

The GUILD REPORTER

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

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UP Gives Increases In Midst of Parleys

A flood of pay raises of \$2.50 and \$5 a week was sent over the country by the United Press Associations last week in the midst of the service's negotiations with the Guild, in which the Guild is seeking a general contract. The Guild began negotiations after winning a Labor Board election 277 to 84.

One of the pay raises was reported to be \$20.

Guild negotiators in their bargaining conference last week found the management far more conciliatory than heretofore. This change of attitude was somewhat in line with that previously indicated for the Associated Press in the sensational testimony of its general manager, Kent Cooper, in the course of a Labor Board hearing.

The Guild committee for the negotiations is headed by Vice President Morris Watson and includes Douglas Jacobs and Harry Bergman. The latter is a cable editor for the International News Service.

The management increased its wage offers in several categories and displayed a true bargaining mood on several other matters. It remained adamant, however, in its refusal to concede the 5-day, 40-hour week.

Clem J. Randau, general business manager, asserted that his soundings had indicated that United Press employees were mainly interested in increased wages. Watson had asserted that it was his opinion the unit would reject any contract which did not provide for the 5-day week. Under the ANG Constitution no contract without the 5-day week may be signed without a special waiver by the International Executive Board.

Both competitors of the UP, the AP and INS, have the 5-day week.

Guild Starts In Quincy

QUINCY, Mass.—Formation of a new Guild here was assured last week when a majority of employees of the editorial and circulation departments of the Quincy Patriot-Ledger applied for Guild membership and paid initiation fees.

The Patriot-Ledger has been Quincy's only newspaper since the management of the Patriot-Ledger bought the Quincy News last spring.

Fred Myers, International representative, was elected to act as temporary chairman of the group. A local president will be chosen next week, when organization will be completed and application made to the IEB for a charter.

N. Y. To Get CIO Council

Formation of a CIO Central Council for New York City is to be completed on Jan. 21 at a meeting in the office of Allan S. Haywood, regional CIO director.

This will bring New York into line with a large number of other cities where CIO councils are already functioning.

GREAT FALLS LIFTS SMALL CITY RATES

Pact Includes \$45 Wage and Struck Work Clauses

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—High protective minimum wages and the "no-struck-work" clause featured Great Falls Newspaper Guild's first contract with its two local dailies, the Tribune and the Leader, which are under single ownership. The contract was signed Jan. 7 and runs for a year.

It provides for establishment of the five-day 40-hour week on May 1. The newspapers have heretofore been on a 48-hour week.

The minimum wage for reporter or desk man with three years newspaper experience is \$45 and thus sets a standard that compares favorably with that of many larger cities. (Great Falls population is about 30,000.) Starting pay is \$25 in the news classification. There is no sex discrimination and no "society" department discrimination except that the three-year minimum for society reporter on the afternoon paper and for assistant society reporter on the morning paper is set at \$40 instead

Assessment Payment Due

Contracts still come in steady procession; bargaining now so widespread that it is almost commonplace; new bargaining is constantly beginning. The Guild is marching along, breaking ground over an ever-widening area, laying a solid, permanent structure.

It all takes money.

The International Executive Board has levied an assessment for Jan. 21 to help carry the Seattle and Bayonne strikers and pay off the Eagle strike debts.

Prompt payment of dues and assessments is the first necessity for support of the Guild's program.

of \$45. The morning paper's society editor comes under the \$45 minimum.

Sick leave, vacations of one week after six months' service and two weeks after a year's service are guaranteed, as is overtime compensation in equal time off or in cash

(Continued on page 3.)

Citizens' Group Demands Star Reinstatements

SEATTLE—The executive board of the Committee to Enforce the Wagner Act, composed of representatives of religious, business, professional and labor groups, last week brought its protest to the Seattle Star office over the paper's refusal to comply with a National Labor Board decision reinstating 20 Guild members.

Meanwhile, the strikers' negotiating committee had arranged an appointment with Harry Ely, newly appointed general manager of the Scripps League of Newspapers in the northwest. The committee was to inquire as to Ely's stand on the locked out Guild members.

The Committee to Enforce the Wagner Act, recently organized, plans to issue a pamphlet explaining the Wagner Act, in which full coverage to the Star situation will be given. The group already has established a speakers' bureau which will carry the story to religious organizations, civic groups and service clubs.

New Aid Goes To Strikers In Bayonne

BAYONNE, N. J.—The eight Bayonne Times strikers went into their third month of struggle with the stubborn Publisher Lazarus last week as delegations of former Brooklyn Eagle strikers arrived on the scene to aid in the picketing and other activities.

Other support has come from the New Jersey Labor's Non-Partisan League, which acted on behalf of the strikers at its convention, and from the New Jersey League of Women Shoppers, consumer group which is aiding the pickets and has committees canvassing advertisers.

The strike committee, with ANG Representative Hull as spokesman, was scheduled to meet again today with Publisher Lazarus in one of the series of conferences which has dragged on for several weeks.

Strike Chairman Dan Keleher has sent a call to nearby locals for pickets to augment the small force which pickets the plant daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. and does sound truck and committee duty.

Broun Backs Lewis' Leadership in Unity Dispute As Other Chiefs Criss-Cross on Break-Up's Cause

As recriminations flew fast week in the debate over who blocked peace in the labor movement, ANG President Heywood Broun sent the following telegram to John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization:

"The American Newspaper Guilds want to reaffirm its faith in your leadership. We too want peace in the labor movement but not on terms which mean surrender or even impairment of the drive for industrial organization."

The debate took a new turn when one leading member in the CIO and one in the AF of L took opposite sides. David Dubinsky,

president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, one of the founders of the CIO, blamed the CIO for the failure, while Daniel Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and a member of the AF of L Executive Council pointed out that the AF of L peace committee had no power to make an agreement without reporting back to its council.

Tobin's comments appeared in a signed editorial in the Teamsters' journal. The AF of L representatives, he said, "had no power to make any kind of agreement without reporting back to the Executive Council." The Council, he

added, rejected the CIO proposal and instructed its representatives to resubmit the Council's proposal.

Both Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union and secretary of the CIO, supported the CIO position.

Dubinsky came out first with the criticism in an editorial in Justice, official organ of his union, and espoused its views publicly last week in a speech. Expressing "profound regret" over the failure of the peace negotiations, the editorial said that "a practical approach to peace was deemed to

(Continued on page 3.)

Scripps Units Plan Pact Renewals; To Consult Closely

Chain Parley Hears of Difficulties With NEA; Program Brings ANG to Bargaining Peak

The early 1938 bargaining season was assured of being the biggest in the ANG's history when representatives of 13 Scripps-Howard units met in Columbus, Ohio, to map plans for the renewal of the chain's contracts signed in the first part of last year. The delegates also considered the impasse reached in

negotiations between the Cleveland Guild and the Newspaper Enterprise Association, a Scripps-Howard agency, and discussed ways of extending aid.

At least eight large or medium-size Guilds are now in the midst of negotiations with one or more papers each, correspondence at International headquarters indicates, and in several other cities plans are being put into shape.

Detroit has just asked the management of the Detroit Times (Hearst) for a bargaining conference. Philadelphia, which is already negotiating with the Record for commercial departments, has notified J. David Stern, publisher, of the desire of editorial employees to open negotiations on the expiring contract.

Toledo is reopening negotiations with the two Paul Block papers, the Blade and the Times, for both commercial and editorial departments, and is negotiating with the Scripps-Howard News-Bee for the commercial departments. (Story on page 2.)

Northern California is negotiating with the San Francisco-Oakland Publishers Association, Los Angeles with the Glendale News-Press, and Chattanooga with the News.

In New York the Guild has just received requests from the Long Island Star, the People's Press and Atlas Publishing Company units, while Labor Board decisions are awaited regarding recognition of the Guild as the bargaining agency in all departments of the Daily News and Mirror.

Scripps Chain Council Meets

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The status of contracts and negotiations within the Scripps-Howard chain was discussed here Jan. 9 at the first meeting this year of representatives of units in the Scripps-Howard Chain Council.

It was the consensus of the delegates that units should concentrate their efforts to improving wage minimums, working conditions, and their contracts generally during the next few months within which the majority of the existing contracts expire; to consolidate the working arrangement between the units within the chain for faster exchange of vital information as to developments in each unit, and to strengthen the machinery of the council generally. Accordingly, plans for such unification were discussed and laid to perfect the method of communication between the units in the council and with the national office.

The situation confronting the

(Continued on page 2.)

AP Member Campaign Is Started

An active campaign to enroll all eligible Associated Press employees into the American Newspaper Guild was launched last week by the International Executive Board wire service committee. As many of the employees as possible are being reached by direct mail and local Guilds are being asked to follow up the campaign.

Copies of the GUILD REPORTER containing the Labor Board testimony of A.P.'s General Manager Kent Cooper, were sent to each member or potential member along with a mimeographed bulletin and a questionnaire asking each to indicate if he desired collective bargaining and whether he desired it to be on a national or a local basis.

The Wire Service Committee urged all local Guilds in cities having A.P. bureaus to concentrate organizational efforts in the A.P.

