

The GUILD REPORTER

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UNIT STRIKES, FORCES PARLEY

Herald-Traveler Contract Is Set; Salary Increases Total \$100,000

BOSTON—A contract setting the highest wage standards and most advanced working conditions yet achieved among New England newspapers, for editorial department, building maintenance and mechanical workers, was to be signed Friday by the Boston Guild and the Boston Herald-Traveler.

Agreement upon terms of the contract was reached after 13 hours of bargaining between committees for the Guild and the corporation, while Guild committees were making preparations for what would have been the largest strike in Guild history.

Members of the Herald-Traveler's bookkeeping and clerical staff were not covered by the contract but benefited immediately from Guild negotiations. Robert B. Choate, assistant publisher, instituted an improved scale of wage minimums in that department and announced that conditions negotiated by the Guild for the editorial and building maintenance departments would be extended to the business office.

Guild officers were unable to make an accurate accounting of wage increases immediately, but (Continued on Page Four)

Wisconsin Guild Hits Paper's Stalling

Conversations Begin in Superior After AF of L Body Spurns the Publisher's Appeal

BULLETIN

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Negotiations were opened with Business Manager Gates of the Superior Telegram a day following the walkout of the Telegram unit. They began after Gates had received this response to his request to the local central AFofL body to state its attitude on the strike: "Since no one on the editorial staff of the Telegram holds an AFofL card, this organization has no jurisdiction and refuses to assist the Telegram in dividing labor forces." The unit unanimously rejected Gates' offer of an average wage increase of about \$2. Gates indicated that he might give serious consideration to Guild shop and 5-day 40-hour week clauses in a contract. Local AFofL officers are aiding the Guild. Both CIO and AFofL are making plans for mass picketing at the plant.

New Pact In Toledo Has Gains

TOLEDO, Ohio—Extending editorial department benefits to the display and classified advertising departments and containing vast improvements over the expiring editorial department agreement, the Toledo Blade (Paul Block) contracts were signed on Feb. 11.

While the contracts are separate for the editorial and commercial departments, their comparative clauses are identical, and both will expire simultaneously, on March 10, 1939.

Negotiations have already been started with the Times, Block morning paper, and General Manager R. C. Pattedson told the Guild committee informally that he expected to meet practically all of the Blade provisions.

Gains Listed

Outstanding in the achievements in the Blade bargaining was the elimination of the arbitration clause and its replacement by the standard Guild committee clause. Another was the increase of severance indemnity from a maximum of three months to 24 weeks. The new contract also contains a sick leave clause missing from the old one, limits apprentices, eliminates certain exemptions from working-hour provisions, extends most benefits to state and national capital correspondents, provides a full day's credit for any worker called to work on his day off or a holiday, eliminates "sleepers" and ambiguities and contains other specific improvements. Generally, its negotiation was considered an outstanding accomplishment, in view of the prece-

(Continued on Page Six)

MIRROR CASE WON; AFFECTS 1,000

BULLETIN

Editorial, commercial and allied department employees constitute an appropriate collective bargaining unit, the NLRB announced in a decision handed down Feb. 17 in the case of the New York Daily Mirror (Hearst). This means that the Guild may start immediate bargaining not only for the 486 Mirror employees, but for more than 500 on the Hearst Journal-American as well.

The decision, in declaring that the allied departments constitute a single bargaining unit, paves the way for one contract covering all employees embraced by the Guild anywhere in the country.

Cooper Instructs AP Aides

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, last week issued a bulletin to bureau chiefs which, in effect, directed them to avoid discussion of "a closed shop" in negotiations now impending in some bureaus as the result of Labor Board elections.

The bulletin, a two-page single-spaced letter, was posted on the bulletin board at the New York bureau. It was immediately an-

(Continued on Page Four)

ANG Wins Elections On AP

Associated Press employees in three offices voted overwhelmingly last week for collective bargaining representation by the American Newspaper Guild.

The elections, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board on Feb. 15, showed 81 to 10 in favor of the Guild in Washington, D. C., 39 to 9 in Boston and 18 to 7 in Philadelphia.

Even before the results were known three other bureaus of the AP reported majorities organized and ready for collective bargaining. A petition for certification was dispatched to San Francisco Thursday for filing. Signed by Vice-President Morris Watson, it claimed the right of the Guild to represent the 48 eligible AP employees of the San Francisco Guild.

The elections followed a Labor Board hearing in which the AP opposed collective bargaining on the local unit basis. It argued that collective bargaining should be on a national basis. The Board ruled that employees organized in one office need not wait for complete national organization before pressing

(Continued on Page Four)

Stahlman Candidate Loses To Labor-Endorsed Man

An important upset for James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and publisher of the Nashville Banner, occurred in the mayoralty election in Nashville on Feb. 3. The same upset, moreover, represented a major victory for Labor.

Tom Cummings, the candidate backed by both AFofL and CIO unions, won with a plurality of 3,000 in a total vote of 18,000 over his nearest rival, Jack Keefe, who was backed by the Banner. There were five in the race. The Banner campaigned vigorously for Keefe, printing an eight-column page 1 appeal for him on election day.

The election was to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Hilary Howse, deceased, who for 20 years was a member of his machine. The machine has used the police force to break up picket lines in recent strikes.

Keefe's campaign used as its main theme the charge that the "underworld" was backing Cummings, capitalizing on the Banner's representation of union organizing as violence.

The TVA-power issue also figured largely in the campaign, Cummings having the support of those backing the TVA program. Banner Publisher Stahlman is a close associate of leading figures in the Tennessee Electric Power Company, the private company opposing TVA.

Newspaper treatment of the power issue in Tennessee has just been publicly criticized by Governor Browning, advocate of state purchase of the power properties. Browning announced he was arranging radio time to lay his plan before the people because of "a conspiracy" on the part of the press to misconstrue it. Many residents of Tennessee fear that this conspiracy is preventing the public from obtaining a fair evaluation of the properties.

Bayonne Paper's Loss High

BAYONNE, N. J.—First public intimation of how hard the strike of eight editorial department Guildsmen has hit the Bayonne Times was given last week by Publisher Herman Lazarus, who asserted that up to the first of the year the paper had suffered a \$40,000 loss.

The strike began Nov. 12. Since Jan. 1 the paper has continued to lose heavily in display and classified advertising so that the total loss to date is estimated at more than \$60,000.

The Lazarus statement was made at a conference at City Hall with the Bayonne Industrial Relations Committee, which has offered its services as mediator in an attempt to bring an end to the strike. The committee's offer has been accepted

(Continued on Page Six)

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Seven of the eight editorial employees of the Superior Evening Telegram struck last Wednesday after 11 days of fruitless effort to begin negotiation of a Guild contract. Don Stevens, ANG representative, has come from Chicago to aid the strikers.

The paper's business manager, Clough Gates, refused to deal with the unit's representatives until they had been approved by the AFofL council in this railroad city. The Guild committee, including local President Carl Johnson, Isadore Cohen, and Ralph Bondy, CIO organizer from Duluth, Minn., repeatedly pointed out that no jurisdictional dispute was involved and that refusal to bargain constituted a flagrant violation of the Wagner Act.

When these protestations were ignored, the Guild filed charges with the National Labor Board. It also called in Frank E. Wenig, Federal conciliator, with headquarters in Minneapolis, who conferred with Gates. After the conference, Wenig said, "there is nothing I can do." He admitted that he was unable to soften Gates' emphatic "no" into even a "maybe."

When Gates received the strike notice Wednesday, he charged "high pressuring" and asserted that neither he nor his lawyer were familiar with the law which requires an employer to negotiate with representatives of his employees' choosing. The unit walked out, leaving behind only the managing editor and William Stewart

(Continued on Page Four)

British Newsmen Cheer Our Victory

LONDON.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

We have read with great interest the account in your columns of the settlement of the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" strike. We are impelled to send to our colleagues of the American Newspaper Guild our heartiest congratulations on the splendid victory the "Daily Eagle" men won by their tenacity and devoted loyalty to the Guild.

More power to the ANG!

National Union of Journalists:
F. P. Dickinson, President.
C. J. Bundock, Gen. Secy.

N.Y. News Agrees to Industrial Pact; Commercial Wage Classes Worked Out

A joint contract covering all editorial and commercial and allied department employees of the New York Daily News was agreed upon in current commercial department negotiations between the New York Guild and the management.

At the last Guild conference, held Wednesday, the management agreed that upon renewal of the commercial department contract on July 1, the provisions negotiated for the commercial departments will be made a part of that contract, with the additional proviso that any changes the editorial de-

partment seeks with respect to vacations and extended severance pay will apply to all employees within the Guild's jurisdiction.

More than a week has been spent in sub-committee meetings in an attempt to reach some common agreement on classification of the 500 employees to be covered under minimum wage classifications. This has been completed, and the results will probably be discussed at a regular negotiating conference scheduled for Feb. 21.

The agreement on a joint con-

(Continued on Page Four)

M.E.'s Big Promises Deflated by NLRB

Examination Cracks Front of Knoxville Journal's Witnesses; Exposes Management's Anti-Guild Prying and Use of False Economy Ploy to Avoid Contract.

KNOXVILLE.—A managing editor's promise to his editorial staff that he "could do more for them than any union could," was subjected to sharp cross examination in the Labor Board hearing of the Knoxville Guild's intimidation case against the Journal here. The questioning ended in his admission that he really did not know what he could do or whether he could do anything for the staff at all.

