reinstatement and to take the case to the labor movement and the general public if reinstatement were not forthcoming. Vic Hamerslag, Ledger unit chairman, called a meeting of his group for Sept. 24 to consider action.

The management attack comes in spite of a contract with the Guild, which expires in April, and which provides that there shall be no discrimination for Guild activity.

Hochstein's Sense of Humor

Miss Fahy's first indication that there was trouble immediately ahead was a remark by Managing Editor Philip Hochstein. She had just been shifted from day to night work and had asked for time off at her own expense to attend a Guild meeting. Hochstein's sense of humor asserted itself. Saying he had supposed she would resign — presumably because of her new hours—he added he was sure some arrangement could be made whereby she could attend the meeting, and that he would let her know about the matter shortly.

Two days later he told her she was through. He was vague and evasive when asked for a reason. He said she hadn't been "happy," that he had been expecting her to resign, that she had not been doing enough work.

Then, in rapid succession, he admitted that perhaps she had not been assigned sufficient work by the city editor and said her dismissal was because adoption of the five-day week made "adjustments" necessary.

Mogelever Reprisal Seen

Mogelever's expulsion, for which Miss Fahy's discharge is considered a reprisal, was on the ground that his interests lay with the publisher as against the Guild. (Observations of Vice Chancellor John O. Bigelow in declining to set aside the Guild's decision are printed on page 4.)

Members pointed out a possible political angle. As reported in the Sept. 13 GUILD REPORTER, Miss Fahy had just been named a labor member of Mayor Ellenstein's Municipal Labor Relations Board. On the outs with the mayor, the Ledger management may be trying to embarrass him and the Guild by discharging her, it is believed. Since she already lives outside the city, the fact that she is no longer employed in the city may be used to influence the mayor to drop her or ask her resignation from the board.

The emergency committee was instructed to wait on the mayor and discuss the dismissal with him.

Was Ledger Strike Vet

Besides her board affiliation, Miss Fahy is a delegate to the Greater Newark Industrial Council, CIO. A Ledger strike veteran and former Guild vice-president and secretary, she has been with the paper for more than eight years, serving most of that time as church editor and general assignment reporter. Some weeks ago the church department was dropped and she was kept sitting in the newsroom for long hours with nothing to do, ostensibly on rewrite.

The Guild-baiting editorial which preceded her dismissal by a few hours was in the same vein as Hochstein's promise of an "arrangement." It was in the form of an open letter to William Green, and pretended to take the line that an additional union would further complicate an already complex situation.

"We see by the papers that you are planning a new union of newspaper writers in opposition to the Newspaper Guild. . . .," it read. "Your announcement, we confess, is somewhat disturbing to us inasmuch as we have a collective bargaining contract with the Newspaper Guild, which was arrived at after two years of arduous—if not always patient negotiation." (Punctuation Hochstein's.—Ed.)

Low Paid 'Professionals' Mourned

Reviewing the terms of the Ledger contract, the editorial went on:

"Our employes once upon a time were professional workers, but the Wagner law changed that, and we, of course, want to be law-abiding—even though the law makes it much more difficult to create the daily news report for our readers . . . We have just learned that one of our employes, who was a member of the Guild and who failed to express adequate dislike for us as a class enemy, has been expelled from membership . . . We evidently failed to earn his "class hatred."

The editorial informed Green of the management's fear that "25 or so non-Guild members of our editorial department and possibly a few of the Guild members may join your union because of its reputation for moderation."

"We appreciate, Mr. Green, that your motive is to rescue editorial employes and publishers from the unnecessary belligerence that has been produced by the Newspaper Guild. We appreciate your motive and thank you, but at the same time ask you to PLEASE desist from your kindly ministrations and let bad enough alone."

The editorial-writer's thesis developed for the rest of the half-page was that AFL organization in the newsroom would create further strife, which the management wished to avoid.

Our Bargaining 'Unethical' To this Benevolent Paper

NORWALK, Conn.—A novel interpretation of the Wagner-Connery Act, coupled with a publisher statement that Guild negotiations were "unethical," caused the Norwalk (Conn.) Guild last week to begin preparing a Labor Relations Board case.

The action arose from two fruitless conferences with officials of the Norwalk Hour Publishing Company and two front page stories, one calling the Guild unit a "CIO bargaining affiliate operating under the jurisdiction of the Wagner Act," and another refuting recognition on the ground that "Hour writers' action in designating representatives of a local rival news organization as their spokesmen was improper and unethical."

This came in the face of a signed and sealed affidavit from every eligible member of the editorial department saying that the Guild was his bargaining agent and would remain so. Other Hour statements expressed surprise at any "possible dissatisfaction."

One story lauded the wage scale running at present from $25 to $40 a week, with the exception of one minor post. The high figure is for a man with 16 years of service; the "minor" post for a woman who has worked six years as assistant society editor for $14.

Appearing for the Guild was Attorney Sidney Vogel, Norwalk; Leonard Wood, Guild president, and Edward Reynolds, unit chairman. The latter pair are on the staff of the Norwalk Sentinel, a unit of the Guild.

In Brooklyn



Heywood Broun Marches On Picket Line

The New Pay Scale Proposed for AP

The weekly minimum pay scales proposed by the New York Guild unit on the AP follows:

(1)—Editors, news photo editors, reporters, feature writers, special writers, photographers, artists, cartoonists, retouchers: Beginners (no experience), $25; after 1 year recognized newspaper experience, $40; after 2 years, $50; after 3 $60; after 4, $75.

(2)—Library workers: Beginners (no experience), $25; after 1 year, $35; after 3, $50.

(3)—Darkroom workers: (a) Photo printer apprentices: Beginners (no experience), $25; after 1 year, $30; after 2, $35; thereafter, photo printers scale. (b) Photo Printers: Beginners, $40; after 1 year, $50; after 2, $60; after 4, $75. (c) Wirephoto attendants indoors: Beginners (no experience), $25; after 1 year, $35; after 2, $45. (d) Motorcycle Dispatchers: Beginners (no experience), $25; after 1 year, $30; after 2, $40. (For maintenance of vehicle, $10 weekly extra.)

(4)—Copy boys, messengers, mail clerks, printer attendants, gummers: Beginners (no experience), $15; after 1 year, $20; after 2, $25.

(5)—Photo Mail Clerks: Beginners (no experience), $25; after 1 year, $30; after 2, $35; after 3, $40.

(6)—Financial Staff: (a) Apprentice tabulators: $30; (b) experienced bond and curb tabulators (after one year apprenticeship), $35; after 1 year, $45; after 2, $55; (c) Experienced Stock Tabulators: Beginners (after one year apprenticeship), $45; after 1 year, $55; after 2, $65. (d) Manifolders, checkers, statistical workers: Beginners (no experience), $25; after 1 year, $30; after 2, $35.

(7)—In lieu of restoration of blanket pay cuts the management agrees to increase the salaries of all employes not affected by minima, five (5%) percent. In the event the minima increases the salary of an employe less than five percent, an increase equal to five percent will be granted.

AP BOARD PUSHED ON N. Y. CONTRACT

Guild Sends Letters to Directors Urging Action on Unit Pact

Taking exception to the manner in which the Associated Press has responded to the collective bargaining order of the National Labor Relations Board, the ANG last week called upon the AP's board of directors to take definite action on a New York contract when it meets on October 7.

At the same time the Guild filed petitions for investigation and certification of its right to represent AP units in Washington, Philadelphia and Boston. These were filed with the National Labor Relations Board in the respective regions.

Letters to each AP board director called for approval of a contract submitted by the New York AP unit of the Guild, or for immediate assignment of negotiators with power to conclude an agreement.

The AP management had stated: ". . . only the board of directors, as the governing body of the Association, or the membership itself, is authorized to close a contract on so broad a subject as this."

Unit States Demands

The letter followed a communication to the IEB from the New York AP unit. The unit insisted upon a signed contract and the Guild shop, and declared it would not accept any contract which deprived its members of their rights as citizens. The AP management asks for a clause barring what it calls "partisan" activity. Copies of the unit letter to the IEB were sent to each member of the AP board.

The order of the National Labor Relations Board requiring that the Associated Press bargain collectively with the Guild for its editorial employes in the New York office was issued more than a year ago following a secret poll taken by the Labor Board. The AP made no attempt to obey the order until the Supreme Court ruled in the Watson case.

It is the contention of the Guild that collective bargaining cannot be stalled from one directors' meeting to another, and that to bargain in good faith, the company is obligated to furnish negotiators with authority. AP negotiators have consistently emphasized their lack of authority.

More Units Seek Bargaining

The Washington, Boston and Philadelphia petitions followed an exchange of correspondence between Vice-President Morris Watson, chairman of the IEB Wire Service Committee, and Lloyd Stratton, assistant general manager of the Associated Press.

Below are highlights from the letter of the New York unit of the AP to the International Executive Board, signed by K. H. Hippelheuser, unit chairman, transmitting the proposals deemed acceptable and commenting on the management's counter-offer:

"It is the sincere hope of the unit that a contract satisfactory to both sides can be concluded without further delay. In this connection, the unit feels under compulsion to point out that an employer-employe relationship satisfactory to either the management or the employes can only be reached and maintained through a signed contract.