"The favorable change of attitude on the part of the Associated Press management constitutes acknowledgment from the other side that the Guild is the logical mutual aid agency through which the employees can hope to exercise a voice in the determination of their employment conditions," said Vice President Morris Watson, chairman of the Wire Service Committee. "With the management reaching this obvious conclusion, there should be no delay in bringing about unanimity among the employees themselves."

Toledo Extends Bargaining Drive

Guild Is Reopening Contracts on Block Papers To Include Commercial Department Members News-Bee Unit Rejects Management's Proposal

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Negotiations with the managements of the two afternoon newspapers on behalf of business office employees were pressed last week by the Toledo Guild, as it prepared to open discussions on a blanket contract covering editorial and advertising departments of one of them.

The Guild and the Blade, a Paul Block paper, served notice on each other last week, on the reopening of the existing editorial department contract which expires March 9.

The Guild's desire for an entirely new contract, drawn to correspond fully with the ANG collective bargaining code and covering editorial, display advertising, and classified advertising departments. The management's counter proposal, received the day after the Blade received the Guild proposals, is similar to the first offer made by the newspaper a year ago.

Negotiations for the Blade display advertising department are about to be merged with negotiations for the new general contract which will supplant the present editorial agreement and cover the departments in which the Guild is organized.

Raises Granted Stanley Spear, business manager, said he is opposed to establishing minimum salaries in the display department. He agreed to grant individual pay raises and restore some salaries to the pre-depression level.

The Times unit, composed of editorial and business department workers of the Morning and Sunday Times, also has submitted a proposed agreement, similar to the Blade proposal.

The News-Bee unit last week rejected a counter proposal proposed.

Operators Get Contract With the AP

Following the stipulation it made with the National Labor Relations Board, the Associated Press has signed a contract with the Commercial Telegraphers Union to cover traffic department employees.

The contract has no closed shop clause, but provides that it will be reopened in six months for consideration of such a provision. The pay scales provide \$47.50 a week for senior day operators and \$50 for night operators, with graduated increases reaching \$7.50 for employees with ten years service with the A.P. Other clauses grant vacations, and seniority rights. Estimated wage increases for the 80 employees in the New York office totaled \$400. The A.P. employs about 600 traffic department workers in its system.

Under the NLRB stipulation the A.P. reinstated six employees and formally disestablished the Independent Employees Guild, Inc., an alleged company union.

NLRB DEFINES UNFAIR PRACTICE

The distribution of misleading propaganda distorting the purposes of the National Labor Relations Board and revealing hostility toward a union seeking to organize a plant has been held by the NLRB to constitute unfair labor practice on the part of an employer.

This decision was made in the Mansfield Mills case, against which the Textile Workers Organizing Committee filed charges of discriminatory discharges. The Board said that such practices interfered with the employee's right to make up his own mind about self-organization.

The Reporter Has Deadlines!

GUILD REPORTER Correspondents, Local Officers: Your attention is called to the GUILD REPORTER deadlines, printed regularly in the editorial page masthead. Wednesday is the deadline for news. On Thursdays bulletins only can be handled. Feature material must be received Tuesday for publication in the following week's issue. Your local Guild news MUST reach headquarters no later than Wednesday, if it is to get in the paper.

It is the paper's aim to cover all important developments in every Guild.

SCRIPPS CHAIN COUNCIL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

NEA Service Unit, a Scripps-Howard subsidiary, was the most important matter of the discussion. Delegates from the various units were brought up to date concerning the negotiations which have been in progress since last May with the NEA management. Delegates reported the unit's declaration of its policy in rejecting the management's proposal for a contract below the standard of existing Scripps-Howard contracts especially with regard to severance pay, cumulative service on other Scripps-Howard papers, etc.

Bruce Catton, representing the NEA unit, a delegate to the meeting, detailed the status of negotiations, and the attitude of the unit membership.

Units represented, and their delegates were: Akron Times Press—Ray C. Sullivan; Indianapolis Times—Robert Schwalbe; Knoxville News Sentinel—Joseph Levitt; Memphis Commercial Appeal—Robert Marx; Memphis Press Scimitar—Jack Bryan; N. Y. World Telegram—Carl Rindau; Columbus Citizen—William Newton, William Shine, James Van Schick; Toledo News Bee—Robert Chalmers, Michael Beshara; Washington News—Robert M. Buck; N.E.A. Service—Bruce Catton.

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Trib Shows Schedule of Firing Pay

A schedule of severance pay ranging up to thirteen weeks' wages after nine years' service was posted by the New York Herald Tribune on Jan. 6, following the adoption of a resolution by the Guild unit requesting the installation of a system.

A letter from Howard Davis, business manager of the Herald Tribune, in answer to one from Milton Kaufman, New York Guild executive secretary, conveying the unit's request, said the system had been put into effect last June.

The schedule is substantially the same as that in the New York Daily News-Guild contract, except that it is in effect at the management's pleasure rather than by signed agreement. The schedule contains several provisions for exceptions, apparently subject only to the management's interpretation, as no grievance committee plan is mentioned.

The unit was to meet on Jan. 14 for further discussion.

Kirby, Indianapolis Times—Robert Schwalbe; Knoxville News Sentinel—Joseph Levitt; Memphis Commercial Appeal—Robert Marx; Memphis Press Scimitar—Jack Bryan; N. Y. World Telegram—Carl Rindau; Columbus Citizen—William Newton, William Shine, James Van Schick; Toledo News Bee—Robert Chalmers, Michael Beshara; Washington News—Robert M. Buck; N.E.A. Service—Bruce Catton.

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Guild Cites Paper In Boston Election

Herald-Traveler Commercial Workers Vote An Aggregate of 103 to 67 for the Guild, with 2 Departments Opposed; Issue Is Undecided

BOSTON.—Balloting in an atmosphere of intimidation and coercion by the management, employees of non-editorial departments of the Boston Herald-Traveler last week cast 103 votes for the Guild as their collective bargaining agent, to 67 against the Guild.

The election, intended to end a two-month-old argument about what portion of Herald-Traveler employees, the Guild represents, left the issue undecided. Employees of the building maintenance department named the Guild as their representative, 58 to 3, while employees of the dispatch and display desks rejected the Guild, 7 to 5.

The vote in the bookkeeping and administrative department was against the Guild, 57 to 40, but Professor Calvert Magruder, Vice-Dean of Harvard University Law School and supervisor of the election, refused to certify the result as official until he could investigate the Guild's protest against the management's conduct.

He indicated he would make his decision early this week. "We are prepared, now, to negotiate for the groups for which we are certified. To start those negotiations we ask that the five-day week be immediately established."

Managing Editor Choate replied: "We won't negotiate, Mr. Sullivan, on anything, until Professor Magruder gives his ruling."

That was the total accomplishment of the first conference after the election.

The members were ANG President Heywood Brown and Edd Johnson, both of whom attended the meeting as spectators. Brown distinguished himself by gravely giving Hague the Nazi salute when the boss made his entrance. Later he told Hague he was wrong when the mayor undertook to tell the audience things about the Guild Johnson got sore and cried out "Nuts!" The radio audience listening in on the broadcast didn't hear either Brown or Johnson, but they did hear Hague falter in his speech and growl, "Who said that? Who interrupted?" A cop tapped Brown on the shoulder and that ended it.

Most of the 15,000 at the meeting were literally herded and one-half sat through a two and one-half hour command performance.

To pack the city's million-dollar Armory willy-nilly, Hague, by handbills placed in every household, and by public proclamation, ordered "every man and woman be present and STAY, don't leave until the meeting ends." For Luke, warm or uncertain burghers, Hague's henchmen, organized into mushroom "citizens' committees," used Tammany ward-heeler tricks to fill the place. Job-holders and favor-seekers didn't have to be convinced.

Its huge dimensions wrapped with flags and lurid bunting, the Armory, sounding with the blare of jazz and military music, was an ill-matched scene for the laboring crowd that packed its stage. An "impromptu" song and dance by a 5-year-old red-haired baby, like the "spontaneous" mass sing of Irish tunes by stooges on all sides, came by clockwork till the time for real business arrived. Then with fireworks blazing and drums booming, legionnaires marched to seats of honor in the hall. After them, smiling arrogantly, came Boss Hague.

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Hague Draws Nazi Salute Our Fuehrer Gave It To Him



THE NEW UNITED FRONT: Mayor Hague frowns his defiance of CIO as a mortal political enemy approves. Left to right: Governor Moore, Hague, and Robert Carey, Republican leader who has fought him (on all matters except labor policies) for years.

N.J. Boss Stumbles In Speech As ANG Members 'Correct' His Statements

JERSEY CITY.—In an audience of 15,000, two members of the American Newspaper Guild were the only challengers to Mayor Frank ("I Am the Law") Hague last week when Hague renewed his defiance against the Committee for Industrial Organization at a mass meeting in his armory.