The testimony was given by Robert B. McNitt, former managing editor. He was one of three witnesses produced by the management to answer the Guild's charges, which allege discriminatory firing and other anti-union actions. "The defense seemed so broken down by the cross-examination that the Labor Board attorney considered no rebuttal necessary. Hearings ended on Wednesday.

Both McNitt and Henry C. Page, general manager, who gave unqualified denials to Guild testimony, said emphatically that union activity had not entered into the dismissal of three Guild members in whose behalf the case was brought. On cross-examination, however, McNitt readily admitted he had asked employees and prospective employees about Guild membership. He said he did it merely for "curiosity." He admitted he was not curious about their membership in other organizations.

He also admitted passing out salary increases to the staff shortly after contract negotiations ended abortively and telling the employees the Guild had nothing to do with getting the increases. Inability to afford wage increases had been the main objection to the contract sought by the Guild in a negotiation conference only five days earlier.

On cross-examination, Page admitted he was working on a budget to arrange the increases at the time they had pledged financial inability at the conference.

Both witnesses testified the management made no counter-proposals whatever, despite repeated offers once from Guild negotiators that they do so.

Both testified that Miss Lucia Brown, society writer, was dismissed for working on "the paper" for economy purposes, but Page admitted on cross-examination that the department with its present personnel pays more total salary than it did before her discharge. He could not satisfactorily explain why he did not offer her the job back, as she had been promised, when another place was open.

Both Page and McNitt admitted that negotiators for the Journal had no authority whatever from the directors to sign a contract. Page had said at the beginning of the conference he was fully authorized to act for the management.

The case was heard by Trial Examiner Albert Lohm. Attorney John Mahoney appeared for the Board and H. G. B. King for the Guild.

N. Y. RESTAURANTS
Gathering Place of Guild Members
GUS & ANDY'S SOMERSET
"A Bar & Restaurant of Distinction"
146 West 47th St., New York, N.Y.
Around Cor. from ANG Headquarters
PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th
—Famous for French specialties—
Lunch 35¢. Parquet dinner \$1. Wines and Liquors.
Tel. BRy. 9-6816.

Greenwich Tavern
Rest Food—"The Taste Tells"
232-24 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
around corner from World Telegram
Tel. WOrth 2-2257

N.Y. Guild Hits at Hague Attack Upon Reporter

Acts on Jersey City Effort to Remove Times Man

Attempts by Mayor Frank Hague's Jersey City police to obtain the removal of Charles Zerner as Jersey City correspondent of the New York Times have been denounced in a resolution adopted by the Representative Assembly of the New York Guild.

The resolution noted that Police Chief Harry Walsh of Jersey City had visited Times editors and attempted to undermine the faith of the paper in Zerner's ability and trustworthiness and a allegedly threatened to curb Zerner's usefulness as a correspondent. Times executives rejected Walsh's request that he be removed.

The Representative Assembly action was based not only upon the threat against a newspaperman and Guild member, but upon the broader issue of freedom of the press as well. The move to cause Zerner's removal was a culmination to a long series of attempts to harass and embarrass him in his duties as Times correspondent.

The attempts began in 1929, when Jeff Burgett, an independent Democrat, crusaded against the Hague organization in a municipal campaign that almost defeated the Hague machine. As the campaign became sensational, the Times gave the story considerable space. Zerner was warned to "see things right," and once the four tires on his automobile were cut and sand thrown into the gas tank.

More recently, Zerner's story on Hague, in which the boss told more than 1,000 persons at a church dinner, "I am the law," subjected the mayor to no end of embarrassment. Suppressed or ignored by the local newspapers, the story was used on page one in the Times.

Zerner has been a staff member of the Times for more than twelve years. He is a charter member of the Guild and a member of the Executive Committee of the Hudson County local.

Cleveland Drive H. R. Corwin Out Gains 28 Members
CLEVELAND.—Twenty-eight applications for membership in the Cleveland Guild were approved by the executive committee on Feb. 11. This is the largest single batch of applications for membership received at one time and represents two weeks of intensive effort by Bill Davy, hired by the local Guild as organizer after he was released by the ANG in its recent curtailment in organizing personnel.

Among the applications were seven of the nine employees of the two offices of the Associated Press in the city and adding it to those for which the ANG is authorized to bargain.

The other applications were from advertising office employees of The Press and the News. Simultaneously a drive is under way in the editorial and business office of the Plain Dealer, where a committee is working inside the office.

Four Units Aid ANG Defense Fund
Four Illinois Guild units, beneficiaries of recently signed contracts, are contributing their first week's pay increases to the ANG defense fund. In Chicago, the Herald & Examiner and American units, reporting that they were following "an old ANG custom," contributed their first week's pay raises.

The Rockford (Ill.) Guild has forwarded \$49.29 from members of the Register-Republic and Morning Star units with the request that it be used to aid the Bayonne strikers.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

JACK DEMPSEY'S RESTAURANT
50TH STREET, COR. 5TH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

I am always glad to see my many old friends of the Press here and hope to have the pleasure of greeting them often.

Jack Dempsey

HOTEL ASTOR • TIMES SQUARE • NEW YORK
F. A. MUSCHENHEIM, President • H. R. CHRISTENBERG, General Manager



CHARLES ZERNER

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The Syndicate National Des Journalists (French National Union of Journalists), in a recent referendum, voted against a proposal to affiliate with the Confederation Generale du Travail (French Federation of Labor), by a margin of 845 to 645. About 1,200 members did not cast ballots. A statement of the result was contained in an issue of Le Journaliste, official organ of the union, just received at ANG headquarters.

An official statement by the governing body of the union declared that the result was carried by a 56 percent majority of those voting, and criticized the indifference of those who failed to vote. It called for unity of the membership.

The referendum was taken shortly after the signing of a nationwide agreement on working conditions between the union and the French publishers' association, negotiated under recent French collective bargaining legislation (GUILD REPORTER, Feb. 7).

ACTS ON JOBLESS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—President Barker T. Hartshorn of the Springfield Newspaper Committee has named the following unemployed committee: Marshall H. Bragdon, John J. Scanlon and Milton R. Berliner, members of the Republican unit of the local Guild.

PAY YOUR DUES THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

"MEET ME AT THE ASTOR"

The Astor, long famous as New York headquarters for business and professional leaders, now offers greater value. More than a million dollars in improvements—new guest rooms, new restaurants—yet a delightful room with bath is only \$3 a day.

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ANG 1939 Sessions Are Set

The 1938 Convention of the ANG will open Monday, June 13, at the Hotel King Edward in Toronto. The city and date were selected by the IEB at its last meeting. Arrangements with the hotel and the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association were made on a recent trip by Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, and confirmed during the past week by correspondence.

Uniform hotel rates for all delegates will be the same as at the St. Louis Convention, \$2.50 for single rooms and \$4.50 for double rooms, in each case with bath.

A large committee of the Toronto Guild, headed by ANG Vice-President Harry Farmer, is working on details of the Convention program.

French Newsmen Reject CCT Tie

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Is It True What They Say About Newsprint?

Publishers Use Price Rise to Argue Against Pay Increases—Here Is a Look at Actual Situation

BY NATHAN L. GOLDBERG

NEWSPRINT cost is the 1938 byword of the newspaper publishing industry. It is advanced as the main publisher argument against Guild pay increases. It is the selling point in putting across boosts in subscription and advertising rates. It becomes the heart and soul of public announcements designed to offset indignation when papers are merged and hundreds thrown out of work.

The Guild negotiators leave conference rooms with ears ringing with the publishers' statements about skyrocketing prices, and denunciations of the newsprint monopoly, all mournfully sent across the table as reasons why salaries must be cut rather than increased.

Newsprint is \$50 a ton. Publishers tell negotiators that this is outrageously high. Manufacturers assert that the figure is low, and that they are still in the soup at \$50 a ton. Which is right?

A glance at lists dating back to 1920 reveals that a price of \$50 a ton is just about \$20 below the average New York delivered price for the nineteen years from 1920 to 1938. This would indicate that the publishers are not being padded nearly as roughly as they say. For instance, during parts of 1920 and 1921, they paid \$130 a ton plus freight. That was high; even the manufacturers admitted it. The demand was terrific, the supply scarce. As a result the paper industry over-expanded, the bottom fell out of the market, and newsprint dropped very quickly to \$70 a ton.

NOW THEY GET THE ROLLS FREIGHT FREE

The purpose of this article is not to speculate on the merits of the feud, if any, between the publishers and the newsprint manufacturers. The purpose is to try to determine how high is high, and what the publishers are doing about it, so that their arguments can be met with facts and figures.

The figures show that up to and including 1928, the publishers bought their newsprint f.o.b. at the mills. The base freight rate was \$7.00 a ton from Canada and northeastern United States to New York. The freight rate dropped to \$6.80 a ton after 1922. In 1929, the newsprint manufacturers not only cut prices \$1 a ton, but threw in the transportation costs to New York. Since then the manufacturers have continued to pay the freight. Following are the price ranges from 1920 to 1938:

Plus Freight to N. Y. | Freight free to N. Y.