"Please know that the unit is unanimous in its desire for the establishment of the Guild shop in the Associated Press office. The unit is aware that the publishers have raised a slogan involving the freedom of the press in this connection. It is, however, not impressed with the slogan. On the contrary, the unit believes the freedom of the press will be encouraged and promoted by an employer-employe relationship which requires that each employe in the bargaining unit accept his share of responsibility for the maintenance of a satisfactory working relationship.

The unit believes that any friction which might be engendered at the outset of the establishment of a Guild shop will quickly be dissipated in the mutually satisfactory operation of a contract negotiated by the will of a majority legally established in an office-wide election.

Advances Made

"The Unit notes that at one time during the negotiations your negotiators informed the management to the effect that it was their feeling that this Unit and the International Executive Board might be persuaded to waive the Guild shop providing the substance of the contract was made more favorable to the employes.... The Unit requests that your negotiators do one of two things: Either insist upon the Guild shop or insist upon more substance.

"The AP management had stated: ". . . only the board of directors, as the governing body of the Association, or the membership itself, is authorized to close a contract on so broad a subject as this."

"The Unit calls to your attention that many of the economic advances sought through your negotiators have been put into effect since the commencement of collective bargaining to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

"In connection with the minimum salary scales (printed herewith) there is little need for the Unit to recall to you its original demands, which were modest for an organization which demands and receives the highest possible standards in journalism.

"The controversy over the off-time activity of AP employes is concerned with two clauses of the contract. The Unit sought to have lifted the rule against outside writing, and offered guarantees against competition with the Associated Press name. The management, while acceding to this request, sought to make it impotent by prohibiting any writing of controversial nature. It is needless to say that anybody can accuse almost anything, excepting the most innocent of fiction, of being controversial. Some of us are utterly incapable of such innocence.

"The management seeks a clause which would label as misconduct any so-called 'partisan' activity, and making such a ground for summary dismissal. The clause sought by the management does not define 'partisan' activity.

Rights Defined

"The signing of a Guild contract does not take away from the employer his right to issue instructions to his employes or his right to advise them on their job conduct. It is to be presumed, of course, that such instruction or advice would not be calculated to interfere with the employes right to exercise his lawful prerogatives in his trade union.

"Instruction as to conduct given on the job is one thing. Contractual commitment is another; and a commitment denying to members of the Guild a political freedom recognized since the American Revolution is untenable. Whether we want to express ourselves politically is not a matter to be included in a contract between employer and employe.

"We want to express to you our dissatisfaction with the severance pay offered by the management, such being considerably less than the Guild standard and less even than that granted by newspapers in New York which do not have signed contractual relations with the Guild. We also wish to remind you that the vacation schedule is much less than that originally asked by this Unit and less than that gained elsewhere.

"The draft of contract, representing as it does major concessions on the part of your negotiators and this Unit, is one which this Unit believes can be accepted by it, and should be accepted by you and by the board of directors of the Associated Press with honor and satisfaction to all concerned."

The draft calls for the Guild shop, universal five-day week, severance pay of two weeks for each year of service, plus two weeks' pay, and wage minima.

CANADA CONGRESS HITS LABOR SPLIT

Ottawa Parley Postpones Division in the Dominion While Seeking Unity

OTTAWA, Ont.—With only two of the more than 450 delegates dissenting, the fifty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada voted to maintain the existing status of the international labor movement in the Dominion pending a conference between officers of the Congress and the AF of L.

The resolution, adopted after more than two hours of stormy debate, also authorized the incoming executive body of the Congress to offer its services to the AF of L and CIO "in a mediatory capacity."

Adoption of the resolution postponed temporarily any division in the international labor movement in Canada. It was proposed by the resolutions committee as a substitute for 17 resolutions submitted to the Congress urging continued unity of its international movement here.

Would Avoid Disruption

The resolution pointed out that "on the one hand, the unseating of delegates representing local, central, provincial, national or international unions because of their suspension, expulsion or voluntary withdrawal from the AF of L, either from the Congress, provincial federations or central labor councils, would result in what is now a potential danger becoming a reality, while, on the other hand, to openly defy or disregard disciplinary policies of international unions affiliated with the AF of L would undoubtedly result in withdrawal from the Congress of many of the large international unions affiliated with the AF of L who loyally adhere to its policies and laws.

The resolution then called on the incoming officers of the Congress to arrange a meeting with officers of the executive council of the AF of L for the purpose of negotiating a clear understanding regarding the continued affiliation with the Congress and other legislative bodies.

The Congress' stand leaves the Guild in a position where it is affiliated with the Central Labor Bodies in Montreal and Toronto, but not with the Congress. The ANG made application for affiliation on behalf of the Canadian locals in August. The executive council of the Congress, however, postponed action, first pending the outcome of our referendum, then until the convention policy on the CIO-AF of L issue was settled.

As soon as the unity resolution was passed a brief outlining the ANG's case and requesting consideration was presented, but the Executive Council, meeting again decided to postpone consideration of the application until after the conference with AF of L officials.

Two Guild members, President R. A. C. Ballantyne, Montreal, and M. J. Fenwick, Toronto, attended as observers. They conferred with members of the executive council and prepared the brief outlining the ANG's case for affiliation.

The convention reaffirmed its stand in favor of independent political action by trade unionists, but turned down a proposal to set up a farmer-labor party under the auspices of the Congress.

It took a compromise stand on the war in Spain, and adopted a resolution urging the Dominion to launch a program of public works and so supply gainful employment to the large number of unemployed.

How Our Cousins Handle Fascism

NEWARK, N. J.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Those Guildsmen who read THE REPORTER must know by now that British journalists have an organization which has made newsrooms there a journalistic Utopia.

They didn't get that way by sticking to the kind of knitting currently occupying the needles of a part of our membership. Some of my best friends are anti-St. Louis Guildsmen. They voted against most of the Convention actions submitted to the poll. But, strangely enough, I observed in their demeanor following the announcement of returns, nothing of the conquering hero. Some of them even seemed a trifle sheepish in spite of the large vote rolled up by their side.

For this very important reason: The arguments thrown at their heads by pro-St. Louis Guildsmen were beginning to sink in. Maybe they wouldn't even acknowledge it to themselves. But one thing is certain. They have a better idea of what unionism is now than before. If only for this reason, I am glad that the Convention adopted the Fascism resolution. The discussion, pro-and-con; the furor, the shouting pervaded a lot of backwoods policestation pressrooms where only the thwack of a rubber hose and rustle of cards being shuffled were heard before. And most of the pressrooms I've seen, big city or not, might just as well have been in the backwoods.

Now, to get back to Great Britain. The British Trades Union Congress, composed of delegates representing some 4,000,000 workers met last week and adopted a resolution against Fascism, recognizing, as at least 2,600 American Guildsmen do not, that Fascism has a direct bearing on their welfare.

The Fascism resolution was one of many adopted by the Congress "in a quiet atmosphere undisturbed by any clash worth mentioning," according to the New York Times. It's an accepted fact over there that effective trades unionism requires an awareness of the various forces which may affect the union and unionism in general. G. M.

Jacobs, ANG's New Aide, Follows U. S. Tradition

Organizer Appointee Has Roamed in Many Fields



DOUGLAS M. JACOBS

Though he was born in England, 32-year old Douglas M. Jacobs, newly-appointed ANG International Representative, has followed the great American tradition of gathering experience in many, variegated fields.

Coming to this country from his native London as a boy, he soon plunged into America's fast-moving parade. With a background of education in private schools in England, Canada and the United States, Jacobs shunned the genteel, white-collar pursuits.

He went to sea on oil tankers, working in engine rooms; then became a trapper and prospector. Thereafter he became successively a clerk, a book salesman, a credit correspondent, a publicity man, an advertising copy writer, a journalism teacher and a newspaperman.

As an ANG representative, Jacobs will undoubtedly be required to move about, but travel is no novelty to him. He has travelled and worked in Western, Middle Western and Eastern United States, Alaska, Canada and Mexico. He now calls St. Louis his home.

He was an instructor in labor journalism at Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark., at the time of his appointment as ANG representative. Just previously he had served as a volunteer Guild organizer during the strike in Decatur, Ill.

In the journalistic field, Jacobs served as correspondent for two labor news services. At one time he served as associate editor of a commercial fishing and cannery magazine in British Columbia. He also performed in the same capacity on a California literary magazine, then became editor of a weekly newspaper published by the United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union in St. Louis.

He has contributed numerous special articles and labor features to weekly and monthly publications in the United States and Canada.

PAPER RAPS PAY CLAUSE

Chattanooga News, Guild Continue Pact Parleys

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The second meeting since negotiations were resumed between the Guild and Publisher George Fort Milton of the Chattanooga News has just been held. A second Guild draft contract was presented in which several clauses were readily agreed to. Conferences will be continued on Sept. 27.

Walter Johnson, business manager of the News, stated flatly that any increases included in the contract must be compensated by equal dismissals from the staff. The clause prohibiting such discharges was passed until later to speed negotiation points.