The members were ANG President Heywood Brown and Edd Johnson, both of whom attended the meeting as spectators. Brown distinguished himself by gravely giving Hague the Nazi salute when the boss made his entrance. Later he told Hague he was wrong when the mayor undertook to tell the audience things about the Guild Johnson got sore and cried out "Nuts!" The radio audience listening in on the broadcast didn't hear either Brown or Johnson, but they did hear Hague falter in his speech and growl, "Who said that? Who interrupted?" A cop tapped Brown on the shoulder and that ended it.

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Its huge dimensions wrapped with flags and lurid bunting, the Armory, sounding with the blare of jazz and military music, was an ill-matched scene for the laboring crowd that packed its stage. An "impromptu" song and dance by a 5-year-old red-haired baby, like the "spontaneous" mass sing of Irish tunes by stooges on all sides, came by clockwork till the time for real business arrived. Then with fireworks blazing and drums booming, legionnaires marched to seats of honor in the hall. After them, smiling arrogantly, came Boss Hague.

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Great Falls Contract Lifts Rate

(Continued from page 1.)

If the member to whom the overtime is due is leaving the newspaper. The usual guarantee against wage cuts is written into the agreement, which also contains the standard Guild clauses for a standing committee and regarding outside work.

Dismissal pay starts at two weeks after a year's service and goes to a maximum of six weeks. It is to be paid on dismissal for causes other than misconduct or willful neglect of duty.

The "no-struck-work" clause reads: "Employees shall not be required to handle struck work or work destined for struck departments or shops, provided that the newspaper is a party to the strike." Great Falls is one of the first Guilds outside of the labor-paper field to win insertion of this clause. By doing so the Great Falls Guild returned the fraternal gesture of Great Falls printers, who a few months ago forced the management to consent to removal from their contract of a clause which had remained in it for 18 years and which would have forced the printers to go through Guild picket lines.

There is no arbitration in the contract, but the management retains the right to fix the number of employees and to pass upon competency. The Guild shop was not obtained.

Archie D. McLeod, president of the Montana Industrial Council (CIO) headed the Guild negotiators. The contract was signed for the Guild by Joseph K. Howard, president, and Fred J. Martin, secretary. Other Guild representatives in the negotiations were A. H. Raymond and Archie L. Clark.

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N.Y. CIO Launches Law Reform Drive

Broad Program to Seek Ratification of Child Labor Amendment, Civil Liberties Guarantees and Restrictions Against All Detective Agencies

The Legislative Committee of the CIO international and local unions in New York has mapped out a broad program to press upon the State Legislature this season for enactment of protective laws and repeal or amendment of legislation harmful to labor. Allan S. Haywood, regional CIO director, has asked unions seeking enactment of legislation for the protection of members in any industry to send their proposals to his office for inclusion in the program of action. The state program follows:

A drive for the ratification by the Legislature of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

The protection and guarantee of civil liberties, including prohibiting interference with picketing and meetings in public streets and places and providing for the full and equal protection of all persons for the hiring of public places of assembly or meeting.

Amendment of the Penal Law to punish interference with the distribution of leaflets, picketing and the holding of meetings (Section 514).

Staying the eviction of persons engaged in labor disputes who are unable to pay rent, interest or taxes.

Requiring contracts with the State for the performance of work or the furnishing of materials to contain covenants by contractors and suppliers that they will abide by the provisions of the State and National Labor Relations Acts and refrain from unfair labor practices.

Spies Agencies

Complete and effective state licensing and regulation of private detectives and detective agencies, so as to prevent interference in the affairs of unions or in strikes, practices of labor espionage, furnishing of strikebreakers, etc.

Effective licensing and regulation of employment agencies operating for profit.

Repeal of Section 1910 of the Penal Law, so as permanently to prevent its use as a weapon against labor organizations and their right to strike and bargain collectively.

Amendment of the Penal Law (Section 962) so as to put into effect a complete prohibition of "kick-back" of wages.

Enactment of appropriate laws protecting picketing in labor disputes, so as to prevent arrest on charges of disorderly conduct, and giving right to trial by jury to persons arrested on such charges when they arise out of labor disputes.

Opposes Registration

Amending General Associations Law so as to exempt labor organizations from the provisions purporting to require registration.

Amendments to the State Unemployment Insurance Law so as to extend the coverage, clarify the steps necessary to obtain payment of benefits and to simplify the procedure.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law for the purpose of hastening determination of claims.

Elimination of home work.

Amendments to the Labor Law, extending the prohibition against employment of children, regulating the hours of women and minors, etc.

Amendment of the General Corporation Law (Section 9a) to protect the use and prevent the abuse of names of industrial labor organizations.

Amendment of the Doyle-Neustein Bill ("Little Wagner Act") to include workers in non-profit organizations, including social workers and employees of charitable and educational institutions.

Co-op Registers Gain

ST. PAUL (FP)—The Farmers Union Central Exchange, co-op wholesale serving 240 retail co-operatives in Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota, did a \$4,000,000 business in the first 10 months of 1937.

TABULATION OF VOTE FOR VICE PRESIDENTS

Votes from locals in the election of two new members to the International Executive Board continued to arrive after the Dec. 31 deadline, until Jan. 8, and if the additional votes were allowed the final tally would be: Robert Camozzi of Seattle, 71; William J. Farson of Philadelphia, 68; R. S. Gillfillan of Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul), 22, and Ralph Novak of Detroit, 44.

A report giving the official tally was sent to members of the Board last week by Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche. Several minor technicalities regarding the tallying of various votes will have to be passed upon at the Board's March meeting, Pasche pointed out, but these would not change the net results of the election. Pasche's report to the Board and the tentative tally of returns follow:

In accordance with instructions from the Board in a motion submitted November 23 and adopted Nov. 29, international headquarters has conducted an election of two vice presidents, under Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution. The candidates were Robert S. Camozzi of Seattle, William J. Farson of Philadelphia, Robert S. Gillfillan of the Twin Cities, and Ralph Novak of Detroit.

Votes were received at headquarters within the legal closing time, Dec. 31, from 25 locals. Votes were received over the week-end immediately following from 4 more locals, while two locals sent their votes in six and eight days late. The number of votes credited each local was computed from records at headquarters. In accordance with the provisions on International Council votes, each local was allowed as many votes as it would have received in a convention held Dec. 1. Payments received through Dec. 31 were credited in computing good standing.

In addition to the question of the late votes, the Board at its March meeting will be called upon to rule on a number of minor technicalities in the manner of casting the vote, including two claims for more votes than shown by our records.

It will be noted that Camozzi and Farson have been elected, the margin being such that the results cannot be changed by rulings that the Board may make as a matter of record, on late ballots or vote counts.

GUILD	Camozzi	Farson	Gillfillan	Novak
Boston	5	4	4	5
Chicago	5	4	4	5
Cleveland	5	4	4	5
Detroit	5	4	4	5
"Fargo-Moorhead"	1	1	1	1
Great Falls	1	1	1	1
Harrisburg	1	1	1	1
Hudson County	1	1	1	1
Indianapolis	1	1	1	1
Knoxville	2	2	2	2
Los Angeles	5	5	5	5
Lowell	1	1	1	1
Memphis	1	1	1	1
Twin Cities	3	4	4	4
Montreal	2	2	2	2
Newark	3	3	3	3
New York	20	20	20	20
Philadelphia	8	8	8	8
Portland	3	3	3	3
Reading	3	3	3	3
San Diego	3	3	3	3
Seattle	2	2	2	2
Toledo	3	3	3	3
Toronto	3	3	3	3
Washington	5	5	5	5
Total votes on ballots received on time	60	63	18	36
Received over weekend following closing of vote:				
1/3/38 Birmingham	1	1	1	1
1/1/38 Bellingham	2	2	2	2
1/3/38 North California	5	5	5	5
1/3/38 Wilkes-Barre	3	3	3	3
Total including above votes	69	66	21	43
Received subsequently:				
1/6/38 Cumberland	2	2	2	2
1/8/38 Akron	2	2	2	2
Total of all votes sent in	71	68	22	44

* Decides on the allowance of 1 vote up to the Board.

Eagle Presses Cases Against Ex-Strikers

Despite the usual practice of dropping all police court cases upon settlement of strikes, the Brooklyn Eagle is pressing all of its court actions against the former Eagle strikers. Hallam M. Richardson, Eagle attorney, refused to drop the charges in court appearances last week.

Magistrate Sweeney adjourned until Jan. 19 the cases of ten strikers, most of them accused of offenses arising from picket line incidents. Two other cases were adjourned by Magistrate Rudich in Coney Island Court until Jan. 26. The latter cases involved Seymour Roman and Hyman Nelson, former strikers charged with disorderly conduct in picketing. Rudich said he found that the picketing was orderly, but that there was the possibility that the recent Court of Appeals decision on secondary picketing had been violated. Appearing as counsel for a picketed advertiser, Richardson contended that the decision had been violated.

The dispute over the Gladys Bentley discharge which, under the terms of the strike settlement, was to be handled in arbitration on Jan. 13. Miss Bentley returns to work today.

SUTLIFF REELECTED

AKRON PRESIDENT

AKRON, O.—Ray C. Sutliff of the Times-Press was reelected president of the Akron Newspaper Guild by a write-in vote over two regularly nominated candidates at the local's annual meeting.

