

The GUILD REPORTER

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

Published Monday of each week at Guild headquarters, 1560 Broadway, New York.

Vol. V—No. 13

Entered as second-class matter August 18, 1937, at the Post Office at New York

NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1938

Single Copy 10¢; Yearly \$3.50

Glendale Cleared for Strike; Took Third 'Final' Offer

Paper Yielded as Staff Cleaned Its Desks; Boosted Indemnities and Pay

LOS ANGELES.—Breaking down the determined stand by its publishers against more than six weeks' severance pay, and establishing effective minimums for all departments, the Glendale News-Press unit of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild was back at work last week under a unilateral statement posted by the News-Press management.

A strike was averted dramatically at the zero hour by the management's acquiescence.

Feb. 24 at 5 p. m. had been set by the Guild as the deadline for the management to accept a final proposal submitted on behalf of the unit earlier in the week.

At 2 p. m. the management notified the Guild committee that the proposal was not accepted and asked for a further conference. Simultaneously, it circulated copies of its letter of rejection among the employees. Without hesitation the employees cleaned out their desks and went home to await the execu-

tive committee's strike call. It was scheduled to be given at a strike dance participated in by more than 400 Los Angeles Guildsmen.

Management Gives In But before the executive committee met, the management began to capitulate. From 2 p. m. until 2 a. m. Friday, while the strikers and other Guildsmen danced, negotiations went on in the office of the management's attorney, Willis Sargent.

At 1 a. m. the management submitted its "final offer." Breaking a pledge made by members of the

(Continued on Page Three)

PAPER STALLS IN BAYONNE PARLEY

BAYONNE, N. J.—Negotiations between Bayonne Times strikers and the publishers were to go into their second day on Friday before members of the city's Industrial Relations Committee, which is mediating.

The publishers spent most of the first meeting on Thursday defending their demand that the Guild be barred as the bargaining agency for the entire editorial department, although it numbers eight out of ten eligibles. The issue was not settled. ANG Representative Morgan Hull was Guild negotiator.

On the same day the strikers' weekly paper sprouted to eight tabloid pages, jammed with advertising of local business houses which refuse to patronize the Times while the strike is on.

Coast Guild Angry At Publisher Stand; Walks From Parley

San Francisco's City Managements Balk at Pledge Against Pay Cuts; Guild Considering Next Step

SAN FRANCISCO.—The refusal of the San Francisco-Oakland Publishers Association to make the commitment that no employee would suffer a salary reduction because of the setting up of business office classifications caused the Northern California Guild negotiating committee to walk out of a meeting here with the publishers.

A meeting has been called to consider the next step.

The committee stated flatly that negotiations could not proceed further until such assurance for the protection of Guild members was made.

In negotiating proposed classifications for business office employees, it was discovered that certain employees were already receiving higher salaries than those proposed in the publishers' classification set up, acceptance of which would have been tantamount to negotiating wage reductions for certain employees.

This stand of the negotiating committee was endorsed by a general membership meeting on March 2, which went on record expressing indignation against the position taken by the publishers. Last week meetings were held for business office, classified, advertising and editorial employees.

The main discussion has been centered on dismissal pay with the NCA refusing to consider anything less than the Chicago and Los Angeles scales.

Hearst Firings In Chicago Aired

CHICAGO.—Ben Meyers, attorney for the Chicago Guild, filed charges on Wednesday with the Labor Board against the Hearst Herald and Examiner and Evening American.

The charges are the outgrowth of the refusal by publisher Emanuel Levi to reinstate Earl Lee Auld, fired "Her-Ex" photographer, and Harold Sullivan, discharged from the classified advertising staff. Both men, the Guild charges, were fired because of Guild activity.

Auld was fired a few days after he was nominated by the representative assembly for the office of Guild treasurer. Sullivan was active in the commercial organization on the American.

Newark Is Fed Up; Asks Strike Vote

NEWARK.—The Sunday Call unit has voted unanimously to ask the Newark Guild executive committee to poll it for a strike vote.

The unit is dissatisfied with the long drawn-out negotiations for its commercial division contract and the effort of the management to write minimums lower than many of the salaries now being paid.

The editorial department is covered by a contract.

Dismissal Becomes A Victory

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 1.—Prompt action by the Lehigh Valley Guild and particularly the staff of the Allentown Morning Call has been followed by the reinstatement of George DeLong, treasurer and member of the committee negotiating with local publishers, after a three-day dismissal for "cause."