Year	Price Range	Year	Price Range
1920	\$ 90-\$130	1929	\$62
1921	130- 80	1930	62
1922	70- 60	1931	67
1923	75- 65	1932	53- 45
1924	75- 73	1933	45- 40
1925	70- 60	1934	40- 35
1926	65- 60	1935	40
1927	65- 60	1936	41
1928	65- 63	1937	42.50
		1938	50

The tabulation shows a low point of \$40 during the depression years 1934 and 1935, with the recovery beginning in 1936. Today's price of \$50 a ton delivered in New York compares with a price of \$71.50 for a ton of newsprint delivered in New York during a part of 1928, which is just ten years ago.

WHAT THE PUBLISHERS DO, AND DON'T DO ABOUT IT

Now, what are the powerful, organized publishers of the United States doing to fight and break up the newsprint monopoly which, some of them say, is controlled by a clique of Canadian manufacturers and politicians? The answer to the question is that they are not doing anything, in an organized, concerted way. On this business they are badly disorganized, as Editor & Publisher commented editorially in July, 1937. Even their attempts to beat down the prices from year to year have no more substance than can be found in mere cries of anguish. A differential of \$2 between manufacturers throws the publishers into a frenzy of protests because it gives an advantage to the publishers purchasing from the undercutting manufacturers.

This lack of concerted action is indeed strange, in view of the fact that the news-

print cost, it is estimated in the industry, represents as much as 42 per cent of the total cost of newspaper production. (This goes down to about 11 per cent for small dailies and weeklies.) Publishers in the United States spend about \$200,000,000 a year for their newsprint.

Meanwhile, in Canada, where the newsprint combine flourishes beyond the reach of United States Government action, production increases from year to year; in the United States, where price fixing can be scrutinized by the Federal Trade Commission, production falls off. In 1929, the Canadian mills rolled out 2,728,827 tons of newsprint, and the United States mills 1,892,276 tons. By 1937, Canada stepped up the output to 3,645,000 tons and the United States dropped off to 3,465,000 tons. Over this the publishers display no organized concern.

The collective voice and action of all the publishers would bring no little weight to bear upon the manufacturers, even those in Canada. Publishers are well able to get together on an issue. An every Guildsman knows. But they don't act as an organized body in this case. They don't want to.

The outstanding reason is rooted in the fact that some of the largest publishers—those who control the American Newspaper Publishers Association—have heavy investments in Canadian and northeastern United States newsprint mills and, therefore, increased prices may mean little more than transfer of money from one pocket to another. Another factor lies in the possibility that the Canadian and American mills may have direct and indirect interests in many newspapers, although the Federal Trade Commission announced in 1930 that at least one large American mill had mostly divested itself of such interests.

SOUTHERNERS AND LITTLE FELLOWS ARE SUFFERERS

The only real clamor for relief from price rigging comes from publishers in the South, acting individually or through their small associations, and from the publishers of weeklies and small dailies. The southern publishers are motivated by the fact that they must pay freight from New York on northern newsprint of several dollars a ton, which throws the competitive balance in favor of publishers in the northern States. Southern publisher groups are now actively promoting a slash pine paper mill in eastern Texas, subscribing a fund reported to be \$5,000,000.

The southerners at the moment seem to be alone in their fight against the combine. Indicative of this is the Editor & Publisher story of July 10, 1937, reporting that John H. Perry, "president of the American Press Association and publisher of several southern newspapers," was bringing charges of conspiracy in restraint of trade to the attention of the United States Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission. Among other statements, Perry was quoted as speaking on behalf of the Hearst and Scripps-Howard chains, which then faced losses of \$4,000,000 and \$1,500,000, respectively, from the impending price rise of from \$42.50 a ton to \$50 a ton for 1938. There was no comment in this publishers' organ, neither that week nor the next, from the Hearst or Scripps-Howard managements. They let Perry carry the ball of indignation.

The letter referred to Samuel E. Thomson, now publisher of the Chicago Times and other papers.

The 1929 annual convention of the American Newspapers Publishers Association, however, gave Thomson a unanimous vote of confidence.

Another interesting case in point of publisher disregard of newsprint prices crops up in Editor & Publisher of June 26, 1937, in an article by Ralph R. Buvinger. He wrote:

"If newsprint rises to \$50 a ton, some of the blame must be laid against the publishers. The U. S. Bureau of Commerce insisted that screws, nuts, bolts and other items of hardware be standardized as to threads and heads, so as to fit wrenches. "But any attempt, by that bureau, to reduce newsprint roll widths from 100 to

So '38 Cost is High—Well, Back in the '20s...

four, would be branded as an invasion of the right of a free press to express its individuality through a difference of 1/16 of an inch.

"The lack of standardization among publishers requires that the mills be equipped to produce the maximum widths... The expense is pure waste, chargeable to publishers... Though there are fewer daily papers, it is probable that there are more roll widths now than 18 years ago... Were it not so serious, it would be a joke."

The FTC's 1930 inquiry was undertaken upon the adoption of a Senate resolution which noted that weekly publishers and publishers of small dailies were complaining of oppressive price fixing. The commission's report attacked the Newspaper Institute of Canada, which is beyond its jurisdiction, but absolved the American manufacturers. In the course of its investigation, the commission went briefly into the holdings of newspaper publishers in newsprint mills, finding that the New York Times, which consumed about 100,000 tons of paper a year, got it all from the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company of Canada, in which the Times had a 49 per cent interest. The Chicago Tribune, owned all of the Ontario Paper Company and took its entire output, and also owned the Tonawanda Paper Company, a domestic concern. The Minneapolis Tribune owned the Manistique Pulp & Paper Company, in Michigan, and the St. Paul Dispatch was interested in a paper mill.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER 'TAKES IN' PUBLISHERS

On the other hand, paper mills at the time, the International Paper Company especially, had weighty investments in newspapers. International Paper presently sold its interests, except for a small group, the commission reported.

S. R. Graustein, then president of International, testified before the commission:

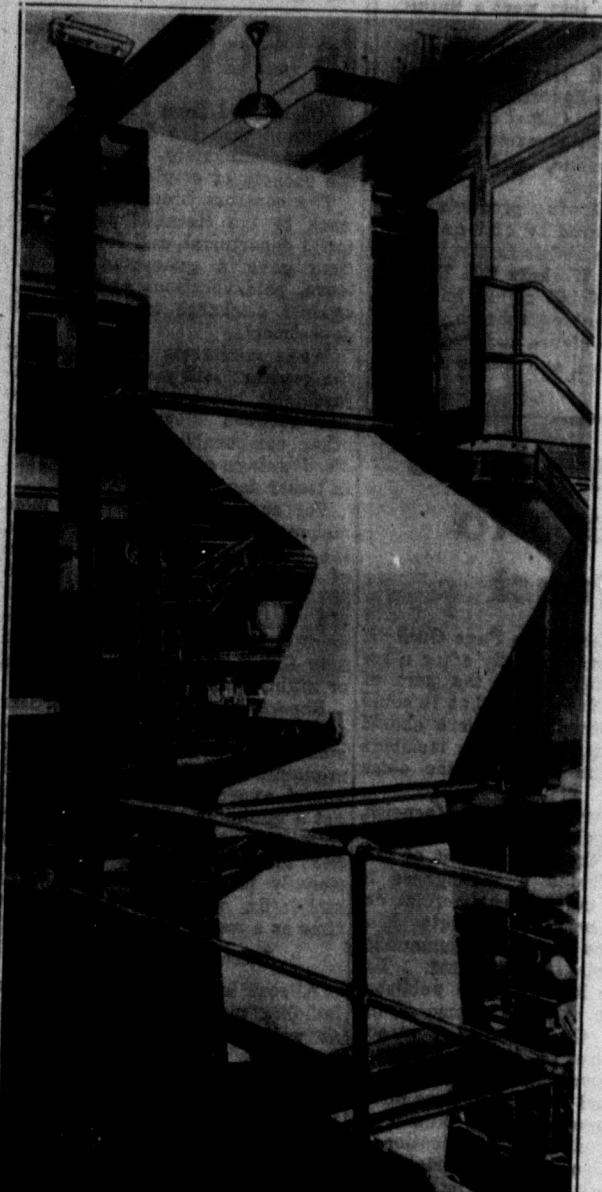
"Even in 1928, early in the Spring, I could see what was going to happen, or sometime along in the Spring, that we were losing money, because we were not getting our share of the business. That is why we turned to this policy of trying to sew up our business by taking in the publishers."

Soon International had acquired financial interests in the Chicago News, the Chicago Journal, the Boston Herald, the Boston Traveler, the Tampa Tribune, the Greensboro Record, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Albany News, Albany Knickerbocker Press, Ithaca Journal-News, Augusta Chronicle, Columbia Record, Spartanburg Herald, and the Spartanburg Journal. Other paper companies had newspaper interests, also. John Stewart Bryan and Samuel E. Thomson, acting together, and F. E. Gannett, were the purchasers in most of these transactions, according to the FTC. International Paper held its newspaper notes or stocks in the name of the Piedmont Press Association. The papers contracted to purchase 105,225 tons of newsprint each year from International. But the International didn't stop there.

CANADIAN DICKERED FOR OTHER PAPERS

"With the assurance of International Paper assistance," reported the Federal Trade Commission, Thomson and his associates negotiated also for the purchase of the Buffalo Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Columbus Dispatch, Dayton Journal, Detroit Free Press, Indianapolis News, Kansas City Star, Milwaukee Journal, Minneapolis Journal, Minneapolis Star, Newark (N. J.) Evening News, Philadelphia Inquirer, St. Louis Globe Dispatch (sic), and the South Bend (Ind.) News-Tribune. Thomson testified that the paper company was not interested in getting control of all the papers, it had tried to get one or two of them.