Other officers named were Edwin V. Garman, Times Press, vice president; Edward J. Ryan, Beacon Journal, secretary, reelected; and Charles Miller, Times Press, treasurer. Miller succeeds Garman as treasurer and Garman replaces Edward E. Stevens in the vice-presidency.

F.D.R. DISCUSSES UNION RESPONSIBILITY

WASHINGTON (FP).—Jurisdictional disputes between unions and rivalry between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization were what the President had in mind with his reference to the need for responsibility on the part of labor organizations, made in his annual message to Congress, he disclosed here during the course of a press conference.

The President dwelt at some length on the situation in Portland, Ore., where AF of L unions have declared war on the CIO International Woodworkers Association. Recalling the history of the case, the President said that the sawmill workers, previously affiliated to the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, switched to the CIO.

An election was held by the national government, he went on, which showed a majority of the sawmill workers in favor of the CIO union. The teamsters, however, pulled all their men out and tied up everything tighter than a drum and the carpenters declared a boycott on the products of the woodworkers.

The governor of the state, the President said, then held an election of his own in which the sawmill workers even more emphatically expressed preference for the CIO unions. The minority still refused to give in.

The situation in Portland, said the President, is a purely local one and there is nothing the national government can do about it. It has, however, reached the East Coast where carpenters are ordered to refuse to work with materials produced by the West Coast sawmill workers. The President asserted that it is a perfectly impossible situation.

Similar conditions obtain in the building trades, the President continued, switching from rivalry between the AF of L and CIO to in-

ternational jurisdictional disputes. Elevator constructors argue with carpenters regarding the installation of dumb waiters, for instance, he said.

There is not a bank, railroad, or industrial corporation in the nation that furnishes its stockholders with as much and as frequent information regarding its financial affairs as the average labor organization furnishes its members.

And there is no secrecy surrounding these labor financial reports. They are published in official labor publications and are on file at public libraries. They are also printed in Ladies' Garment Workers as one conscious of this "responsibility."

As a matter of fact, it would be hard to find a standard labor organization in North America which does not make such reports at frequent intervals and in complete detail.

This writer has, over a period of years, examined hundreds of these

reports. And always he has been impressed by the thoroughness with which every penny of the organization's funds is accounted for.

Reprinted from "Labor."

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

Somewhere he is spoofing President Roosevelt.

At his press conference he gave newspaper correspondents the impression that he believes only one union in the nation makes a public accounting of its receipts and disbursements. The President specifically mentioned the International Ladies' Garment Workers as one conscious of this "responsibility."

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Labor 'Inc.' Is Debated In Schools

WASHINGTON (FP).—An epidemic of debates on the subject of "Should Unions Be Incorporated?" has broken out all over the United States, if letters received here by union officials are any indication.

Every high school and college in the land is seriously studying the problem apparently and the discussion has raged hot and furious in public speaking classes with ardent high school boys and girls burning the midnight oil in an attempt to decide the question.

There is no indication, of course, that the sudden interest has been promoted by agitators, such as the National Association of Manufacturers or the Citizens National Committee. But there is nothing to indicate that the NAM finger isn't in the pie some place.

The fact, however, that the unions are being asked to state their side of the case is encouraging. At least on each platform there will be someone who is equipped to argue that union incorporation means union busting, that union "responsibility" has nothing to do with the matter and that every labor hater in the country is clamoring for union incorporation.

There are many sound and unbeat arguments against union incorporation, even against union registration. The best of these is stated by Dr. Robert Brooks in his book, "When Labor Organizes," published by Yale University.

Under the heading "Antunism," Dr. Brooks points out that incorporation of unions is the stock phrase of employer associations engaged in fighting unions. Among other things, he says, it would enable a judge to decide that a union was "not living up to the purposes of its charter," attach its books and funds, and appoint a receiver.

One has to remember only the decision of some of the judges in Michigan to understand what would happen to unions under this procedure.

WHELAN WORKERS STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Five hundred members of the Retail Drug Store Employees' Union are on strike against the Whelan Drug Stores in Greater New York. The company has refused to negotiate with the union despite the union's certification as collective bargaining agent by the State Labor Board. The union reports that the corporation operates and controls all the Whelan and United Cigar Stores throughout the country.

Labor Spying: A High Pressure Business

Industry Based On Treachery Nears Death

By NATHAN L. GOLDBERG

LABOR spying is now under its sharpest attack. The LaFollette Committee has dealt it a death blow, probably, with its publication of the "blue book" of American industry, listing the names of 2,500 mostly well-known companies using spies; and the revelation is being followed up with efforts to obtain restrictive state and national legislation. Yet when so many mostly well-to-do and sometimes powerfully rich companies are or were recently using spies—despite the counter-barrage of publicity, only one company was found to have been incorrectly listed—the practice will not die easily.

Labor spying has been called a racket. The characterization is a gross libel on the lives and works of Al Capone and his crew of murderers and procurers. Capone probably never dreamed that such mass corruption was possible as flowed from the estimated \$80,000,000 annual expenditure for espionage in American industry during the latter years of the depression.

The testimony before the LaFollette Committee has already furnished material for several books. A dozen more could be produced without draining the source of its drama and horror. The present article gives virtually untouched samples. The stories the record contains of espionage, bribery, deceit, double deceit, all littered with human wreckage, seem inexhaustible.

The LaFollette Committee's recent summary report on the espionage phase of its investigation, listing the firms using spies, said that Pinkerton alone paid out \$242,253 to informers during the first seven months of 1936. General Motors paid Pinkerton \$839,764 from Jan. 1, 1934, to July 31, 1936. There were a dozen or more agencies, big and little, in the field, all competing fiercely for the shabby business. How many spies were used is unknown. The agencies refused to turn in their lists, and the record does not show the number. It does reveal, however, how the spies were procured, what manner of men they were, and how they operated.

Generally, they can be divided into two categories. First there are the wreckers, agents provocateurs who appear as "detectives" on the regular weekly payrolls of Pinkerton, Burns, Corporations Auxiliary, Railway Audit, and the other agencies of varied name and title. These are the men who can be depended upon to invade unions, become officers, organize factions, provoke ill-timed strikes. Their aim is to lead the union to the brink of destruction, but never to destroy it, for that would kill business. The record discloses that their kind have been sent into plants to stir up trouble while solicitors from the same agency called at the front office to sell the employer fink and spy service.

The Tragedies Behind Flight of the Spies

The second classification of labor spies takes in that vast group of wretches who were taken in, "hooked," by one means or another, to spy on their fellows for small monthly sums. The hookers invariably left a trail of broken lives behind them, for when the LaFollette Committee became insistent upon the detective agencies turning over their spy rosters, the small fry fled, many abandoning homes and families.

Uncounted and unwritten are the number of personal tragedies behind these precipitate flights. The case of one in Newark, N. J., is an illustration. Here a man past middle age, active in the local labor movement for about 30 years, a former president of the AP of L central trades body, disappeared, leaving a bewildered, grieving family that included adult sons and daughters. His friends were convinced that he was honest until economic pressure and a hooker caught up with him simultaneously during the espionage boom from 1933 to 1936.

Those were the years of the great harvest for the Pinkerton and other destroyers. Their convassers combed the industrial areas of the country, mapping their routes and visiting every possible employer in whole districts. With a display of childlike cunning, the agents attempted to tell the LaFollette Committee that they were selling industrialists protection against "Communism." But there wasn't a man among



CONNOISSEURS OF CORRUPTION testifying at the LaFollette labor spy hearings. Sitting in horseshoe formation around the stenographers' table are five Pinkertons, left to right, W. H. Shoemaker, Ralph Dudley, E. A. Pinkerton, Asher Rosseter (head bowed); and A. L. Pugmeyer (stand on Rosseter's chair).

them who, in the words of Mike Quill, could tell the committee the difference between Communism and rheumatism.

The more versatile of the canvassers remained in town where an industrialist was sold, to hook the workers necessary for the subsequent spying. Some agencies sent hookers into the territory on the trail of the canvasser. The hooked ones were paid from 75 cents to \$3 a day for their reports, and for this the employer was charged from \$9 to \$12.

How were the informers hooked? Sometimes the employer supplied the agency with the names of prospective stool pigeons from his payroll. More often the hooker was on his own. His approach to the victim was sly. He posed as an "NRA investigator," as an insurance investigator, as a research aide for a philanthropic foundation.

A Classic for the Stool Pigeon Annals

Guileless factory workers eager for any opportunity to augment their miserable wages jumped at the chance of making \$40 or \$50 a month. Others undertook the despicable task with full knowledge of what they were doing. Always the first steps in the job were arranged to ease the victim's conscience. He wrote reports of a general nature on sanitary conditions in the plant, on what the workers said on harmless subjects, how they lived. Gradually the hooker steered the informer into the subject matter.

He told him that the boss was dissatisfied with the reports; there were threats to cut off the newly-acquired income. What was wanted was union members' names, reports of meetings, abstractions from union records. When the change came, the spy in most cases found himself too deeply involved to quit and was easily cajoled or threatened into continuing. Occasionally a stalwart reported the matter to his union.