Guild negotiators feel that their best progress was made at this time. However, many problems, including the wage scale and the Guild shop, are yet to be tested.

Fired Editor Gets $1,000 Indemnity

TOLEDO—The value of a Guild contract was demonstrated here when Frank Buckley, sports editor of the News-Bee, was dismissed.

Buckley had been on the News-Bee staff a little over 10 years. Under the dismissal indemnity section of the contract, providing for one week's pay for every eight months or fraction thereof of service, Buckley was paid an indemnity of 16 weeks' salary.

By the time pay for two weeks' vacation and nearly two weeks' overtime was added in, Buckley's dismissal check ran to well over $1,000. Buckley went out of town on a vacation but he had to cut his trip short to come back to Toledo last week to accept a job on the sports staff of the Toledo Blade.

MOGELEVER CASE VICTORY TRIBUTE TO GUILD CONSTITUTION

NEWARK, N. J. — The legal fight in which the Mogelever expulsion was upheld has provided the Guild with its first court ruling on the fairness and validity of our constitutional provisions regulating expulsion and trial procedure. The decree, announced in the Sept. 20 REPORTER, was signed on Sept. 21.

While the court's decision sustained the Guild throughout, the most notable point from the standpoint of the whole ANG was the decision supporting the Guild's right to bar from membership persons whose interests lie with the employer as against the employes.

Jacob Mogelever took part in the ANG's first real strike, that against the Newark Ledger in 1934. Afterward he became city editor and his conduct thereafter gave rise to the charges leading to his expulsion. The Newark executive committee in January, 1936, decided that the interests of both Mogelever and another member lay with the management as against the Guild and directed them to resign. Both refused. In the subsequent trial, the charges against Mogelever were upheld while in the other case the evidence was found insufficient. Mogelever appealed to a general membership meeting, which sustained the decision. Then Mogelever skipped the appeal machinery in the ANG Constitution and went to court.

The case was heard before Vice Chancellor John O. Bigelow. Mogelever's contentions turned chiefly on two points: First, that the clause providing for expulsion of a member whose interests lie with the publisher as against the Guild is unreasonable; and second, that the trial procedure was improper and prejudiced. Besides ruling on these points, Vice Chancellor Bigelow took up the question of the court's power to deal with intra-union matters.

The requirement for the expulsion of members with adverse interests is covered in Section 25 of the Newark Guild's constitution, which reads:

". . . No member whose interests are deemed by the unit or by the executive committee of the Guild to lie with the employer, shall be allowed to remain a member, but in any case the applicant or member concerned may appeal the decision of the unit or executive committee of the Guild to the Guild in general meeting."

Section 27 reads:

"If a member who becomes ineligible for membership under the application of Sections 25 and 26 herein, neglects to withdraw or refuses, upon request, to do so, shall be expelled from membership."

Determine Eligibility

Mogelever argued that Section 25 was unreasonable and void. Discussing the point, the vice chancellor said:

Everyone would agree, I suppose, that a reporter who is a son of the owner or who holds a large block of stock of the company owning the newspaper, is ineligible. Likewise, a managing editor. In intermediate positions, the nature of the duties and the mental attitude of the individual would determine whether or not he is eligible for continued membership.

Plainly, the Guild seeks to restrict the membership to those employes who are willing to make common cause with their fellows in collective bargaining or controversies with their employers. The Guild entrusts the decision in the first place to the unit or to the executive committee. No formal trial is required. It is assumed that the members of these bodies, all newspaper men, will have considerable personal knowledge of the facts from which a conclusion may be drawn.

It was in connection with Mogelever's plea that Section 25 be held void that the vice chancellor discussed the court's function in such cases. He said that the constitution was a contract between the members of the organization and only obligatory for that reason. It was binding on the parties so long as it was not contrary to public policy, regardless of its reasonableness. He added, however, that "in view of the great power and importance of trade unions, courts tend to hold that provisions in their constitutions which are unreasonable are contrary to public policy."

As to the trial procedure, Mogelever raised several technicalities which were discussed by the court. One point was whether the constitution as written guaranteed the member a fair hearing. On this point Judge Bigelow said:

"Complainant's attack on Section 25 runs somewhat as follows: The section makes the determination of the executive committee conclusive, except on appeal to the general meeting, and since it does not require formal charges or trial a member may be adjudged ineligible for continued membership, without having had the opportunity for a fair hearing.

"If this were the only tenable construction of the section complainant's argument would be persuasive. But . . the union took the view that the decision of the executive committee was not conclusive, and that complainant was entitled to a formal trial before a trial board having jurisdiction of the question where his interests lay. This construction of the constitution should be followed and Section 25 upheld."

Trial Procedure Flayed

The Guild's trial procedure also was assailed by Mogelever. He said that the constitution gave concurrent jurisdiction over his case to the Ledger unit; that the unit considered the matter before the executive committee acted and decided in his favor.

The court, however, said that the evidence upon which Mogelever relied showed that a large number of the unit presented to the executive committee a resolution expressing their confidence in the complainant, which was an act of individuals and was not intended to be the action of the unit under the terms of Section 25.

Impropriety was also charged by Mogelever in that both the executive committeemen, who had directed him to resign, and the seven members who made the original charges against him had voted in the general meeting at which executive committee's original decision was sustained.

Judge Bigelow held that this was not improper. He pointed out that a judge may be permitted to sit with others in review of his own rulings, and added: "When the entire membership of a society constitutes the judicial body, the usual disqualifications for prejudice do not apply. Both accused and accusers, friends and foes, are eligible to vote."

He added that even if this were not the correct rule, in this case, the vote to sustain the executive committee was 38 to 10, so that the voting of the persons complained of did not injure Mogelever.

Judge Bigelow concluded:

"Complainant, after a fair trial, was expelled from the defendant Guild in accordance with the constitution which is the contract between the parties. This court may not interfere. The bill will be dismissed with costs."

The vice chancellor allowed $500 for the defense counsel fee. Abraham J. Isserman was the Guild's counsel.

The Newark Ledger, Mogelever's paper, is controlled by S. I. Newhouse, owner of a chain with which the Guild has had some hard fights.

Mellon's Millions Checked 'the News Fit to Print'

Late Financier Was Man of Mystery Until He Was Appointed Secretary Of the Treasury

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

Author of "Mellon's Millions," Managing Editor of People's Press

THE name of the greatest financier of his time has become a household word. But when Andrew W. Mellon was mentioned to President-elect Harding late in 1920 as the best choice for Secretary of the Treasury, the Ohio publisher-Senator replied:

"Mellon . . . Mellon, I don't know him."

The incoming President could be excused: before Jan. 1, 1921, the name of the Pittsburgh banker had never been listed in the encyclopedic New York Times Index.

That a man could dominate the great western Pennsylvania coal and steel region and count a family fortune running well into nine figures, and yet be unknown beyond his own bailiwick, was a monument to the tight control of news sources in the days before "foreign" interests consolidated Pittsburgh newspapers. In those days Pittsburgh was blessed with many morning and evening papers and each traced its control to puissant steel masters, coal-mongers and bankers. Mellon financed George S. Oliver's Gazette-Times, but other publishers also had access to the Mellon National Bank and Union Trust.

The news that was fit to print rarely included mention of the slender, shy, handsome son of old Judge Mellon, even though he controlled the leading banks, Pittsburgh Coal, Aluminum Company of America, Gulf Oil and a dozen smaller corporations. Consequently, when he was divorced, Pittsburgh had to rely on the old Philadelphia North American and other out-of-town papers for details of the sensational charges made by Mellon's Irish-born wife. No Pittsburgh paper considered the news worth more than a few paragraphs, nor did they linger over the special law pushed through the Pennsylvania Legislature and aimed to hush the proceedings.

A bewildered citizenry demanded information on the incoming Secretary of the Treasury in 1921, but the New York Times, whose meticulous copydesk for several weeks insisted that his middle initial might be "C," could only say of a "lesser known Cabinet figure" that he was the richest man in Pennsylvania, with a "strong interest in the welfare of wage earners." This last item might well have amazed Mellon's employes, of whom it was said by his brother:

"You can't run a coal mine without machine guns."

All-Powerful Figure, Operated in Shadows

Pittsburgh newspapermen could furnish little information from their own morgues to the news services. Thanks to the self-censorship of the Iron City press, the new Secretary was known only as an all-powerful figure who operated in the shadows, holding power of economic life and death over small enterprises through his banks, liberal (but none knew till later how liberal) in endowing that statesman, Boies Penrose, with the sinews of Republican vote-getting, an ogre to the many, an enigma to the few who worked close to this highly-perfected business mechanism.

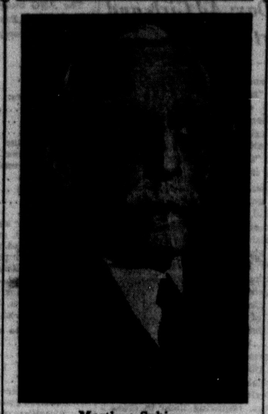
Such a man was a godsend to the triumphant Republican Party of 1921, intent on putting the Treasury Department on a business-like, income tax-cutting basis, anxious to share the burden of the World War costs with all the people. Mellon was no bull of Wall Street. Indeed it was as if he had been born but yesterday, so innocent was he of a public past.