The International Paper Company sells about 20 per cent of the newsprint consumed in the United States. Its price usually becomes the prevailing price. So when the publishers bring up newsprint prices during bargaining sessions, it may be advisable, in view of this grip, to suggest that the matter be taken up with the International Paper Company or, else, with the publishers' union, the American Newspaper Publishers Association.



This Is the Newsprint That Wants to Cut Our Wages

New Talks Open On Coast

SAN FRANCISCO—Negotiations for commercial department employees of local newspapers opened last week, with publishers submitting counter-proposals to demands covering business office, classified advertising, messenger, and telephone department employees.

Negotiations for business office employees are being carried on jointly with the Examiner, Call-Bulletin, and Chronicle. Negotiations for classified department employees are being carried on similarly with the Chronicle, News and Call-Bulletin.

Virtually no improvement in existing working conditions or salary minimums were offered in the publishers' counter-proposals. The wage proposals not only fail to provide for increases, but in some instances represent a reduction in pay.

Classifications and monthly rates proposed by the publishers are as follows: Office boys, mail clerks and messengers, \$75; junior clerks, file clerks, duplicating machine operators, addressograph operators, \$90; intermediate clerks, \$120; senior clerks (male), \$140; bookkeepers, junior, \$95; bookkeepers, intermediate grade, \$125; bookkeepers, senior grade, general cashier, \$150; typist/clerk, junior (female), key punch operators, \$85; typist/clerk, senior grade, dictaphone operator, tabulating machine operator, \$100; bookkeeping and/or billing machine operators, \$110; stenographers, intermediate grade, \$100; stenographers, senior grade, \$110; advertising collectors, \$110.

Guild demands are as follows: Office boys and messengers, \$85 a week; junior clerks, \$92.50; intermediate clerks, \$95; senior clerks, \$40; supervisory clerks, \$45; accountants, cashiers and assistants, \$62.50; typists, \$90; stenographers, \$85; bookkeeping machine operators, \$97.50; addressograph machine operators, \$32.50; collectors, \$40, plus car allowances of \$15 per week; secretaries, \$62.50; telephone operators, \$32.50.

Supreme Court to Rule on Leaflets

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court will decide shortly whether cities may require labor organizations and others to obtain permits to distribute leaflets. Contending that leaflets are often the only expression open to minorities, the American Civil Liberties Union has filed a brief with the court in behalf of Alma Lovell, member of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, appealing her conviction for violating a Griffin, Georgia, city ordinance. In the brief, the ACLU points to the suppression of the distribution of CIO leaflets in Jersey City.

COOPER ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO BUREAU AIDES

(Continued from Page One)

swayed by Pat McGrady, unit chairman, in a letter which he posted on the same board. McGrady took issue with Cooper's characterization of the standard Guild request for a Guild shop as a "closed shop," and also with Cooper's claim that "the Guild Reporter and Guild organizers are using partial quotes from my testimony (before the NLRB) without the clarifying text." McGrady's action was taken after consultation with ANG headquarters.

Cooper's bulletin contained his explanation of his testimony before the NLRB upon the Guild's petition for certification of individual bureaus as bargaining units. This centered on his statement that "the administration (of the AP) is in fact national and therefore one national unit, and I ascribed the present pre-eminent position of the Associated Press and its continued

'Unfair' Firms Products Listed

Here is this week's unfair list. Act on it!

The following advertise in the struck Bayonne Times: Schenley's liquor, Bond bread, Camay soap, Camel cigarettes, Chesterfield cigarettes, Richfield gasoline, and Luden's cough drops.

The following products are manufactured by concerns which are unfair to the United Cigar Workers L.L. Union 273: Di Nobili cigars and Di Nobili smoking tobacco, Popper's Ace cigars and Popper's Five cigars, and Tudor Arms cigars.

Daily News Agrees to Contract

(Continued from Page One)

tract was reached only after a repeated statement on the part of the Daily News unit that it could not understand why there should be two contracts to cover members of the same union in the same shop.

In a letter from N. S. Macneish, assistant publisher of the World-Telegram, the management of this paper indicated a willingness to transform current commercial department negotiations into joint negotiations for both commercial and editorial departments. The Guild had informed the publisher of a desire to change some of the terms of the editorial contract, which expires on April 8, 1938.

While awaiting the decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the Mirror case, the New York Guild moved for a certification of its collective bargaining rights on the Journal-American for commercial and editorial department employees. Harvey J. Kelly, labor counsel for Hearst newspapers, who appeared for the management at an informal meeting before the regional board, raised questions which made it impossible to consider a consent certification. The board is expected to move for a formal hearing on the Guild's petition.

'Current History' Scores on Our Tip

Acting on the information in a GUILD REPORTER story, Dec. 6, on the widespread suppression of the Federal Trade Commission's food monopoly exposures, the monthly magazine "Current History" this month prints the story of the commission's report. The article was prepared by Norman Cousins, associate editor who was formerly a member of the New York Post Guild unit.

accedency to the rhythm in the work that had been acquired due to the national scheme of organization so intimately and personally administered by the General Manager having each office report directly to him."

"The closed shop," he said, was "several times removed from the realm of possibility" because "the Guild admittedly had not a majority of AP employees in its membership."

"Without a request from a majority," he continued, "there is no reason for the management even to give thought to the advantages or disadvantages of a closed shop." Cooper added that the board of directors "would not approve a contract that imposed a closed shop."

McGrady said that some of Cooper's representations, if "unfounded," might damage the Guild.

Boston Contract Is Set

(Continued from Page One)

estimated that the contract would pay approximately \$100,000 into the pockets of employees this year.

The contract brought the 5-day week to the Herald-Traveler editorial department, and for the first time gave a guarantee of sick leave, paid vacations and security against discharge to non-editorial departments.

Wage minimums guaranteed by the contract still maintain the unjustifiable but traditional differential between New England and other comparable regions, to the disadvantage of New England, but in lesser degree.

For copy readers, rewrite men, makeup men and sports desk men, the contract requires a minimum of \$55 a week for day work and \$57.50 a week for night work. Last \$45 and, because of the differential in New England—guaranteed only \$54 a week, whether for day or night work.

Reporters, photographers, artists of all classes and feature department writers now will receive a minimum of \$50 a week after six years' experience. Beginners will get a minimum of \$25. Last year's contract guaranteed top men only \$45 and, because of the traditionally poor New England wage standards, was heralded at that time as a major Guild victory.

Increases for Others
Almost every employee of the building maintenance department, as well as telephone switchboard operators, won wage increases of like proportion.

Two watchmen, one who always has worked 66 hours a week and the other who worked 72 hours a week, for \$20 and \$22.50 a week, respectively, will henceforth work only 48 hours for \$31.

All employees in both departments were guaranteed severance pay, from two weeks' wages after one year to twelve weeks' pay after eight years, if discharged for any reason except gross misconduct.

The same sum must be paid to the employee's heirs if he dies while in the company's employ.

The contract follows closely the standards set by Guild agreements elsewhere. Straight overtime compensation is to be paid, except that janitors will receive an extra amount for special work in the pressroom on Sundays.

The agreement climaxed almost five months of bargaining, in which the Herald-Traveler management, the Guild unit, which recently completed its organization along "vertical" lines, from achieving unity.

Threats to discontinue or curtail several small departments if the cost of operating them was raised, were made repeatedly during the

"It is my feeling," he said, "that the GUILD REPORTER correctly quoted my testimony before the Labor Board and gave it a fair and representative story. The story seemed to carry much the same sense as my letter to bureau chiefs. However, any 'clarifying context' you might wish published can be submitted through me or directly to the GUILD REPORTER. It will certainly be carried in our shop paper, 'The Guild Appraiser,' as well."

"The Guild neither asks nor wants the closed shop, under which the union selects new employees for employers. The Guild does seek the closed shop, however, under which the management selects its own that all employees must join the Guild within a specified time and have an active voice in the conduct of their collective affairs."

"Publishers frequently and repeatedly have confused the Guild

Hollywood Has AP Hanging in Air

HOLLYWOOD—"Freedom of the Press," the much-discussed movie which would depict the history of The Associated Press, is in a state of suspended animation according to latest reports from the Selznick International studios. There were rumors that the project had been dropped, but these are not true.

Contradictory reports have had the AP cooperating, and then withdrawing cooperation because the studio wanted to dramatize the subject instead of sticking to straight facts. Gene Fowler, assigned to the script-writing job, has been trying to dodge the assignment, according to other reports.

negotiations by Assistant Publisher Choate. Pay raises were given in other varying departments, where pay raises on any general scale had never been known before.

Choate met the negotiating committee on Feb. 11, at the climactic conference, with the startling statement that he recognized that "bad feeling" between the staff and the management was largely the management's fault, and the declaration that "I'm ready to reach an agreement."

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Strike Called in Superior

(Continued from Page One)

of the copy desk.

Advertising department men were drafted to help get out the first day's editions, an action which brought them the protests of organized ad men on the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune.

Although Superior is almost completely AFOFL, the Guild gained immediate support, and there was favorable public reaction. Truck drivers refused to pass the picket lines and only small stacks of mail copies left the plant in private cars.