The classic of labor spy stories has come to be the one about Stool Pigeon John Andrews and Richard Frankenstein, auto workers' international vice-president. Leo Huberman used it to introduce his book, "The Labor Spy Racket." In 1934 Andrews was a vice president of one of the early auto workers' locals in Detroit, when Frankenstein and his fellows were building the union.

The two men became friends, they visited each other's homes, only ten blocks apart. They went to the movies together. Their children played together. One summer Mr. and Mrs. Frankenstein and Mr. and Mrs. Andrews jointly shared a lake shore cottage.

During the two years of the friendship, Andrews was writing daily reports for the Corporations Auxiliary Company, which sold about \$80,000 worth of stool pigeon service a year to Chrysler Motors. And for thus peaching on his friend and fellow worker Andrews was getting \$40 a month.

For a history of 30 years of spying, corruption and other evil, one can turn to the testimony in the LaFollette records given by and about Samuel H. Brady, who rose from an humble beginning to superintendent of the Cincinnati offices of the Pinkerton agency. For Frankenstein's testimony probably surpasses all Brady's career ran the gamut. He stoled and hooked, he tried to frame his fellow man. He revealed to the International Machinists Union the names of spies employed by the rival Burns detective agency. On the witness

stand before the Senate Committee he wound up by testifying that he had attempted to sell the LaFollette Committee the services of Pinkerton to turn up other spies.

Brady's early testimony was without sensation. He became a Pinkerton stool pigeon in 1908. He then joined the International Association of Machinists. His first assignment in espionage was at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops. Later he spied on workers in machine and railroad shops in Richmond, Atlanta, and other southern cities. He had done a routine job of ferreting out of "the radicals."

He was excused from the stand by Senator LaFollette, and his place taken by Mayor Emmet C. Davison of Alexandria, Va. Davison is also international secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists. Observers at the hearing said that Brady's face was a study as Davison began his testimony. In 1910 Davison was business agent of a machinists' lodge then conducting an enrollment drive at the American Locomotive Works in Richmond. In that year, Davison saw Brady for the first time. The stool pigeon was employed at the works. Testified Davison:

"He (Brady) immediately became very active in the affairs of Lodge 199, and was appointed as one of a committee to deal with the Richmond Locomotive Works in reference to agreements."

As quickly as Brady became active, so quickly were the active members of the lodge transferred to jobs outside the city. Those not transferred were kicked upstairs and consequently out of the union to foremanhood.

Subsequently Davison found: "Complaints were being made to the grand lodge office in Washington regarding my handling of grievances. I soon discovered that Mr. Brady was the instigator of this with a local committee, going so far as to make a complaint to the president of the association that I was spending considerable time in saloons."

Composite Photograph Used in a Frameup

Brady and his committee and Davison appeared before the association president in Washington. Brady produced a photograph of "Davison in a saloon." And three members of the committee attested that the photograph was the goods. But the remaining two, Davison said:

"I told me that a man was stationed in the saloon, having on a suit of clothes similar to mine, and then the photograph of my head was taken from a group picture and enlarged and then reproduced, making the photograph (of the saloon view)."

That was pretty crude, even if it was years before the days of the New York Graphic and its composite photos of Daddy Browning. But what was more inept was that Brady allowed Davison later to get him drunk and lift his Pinkerton credentials. Brady stepped out of the Virginia labor scene just before a general membership meeting was called in Richmond to act against him.

Years later, "much to my surprise," Davison crossed Brady's path again, this time in Atlanta, where Brady had "become extremely active in the Federation of Allied Trades, and had promoted a general strike idea among the employees of

Corruption Cost \$80,000,000 Annually

the department stores of Atlanta." Here Pinkerton was apparently drumming up business among the stores.

Again exposed, Brady dropped out of sight. By this time, Davison had been promoted to grand lodge representative, and he did some traveling. And it was without comment as to surprise that he told the LaFollette committee that in:

"February, 1915, I visited Lodge 186 of Baltimore. I found that Mr. Brady had transferred . . . and was vice-president."

Brady was exposed. Brady disappeared. Nine years later, still active in international union affairs, and active also in politics, Davison was at the 1924 Democratic Convention in New York.

And there was Brady, the ubiquitous, smilingly approaching Davison with outstretched hand. He acted like an old friend. He talked about the old days.

"He admitted his past connections with Pinkerton and stated that the Pinkerton agency was no longer engaged in industrial undercover work; that their work was now catching criminals and that he was superintendent of the New York office. In a bantering sort of way I asked him who had blackballed me back in Richmond."

"Finally Mr. Brady said, 'Now I want to show you that I am absolutely all right.' I said, 'Sam, who is it that is working this undercover work?' He said, 'In the New York area it is the Burns agency. I will get you a list of the operatives. I don't believe in that kind of espionage work.'"

"Two weeks after I returned to Washington a list came into my office headed 'Burns Undercover Operators in the New York Area.' It was on plain paper and in a plain envelope."

Brady Was America's Most Exposed Spy

The union found that some men on the list were innocent "and in instances they were operators and disappeared. This was particularly true in Lodge 434 in New York. When the list was read there were several hasty exits from the meeting."

Twelve years later, in 1936, Brady walked into Davison's home in Alexandria, Va. With a believe-it-or-not air he said that he had come to ask Davison to use his good offices with the LaFollette committee. He wanted the committee to "employ the Pinkerton agency to uncover and turn up all of the activities of these other agencies."

Instead, Davison introduced Brady to the Alexandria detective bureau of two men. He revealed the incident on the witness stand before the LaFollette Committee. And with that the Senators asked Brady to testify some more.

Brady admitted that he had lied considerably, both on and off the witness stand. Who paid for the journey from Cincinnati to Alexandria, they asked him. It cost more than \$400.

General Motors, he said, Brady couldn't or wouldn't tell why General Motors paid. LaFollette's colleague, Senator Thomas, turned to a lighter subject with the statement that Brady was probably the most exposed spy in American industry.

"I dare say so," answered Brady. There was no question but that Brady was clumsy. In Cincinnati he operated under the name of "Bradley" and did much of his own hooking. He was discovered at crude attempts to obtain information about the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks from a bank in Cincinnati. His spies were easily trailed to his own door by officials of the union.

Bradley's experiences with spies were not isolated ones. The Senate committee record is heavy with testimony about the false and useless reports for which employers paid their millions of dollars. Speaking from his knowledge of industrial spies, Mayor Davison told the committee:

"Most of these fellows will sell out to anybody for money . . . men whose names have appeared here . . . in several instances . . . worked for two or three agencies at one time, as long as they could keep the secret among themselves."

"I would not depend on the report one of those fellows made under any circumstances. I think . . . that the employer has let himself into a racket where he is being lied continually. . . ."

"For instance, we have known of cases where employers told us they paid as much as \$100 for a copy of our proceedings, when for the price of postage he might at any time have gotten a copy."

News Cameramen Take Spotlight in Photo Shows

N. Y. Exhibition Reveals Strides In Their Art

By WALTER BODIN
Picture Editor, the New York Post

There is one outstanding difference between the two excellent photograph exhibits now current in New York, the third annual show of the Press Photographers Association of New York and the fourth International Leica exhibit.

What distinguishes the news cameraman's show from that of the manipulators of little cameras is the news story told by every picture displayed. Which is, of course, as it should be. Even the pictures entered and judged as pictorial or feature pictures have a dramatic spot news element in them. This is true, too, of pictures of obvious groups and situations; the news cameraman never wholly escapes his newspaper background.

The Leica show, on the other hand, has frequent examples of the obvious photographed obviously. This is not said in disparagement. It is, in fact, a criticism which loses its sting when we see the general excellence of the workmanship.

Earlier Shows Surpassed

There are many pleasing things about the news cameramen's show, but perhaps the most gratifying is the fact that it is far and away the best exhibit this group has held. There is a better selection of subjects and a highly improved standard of workmanship.

Fifty-three photographers, all working on New York metropolitan newspapers or news picture organizations, have exhibits in the show, which has a large room on the seventh floor of La Maison Francaise, Rockefeller Center. It will continue until Jan. 23. On the walls are 335 pictures in five classifications—spot news, sports, pictorial, feature and magic eye.

Good News Photography. It is with the spot news exhibits that the newspaperman is most concerned. These are varied as the 1937 news, and 1937 was an outstanding year for spectacular news, both in the way of spot and sport news. All are uniformly good. It is in this part of the show that the observer notices the advances made over the last show of the news photographers. The news is more sharply depicted. In some instances, it is positively breathless in its presentation of its story.

Consider, for instance, "Father's Grief Over Son," by Ben Sandhaus of the New York Daily News. A young man lies dead on the sidewalk, in the foreground; a crumpled automobile a little back of the figure, and to the left. To the right, leaning forward against a post, his head bowed in his arms, a middle-aged man presents the epitome of grief. The picture is vibrant with the father's utter woe, his taut body a cry of despair. No words need have accompanied this picture on publication; it told the story eloquently.