From this shadowy figure, the publishers of the business press, well-equipped in the paraphernalia of propaganda from the World War, could create a man in their own image. The publishers' claque for the Mellon Tax plan of 1921 was the first of the great post-war propaganda campaigns that were to sweep through the nation's press in later years. Mellon became an all-wise demigod, a Secretary of the Treasury whose fortune in the hundreds of millions was itself the best single argument that his word in finance was indisputable.

In all those lush years from 1920 to the crash of 1929, but one newspaper of national consequence—the old New York World—dared stand up to Mellon and challenge his theory of public finance as directly benefiting the pockets only of himself and his fellow-millionaires. But that decade was a poor one for scoffers, as the death of the World attested.

Valuable Policies Crashed With Market Collapse

All the values Mellon held dear—more business in government, less government in business—crashed with the stock market. Hoover shunted his unsuccessful chancellor



Mostly a Sphinx

to the Court of St. James to end his public career. A few papers—the Times and the Herald Tribune notably—faithful to the end in their editorial columns, mourned the good old days when Mellon reigned, the budget was balanced and taxes on incomes in the higher brackets were forever being cut. Most publishers who had held that Mellon could do no wrong were silent on the downfall of their idol, having no word of explanation to offer for the tragedy. A few unloaded the country's woes on his sagging shoulders.

Now it appears that the old gentleman, before his death, carefully rigged his estate into an "educational and charitable" fund, having first created "corporations" to take care of his son and daughter. The transparent purpose of the "fund," which is to be administered by his son, his son-in-law and his attorney, is to escape the death levies. The man who, as head of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for 11 years, knew all the ropes on taxes in the higher brackets, used his keen knowledge to perpetuate his fortune intact, in defiance of the law and sound social policy.

Do we hear a bellow of rage from the nation's publishers over this ill-concealed evasion of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law? Save for a few incorrigible editors, there is the silence of the tomb. Powerful publishers, themselves millionaires, bow respectfully to Andrew Mellon's final masterstroke in business.

Press Propaganda Acclaimed Him When Ready

Harvey O'Connor was one of the earliest members of the Washington Guild, joining in the summer of 1933. He is now a member of the Chicago labor press unit and is serving on the executive committee and on the Representative Assembly.

Labor Movement Spurts in New England

BOSTON.

THE factories of New England are not the industrial fortresses of the Middle West. For that reason, the resistance of New England industry to unionism, though generally adamant and sometimes violent (witness Maine), has lacked the concentrated power of tremendous wealth, munitions, judicial and political control, and unblushing thuggery of the Mid-Western steel and automobile tycoons.

This does not mean, however, that the course of the Committee for Industrial Organization has been unobstructed. On the contrary, the clergy, the American Federation of Labor, the manufacturers working through espionage agencies, red-baiting specialists, citizens' committees, press, courts and certain organizations such as the National Civic Federation have done their utmost to arrest the cause of labor.

The measure of their failure is the measure of the CIO success. At the present time, 200,000 men and women in New England who otherwise would be still unorganized are members of CIO unions. Standing on the threshold of unionism are tens of thousands more.

The CIO has carried its fight into practically every industrial field. For the past six months the major endeavor has been the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, which on Sept. 15 and 16 achieved recognition in the mills of the anti-union American Woolen Company in traditionally anti-union Lawrence, Mass.

On the question of exclusive bargaining, the TWOC was sustained, 2 to 1, by the Lawrence textile workers. This is the greatest single victory of the CIO thus far in New England. It opens the woolen and worsted industry at last to unionization. And recognition was achieved in a peaceful NLRB election in happy contrast to Lawrence's cruel though storied history of strike disasters. As a result, the TWOC turns with renewed vigor and increased promise to its work of organizing the 250,000 New England textile workers, 50,000 of whom are already in the union.

The success of the TWOC is mirrored in every other industry. Last October the United Rubber Workers had five locals and 2,500 members in New England. Now they have more than 40 locals and 14,000 members. The United Shoe Workers, despite the bitter fight in Maine, has boomed from 16,000 in March to 52,000 in September, a great many of them in New England. The United Electrical and Radio Workers and such established unions as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, and District 50 of the United Mine Workers likewise show gains.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the United Automobile Workers are gradually building up membership. In Boston and all along the New England coast—Portland, Gloucester, New Bedford, and Norwich—a strong rank and file movement in the International Longshoremen's Association has sprung to life against the crushing policies of Joseph P. Ryan, the international president. Thousands of the ILA members, weary of his dictatorship, are turning to the CIO for liberty.

Accompanying the orientation of the great industries toward the CIO is a similar movement by the workers of small industries and shops. Their demand for organization has taxed CIO offices, and, of course, has made it more difficult for CIO campaigns upon the major industries.

Crafts Organization Due To Industrial Unionism

Statistics of the CIO do not completely measure its influence upon New England. The swelling ranks of the crafts are also due to the impetus of industrial unionism. Neither is the number of new industrial unions an adequate measure. The International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, since the advent of the CIO, have been able to organize shops which for years were impossible to organize.

Without question the CIO has given impetus to Guild organization. It was in New England that the first industrial newspaper union arose. It may be anomalous that such a Guild flowered in Maine, but it is a fact. This vertical union took root in the Portland Press Herald and Evening Express. It includes mailers, proofreaders, building service employees, editorial, circulation and advertising and business office employees. It was organized during and just after the St. Louis Convention. There is no better barometer to the trend of the times than this phenomena in Maine.

Prestige of Newspaperman Seen as Influence

The prestige and familiarity with public affairs of the newspaperman, though he is new to trade union strategy and methods, are of more than ordinary influence.

Representatives of the American Newspaper Guild sit on the inner councils that plan the CIO campaign in New England. International Representative Fred Myers, who for the past few months has been occupied by contract negotiations, and David Boynick, of Boston, are members of the committee now planning the convention which will establish the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council.

Barker T. Harishorn, president of the Springfield (Mass.) Guild, took a leading hand in building the Industrial Union Council of western Massachusetts.

Though in some cases organized labor made the mistake of expecting propaganda from Guildsmen, on the whole, the reaction has been realistic: it knows that newspapermen are acquiring a degree of social consciousness and minds of their own, and the chances are brighter that labor news will be fairer and not so often suppressed.

The dramatic fight of the Committee for Industrial Organization, moreover, has done much to break down newspaper resistance to labor news, because it could not be ignored.

The benefits of the CIO have not been all organizational. It has imparted a verve and spirit to New England's Puritan primness. The fight for freedom in many places has been suddenly crystallized. Corrupt politicians have been given pause. The fight to suppress labor has been indeed intensified, but, on the other hand, the weapons of labor have been sharpened and its army increased. The most hopeful sign is that here and there a bold hand lashes out and severs the bonds that hold New England labor to a weary obedience to the masters of machines and money; and, more important, the masters of mind and soul. The great heterogeneous masses will yet be welded into a common ideology of unionism.

For Legislated Holidays

Recent advices from Europe tell of a greatly increased interest in late years in the question of holidays with pay for the wage earning population.

In England, a committee of investigation is now functioning, having been set up by the Ministry of Labor to examine into the holiday question.

The international Labor Office at Geneva gives an imposing list of countries which, by legislation, have made paid holidays compulsory for all or part of their workers. Among the larger European countries, only France, Russia and Italy are at present represented, though the lesser European States and the South American Countries seem fairly generally to have adopted obligatory paid holidays.

In the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand; much more frequently than in North America, the holiday question is becoming one for inclusion in collective agreements.

As a means of spreading work and at the same time of gaining proper leisure, trade unions in Canada might well give more attention to this question in its bearing on future industrial relations here.

—*From Canadian Congress Journal*

STRIKERS CUT SALES

Eagle Pickets on 12-Hour Day; Ad Girls and Carrier Boys Support the Guild

(Continued from page 1)

ordered after the management's promise not to indulge in them.

In addition to Goodfellow and his secretary, Miss E. A. Dockery, Arthur Windels, brother of Paul Windels, New York City Corporation Counsel, also appeared before the board for the management. Board member Max Meyer listened to the case with Chairman Davis.

Strike Is Main Job

The first job facing the Board was to bring the management around to agreeing that all strikers must be rehired when a settlement is reached. Neither the Guild nor any other union would tolerate any alternate arrangement. Goodfellow expressed his surprise to find that this was the Number One item on the agenda and reserved his answer for the next meeting.

Th main job is the strike, and the Eagle unit has transformed itself overnight into a smooth organization with deadly effect on Eagle profits. The week began with several thousand subscription cancellations dumped on Goodfellow's desk; a score of circulation branches, where managers as members of the Guild have walked out, report no deliveries; and stacks of returns piled up as the carrier boys walked out in sympathy with their managers.