The Guild contract seeks wage minimums from \$20 a week for beginners to \$48 for men with more than five years' experience. Wages now range from \$14 to \$26 a week. The 5-day 40-hour week is sought to replace a 6-day, unlimited hour week.

Portland Charges Probed

PORTLAND, Maine.—Charges of discriminatory firing, intimidation, and negotiation in bad faith have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the Portland Guild against the Portland Press-Herald, Evening Express, and Sunday Telegram & Press-Herald, all published by Guy P. Gannett. The Guild is organized in the commercial and maintenance departments as well as the editorial department.

The complaint specified the discharge of Leo J. Boucher and Carroll C. Oakes, members of the Guild executive committee, and Charles D. Quinby, member of the Corporation of America in a brochure for broadcasters on its facsimile equipment suggests that type of the usual typewriter face be used, or better, some of the new faces available on the electric typewriter, which will give the page a better appearance. It advises use of not smaller than 8-point type. For more elaborate purposes the setting of type is advised. All this suggests problems for the printing unions that will probably be threshed out before the FCC grants any commercial licenses.

Three of the four facsimile systems now on the market operate by means of an attachment to the ordinary receiving set. These attachments are being sold for about \$125 each. Under mass production the cost is expected to be around \$30. The facsimile transmitter sold by Finch Telecommunications markets for around \$1,500 and RCA's at \$3,000. This relatively small investment is a reason why facsimile seems certain to be quickly grabbed up by broadcasters.

JUST TUNE IN AND LET 'ER GO
The Finch system, devised by W. G. H. Finch, formerly assistant chief engineer for the FCC and chief consulting engineer for the Hearst radio interests, was the first to hit the market. It is being used by the eight stations now engaged in facsimile broadcasting. The Finch receiving set is hardly more than a foot square and works on any radio. It contains a week's supply of paper estimated to cost about 20 cents. This set is equipped to put out a two-column paper and can print five feet in an hour. To receive a facsimile program from any station one would simply tune in that station and turn on the facsimile attachment.

RCA is marketing its facsimile equipment in combination with a radio set at a joint price of around \$250. The RCA system prints three 8 1/2 by 11-inch pages in an hour, equal to between 4,000 to 4,800 words each hour. Ordinary newspaper paper is used.

The oldest facsimile system is that developed by Captain Otto Fulton and called the Fotograph. Captain Fulton transmitted pictures by radio as long ago as 1908. Facsimile was however demonstrated to be feasible even before that. In 1887, Cassell in Italy and Bakewell in London transmitted line drawings over wires for short distances. Capt. Fulton's

historic achievement was to send pictures in 1929 from England to Australia, a distance of 10,000 miles.

With the Fulton system pictures and text 8 1/2 by 11 inches can be broadcast in three minutes. Transradio Press is financially interested in the Fotograph process.

ONE NEWSPAPER HAS TRIED IT
Captain Fulton has conducted many interesting experiments with facsimile. During a midwestern flood several years ago, he installed a facsimile transmitter in an airplane, flew over the flood area and transmitted the pictures directly into a Detroit newspaper office. There they were reproduced in the paper long before the plane reached the ground. He has also broadcast pictures for the New York and Boston police into police radio cars equipped with facsimile receivers. This may mark an important advance in apprehension of fleeing criminals.

In principle all facsimile systems are the same. The page to be transmitted is first scanned by a photo electric cell, which is carried back and forth in successive rows or "lines" and responds to the dark and light areas which it traverses with corresponding electrical impulses. These impulses are then amplified and transmitted as a series of signals which, when received, can be used to interrupt or modulate the marking of a stylus, pen

or jet similarly moving across the page at the receiving station. So by a progressive accumulation of lines a reproduction of the original is produced.

Station WOR in New York recently began printing a home newspaper using the Finch facsimile system. Its initial "paper" said that daily transmission of a "Home Facsimile Edition" was planned that would bring into the living room the "latest in education and literature." The WOR paper stressed that facsimile, unlike other forms of radio will not require constant attention and will form a permanent record. Station WHO, Des Moines, which is also broadcasting facsimile, expects to send weather and crop information direct to farmers who would not otherwise be able to receive it because they could not stand by and listen to their radios to get the news.

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Radio's News Revolution Draws Near

Facsimile Broadcast Brings Paper Into Home on Simple Receiver

BY EDWARD HARRISON

RADIO'S newest sensation, facsimile broadcasting, which permits inexpensive printing of news and pictures in the home, seems likely soon to put nearly all radio stations into the publishing business to greater or less degree.

It is now possible to install an automatically operated facsimile receiver in your home that will start operation at 3 in the morning and by 6 have run off your morning newspaper complete with advertising and illustrations. Eight experimental stations are now transmitting "papers" between midnight and 6 a. m.

The process is about ripe for the issuance of Federal Communications Commission licenses for commercial facsimile broadcasting. It is believed that they will be obtained in about six months or a year.

PROBLEMS FOR PRINTING UNIONS ARE INVOLVED
Already a number of stations, including some with newspaper affiliations, are sending out daily programs of news and pictures under experimental licenses granted by the Commission. More radio stations are ordering equipment and in general the industry is enthusiastic over its new opportunities for revenue and influence.

The apparatus now available makes it possible to broadcast both news and photographs, including half-tones and original prints. Thus the time is at hand for covering all sorts of events, sports, fires, floods, murders and foreign and governmental news in this way.

The largest page for home facsimile reception currently contemplated is 8 1/2 by 11 inches, although nothing except cost stands in the way of a bigger page. Radio Corporation of America in a brochure for broadcasters on its facsimile equipment suggests that type of the usual typewriter face be used, or better, some of the new faces available on the electric typewriter, which will give the page a better appearance. It advises use of not smaller than 8-point type. For more elaborate purposes the setting of type is advised. All this suggests problems for the printing unions that will probably be threshed out before the FCC grants any commercial licenses.

Three of the four facsimile systems now on the market operate by means of an attachment to the ordinary receiving set. These attachments are being sold for about \$125 each. Under mass production the cost is expected to be around \$30. The facsimile transmitter sold by Finch Telecommunications markets for around \$1,500 and RCA's at \$3,000. This relatively small investment is a reason why facsimile seems certain to be quickly grabbed up by broadcasters.

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This young woman is reading one edition of her facsimile-transmitted newspaper while her radio set grinds out a later one. These radio broadcast newsheets are practical realities, and comparatively inexpensive, at \$125 each.

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School Requires 5-Year Course In Journalism

CHICAGO.—A reorganization of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University on a professional basis like a school of law or medicine was approved last week by the University board of trustees. The range of studies will be extended to offer training for newspaper business departments.

The board also approved the establishment of the Medill School as a separate school of the university and appointed the present director, Kenneth E. Olson, as dean.

The new program, developed by Dean Olson in cooperation with prominent newspaper men, will add a year to the present period of training and greatly increase the emphasis on "background" studies in the social sciences.

The first three years of the program will be spent on general background courses in the College of Liberal Arts, and the last two years in more "specialized" courses in the School of Journalism.

The background studies, in economics, history, English, literature, political science, sociology and related fields needed for newspaper work, will continue through the first four years. Some studies in journalism will be introduced in the third and fourth years, but the technical courses will be largely concentrated in the fifth year.

The degree of master of science in journalism will be awarded at the end of the fifth year. Eligible students will receive their Liberal Arts or Commerce degree at the end of the fourth year.

"A school of journalism is justification for existence," Dean Olson said, "to provide the kind of educational background that a newspaper man needs, plus just enough of technical and professional courses to make their graduates immediately useful to employers."

The new program has been organized into four "sequences," designed to prepare students for special fields of journalistic work. These include (1) the news sequence, for students who will enter newspaper reportorial and editorial work; (2) the newspaper business sequence, for students planning to enter the advertising, circulation or business departments of newspapers; (3) the magazine and trade publication sequence, for those planning to write for, or to manage, publications of this kind; and (4) the teacher's sequence, for those who will teach a combination of English and journalism.

Dean Olson has been working on the plan since he took over the direction of the school last September. He was formerly in charge of journalism at Rutgers University from 1935 to 1937, and has had 22 years of experience, both in the advertising and newspaper fields. He is secretary and president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

Station WOR in New York recently began printing a home newspaper using the Finch facsimile system. Its initial "paper" said that daily transmission of a "Home Facsimile Edition" was planned that would bring into the living room the "latest in education and literature." The WOR paper stressed that facsimile, unlike other forms of radio will not require constant attention and will form a permanent record. Station WHO, Des Moines, which is also broadcasting facsimile, expects to send weather and crop information direct to farmers who would not otherwise be able to receive it because they could not stand by and listen to their radios to get the news.

OTHER ASPECTS TO BE DISCUSSED HERE FURTHER
The recent report made to President Roosevelt by the National Resources Committee singled out facsimile transmission as one of thirteen inventions carrying potentialities for changing the economic, cultural and social life of the nation. The probable effect of facsimile transmission on newspapers and newspapermen and other aspects of this new field will be discussed in a succeeding article.

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Guild Shop Labor's Power in 1940 Revealed in Bids For Aid in This Year's Election

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The local Guild was temporarily halted in its fight for a Guild shop in the Record circulation department last week, when General Manager Van Lays sent his records for action to NLRB Regional Director Stanley Root at Philadelphia, instead of NLRB representative here, to act on the Guild's request for certification.