The Three Prizes

First prize in the spot news divisions (the Sandhaus picture was awarded third place) went to Charles Hoff, also of the Daily News, for his "Hindenburg Explosion." With memories of the many smashing pictures made of that tragic event this reviewer was somewhat skeptical of the award at first, but instant examination proved it a just award. Hoff caught the very heart of the tragedy in his camera.

Second in the spot news division comes "Chain Gang on the Levee," by John Lindsay of the Associated Press, a picture which is a revealing commentary on American life in America.

There are two pictures in the show which struck this reviewer with particular force. Neither was awarded a prize, which seems to this reporter to have been an over-



"EASTER PARADE WITH MUSIC": A poignant example of the news cameramen's art shown in the New York exhibit of the Press Photographers Association, by Frank J. Merta of Acme Newspictures.

sight on the judges' part. The pictures are "Night of Son's Execution—Waiting for Reprieve," by Jesse Strait of the New York Daily Mirror, and "Easter Parade with Music," by Frank J. Merta of Acme Newspictures.

A Pre-Execution Scene

Strait's study is tops in news reporting by camera and is rightly classed as spot news. It shows the old mother of John Fiorenza, the killer of Nancy Fitterson, bowed over a table, mumbling her beads in undying faith as she awaited word of a reprieve. A reprieve that didn't come.

There is irony in Merta's "Easter Parade with Music." It is a biting comment on social and economic conditions. A smiling, expensively-dressed couple, Social Register people, have just left Easter services at smart St. Bartholomew's Church in Park Ave. As they walk down the street reflecting warmth, wealth and well-being, a sad-faced violinist plays for alms. They are not forthcoming.

Color Pictures Shown

There are twelve color pictures in the show, all entered by Harry Warnecke of the New York Daily News. All but two of them are conventional portraits of actors, singers, fighters. The two exceptions are a splendid picture of

MILWAUKEE JOINS IN FIGHT FOR JOBLESS

MILWAUKEE—The Milwaukee Guild, other CIO unions, AF of L locals, independent railway brotherhoods and other organizations joined hands regardless of affiliations here last Sunday in a conference to deal with recession unemployment, arranged by the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council.

Business office, advertising and circulation members, signed up at the recent start of an organizing drive, attended their first MNG meeting the same day.

Members ordered the executive board to seek the services of Don

STUDENTS ORGANIZE IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—A college associate Guild unit composed of journalism students and those who work on campus publications of the State College at San Francisco, has been organized here with Tim Guiney as president. Other officers are Louise Vallarino, vice president; Jim Dooley, secretary, and Bill Buchan, treasurer.

The unit announces that it will make semi-annual awards for the best news and feature stories in the college paper. San Francisco Guildmen will act as judges.

Stevens as a temporary organizer here to extend and speed up the organization drive.

CHICAGO PLANS NEW EXECUTIVE GROUP SETUP

CHICAGO—The Chicago Guild moved a step forward toward a unicameral council this week when the Representative Assembly unanimously reaffirmed its desire for consolidating the two governing bodies and instructed the by-laws committee to provide such a set-up.

Provision for a third vice president to be chosen later from the non-editorial departments also was recommended for the new by-laws.

Heywood Brown, ANG president, was invited to attend its presentation of "The Front Page Follies," to be given Jan. 28, at the Medinah club.

Journalism Fellowships At Harvard

An opportunity to study at Harvard University for a year will be given experienced newspapermen through twelve or fifteen fellowships to be established under the million-dollar bequest to the university by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee Journal. Details of the method of application will be announced within a few weeks at Harvard.

Mrs. Nieman's bequest was made specifically "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States."

Three years' minimum experience on newspapers and the authorization of the newspaperman's superiors giving leave of absence, are requirements, according to university officials. They expressed the hope that applicants will wish to devote an academic year of eight months to study, but applications for half an academic year will be considered.

At least one fellowship will be awarded to men from each of six sections of the country: Far West, Middle West, South West, South, Middle Atlantic and New England. No special or new courses will be offered the Nieman Fellows. A newspaperman could take courses in any subject in which he may be especially interested.

"It is hoped a considerable number of able men of experience from all over the country will be applicants," President Conant of Harvard said in his report to the Board of Overseers. "The holder of such a fellowship would, of course, be invited to Cambridge only if he had a clear idea of the line of study he wished to pursue. Thus, a man interested in becoming an expert writer on finance, for example, might choose a year's work in economics; another with the prospect of a career as foreign correspondent might wish to study history; or an editorial writer might wish to take advanced courses in several fields."

The presence of a small group of practical and experienced newspapermen in residence "is sure to enrich the Harvard community," said President Conant.

Administering the fellowship is a committee of three members of the Board of Overseers, named by President Conant. They are: John Stewart Bryan of Richmond, Va., publisher of the Richmond News Leader, president of the College of William and Mary, and former president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, serving as chairman; Ellery Sedgwick of Boston, editor of the Atlantic Monthly magazine; and Walter Lippmann, of the New York Herald Tribune and a graduate of Harvard.

There are notable names among the exhibitors. Such as Sir Hubert Wilkins, Burton Holmes, Julien Bryan, Manuel Komroff, Mrs. Carl Akoley, Father Paul Schulte, the Catholic priest who is spending his life among the Eskimos; Y. T. Lou of New York Chinese Camera Club, and Mrs. Rose Covarrubias. This show also will continue until January 23.

The Leica exhibit is also in Rockefeller Center, a few doors from the press photographers' show, and those visiting the latter will make no mistake if they take in both.

There are 285 exhibitors with 710 pictures in the Leica show. Amateurs as well as professionals are represented. They come from

thirty states and ten foreign lands. At the first glance at the crowded walls it is easily seen that this is an enthusiasts' show, a display of work done for love of the doing.

The Leica exhibition will later be sent to other large cities in the eastern half of the country. The Press Photographers' show does not travel, although it should.

Good Pictorial Shots. As inspection progresses a new note is discernible. There are fewer of those old, and sometimes sadistic, pictures of relatives or friends caught in some embarrassing moment. The choice of subjects has widened. The old human interest note continues very apparent, to be sure, with a rather appalling array of kiddies and doggies and other subjects so dear to the amateur heart. But there is a healthy increase in pictorial subjects, handsomely treated, and presented with imagination and amazingly good technique.

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Stevens as a temporary organizer here to extend and speed up the organization drive.

Other Fronts

Overtime Ban Enacted In Denmark

Guild members, particularly those whose negotiating committees fought it out with publishers over the principle of time off for overtime as a means of spreading employment, will be interested in the recent act passed by the Danish parliament prohibiting overtime.

Reporting on the enactment, the Union Leader estimated that the number of overtime hours worked in Denmark amounts to more than 2 per cent of the normal hours of work. Although it cannot be assumed that the number of those in employment will be immediately increased by 2 per cent, it is felt that the act will have a good effect on the labor market and on employment.

Parleys Futile. The legislation was enacted after failure of attempts to achieve the same result through negotiations with the central organizations of unions and employers. The act defines overtime as all hours of work in excess of the normal hours as laid down in trade union agreements. It allows overtime to be worked only in the exceptional cases which are defined in detail, and then only on condition that it is made up later in time off.

Despite passage of the act, says the Danish report, employers and their newspapers are carrying on an active campaign against it, exploiting the possibilities of dissatisfaction among workers who look to overtime to increase their earnings.

CIO Acts Against W. U. Company Union

WASHINGTON (FF)—Dislocation of the Association of Western Union Employees, full restitution of money collected illegally from employees and withdrawal of recognition of the AWUE as a "collective bargaining agent" was asked of the National Labor Board here in charges filed by the American Radio Telegraphists Association, a CIO affiliate.

According to Mervyn Rathbone, president of the ARTA, the AWUE is the oldest company union in the country. He charged that it has been financed over a period of 18 years by a check-off system imposed on employees of Western Union and he estimates that of the \$4,000,000 allegedly collected in that manner, \$500,000 was levied since the passage of the National Labor Relations Act.

Filing of the charges against Western Union seeking restitution of the \$500,000 allegedly taken from the employees in the form of dues for the company union is an attempt to establish a new principle in action before the NLRB, Lee Pressman, general counsel for the CIO, asserted.

Union Gets Work For 3,000 Musicians

NEW YORK (FF)—Unionism is sweet music to the ears of 3,000 musicians who will get jobs and about \$5,000,000 annual compensation as a result of long negotiations, now well advanced, with the nation's radio broadcasting industry.

The public gets a break, too, in the form of a higher percentage of live music in place of monotonous hours of recordings, broken only by commercial announcements.

First to be brought into line by the American Federation of Musicians were 11 key stations of the National, Columbia, and Mutual systems which originate programs in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, together with over 200 affiliated network stations. Each station is asked to spend a specified amount per year on music. More than 100 contracts have been signed, while negotiations continue in some two score communities.