Organizational structure: Picketing comes before everything else, with Lyman Seeley as picket captain and with ten squad captains under him. The three main entrances have lines in front of them from 6 a.m. until midnight, and at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. everybody goes out for mass picketing. Jack Deegan, chairman of the circulation committee, keeps his squads circulating to enlist more carrier boys, induce scabbing circulation men to join the strikers (one more walked out Thursday), round up circulation cancellations, distribute copies of the Eagle strikepaper.

Girls "Elit" 600 Ads

Citizens' committee, under Charles Grutzner, Jr., has rounded up 150 bigwigs to back the strikers, with names ranging from such nationally-known ones as Luise Rainer, Joe DiMaggio, Jack Dempsey, Joe Louis, Faith Baldwin, to locally potent ones like Aldermanic President William F. Brunner and Rev. Dr. Bradford Young. His canvassers have discovered astonishing wells of hatred against Goodfellow's Eagle, and Guildmen are learning that he has treated just about everyone else in town much the way he has treated his employes.

Advertising committee, under Hy Nelson, sends squads of the higher-paid strikers, well-dressed men and their wives and their friends, to call on advertisers. First they request, then they insist, and if the client is still stubborn, a picket line goes around his store. This last tends to thaw them out pretty fast, for Brooklyn is the biggest labor union town in the world. Classified ad girls, working on their former customers, pulled out nearly 600 ads one day.

There is evidence that the big New York publishers have suddenly chilled on the Eagle strike. Through E. G. Martin, who is an officer of both the Eagle and the Publishers' Association, they had begun by staking everything on the Eagle strike as a "crush-the-Guild-move." A study of Goodfellow strategy, however, convinces Guild strategists who know him that it is just about entirely his own idea. His cardinal blunder so far: avoiding mention of the strike in his own Eagle, which deprives him of his one organ for telling his side. As a result, Brooklyn is convinced that his case is shaky, as indeed it is, and so—Guild strategists believe—are the other New York publishers. The job wished on the scabbing Eagle employes of pretending there is no strike is giving them bad cases of schizophrenia.

When Editor & Publisher printed its piece pooh-poohing the Eagle strike and saying the strikers might win a "nominal victory," canny observers concluded that New York publishers are staying clear, meantime egging Goodfellow on to be (as Corporation Counsel Paul Windels put it) "the Tom Girdler of the publishing industry."

Printers and pressmen, forced to cross union picket lines, are very resentful, save for the handful that view their union as a job-trust, without relationship to the labor movement elsewhere. The Eagle News Chapel has unanimously voted a resolution declaring that "the Eagle management precipitated the strike by its dictatorial attitude and its violation of agreements honorably entered into by the Guild with the Eagle...the attitude of the Eagle management unfairly and unnecessarily places the members of Typographical Union No. 6 employed on the Eagle in the position of strike-breakers, requiring them to cross a justly hostile picket line, subjecting them to danger of physical violence and degradation as union men... etc."

Despite Editor & Publisher's attitude, the Eagle strike is currently one of labor's big ones. Guildsmen everywhere know that they will have tough going with their own "Girdlers" if the Eagle strike is lost. New York labor unions know their strength will be crippled if unionization can be halted on such spurious issues as "freedom of the press," "can't afford to pay," or "professional ethics." Money is the Eagle strike's primary need, for it has men and brains aplenty. With more than 300 on strike, and with nearly 600 carrier boys on sympathetic strike, the cash consumption is enormous.

Dempsey Supports Walkout in B'klyn

BULLETIN

Jack Dempsey gave a helping hand to the Brooklyn Eagle strikers Friday night. The former world heavyweight champion visited strike headquarters and talked to the carrier boys, who have played an integral part in the walkout. He urged them to continue their support of the striking Guildsmen.

HUDSON COUNTY AIDS

JERSEY CITY—Impressed with the seriousness of the Seattle and Brooklyn strikes as evidence of the publishers' united front against the ANG, Hudson County Guild voted a $25 donation to the International Defense Fund apart from the assessments levied by the IEB.

ANG Budget for Quarter

The ANG budget for the September-November quarter adopted by the International Executive Board allots a total of $27,010.64. Below is the budget with comparative figures for the quarter just ended.

	Missing figures estimated— Expenses Incurred June-Aug., '37	Proposed Budget Sept.-Nov., '37	
Headquarters:			
Salaries	$5,046.17	$5,346.50	
Overtime	596.44	400.00	
Rent	456.00	650.00	
IEB meeting	691.39	700.00	
Head. Travel. Exp.	453.30	400.00	
1937 Convention Exp.	2,104.77	.....	
Telegraph	763.68	900.00	
Telephone	839.87	900.00	
Postage	649.47	650.00	
Auditor	150.00	150.00	
Electricity and water	33.68	35.00	
Stationery, print. and sup.	1,600.96	500.00	
Payroll and Soc. Sec. Taxes	215.50	250.00	
Legal fees (Buffalo)	50.00	50.00	
Auditor (Seattle P-I)	100.00	.....	
Garage rent—sound truck	21.00	21.00	
Sound truck insurance	4.50	75.00	
Office furn. insurance	2.64	2.64	
Furniture and fixtures	215.28	200.00	
For capita to affiliated organizations:			
PIJ	.....	300.00	
CIO	1,500.00	2,250.00	
Trades and Labor Cong. of			
Canada	27.00	.....	
Moving expenses	19.65	.....	
Contributions to labor	56.00	250.00	
Miscellaneous	58.85	$16,560.05 1,762.00	$15,792.14
Organization:			
Organizers' salaries	$1,540.00	$1,350.00	
Organizers' expenses	2,502.55	1,250.00	
Canadian organ. expenses	100.00	1,300.00	
Volunteer organizers	1,919.77	6,362.32 1,000.00	4,800.00
Guild Reporter:			
Salaries	$1,395.00	$2,067.50	
Overtime	90.24	100.00	
Printing	1,383.45	2,900.00	
Wrapping, addressing and postage	980.56	1,650.00	
Miscellaneous	50.51	3,858.80 100.00	6,417.50
Totals		$26,481.37	$27,010.64

Fight Firings

3 Guilds Take Cases To Labor Boards

(Continued from page 1)

to hold a plant election to determine bargaining agencies for circulation, advertising and clerical employes of the newspapers.

At a combined meeting, the Union and Tribune units authorized a letter to the management urging reinstatement of the dismissed members. The groups declared that a suggested blanket pay cut proposed by the newspapers was unacceptable. Authoritative figures on the newspapers' financial condition were asked as a basis of showing the actual need of the economies the management declared necessary.

On Sept. 15, dismissal letters were sent to five Guild members. Severance pay, as listed in the bulletin board agreement, was paid.

At a conference with the management, one of the discharged Guildsmen suggested the possibility of a blanket pay cut rather than the dismissals, and the management then wrote a letter to the Guild suggesting the employes might be retained for a time if the Guild would agree to a 10 percent cut.

Pending action on the management's pay cut proposal, the five Guildsmen were temporarily reinstated. Of the five, three had longer service records with the company than a number of newer employes, it was pointed out at the unit meetings. It was emphasized that the pay cut suggestion was the view only of one of the dismissed men and did not represent the Guild's position.

The letter from the management on the proposal emphasized that the publishers would consider they were free to impose further economies if they deemed it necessary.

Knoxville Acts

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Knoxville Journal is charged by the local Guild with violating three sections of the Wagner Act, in a complaint filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

The charges were filed by the ANG at the request of the Knoxville Guild upon information supplied by the local.

A Labor Board investigator from the Atlanta office has already probed the charges but has not revealed his findings.

Roy N. Lotspeich, publisher, and Robert McNitt, managing editor, are charged with coercion to prevent employes from joining the Guild or to make them abandon Guild affiliation.

Circulation of a "loyalty" pledge among employes of the circulation and advertising departments is given as another form of intimidation.

The Guild charged that Lucia Brown, assistant society editor was dismissed because she was a delegate to the CIO central body. The union also said that an office boy was promoted to reporter on his promise to give up Guild membership. Three other employes were hired on condition that they do not join. One was hired but immediately dismissed when the publisher learned he had belonged to the Guild prior to coming to Knoxville.

The Guild also charged that the management had failed to bargain in good faith. Lotspeich denied the charges.

The Journal in July published a spite story about John T. Moutoux, Knoxville Guild president and reporter for the News-Sentinel, based on Moutoux's mistaken arrest while covering a strike.

Baltimore Hearings

BALTIMORE. — Hearings were opened on Sept. 20 before the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board on charges brought by the Baltimore Guild against the Afro-American, leading Negro weekly, with offices in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The Guild is seeking reinstatement of five men and one woman who have been discharged by the company following their support of Guild organizations.

Meanwhile the Guild has won by 36 to 22 a ballot of the employes who voted at a meeting held on Sept. 16 on company property, the vote being in favor of unionization.

Guild attorney William Wilson outlined the case against the Afro at the hearing Monday, the Guild being prepared to support its charges of anti-union activity by affidavits from Afro employes regarding circulation of anti CIO petitions among Afro employes in Washington by an agent of an AF of L attorney representing the newspaper publisher. Another "loyalty pledge" was submitted to employes in Baltimore.