Maloney was not able to arrive at the plant on time, and it was learned that the records were gone when the Guild and Maloney tried to make another appointment. The Guild made immediate plans to obtain the list from Philadelphia for comparison with the Guild's records.

'Loyalty' Promotion

Other developments of the week were a series of "loyalty" promotions on the Times-Leader. Holland Becher, claiming to be a former Philadelphia Guildman, and the last holdout in the Guild's fight to force the management to live up to the Guild shop contract, was advanced to a Jerry-built position of "assistant managing editor" to escape unionism. The promotion was made after Col. E. G. Smith returned home from a three-weeks' cruise. Becher took a "voluntary leave of absence" when the Times-Leader unit forced compliance with the contract a few weeks ago when they stopped working with non-Guildsmen. The unit expects another reporter to fill Becher's position in order to make his position one "in fact." This "advancement" gives the Times-Leader five men on the desk and three reporters.

Others "advanced" were Joseph T. Murphy, managing editor; Hugh Jones, auditor, to "assistant business manager," and Harrison T. Smith, the publisher's son, to "assistant to the publisher." Smith is a student at Northwestern University.

A donation of \$10 was ordered sent to help the Bayonne strikers.

Lynn Celebrates 4th Anniversary

LYNN, Mass.—More than 100 members and friends of the Lynn Guild gathered at 8 a.m. to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Guild and the first anniversary of the signing of a contract with Publisher Frederick W. Enwright of the Telegram-News, which provided increases of 15 to 100 per cent for the editorial staff.

Enwright, who was a guest, said: "Workers who haven't organized have never gotten anywhere. I believe in organization and I would like to see all the newspapers in the country organized."

Enwright was the first publisher in New England to sign a full Guild shop contract.

Francis E. Kelly, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, also a guest, said that organization was a vital thing for workers today. Among the other guests were officials of both CIO and A.F.O.L. unions.

The Thunderbolt Fizzled

Mayor Dore Once Had Us Destroyed

As everyone knows, the attack upon the Guild that resulted in the Seattle Star strike, was part of the A. F. of L.'s program to smash CIO unions in the Pacific Northwest, of which the Guild was one of the first. In this ambitious task, Teamster Dave Beck had the assistance of Mayor Dore of Seattle. Do you remember the "progress report" Mayor Dore made to the A. F. of L. convention in Denver last Fall? He said:

"I want to say, my friends, that in the fight we have carried on in the city of Seattle we have destroyed the Newspaper Guild. There isn't a newspaper in the city that has anything to do with the Newspaper Guild since they joined the CIO."

The quotation was carried by Herbert Little in his recent series in the Scripps-Howard papers, "Inside the A.F.L."

New Pact In Toledo Has Gains

(Continued from Page One)

dents set in the first year's contract.

The chief dispute centered on the "no pay cut clause." The old contract contained a clause saying salaries would not be reduced except in cases of demotions for incompetency or permanent incapacity. The Guild asked an unqualified clause, such as contained in the News-Bee contract here.

The management replied that it could never grant any clause of this nature. The unit finally approved a compromise which states that no salaries shall be reduced until first submitted to the Guild for discussion.

Wage Minimums

The commercial divisions got the following salary minimums:

Classified telephone solicitors, stenographers and counter girls, ranging from \$16 for beginners to \$20 after three years' experience; classified outside salesmen, from \$20 for beginners to \$37.50 after seven years' experience; local display salesmen (Group 1), from \$30 for beginners to 50 after five years' experience; local display salesmen (Group 2), from \$25 for beginners to \$40 after six years' experience; commercial artists, from \$25 for beginners to \$50 after six years' experience; messengers and proof boys, from \$15 to \$18; chief of make-up, the same as Group 1 salesman; assistant chief of make-up, the same as Group 2; makeup assistants, from \$18 for beginners to \$27 after three years' experience.

The only exception to the 5-day work week was a provision that the local display salesmen be allowed to work four full days and two half days one week in every four consecutive weeks.

Over time provisions were identical for all departments, with time in either time off or cash and giving the employee his option of 50 per cent of both.

Editorial salaries remain the same, with a top minimum of \$50 for reporters and copywriters.

Bayonne Paper's Loss Is High

(Continued from Page One)

by the strikers, but before giving his answer Lazarus insisted on a conference.

At the meeting he attacked the strikers and the Guild for an hour and a half. A large part of his assault consisted of charges that the strikers and the Guild were "communistic." The committee refused to be stalled and finally forced the publisher to agree to meet with the strikers.

The meeting was set for Tuesday, but sudden illness of a commissioner forced a postponement.

The Times was again out-manuevered by Guild Counsel A. J. Isserman last Monday when six of the Chancellor Fielder for sentence on contempt of court charges. Isserman won a delay of sentence for several months.

Alfred Brenner, counsel for the publishers, moved for the sentence. The Times was expecting heavy penalties for the strikers. The judge decided that since the conviction was being appealed, he would await its final outcome. The strikers were held in contempt for use of a sound truck.

TOLEDO ACTIVE

TOLEDO, Ohio—President Overmeyer of the Toledo Guild has been elected delegate to the Ohio State Convention of the CIO at Columbus, on Feb. 26 and 27. Chalmers Brown, local secretary, will represent the Guild at a conference to discuss formation of a local branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Net \$5,000 LOCAL GUILD ELECTIONS

Wage Raises

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Wage raises aggregating \$5,000 a year are provided in the contract just signed by the Cumberland Guild with the Cumberland Evening and Sunday Times and the Daily News (Guild Reporter, Feb. 7).

Some members received raises as high as \$15 a week. Thirteen of the 17 editorial workers on the two papers obtained increases.

President T. Donald Shires and Secretary-Treasurer Margaret E. Coulehan signed the contracts for the Guild.

The local, a comparatively new one, recently adopted its constitution, and affiliated with the Western Maryland Industrial Union Council, CIO central body. Richard P. McCaulhan, Eugene Brown, and Miss Coulehan are delegates.

Chicago Hearst Drive Advances

CHICAGO—Merger of the Evening American and Herald & Examiner units into a Hearst plant unit, progress in the organization toward calling of a Labor Board election within a few weeks, and the drafting of by-laws for a unicameral governing body marked the week's activities of the Chicago Guild.

With the report by Chairman Mayhew of the organizing committee that new members were being signed up rapidly in the Hearst plant, plans were made to call for an election to determine whether the CNG could act as the bargaining agents for the commercial departments in the Hearst plant.

JOHNSON IN HOUSTON

HOUSTON, Tex.—The Houston Guild elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Robert V. Johnson, of the Houston Post; vice-president, Glenn R. Dood, of the Chronicle, and secretary-treas, Victor Emanuel, of the Post.

OWEN RE-ELECTED

LYNN, Mass.—All officers of the Lynn Guild were unanimously re-elected. They are: Humphrey Owen, president; Edward A. Collins, secretary; Mildred K. Reichert, treasurer; Directors are Arthur B. Peabody, Albert A. Pashby, Humphrey Owen, Daniel Moriarty, Thomas F. McGovern and James E. Nolan.

TALLEY IN MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Robert Talley has been elected over Robert Marks for the presidency of the Memphis Guild. The other officers elected are Jack Bryan, of the Press-Scimitar, vice-president; Malcolm Adams, vice-president; W. A. Copeland, vice-president; Paul Coppock, secretary-treasurer, and K. D. Moffett, recording secretary. Elected to the executive committee were Robert Marks, Howard Coppenberger, Harry Martin, Ned Trappnell and George Bugbee.

MANN RE-ELECTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—George A. Mann was unanimously re-elected president of the Milwaukee Guild, as were all the other officers nominated. They are:

Joseph Cohen, first vice-president; Roman Kotowski, second vice-president; Mrs. Mary Welles, secretary; and Perry Hill, Jr., treasurer. Gunnar Mickelson, vice-president; and H. Hasselquist, were elected delegates to the CIO Council. Second Vice-President Kotowski is a member from the commercial departments.

DOUGLAS IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—H. Ellwood Douglas, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was elected president of the St. Louis Guild over Ray Kringer of the Star-Times. Douglas is a charter member of the St. Louis Guild and has been an active worker since its organization. Other officers elected are D. Goodrich Gamers, Star-Times, first vice-president; C. Lee Kellher, Globe-Democrat, second vice-president; Barney Wipplid, Globe-Democrat, and K. G. Bellairs, Star-Times, re-elected treasurer and secretary, respectively, without opposition.

WILSON IN SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Fred Wilson, Union-Tribune artist, is the new president of the San Diego local. President, and C. E. Swanson and Charles Savage of the Union, secretary and treasurer, respectively.

KUHN IN BAY CITY

BAY CITY, Mich.—Ray J. Kuhn of the Bay City Times has been re-elected president of the Bay City local. Other officers elected include Robert Wood, vice-president; M. N. Squires, recording secretary, and Paul Jablonski, treasurer. Harry D. Randall, president of the Central Council of CIO unions, was named sergeant-at-arms.

BROWN RE-ELECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—John T. Brown has been re-elected president of the Springfield local. Other officers are: vice-president, Alfred Hall; secretary, Florence Paschold; treasurer, Wilbur Morris, and member of the executive committee, Leonard Barber.

PHIPPS IN FARGO

FARGO, N. D.—Ross Phipps, day telegraph editor of The Fargo Forum, was elected president of annual meeting, to succeed Roy P. Johnson. Other officers are: Wesley Day, vice-president; Gifford Heron, secretary and treasurer, and William E. Clark, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Reporter Has Received an Undelivered Letter Signed "By the Guild Gnom."