The Mooney Case Nears Its Climax

Editorials Voice Popular Reaction

The Mooney frameup is approaching its historic climax. Tom Mooney has been imprisoned in California for 21 years. Labor, fighting side by side with leaders of liberal as well as conservative thought throughout the world, has continued the pressure without slackening during all those years. At present, the Mooney case is in both houses of Congress, and also once more before the United States Supreme Court. A resolution demanding that the Governor of California free Mooney is before the House. A Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee is investigating the case. Action is expected this season.

Below are recent editorials discussing the shame of California and giving voice to the popular demand for Mooney's freedom.

Let Mooney Out!

(From the Scripps-Howard San Francisco News)

Hon. FRANK F. MERRIAM, Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Governor Merriam: You have today an opportunity to serve justice and help your state by issuing an unconditional pardon to Tom Mooney before Christmas.

This ex-leader of labor, now aging and ill, has been in San Quentin Penitentiary more than 21 years for a crime of mass murder that was fastened on him in a trial before Judge Franklin Griffin, who has since called it "the dirtiest job ever put over." That trial was a legal farce, reeking with prejudice, perjury and chicanery. Mooney's alibi would have impressed any fair-minded prosecutor or jury. The chief "witnesses" against him have all either been proven liars or they have confessed perjury. All the living jurymen of that trial have asked Mooney's freedom.

The Mooney case once again is moving to Washington, this time with impressive momentum. It has become an issue in Congress, where there is pending the Murray-O'Connell resolution calling upon you to grant a pardon "immediately." Also Mooney's counsel will soon plead his cause before the U. S. Supreme Court, charging that the California courts denied him due process of law under the Federal Constitution by convicting him with witnesses the state knew were perjured. There is ample reason to believe that Congress and the highest court of the nation will decide for Mooney and against California.

The case may soon be taken from California's hands. You can save your state the stigma of such national intervention by pardoning Mooney now.

Very truly yours,
THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS.

None So Blind

(From the Portland Oregonian)

It seems to be as true as ever that there are none so blind as those who will not see. The California Supreme Court declines to free Tom Mooney. To bolster its own impossible position it declares "incredible" the evidence showing that Mooney's conviction was erroneous. This includes as "incredible," presumably, the proved fact that Mooney was on top of a distant building at the time when perjured witnesses swore they saw him plant the Preparedness-Day bomb. It declares "incredible" the proved fact that Frank Oxman was not even in San Francisco when he swore he saw the bomb planted. It declares "incredible" the reputation by perjured witnesses of their testimony which was so large a factor in Mooney's conviction.

Incredible? Such self-excusing by the highest court of a sovereign state would itself be incredible were it not before our eyes. These

Broun Asks Action On WPA Measure

ANG President Broun last week joined in the CIO campaign to obtain passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen Joint Resolution on WPA employment, in the following letter to Vice President Garner:

"The American Newspaper Guild has frequently gone on record in favor of the government providing jobs for all unemployed workers who cannot find employment in private industry. We would very much like to see the Senate of the United States adopt the Schwellenbach-Allen Joint Resolution 176."

The resolution declares "there shall be provided work opportunities through the federal Works Progress Administration for all unemployed workers" and provides that no WPA worker who cannot find employment in private industry shall be discharged from the WPA rolls.

Unity of Farmer-Labor Interest Stressed By Secretary Wallace

WASHINGTON (FF)—Presenting a bleak picture of rural distress and the inadequacy of relief facilities, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace again stressed the essential unity between farmers and workers in speaking to the special Senate committee studying unemployment and relief.

"It is especially important," the secretary said, "to hold up the truth that the welfare of all these groups (farmers and workers) moves together. At times there have been attempts to make them appear antagonistic but it is a fact that prosperity of business, employment of labor and prosperity of agriculture move hand in hand."

Alarm at the increasing mechanization of farm operations together with decreasing industrial employ-

ment facilities was expressed. Secretary Wallace predicted that "within the next two decades approximately 7,000,000 farm youths will mature with virtually no prospect of finding land to farm or even steady employment as agricultural laborers."

Certain events of recent months were listed as having greatly aggravated the rural relief problem. They were (1) the increasingly serious drought conditions, (2) a rapid decline in farm prices, (3) the industrial recession which has gravely affected rural employment and (4) the displacement of farm labor by agricultural mechanization.

Alarm at the increasing mechanization of farm operations together with decreasing industrial employ-

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

Free Press Tribune Goes Fair on the Times

The New York Times, supposedly Democratic, outdid its Republican contemporary, the Herald Tribune, in giving the anti-New Deal slant to coverage of the recent debate between Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Wendell L. Wilkie, the utilities magnate.

The debate, held in New York City, was broadcast and it was estimated that 2,000,000 persons listened in.

Those who read the Times' account of the affair, however, gained the impression that Mr. Wilkie made a great speech and that a man named Jackson contributed some incidental remarks.

The Times gave the story 35 inches. Jackson's name did not rate mention in the lead. The first eight inches were devoted to Wilkie's defense of Big Business and his reference to the "nonsense about the sixty ruling families." It did mention in this space that Wilkie's remarks were made in a debate with Jackson, but Jackson's suggestions as to a cure for what ails business had to wait a good many more inches.

The head, with two decks and a bar-line, was entirely devoted to Wilkie except for vague mention of Jackson at the tail end of the last deck.

Remembers Jackson

After giving the first part of the story to Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, the Times seemed to remember that Jackson "also spoke." The next nine inches were given to the Assistant Attorney General's speech in which he stated that "Big Business is at war on many fronts with the government" and suggested a "program of high volume, low-price internal economy which will sustain a high wage scale, which in turn will support a high standard of living."

In the remaining 18 inches of the story the Times shifted back to Wilkie and his arguments that the American man finds his best working conditions are obtained in the large corporations.

Fair Enough?

The Herald Tribune gave Jackson a secondary play in the head even though Wilkie, of course, rated the top. It also mentioned Jackson in the lead.

The second paragraph mentioned Jackson's argument and then, after some general matter, Jackson was given 20 inches of space out of the story's 40-inch total while Wilkie got only 15 inches plus the play in the head.

The nose for news on the New York Times has a way of lengthening in direct proportion to the desires and needs of the industrialists currently engaged in the generation of a nationwide unemployment scare.

Thus the Times nose for news evaluated General Motors' announcement of the layoff of 30,000 workers on Dec. 29 at 35 inches. There was a top head on page one, with 15 inches of type. The story jumped into page 14 where 20 inches more were printed.

On January 8, ten days later, Chrysler announced that 55,000 laid off on Dec. 22 were being restored to work the following week. Now that is 25,000 more going back to work than General Motors had laid off. The story was given an 18-point head and five inches of space on page three, at the bottom.

Good news is just about no news to the Times.

MILT HAMMER, staff cartoonist of the Orange (N. J.) Courier, has sold a comic strip to Viking Syndicate.

The Guild Reporter

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Editor: Clyde Beals
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Staff for this issue:
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"... 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 combine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the REPORTER shall constitute notices to the entire membership." — From Art. XX, Sec. 1. ANG Constitution.

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January 17, 1938 Vol. V, No. 6

Monopoly Moves In

MONOPOLY of aluminum or milk is potentially bad for consumers, but the danger lies largely in the field of price and it is possible for the people to exercise some regulation of that through their government. Monopoly in the newspaper field, however, presents a greater hazard. For the news monopolist can almost determine what the people shall know about contemporary events in the world. No happy augury, therefore, is the increasing trend toward local news monopolies in the U. S.

Today only 280 U. S. cities have competing newspapers, according to Dr. Alfred M. Lee (GUILD REPORTER, Jan. 10) and the trend that has increased the number of single-paper cities from 686 in 1919 to 1,070 in 1937 has by no means run its course. What this means is that a large proportion of the country's population already is virtually limited to one source of news and opinion of local and world affairs.

Radio is not a corrective, because its news is standardized and too skimpy to be really informative. Most families are not sufficiently affluent to buy news magazines and journals of opinion to check up on their local newspaper. Consequently we have the paradox of a progressive narrowing of the channels of information in an age of increasingly easy communication.

It is certainly not lack of readers that makes newspapers disappear. In several cities which we could mention many people would undoubtedly welcome a good newspaper to which they could turn. Nearly a dozen new picture magazines have sprung up in the last year and acquired tremendous circulations. The reasons for disappearance of newspapers, we think, are largely economic, and one of the chief is the shift of advertising to the radio and other entertainment mediums.

We doubt that the public will accept life in a mental straitjacket. If advertising cannot be counted on to provide the basic subsidy for a diversified daily press, the public will seek relief in mediums supported in other ways.

Fait Accompli

WHEN a union organizes the employer is first hurt, second outraged, third belligerent. In the end, when the union has reached a discipline to assure permanence of organizational strength, the employer settles down to acceptance of a fait accompli. This pattern of labor history appears to be repeating itself in the case of the Associated Press.

Since 1900, and until the historic decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Watson case on last April 12, the Associated Press had successfully resisted any encroachment upon its paternalistic labor relations. In the early days it broke a strike of telegraphers, and until the Court's decision it was singularly free of any union among its operators.

Its assistant general manager, testifying in the original hearing on the Watson case, said in answer to one question: "The A.P. has no labor relations." That statement eloquently summed up the managerial thinking of that time.