After a preliminary investigation the hearings were continued until Sept. 27, when it is expected the Labor Board will complete its investigation.

Shed Tears for Veteran "Assessment-Shocked"

CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

The letter of George Nolan in a recent issue of The Guild Reporter describes a man who resigned from the Courier-Post rather than pay a Guild assessment as a "disabled war veteran" and seeks to make something of a martyr of him.

The man in question, A. S. (Archie) Hall, was no martyr to the open shop, which Nolan apparently desires on our paper. The facts are, that Hall, in no way disabled except for the loss of two toes, made sure that he had a job with the Federal Coal Commission BEFORE he refused finally to pay his legal obligation to the Guild, and quit the Courier-Post to take a position which was created by organized labor—the United Mine Workers and John L. Lewis. He has boasted that his salary there is 50 percent more than he received in Camden.

When and if Hall loses his present job, let all Guilds mark his name well in case he ever tries to re-enter the newspaper business and join a Guild elsewhere.

Incidentally, Nolan tips his own hand when he describes a duly authorized Guild assessment as a "shake-down" and admits that he is a Guild member only because he has to be under the Guild Shop in force on our paper.

E. V. CORNISH, Secretary, Philadelphia-Camden Guild.

HIT SEATTLE PAPER HARD

Guild Strikers Cut Circulation 42,000 from 100,000

(Continued from page 1)

average of 13½. This was due to the sudden yanking of over a third of its local department and grocery store advertising.

Because of the rapid turnover in district circulation managers, this department has become a scene of turmoil and confusion, one worker in this department reported. Carriers are quitting by the score. Collections are as much as $450 behind in some districts.

Dissension between the carriers and the Star management over the awarding of scholarships to the best workers, has flared into many heated arguments. Because no accurate check has been kept by the scab district managers, many of the boys claim they have been chiseled out of their winnings.

Plan Sound Truck Drive

Meanwhile the strikers have concentrated their efforts on the remaining Star advertisers and are continuing the anti-circulation drive. Although a sound truck in Seattle costs $10 a day for a license fee, the strategy committee has decided to use it continuously all this week. On the last of the month The Star makes collections. It is at this time that circulation is hardest to hold.

Compared to the pre-strike paper, the Star is but a skeleton. For the first time in at least 10 years the paper went down to 10 pages. Its competitor, the Seattle Times, is running over three to one in advertising and news. Stories are short and obviously rewritten. Little local art is found in the paper. The Times usually has five times as much.

With a favorable decision expected from the National Labor Relations Board and the obvious losses of the paper, strikers feel they are tying the Star into a knot it will be unable to escape from.

In a desperate effort to gather more circulation, S. H. Anderson, circulation manager for the Scripps League of Newspapers, recently told district managers he "was going to clean house of every man unless the circulation is raised."

The Free Press

Ideals Get a Stiff Test in Memphis, And, By Golly, Don't Do So Badly

Since Scripps-Howard now controls both daily papers in Memphis, we were curious to see what editorial line would be taken by the Commercial-Appeal and the Press Scimitar following Mayor Watkins Overton's threat that "imported CIO agitators, Communists and highly-paid professional organizers are not wanted in Memphis."

This statement, made on Sept. 18, and applauded by Memphis Police Chief Cliff Davis, was followed on Sept. 21 by a brutal and unprovoked assault on a CIO auto organizer, Norman Smith, by "unidentified" assailants. Chief Davis promised "a full investigation."

Well, the Commercial Appeal was a little pious, but on the right side, we are glad to report, and the Press Scimitar delivered a good, sound lecture. Here are some samples:

The Commercial Appeal editorially hoped that "the full effect of the Mayor's warning will not be to deny any group of American citizens the right to speak and act freely under the Constitution, or to deny to labor its right to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing."

No "Mayors' Passports"

The Press Scimitar, the evening paper, said in part:

The Constitution provides that any American citizen, including CIO organizers, can travel anywhere in this country without any passports from mayors. It is unfair to say the CIO necessarily means violence. Violence has been used by CIO workers. It is also true that some employers have used violence against the CIO.

Mayor Overton gets $10,000 a year (exempt from income tax). We do not think it too much. But if ill behooves the mayor to talk about highly-paid organizers.

The editorial added that some business men would see in the Mayor's statement something to applaud, but continued:

"We urge them to withhold their applause, to remember that a political power which will deny union man their constitutional rights today may tomorrow deny business men their rights.

"Let American business men not make the mistake of German business men who applauded Hitler for what he promised to do to labor only to find out that a government willing to oppress labor would oppress business also."

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Editor Converts Invasion Into Factional Conflict

From the New Republic, liberal weekly magazine, comes this paragraph:

P. Noorigian of West New York, N. J., sends us copies of correspondence concerning The Hudson Dispatch, a newspaper printed in Union City, N. J. When the Loyalist government of Spain was referred to in that newspaper in a dispatch credited to the Associated Press always with either "Red" or "Communistic" as a qualifying adjective, Mr. Noorigian wrote to the AP.

General headquarters in New York City replied, "The Associated Press did not and does not use those terms in describing the Madrid government." Mr. Noorigian then wrote to The Hudson Dispatch accusing the newspaper of deliberately inserting words that were not in the copy as received. The newspaper has not yet replied.

Since Noorigian's correspondence with the New Republic, the Dispatch, the Guild Reporter learns, has stopped changing "Spanish government" to "Communist government," but instead attaches an asterisk to the first mention of government and inserts a bracketed Editor's Note to the effect that "the government, sometimes referred to as the Loyalists," receives aid from Russia "and therefore is Communistic. The editor's note does not mention aid given the rebels by Italy and Germany, but, as Noorigian apparently did not notice, it formerly changed "insurgents" to "Fascists" in AP copy, thereby completing the impression that the foreign invasion against the democratic government of Spain is instead solely a conflict between two political factions of the Spanish people.

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3 Chicago Reporters Bare Nazi Putsch Plans

Three Chicago Daily Times reporters—James J. Metcalfe, John C. Metcalfe and William A. Mueller—carried out a dangerous and valuable assignment by joining the Amerikadeutscher Volksbund and the close-linked Chicago Deutscher Volksbund and reporting their Nazi activities. The furore their articles stirred up has brought to public attention a vast brown network of Nazi activities in the United States, that Nazi propagandists are continually being sent to these shores to stir up race hatred and to brand every liberal thought and proposal as "communistic," that leaders of the movement—some nominally American citizens—visit Germany, confer with Hitler, and return to meddle in U.S. politics as directed.

The reporters found that "in uniforms strangely suggestive of those worn by Adolf Hitler's Nazi storm-troops, a relatively small but rapidly growing army is preparing for the American counterpart of 'Der Tag,' when it plans to seize control of the United States." Nazi groups, lining up with other reactionary and anti-Semitic organizations "in what leaders plan will be a general Fascist merger," are not going to "overthrow" the government; they are merely going to "save" the country, for its own good, by taking control in place of the "Communist Jews," whom they think would otherwise grab the reins.

This, of course, is the story the Fascists have always told to justify their usurpation of power and their throttling of democracy.

To some it may seem unduly alarmist to think that an organization with 20,000 members, mostly of German extraction, can be a serious menace. What these people fail to appreciate, and what the Chicago paper does not sufficiently develop—what, in short, transforms these Nazi activities from the antics of clowns to potential dynamite—is their tightening tieup with the vigilante and anti-labor activities of great corporate and banking interests.

The close relations of Tom Girdler and other Republic Steel executives with the Association of Leagues in Cleveland, a vigilante confederation which includes the local Nazi groups, is a case in point. There are many others which investigations soon will doubtless show.

On Other Labor Fronts... *What Low Pay Means*

WASHINGTON (FP).—Facts and figures relating to the nourishment of industrial workers were made available here by the International Labor Office following an exhaustive study of the problem in all countries.

In its book entitled "Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy," the supply of foodstuffs and the ability of workers to purchase such foodstuffs is examined.

The first conclusion is that "large numbers of workers, not only in impoverished or depressed areas but even in the most advanced industrial countries, are inadequately nourished," and that this condition "is not just a depression phenomenon. It is found among many employed workers in times of normal business activity."

The second conclusion is that "the main ground for inadequate nutrition is not so much the ineffective use of existing incomes as the insufficiency of the incomes themselves, however wisely spent."

It is pointed out that, although many workers do not receive an adequate diet "technically, agriculture in major countries is in a position to meet the requirements for foodstuffs for an adequate diet. Putting the potentialities into practice is the economic problem facing nations."

Figures comparing the consumption of certain basic foods by workers in Detroit with workers in other nations during the 1927 to 1929 period are published. Detroit, it is noted, is a relatively well-paid industrial city when compared with other industrial cities in this country.

In flour equivalents, workers in Detroit consumed 100 units as compared with 150 units in Belgium and 162 units in Poland. Detroit workers consumed 100 units of meat and fish compared with 151 units in Norway, 105 units in Belgium and 112 units in Sweden. Detroit workers led only in consumption of eggs and fresh fruits, while workers in Sweden, Norway and Belgium had more margarine and butter, potatoes, and milk and cheese, as well as flour equivalents and meat and fish.