No letter can be printed unless it bears the name and address of its author. These details will be withheld upon request.

Auto 'Press' Tag New Toy For Capt. Holden's APS

'Subversive' Activity Attack Is Also On Program

Recent bulletins of the American Press Society, apparently written by its organizer and mainspring, Oliver Holden, reveal more emphatically its anti-Guild and anti-labor and also its "mooching" character.

Two of these bulletins have just come into the hands of the GUILD REPORTER, the regular one for Jan. 15, and a special one about some "playboy automobile tags" (see cut).

Most of the Jan. 15 bulletin is devoted to underhanded and misleading attacks on the Guild and labor, and in addition the organization into a campaign against "subversive activities."

The biggest piece in this issue is an attempt to give the Society's membership false impressions about the Brooklyn Eagle strike and incidentally to give the Society some unearned prestige.

Here is the second paragraph: "At about the fifth or sixth week of the struggle an Eagle striker, who said his opinions were shared by a considerable number of the strikers, requested the American Press Society to offer its services as impartial arbitrator. This striker said his group feared the leaders of the strike were more interested in prolonging the strike than in protecting the welfare of the strikers."

Youthful Follower

This statement is probably made out of whole cloth. Holden attempted to proselytize among the strikers by means of letters, making offers to try to aid them in getting jobs, but they turned his letters over to the Guild. He has, or had, however, a young follower on the paper about four years out of high school whom he named on his original committee to outline some objectives for the Society. This boy conceivably may have arranged some meeting with a striker which Holden may have used as a basis for his statement. The statement about the leaders wanting to prolong the strike is one usually made against strike leaders and we have never yet seen a plausible explanation of such a desire.

In any event, so the bulletin reports, the New York officers of the Society decided the idea would not do, but took the idea to Mayor LaGuardia with the suggestion that he might be able to intercede with greater promise of success.

This, if done in good faith, was more than ordinarily stupid because everyone paying any attention to the situation knew that Mayor LaGuardia had been kept fully informed since before the strike started, and moreover, that in view of the political campaign then in progress it would have been particularly desirable to him to effect a settlement.

However, the move probably was not naive. Holden undoubtedly was aware that such a move, made by someone purporting to represent the APS, other organizations or have the effect of making the Guild appear unreasonable to the Mayor—assuming that the Mayor would be taken in.

The bulletin's interpreting leads it into a flat untruth in the statement that "the Guild announced that it had obtained a private agreement with the publisher to dismiss all non-strikers." It adds gleefully, "the publisher denies this." Actually the Guild made no announcement whatever about non-strikers.

Possibly most revealing of all about the society's real character is the leading announcement in the bulletin of the authorization by the membership of the formation of a legislative committee.

By what may have been a miracle, just as Holden has obtained membership authorization for this step, another body outside the Society springs up ready and waiting for the Society's officers to cooperate with it. This is a body to fight "subversive activities."

Organized 'Patriots'

Recalling objections often raised to the Guild's affiliation with organized labor and to its "going far afield" from its province of collective bargaining—both points which "justified" to some Press Society members the formation of their organization—the announcement of this new activity has many interesting facets.

'Professional' Notes

LABOR DEMANDS JOBS

On Other Labor Fronts

Relief Demands by Labor Are Bringing Results

Action by Government Came With Pressure Throughout U. S.

While recession becomes acute depression and more and more men are thrown out of work, progressive labor organizations are leading the fight for adequate relief appropriations both nationally and locally.

The effectiveness of mass pressure by means of great demonstrations in industrial centers sponsored by CIO unions and by groups organized by the unemployed such as the Workers' Alliance has already shown practical results.

President Roosevelt, following a demonstration of 150,000 auto workers in Detroit, the demand of the United Mine Workers' convention for a billion in increased appropriations, and a request by a delegation of Mayors for \$400,000,000 more for the present fiscal year, asked Congress for an additional \$250,000,000 for relief until June 30.

Call Request Inadequate

Previously the WPA responded to demands of organized labor by increasing mid-winter relief rolls to 2,000,000 from the 1,800,000 at first believed enough.

The President's request, declared to be inadequate, has become a basis for vehement protests by CIO unions and unemployed organizations.

Sponsored by the New York Trade Union Committee on Unemployment and WPA Relief, an outpouring of unionists and unemployed was scheduled to converge on Foley Square in New York City Saturday to demand passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen Bill and voice protests against the menace of joblessness.

Cleveland Meeting

In Cleveland, a meeting of 5,000 was scheduled at the Public Auditorium yesterday to demand security of jobs and relief for all needy. Principal speaker of the meeting was to be Philip Murray, chairman of the N.Y.C. SWOC.

The A.F.O.L. Executive Council has called upon Congress to provide immediate relief for the new year of jobless and denounced "schemes" to certain wages advocated by certain anti-social employers "as no remedy for unemployment."

Opening the campaign three weeks ago, John L. Lewis pointed out the immediate need for expanding the federal relief program. A few days later, the UMW convention called for a deficiency appropriation of a billion dollars and repeal of the Woodrum Amendment, which serves to slow the rate of relief spending.

150,000 Mass in Detroit

The same week, in the CIO's greatest show of strength, 150,000 workers jammed into Cadillac Square in Detroit in a demand for security of jobs and increased relief. This meeting received only passing mention in newspapers throughout the country; newsreels gave it a few short flashes. Following this meeting, Mayor Reading (Republican), who defeated the labor candidate in the last election, joined the delegation of Mayors which told President Roosevelt that the cities must have increased relief aid.

After this meeting also, Governor Murphy sent word from an Arm Arbor hospital that he would soon call a special session of the legislature to deal with the problem. "If I had to choose between adequate relief and a deficit, I would choose the deficit," Murphy said.

Following President Roosevelt's estimate, in a letter to Speaker Bankhead, that "during the past three months, approximately 3,000,000 persons have lost their jobs with private concerns," David Lasser and Herbert Bonjamin, officials of the Workers' Alliance, conferred with the President.

Students Rap A.P.S. Professor

Students Rap A.P.S. Professor

MADISON, Wis.—The Madison Daily Cardinal, official student publication of the University of Wisconsin, attacks Professor Grant M. Hyde, director of the School of Journalism, in a recent editorial for his acceptance of membership in the American Press Society. Asserting that his association with the A.P.S. "can hardly lend dignity to the School of Journalism," the editorial called upon him to resign. It said in part:

"At a time when the American Newspaper Guild is at last beginning to establish for working newspaper men some measure of decent salary, when it is finally giving them truly 'professional' status, the American Press Society represents much more than a 'do-nothing' organization. It seems to the Daily Cardinal to be the definite enemy of the average newspaper man, as dangerous in its way as the open shop publishers' association."

"We think it is a contradiction in the progressive state of Wisconsin for the director of a nationally known School of Journalism to be a charter member of such a group. Professor Hyde, in the light of the above facts, must realize that association with the American Press Society can hardly lend dignity to the School of Journalism; and should go on record against the group. Even if he does not wish to line up with the Newspaper Guild, at least he can strike his name from the roster of its enemies and remain impartial in the situation."

Hyde was also scored in a resolution adopted by the Milwaukee Guild on Feb. 17. Copies of the resolution were sent to Governor Philip LaFollette and Clarence Dykstra, president of the University Board of Regents.

STRIKE CONTRIBUTION

TOLEDO, Ohio—Five per cent of the net profits of the Valentine Froile sponsored by the Toledo Guild on Feb. 12 will be given to the Bayonne strike fund. This was voted at a Guild meeting which attracted an immediate donation of \$10.

Camozzi Heads Seattle CIO Body

SEATTLE—Robert T. Camozzi, recently elected international vice-president of the A.F.O.L., has been elected president of the Seattle Industrial Council, made up of CIO unions in and near Seattle. He succeeds Hugh R. Bradley, of the Warehousemen's Union, who was elected vice-president.

Camozzi was in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer circulation department and joined the Guild in May, 1937. He was largely responsible for organizing his division and later for preserving a solid front against the inroads of a company-controlled union.

American Press Moochers' Club

3 AMERICAN
7 PRESS
9 SOCIETY
1

No, no, this isn't the Little Scorpions Club's official reporter's man stuff. It's a facsimile of Captain Oliver Holden's own drawing of what the American Press Society now has to offer its membership at a dollar a throw—a PRESS tag for members' autos. Evidently, the captain didn't want to admit in his accompanying bulletin that the word "press" would be the big stuff on the plate, so he painfully drew this sketch. The tags should find a ready market among the society's members who just never had a chance to dash through the fire lines.

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1938, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals
 Assistant Editor: Nathan L. Goldberg
 Contributing Editor: Leon Svirsky
 Staff for this Issue: George Edson, Paul Glaser, Leonard Goldsmith

"... 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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February 21, 1938

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Vol. V—No. 11

These Need Action

HERE are two important contributions to the welfare of this whole labor movement which all Guildsmen, whether acting as individuals or through Guilds, can make if they act immediately:

I. Appeal for Pritchett

The international president of the Woodworkers Association (CIO), Harold Pritchett, a Canadian who has applied for permanent residence with the announced intention of becoming an American citizen, has been denied his visa by the state department on the basis of material which it refuses to reveal. Pritchett, who incidentally has proved a sincere friend the Guild, especially in the Seattle and Brooklyn Eagle strikes, is thus kept out while he and his friends are debarred from exposing what is probably inadequate, possibly fraudulent evidence.