Prior to the decision in the Watson case the Guild made slow but sure progress in organizing in the A.P. Some members rushed in with enthusiasm but little understanding and fell away in the first blows of battle. Others, with both enthusiasm and understanding, stuck it out. The understanding spread with the result that today in the larger offices the Guild is solidly organized and possessed of a knowing militance.

This fact has become obvious. General Manager Kent Cooper is therefore only being realistic in the new attitude which he displayed on the witness stand before the National Labor Relations Board a week ago. Through his words seemed to run this thought: "The Guild is here

to stay; it is definitely a part of the newspaper industry from now on; the thing to do is to make peace with it."

His attitude on the stand, his open-mindedness toward the Guild shop "if the majority want it," his open admiration of the job the Guild has done and his acknowledgment that his education had progressed in such matters: all these coupled with his simultaneous settlement of the A.P.'s controversy with the Commercial Telegrapher's Union indicate an open path to a healthy settlement of the Guild-A.P. conflict. There may still be minor stumbling blocks but we may reasonably hope that the struggle that has lasted since 1933 is now to be resolved.

The key to Mr. Cooper's change of attitude lies in his frank acknowledgment that his education had progressed. While workers on the A.P., in common with millions of others, have been discovering that mutual aid through their own union is the only guarantee of security and better working conditions, this fact has impressed itself on Mr. Cooper as well. At least he recognizes that the desire of the workers for collective security stems from a deep-seated need.

Mr. Cooper never once mentioned the free press bugaboo, and he emphasized the fact that he was invited but refused to attend the Chicago anti-Guild shop meeting of the publishers. These facts, too, are significant.

Mr. Cooper has joined the steadily growing group of publishers who have recognized that they are living in the Twentieth Century. Let's hope the shock of his action will wake up the others.

A Million Dollars

SUPPOSE someone handed you a million dollars to "promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States." We can think of easier and more inviting things to do with a million dollars, but what possibilities that job would open up! You could begin with trying to find what the prevailing standards of journalism are. This is a subject whose surface has only been scratched by such studies as Alfred M. Lee's "Daily Newspaper in America," George Seldes' "Freedom of the Press" and Leo C. Rosten's "Washington Correspondents."

An untouched field for inquiry is how the public regards contemporary standards of journalism and what it thinks they should be. How can the public be brought to read with discrimination and understanding? Should the government regulate, protect, end its subsidy to, or ignore the press? How can accuracy of the newspapers be improved? How can expression of varying points of view be assured?

These are merely samples of questions concerning which objective and disinterested research is needed. A million dollars would also go a long way toward placing in the hands of working newspapermen the available information about their craft, toward making the public at least as well informed about the newspapers as it is about the radio and cinema. With a million dollars it might even be possible to start publication of a model, experimental newspaper!

A million dollars to elevate the standards of journalism is what Harvard University is just beginning to spend, a bequest from Mrs. Agnes W. Nieman, widow of the Milwaukee Journal's founder. What is Harvard going to do with it? It is going to give general background courses each year to ten or fifteen of the approximately 30,000 American newspapermen.

We are aware that a university is limited in the use it can make of such a bequest. But we think it is a pity that Harvard could not find a wider usefulness for it than to add to the individual competence of a tiny handful of men. We can see very little service to the general cause of elevation of standards of journalism in teaching a few college subjects to so small a group.

Perhaps the reason no more significant project was undertaken is indicated in the announcement that "leaders" in journalism (John S. Bryan, former president of the ANPA, is chairman of the committee to administer the fellowships) were consulted. Newspaper publishers have shown a pronounced tendency to discourage journalistic research (see Dr. Lee's book). Certainly there could have been no dearth of practical ideas. Two projects that furnish excellent examples are under way in the fields of radio and the movies. With a grant of \$67,000 from the General Education Board Ohio State University is now studying how the radio can be used for educational purposes. With a total of \$270,000 from the same foundation, the American Council of Education is now appraising existing educational films and the University of Minnesota is going to produce some experimental movies. Must journalism be the one area in American life where research and experiment are entirely dependent on individual enterprise?

New Smart Set

THE prejudice of rich Americans against paying their taxes is notorious. For years Mr. Hearst has inveighed against income taxes without making any appreciable headway. After the Treasury Department revealed that Roy W. Howard had incorporated his private yacht to lower his tax payments, the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers went on an anti-tax rampage, and scarcely a day passes that there is not an editorial demand that taxes on corporate enterprises be reduced. In fact, evading taxes is becoming the smart thing to do, as the following from Lucius Beebe's weekly column in the New York Herald Tribune indicates:

Ever a handsome and dashing old gentleman around town, Jules Bache has become a center of widespread acclaim and esteem since he was named by the federal government as a tax avoider. . . . Nothing can lend an individual such a cachet of smartness nowadays as being on the bad books of the administration.

—From The Railway Clerk.

A VOICE for The CONSUMER

By JEAN LYON

WHEN prices go up, there's no reason why the worker should be made the sucker, according to the philosophy of the six-months-old Consumers National Federation.

When the federation held a national conference last month in New York City on the high cost of living a local milk driver testified concerning the recent rise in New York milk prices. He said, "We milk drivers did get a 5 per cent raise last year. That plus the social security assessment cost to the company were only about 1/10 of a cent a quart. That means we're only getting 1/16 of the increase in prices. I could tell more, but they told me if I testified I'd lose my job."

Other workers present told a similar story. Though they have raised their wages through union contracts, the raises have been largely offset by higher prices.

This rapidly developing consumer movement is taking labor into account. A leader of one of the older consumer organizations used to say privately that consumers and labor were inherently opposed. Consumers, he claimed, wanted lower prices at the cost of lower wages, while labor wanted higher wages at the cost of higher prices. And never could they meet.

Labor Is Consumer

But the Consumers National Federation has brought them together. Andree Emery, an executive officer, explained: "Labor is used by the employer as an excuse for higher prices. But if labor would investigate more closely the relationship of its increased wages to the increased price of the article it produces, it would discover that in most cases the labor costs are but a small portion. To make labor the excuse for a higher price is ridiculous."

The Consumers Federation is seeking labor's cooperation in promoting protective legislation. "Most organized consumers are wage earners," Miss Emery said, "and all wage earners are consumers. Naturally, they should be a part of the same movement."

Union men and women, she feels, are the most backward of progressive groups in recognizing their own interests as consumers. And yet the other consumers can do little without them.

"As long as the worker is willing to be used as an excuse for higher costs, the consumer can expect little protection," Miss Emery said. "The consumer is protecting himself from the employer's drive for more profit, and trying to improve living conditions. The worker is fighting the same battle, with the same employer. Can't the workers see that it is the same fight?"

As a result of the Federation's efforts, 15 joint bodies and international unions were represented at the December Conference, and 46 local unions sent delegates.

For Consumer Protection

Recommendations on public questions affecting the consumer—housing, foods and utilities—were passed at the conference, and a continuation committee of 35 was set up to act upon them. One recommendation urged a Federal investigation of manipulative and monopolistic practices affecting the sale and pricing of building materials. Another urged the immediate publication of the recent Federal Trade Commission report on the monopoly in the food industries (GUILD REPORTER, Dec. 6), and a further investigation aimed to bring about "early and effective prosecution of illegal practices, particularly in the milk, bread and meat industries."

On utilities, the recommendations were limited to New York City problems. One urged "that the Public Service Commission immediately remove from operating expense accounts of utility companies, as items of cost which we as consumers now bear, all expenses incurred by them for propaganda which is injurious to consumers or is issued by the companies to promote or defend their anti-social labor policies."

This pro-labor consumer organization, with whom such consumer groups as the Consumers Union and some of the large cooperative organizations are connected, has given a new life to the consumer movement. Faced with many projects misusing the designation "consumer," it attempts to cull the sincere from the insincere.

Helen Hall, head of Henry Street Settlement, is the Federation's chairman. Other members of its executive committee include professors, trade unionists, writers, and social workers. Prof. Robert Lynd, Ruth Ayres, Professor Paul Douglas, Mary Sinkhovitch and Raymond L. Buell are among the members of the executive and advisory bodies. Headquarters are in the office of the Consumers League of New York, 112 E. 19th St., N.Y.C.

Labor Reports

The Wagner Act seems so simple that one wonders at the need of a long line of Board decisions on its various points. Most union members are inclined to resent the cheese-paring tactics of employers who are yielding to it so reluctantly. So we look askance at the new publications arising to indicate within a hair's breadth exactly where the legal balance between the employer's and labor's rights stands at any given moment. However, the human race being what it is, such documents do have a use. Recently, in describing one publication of this kind, Labor Relations Reports, the GUILD REPORTER included it among current "studies on how to handle unions," and, while explaining that it was intended for unions as well as employers, said that it "interpreted Labor Board and court decisions." Its editor feels the picture of it was unfair, so we wish to say for the record that the publication seeks to report objectively rather than to interpret cases, and thus to fulfill a need which, under the circumstances, unions feel as much as employers.