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70 Billions Foreseen As '37 U. S. Income

WASHINGTON (FP)—Unionism pays—in cold, hard cash—the U. S. Department of Commerce showed here as it made public estimates of the national income for 1937.

This year's national income is expected to total 70 billion dollars, workers getting the largest share on record. Check of the distribution of the national income was begun in 1929. Last year workers received 65.5 per cent of the national income, according to the department.

Officials expected workers this year to receive more because of the increased pay envelopes won by workers in steel and automobile industries. They estimated that the average per capita income to all employes will exceed $1,300, compared with $1,244 last year and $1,450 in 1929.

Investors received four and one-half billions in dividends last year and are expected to get as much this year. In 1936, 7.4 per cent of the total national income went to investors and in 1937 the percentage figure may be slightly smaller, it was said.

That living standards are still far below 1929 levels was shown when it was pointed out that national income is still 13 per cent less than in that year.

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CIO "Bias" Explained By Labor Mediator

William Green and other AF of L officials have been attacking the National Labor Relations Board for what they call a bias in favor of the CIO. Possibly NLRB Member Edwin S. Smith put his finger on the reason why there may be the appearance of a leaning towards the CIO when, in a speech before the recent Toronto convention of government labor officials, he pointed to the efforts of many employers to use the AF of L as a buffer against the growth of industrial unionism. Smith said:

"It appears that a considerable number of employers have concluded, for one reason or another, that it is to their interest to deal with the AF of L rather than the CIO."

The right of a large number of workers may be disregarded in violation of the Wagner Act, Smith said, whenever employers hastily sign contracts with one union as against another when both are contesting for membership and while organization is still in progress.

Smith assured his audience that if an employer were to enter an arrangement with the CIO, violating the rights of AF of L members under the Wagner Act, the Board would be just as prompt to proceed against him.

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CIO Insurance Agents Granted Charter

The Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, affiliated with the CIO, was recently granted a charter in Boston by Richard Edsall, International representative of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. It marks the first charter ever granted to this type of worker in New England. Insurance agents' locals have been chartered by the CIO in many cities and in many others locals have been organized and are awaiting charters, Edsall revealed.

In New York City the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union has enrolled 100 per cent of the Colonial Life Agents, 90 per cent of those employed by the John Hancock corporation and large majorities at Metropolitan and Prudential.

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Ousting of Labor Lawyers Seen in New Drive

Disbarment proceedings against labor lawyers has allegedly become one of the recent practices of reactionaries, it has been learned from the National Lawyers' Guild.

The case of Edward Lamb, Toledo, a member of the Guild's executive council, is cited. Lamb, who once had a corporation practice but who has lately represented CIO unions, was retained by the United Shoe Workers in Portsmouth, Ohio, to resist an injunction suit filed during a strike.

It appears that Attorney Lamb was much too energetic in his defense of the union. Judge William R. White appointed a committee of three lawyers to see if disbarment proceedings could be started against him.

The Lawyers' Guild is fighting the disbarment threat, which it charges is nothing more than an attempt to intimidate attorneys who dare take up the legal cudgels in behalf of labor organizations. This form of intimidation follows the pattern of recent similar attempts in Lewiston, Me., and Berwick, Pa.

• • •

Nazi "Trade Unions" War on AFL, CIO

A drive to organize Nazi "trade unions" to fight the AF of L and CIO is being planned, according to a Federated Press reporter who interviewed Fritz Kuhn, Hitler's Number One lieutenant in the U. S. A. Kuhn's followers will seek alliance with other Fascist forces in this country in attempts to organize fake unions, the reporter said.

• • •

The iron hand of Brazil's Dictator Getulio Vargas has so far failed to still the voice of labor in that republic. Recently, 65 delegates, representing 54,000 members of the Brazilian Labor Party, met in Rio de Janeiro. With the spectre of prison hovering over them, the delegates nevertheless demanded amnesty for Brazil's thousands of political prisoners and pledged solidarity with the anti-Fascist forces in Spain.

• • •

The United States Supreme Court may decide how to unravel the unprecedented tangle at the National Electric Products Corporation, Ambridge, Pa., where the AF of L Electrical Workers' Union signed a closed shop agreement during a CIO strike and more recently won a labor board poll, 780 to 675. The CIO United Electrical and Radio Workers challenged 155 ballots, charging company coercion. The labor board had voided the AF of L contract pending the poll and the AF of L union thereupon announced plans to test the entire case in the courts.

Bargaining Questions

Guild's Right to Bargain Is Independent of Law

QUESTION: The publisher is refusing to bargain with us on the ground that the paper is not engaged in interstate commerce an't therefore does not come under the Wagner Act. Please send suggestions meeting that argument.

ANSWER: We should strive by all possible means to avoid being dragged into a discussion of NLRB and interstate commerce as long as negotiations are on an amicable basis. The Wagner Act serves to protect the right of organization, and if necessary we can resort to it as a means of protecting the Guild and of bringing the publisher to reason. But the basic fact is that the union negotiates and exists not by virtue of any law, but because it is the accepted right of employes in America to organize and negotiate collectively. The Guild has a right to demand negotiations of this paper or any other as the representatives of the paper's employes, without reference to any law.

If the publisher balks or gets nasty, it may be necessary to go to the Labor Board for help and protection, but the right of unions to represent their members was recognized long before the Wagner Act came into existence. The Wagner Act simply puts the federal stamp of approval on the right of unions.

Before having any recourse to Labor Board action, it is well to exert pressure through the adoption by the unit of a resolution, firmly demanding negotiations. If it is firmly worked, and particularly if all the unit members are willing to sign it and have the Guild send or present it to the management, it will usually prove effective in making the management see the light.

Guild Boosts Pay A Quarter Million

PHILADELPHIA. — Estimated wage increases totaling $250,000 have been won by Guild action in Philadelphia and Camden in the last four years, the general membership of the local Guild was informed by the Controller at the regular quarterly meeting, Sept. 19.

The meeting voted unanimously to seek an increase in dues, which now represents less than one per cent a month of a local Guildsman's wages, to meet increased expenditures arising from the effort to organize all business and advertising employes, as well as news workers.

A factor behind the meeting's action was a report by the controller showing that other newspaper unions pay up to 4½ per cent in dues.

A referendum will be held on the meeting's proposal that dues, now 85 cents, $1.25 and $1.50, be increased to $1, $1.50 and $2, and that a new scale, $2.50, be established for Guildsmen earning $75 or more.

For your MUST SEE List

The SPANISH EARTH
Fifth Smash Week
An American Film of War-Torn Spain
"EXCELLENT."—N. Y. Post
Squire, 44 St. at 8th Ave. 25c to 1 P.M.
Cont. Daily from 11:30 CO. 5-1058

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1937, by the American Newspaper Guild

Editor: Clyde Beals

Assistant Editor: Leon Svirsky

Staff for this issue: Ralph Izard, Nathan Kahn, Harry Bergman, Jean Lyon, Felix Cotton (Washington).

". . . It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, *under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the* REPORTER *shall constitute notices to the entire membership."* — From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: For letters and feature material, Tuesdays; for news, Wednesdays, and bulletins on Thursdays.

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Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche

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Vol. IV. No. 23 — 120 — September 27, 1937

The Best Investment

A year ago the membership of the ANG contributed an average total of $1 each over a period of three months for the Seattle strike. A few were a little resentful at being asked to shell out something above their regular dues. Couldn't this organization get along without strikes?

Perhaps we could get along without strikes, if some publishers were not so intent on busting us up. Be that as it may, when the Seattle strike come to a successful end, the membership in every corner of the land began to collect on their one-dollar investment. Contracts began to line up without a fight, and even the poorest of them provided higher salaries, shorter hours, dismissal pay. If one attempted to compute the return on the dollar, it would range from 1,000 to 1,000,000 percent. You might equal that in Monte Carlo, but hardly in Wall Street.

Recognizing the dangers of hand-to-mouth financing of strikes, the Convention at St. Louis ordered the IEB to impose assessments to raise a reserve, set at the low minimum of $20,000. It provided that assessments must be paid more promptly than dues. Thus will be preserved our investment in past strikes.

It may occur to some that most of our early strikes were financed by voluntary contributions, on enthusiasm rather than compulsion. One may question how well that worked, and to what extent the strikers depended on their own courage in hard times when the enthusiasm of the contributors waned. But even if strike support had been adequate, it would be as childish to expect the system to continue after four years of guild development and struggles as it would be to expect to remain young forever. We have grown up as a trades union, and have to act like a grown-up.

The membership has expressed forcefully its will that strikes be financed from an adequate reserve fund, raised by all members, making the burden on each a slight one. In view of present emergencies, the funds raised now are needed primarily for current strikes, with the proposed reserve something for the future. In any event, prompt payment of the assessments now being levied will protect past gains and bring bigger ones. The quicker the payments, the bigger the returns.

Keep Up the Fight

President Roosevelt in his Constitution Day address, promising to keep up his fight for liberalization of the Supreme Court and for the New Deal's entire program of social improvement, sounded a significant challenge to the small but powerful minority that seeks to block the economic betterment of the majority.