The labor movement can be hurt as much by the exclusion of its effective leaders as by bad laws. It is incredible that this arbitrary secret action of a public official should be allowed to stand. It can be reversed if sufficient popular indignation is demonstrated. O. M. Orton, secretary of the National Committee to Gain Entry for Pritchett, wires to Heywood Broun:

"Cannot overestimate importance of rushing signed petitions and wiring protests to Washington to bring pressure on the State Department."

We urge that messages be sent at once to every Congressman and Senator.

II. LaFollette Committee

The LaFollette Committee on Civil Liberties is nearing the exhaustion of its present appropriation. The question of renewal of funds will soon come up. This committee has powerfully aided the labor and progressive movement. To cite only one achievement, it has dealt probably a mortal blow to that hideous feature of current industrial life, the company spy. Much fruitful work remains to be done; we are informed that Senator LaFollette is willing to go ahead. He deserves our support.

At present we can register that support best by writing resolutions and letters commending the committee's work and expressing hope for its continuance, and directing these to the President of the Senate, with a copy to the Committee. The actual request for appropriations should be left till later.

We urge everyone to make himself heard in the Committee's behalf, right away.

Who Are 'Employees'?

THE above question has been raised frequently by local Guilds with reference to various groups of employees, such as classified advertising solicitors, for example, who may work on a straight commission basis.

In some cases the question has been precipitated by the management which has declared that it does not consider such individuals employees but "private contractors" who contract their services to the management.

Heretofore, when asked for advice on this question, the IEB Employer Relations Committee has had to reply substantially as follows:

The National Labor Relations Board has not yet

made a ruling which provides a clear-cut precedent on such questions; the Guild should not agree with management that any group of such persons are not employees until precedents have been established; and, finally, in any event the detailed circumstances of each case are likely to determine the question.

A recent decision of the New York State Labor Relations Board establishes a precedent which, although not binding upon the national Board, we may consider a useful precedent and one which may guide national decisions when determined.

An insurance company, known as the Workmen's Co-operative Association, resisted a labor board election of its salesmen and inspectors for choice of collective bargaining agency. The company held that the agents were not employees but independent contractors. To support this position it pointed out that each agent makes a separate contract with the company and the terms of each such contract are determined by individual initiative and ability; that the company had no control over their working conditions because, finally, the company provided no place of employment for the salesmen.

The board held that the method of payment was not a determining factor in considering the relationship to the company:

Frequently this very method of compensation is a subject of dispute between employers and employees and an object of collective bargaining. By the association's own testimony and by the contract itself, the agents were required to obey the rules which had been and might be promulgated by the company; a strict check-up was kept on the work of the agents; their work was required to measure up to certain standard and, in the event of failure to satisfy the company, they could be discharged.

This paragraph no doubt contains the essential factors which led the board to make its decision. The board added the following comments on the company's contentions:

The failure of the company to provide a place of employment is necessitated by the type of work that the agents are doing and even in this regard the agents are assigned to particular debts by the company. Moreover the contract itself refers to agents as "employees."

The company had also discharged two collectors, alleging that one had failed to make a deposit of money and that the other had given erroneous information to a policyholder about his payments. The board held that the real reasons for dismissal were discriminatory and ordered the two men, who had been leaders of organizations, reinstated with full backpay.

In view of this very hopeful indication, no local Guild should waive jurisdiction of such employees until the matter has been fully presented to the National Labor Relations Board and a decision obtained.

One Step More

THE Guild and the Chicago Times have alternately and sometimes simultaneously, during the last year, patted each other on the back and kicked each other on the shins. Without going into the merits of those matters, the following statements (italics ours) made some time ago in a report of successful Publisher S. E. Thomason to his shareholders is significant in several ways, and is commended to the attention of all newspaper publishers and workers:

I have regretted the necessity that "has made it impossible (except in those mechanical departments covered by union contracts affecting all Chicago newspapers alike) for the Times in the past to pay wages and salaries comparable to those on other Chicago newspapers. A fixed policy of low wages and salary scales would be a poor foundation for the preeminence that we believe the Times is destined to attain. . . .

During the first four months of this year the Times editorial and news forces were largely recruited to membership in the American Newspaper Guild. Dealing with Guild members in collective bargaining under the provisions of the Wagner Act, your company posted in March an increased scale of pay in those departments, which will require additions to the payrolls in the current year amounting to approximately \$33,000. . . .

As advertising rates and volume increase we can look forward with confidence to increased net earnings available for dividends. But I conceive it to be the obligation of your president and management concurrently to build a staff working with adequate pay, under the best possible working conditions, in order to maintain and build the sound organization morale that is the best earnest of continued growth and earning capacity.

The Times, by bringing its editorial salaries in line with its competition in response to Guild proposals the other day, has come half the way. Yet it still entertains certain outworn ideas of benevolent despotism and arbitrary powers over the lives of the workers. It will not have come the other half of the way until it gives up these.

Adequate pay plus adequate security—these are fundamentals in the Guild program; they are foundation stones for a healthy American press.

There will never be adequate security until there is a Guild shop or its equivalent. This is not a matter of theory or organizational assertion. It is shown, for instance, in the fact that the Guild has a Labor Board suit against Mr. Thomason's paper at present. So long as the Guild shop is lacking there remains either the fact or the suspicion that the management is either hoping or actively seeking to undermine its employees' chosen organization which is the bulwark of their independence and economic welfare. So long as that fact or suspicion exists, there is a major impediment to the perfect office morale which Mr. Thomason—like many another publisher—is seeking.

Since the concept is one of simple democracy, we have no doubt of its triumph in the end. D. S.

How Rockford Keeps In GOOD Standing

Gains Won for Guildsmen Make The Big Argument for Getting Delinquents Back in the Fold

Fred Asprooth, treasurer of the Rockford Guild, at the request of the GUILD REPORTER, details the methods he uses to keep dues payments up to par in Rockford. Rockford's 28 members are always in good standing. Here's how it's done:

BY FRED ASPROOTH

IF the editor expected the Rockford Newspaper Guild to come up with an elaborate dues collection system featuring high pressure methods for use on delinquent members, he probably read this opus with considerable disappointment. The reason:

Credit for any success we have had in this important phase of union activity belongs to the members who have sought for more than four years to make the Morning Star and Register-Republic unit an aggressive trade union.

Our accounts are up to date, in a great majority of the individual cases, because we have been able to give the membership something tangible in return for the monthly pittance it turns into Guild coffers.

How could any Guildsman, benefited by a minimum salary scale which netted weekly pay increases ranging as high as \$11, stand on his own two feet and tell the treasurer something like this:

"One dollar a month is too much to pay to a trade union. I think I'll withdraw and put the dough into something I really need."

READING NAMES AT MEETINGS

We in Rockford have found, however, that there are a few things which may be done to jack up the boys when their ardor for unionism slips to the point where they refuse to let the Guild touch their pocketbooks. One of these is the reading of the names of all delinquent members before regular Guild meetings.

When the backsliders discover that their delinquency is a matter of common knowledge, they usually decide it's about time to go through the swinging doors on their own push, not someone else's.

Another handy weapon is a weekly reminder to the backsliders that they receive a day off in every fortnight because the Guild is engaged constantly in efforts to improve their working conditions. There is little basis for any argument when the treasurer resorts to such a plan of attack.

When everything else fails, the treasurers might enlist the aid of members who never fail to pay their dues before the Guild's regular monthly meeting. Have the Guildsman whose loyalty has never been questioned hurl a verbal dart in the direction of the delinquent who works alongside of him. This method hardly ever fails to produce results.

GET 'EM TO MEETINGS

Regular attendance at Guild meetings is, of course, important to all units. Anyone who stays away from two or more meetings in succession is apt to lose interest, and when this happens it is difficult to steer the members back into the fold. The treasurer may eliminate any such possibility by seeing that all members receive proper notice of meetings, whether they are monthly or special sessions.

In the end, though, it's the union's aggressiveness that gives the dues collector the machinery he needs to keep a small group in line. Contracts and salary agreements cannot be negotiated in the proverbial twinkling of an eye, and when lean years come along, the treasurer must double his efforts to keep his organization intact.

The Rockford Guild is one of the oldest in the country (it holds charter No. 5) and has had its lean years, too. But they're all over now, and there is not one member out of the 28 who is afraid that the Guild is going to sit back and rest on the laurels it has already won, rather than to strive for working conditions even better than those now in effect.

Keep Job Committee Active

WITH lay-offs or threats of lay-offs the dominant note in the newspaper industry as in other industries, it is only natural that in the first few months of its existence the ANG employment service has received many applications for jobs, but rather few reports of openings. But this fact does point the need for improving our job-finding services to members. While placement will never be our principal activity, it should develop into an important function, aiding our membership and strengthening the ties of organization.

The day may come soon when publisher attitudes to the Guild will have become more rational and editors will avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain qualified men from our rolls. That day is not here yet. If we are to keep applicants advised of openings, we must rely almost entirely on Guild locals, members and friends to keep us advised. The function of ANG headquarters in the employment service is largely limited to secretarial machinery and coordination. The service will operate to the benefit of the membership in proportion as the membership cooperates and as local job committees remain active in clearing information locally and through headquarters.