In so doing, the president merited the applause of organized labor which composes the vanguard of the "lay rank and file" to which he referred as the ultimate authority in a democracy. It now remains to carry his promises into effective action.

To do so, of course, he must overcome many dangers. The large employers are now working more concertedly to fight reforms than they have at any time in two decades. Witness the fierce attack of publishers against the Supreme Court reform plan, the Wagner Act, the proposed Child Labor Amendment and even inadequate security for the unemployed.

President Roosevelt knows the dangers and possibilities as he indicated by his Constitution Day remarks:

> Less than two years ago fifty-eight of the highest priced lawyers in the land gave the nation (without cost to the nation) a solemn and formal opinion that the Wagner Labor Relations Act was unconstitutional. And in a few months first a national election and later the Supreme Court overruled them.
>
> Stressing that the people should maintain their fealty to "the Constitution itself and not its misinterpreters," the President declared:
>
> I am not a pessimist. I believe that democratic government in this country can do all the things which common-sense people . . . have a right to expect. I believe these things can be done under the Constitution without the surrender of a single one of the civil and religious liberties it was intended to safeguard.
>
> And I am determined that under the Constitution these things shall be done.

The newspapers, reflecting not the sentiment of those who write and edit them but of those who own and control them, may appear at times to apprehensive eyes in Washington to indicate opposition to the President's program on the part of the public. But when the public has a chance to express itself bluntly sweeps away this misrepresentation. It has just done so again in the overwhelming renomination in the New York City primaries of Fusion Mayor Fiorello La Guardia. Though La Guardia's administration has not fulfilled all of its promises, the Mayor was adjudged by the New York citizenry not only a bulwark against Tammany Hall but a progressive candidate as against the reactionaries. The New Deal was much in the background in the contest. La Guardia won renomination without "dealing" with either the Democratic or Republican machines.

The vast majority of the population is only waiting opportunities to support the President in fulfilling the high hopes he raises.

'Independent' Unions

Here and there groups of employes are forming associations intended for bargaining purposes but carefully avoiding real unionism. Often the sponsors think they have something "just as good," and something not degraded by association with the labor movement.

Last week one of these bodies just formed by editorial workers on the New York Sun signed a contract. To Guildsmen it is one more proof that "independent" unions can never grow teeth.

This contract offers no minimums, thus leaving the publisher the right to cut salaries as often as he pleases. The bargainers accepted the outworn and discredited argument that "minimums tend to become maximums."

The contract gives blanket raises of 5 to 15 per cent for those earning up to sixty dollars, which is cheap for the publisher, and protects him from having to restore the three ten per cent cuts he made during the depression.

It provides some severance pay, on a basis of two weeks' for each year of service, but protects the publisher from having to pay more than twenty weeks' salary, while Guild severance pay goes up to 26 weeks. The publisher does not have to pay any at all if a worker is discharged for "cause."

The only concession for which the union "fought" was for three-weeks vacations for the older men This is not new, but it is good.

The "union's" one protective clause, even, is weighted in favor of the publisher. That is the clause providing for arbitration in case the union and the publisher cannot agree. The arbiter is to make final decision. Here the power of the press over the reputations of individuals prominent enough to be selected as arbiters works in favor of the publisher. Except in extreme cases, what "neutral" layman would do more than order a compromise?

Yet, despite these weaknesses the contract has one feature for which older and far more powerful unions have had to fight bitterly. It grants exclusive bargaining rights for the whole editorial department to this weak "union."

This "concession" by the Sun gives the whole show away. The Sun has been trying desperately to keep the Guild out; to isolate its employes so that they could not have the additional strength that would come from membership in an international union. It tried to form a company union but was deterred by the law. What it could not do for itself its employes have done for it and it was quick to "give" this concession. One wonders if the Sun employes even thought of asking for it.

How could the Sun members expect to obtain real concessions? Real ones cost money; they have to be fought for, unless someone else has prepared the way. The Sun bargainers, dealing with their employer on whose future favors they are dependent, must always pull their punches—if the bargainers are not to be martyrs.

What, after all, is their leverage? It is the progress which other bona fide unions around them are making through struggles. The employer will come as near to matching the other union's gains as he must in order to isolate his own employes. This keeps him strong; it keeps workers' organizations weak.

The Sun unionists are making their gains through the struggles of their fellow workers in real unions. And they are making those struggles harder.

"The contract did not provide for the closed shop," says the A.P. in reporting the signing with the Newark, N. J., Ledger. Likewise, the contract did not provide that the Guild take over the Ledger Building or the publisher's home. But the A.P. was silent on that point, as it was on the fact that the Guild did not ask for the closed shop, but for the Guild preferential shop.

THEY MEDIATED

But Waterbury Case Reveals Dangers of State Boards

The hazards of mediation boards to organized labor, frequently pointed to by the Newspaper Guild, have just been demonstrated anew in an official verdict that the "newspaper department" of the Waterbury Democrat cannot afford to grant pay increases totaling $5,400 a year.

This incident, encountered by the Waterbury Guild in its efforts to obtain better wages on a paper where reporters' salaries range as low as $16 weekly, is a good case history for unions generally because it occurred under favorable circumstances. The chairman of the board who sponsored the verdict was obviously seeking to be entirely fair.

The Connecticut Board of Mediation and Arbitration—which is quite different from the National Labor Relations Board, being intended only to act as an agent in settling disputes—was called in by the Waterbury Democrat management when the Guild was insisting on its scale of pay increases. The board had a bookkeeper go over the books, and on the basis of his findings the chairman, Professor Clyde O. Fisher of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., made his report.

* * *

Here it is, in the form of a letter to the Guild president:

Mr. Rubinow [the board's accountant] has just now given me his complete report on the investigation of the finances of the Waterbury Democrat. In this investigation Mr. Rubinow took account of all the factors suggested in the letter which Mr. Myers [ANG Representative Myers] wrote to me on August 31st.

The investigator broke the figures down into the three departments, namely, Newspaper Department, Job Printing Department and Building Department. He attempted to allocate expenses to the various departments on the basis of a fair estimate of what each department should be charged, irrespective of the accounting methods used by the Waterbury Democrat. Also, he ascertained the salaries paid to the management and members of the Maloney family for the purpose of determining whether or not profits had been camouflaged and dissipated in the form of salaries to stockholders. In addition to this, he took account of the interdependence of the three departments, and attempted to compute the degree to which one department might or might not realize earnings by virtue of its connection with other departments. It is only fair to say he discovered some salaries which appear excessively high in the light of services rendered by their recipients.

In prefacing my conclusion, I want to say quite frankly that, in my judgment, newspaper employes in the editorial department are, the country over, an underpaid group in the light of their preparation and ability, and particularly as contrasted with employes in the so-called mechanical department.

Notwithstanding the above generalization, I am convinced from the figures and the study made that the Newspaper Department, with the proper allocation of expenses as between it and other departments, and with the complete elimination of excessive or unwarranted salaries, is not now in a position to stand an increase of wages amounting to $5,400 annually without serious danger to its financial integrity. This takes account of interdepartmental relations, excessive salaries, the extent to which one department is affected by another department, and all pertinent considerations that I could think of as having a legitimate place in the picture. I do not mean to suggest that the Waterbury Democrat could not stand any increase in wages for members of the editorial department. I had no mandate to suggest what increase I thought possible. Furthermore, it is entirely conceivable that certain elements of inefficiency might be eliminated from the operation of the newspaper, and as a result income might conceivably be increased to the extent of making possible the wage increases you suggest. This, however, is necessarily a matter of conjecture, and I am not at all sure that my unwisdom enables me to give a convincing answer, even to myself.

I am sorry that the financial data are such as to preclude the giving of a more categorical answer on my part. This is the best that I can do at the present time, and I hope very much that on the basis of this presentation you will be able to reopen negotiations with the management and arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to both sides.

* * *

This shows how the injection of such a study shifts the whole emphasis to the question of whether a paper can afford to pay the increases specifically requested when the question should really be whether the employes are receiving adquate pay. Materials such as paper and ink, as is often pointed out, do not depend on the capacity of a particular paper to pay. They are the subject of bargaining, and with no state board to step in and render a decision.

Again, no matter how close one looks at the books of a particular enterprise, it is not possible to measure the intangible values that may exist quite apart from the ordinary financial returns. This is particularly true of newspapers, as Ferdinand Lundberg showed in these columns recently. Many newspapers are used for political purposes; we have often seen where papers have been converted by new owners to a new set of policies which have soon shown their effect in increasing or lowering the profits of the paper. Should the pay of newspaper workers depend on the uses to which a particular publisher wishes to put his property?

Again, the function of the labor movement is to better the conditions of the workers. That does not mean keeping the present equilibrium between the owners and workers. It means raising the workers' status. This will in the long run mean cutting the owners' profits. Obviously, it is just this eventuality which these state boards are designed to prevent.

Such boards almost inevitably work against the labor movement and the labor movement must eliminate them or limit their powers to the function of bringing the two parties together.