DeLong, a copyreader on the Call, was fired on Feb. 24 and ordered reinstated to his job on Feb. 26 by Royal Weiler, president of the Call Publishing Company, after the Guild had announced a special meeting.

\$12,000 Pay Boost
The dismissal followed by four weeks negotiations which brought a \$12,000-per-year payroll increase to editorial employees of the Call and Allentown Chronicle and News and by less than a week a majority vote of the Call-Chronicle unit directing the Guild to continue negotiations.

The reason given for the negotiator's dismissal was the fact that the Carbon county edition of the Call had missed the story of the Lewis-Mann fight. DeLong, "editor" of the Carbon county page, is actually a copyreader whose duty it is to edit all news sent to the

(Continued on Page Four)

Seattle Firings Go Before NLRB

SEATTLE.—Labor Board charges of unfair practices against the Post-Intelligencer in the firing of two Guild commercial members will be heard on March 9 in conjunction with a hearing on the Guild's representation plea.

Ruth Givan, classified advertising telephone division head, was fired after opposing formation of a company union, and Ray Griffith, district circulation manager, after being active in organization despite orders of a superior.

New York Paper Tries Lowest Minimums

The New York World-Telegram, now in contract negotiations with the Guild for commercial and editorial departments, proposed on Mar. 3 the lowest set of minimums for commercial department employees with which the Guild has been presented. They compare unfavorably with minimums established

in a number of other cities, and are considerably below counter-offers from other papers in New York.

The World-Telegram also rejected the Guild shop for both divisions of the paper on the ground that to do so would limit to a single "group or school of thought" the right to write for this paper.

Further conferences have been scheduled with a number of contract points already tentatively agreed to.

The management presented the following minimums in its counter-proposal:

Messengers, office boys and proof (Continued on Page Six)

Pacts Cover All Papers In Toledo

TOLEDO.—Climaxing a negotiations campaign of more than three months, the Toledo Guild last week signed a contract with the Times covering editorial and commercial departments and thus completed a system of contracts covering most eligible employees on all three papers.

More than 250 workers are represented in these departments.

The Times contract brings salary increase for many, institutes the 5-day, 40-hour week for advertising workers, and makes other improvements.

Dismissal Indemnity Up

It is identical in terms with the Blade contract, signed two weeks earlier, except that salary minimums in the advertising departments are the same as those in the News-Bee contract, somewhat lower than the Blade figures. The Blade (evening, circulation 129,000) and the Times (morning, 20,000, and Sunday, 57,000) are Paul Block papers, and the News-Bee (evening, 50,000) is Scripps-Howard.

Improvements in the Times contract over the one covering the Blade editorial department the previous years include extension of the dismissal indemnity to 24 weeks after 15 years' service, unqualified vacation clause, and elimination of an arbitration clause, which also was a part of the old Blade contract.

The contract with the Times became effective upon signature in the advertising departments. The editorial part of the agreement is

(Continued on Page Four)

Stern Yields on Security; Will Discuss Guild's Demand

PHILADELPHIA.—Under the stimulus of "group negotiations" sponsored by the Philadelphia and Camden Guild the four-months-old fight of the Record unit for job security has at last borne fruit. The management has receded from its refusal to discuss the Guild demand, and contract negotiations are now proceeding—with job security as the first point to be determined.

The decision of the management of the Record—a J. David Stern paper—to discuss job security before settling other points followed a joint meeting of the employees of the two Stern papers in this area, the Record and the Camden Courier-Post, at which the original demand of the unit, made last November, that there shall be "no dismissals except for cause," was reaffirmed.

The Record unit also was heartened in its battle by the posting in

all departments of a letter from Ernest L. Meyer, unit chairman, and Edward Levinson, executive committee chairman, of the New York Post, also a Stern paper. The letter conveyed the New York Post unit's congratulations on the Record Guildsmen's firm stand against a management effort to open the way to pay cuts. In the face of the unit's unwavering opposition expressed at meetings, Stern withdrew his request.

The management finally got around to talking about job security at the first negotiating meeting at which the Guild had outside observers. These were representatives of the Record chapel of the International Typographical Union and of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

That meeting also saw the continuation of the practice originated in these negotiations of having a

(Continued on Page Four)

Honolulu To Seek Parleys

HONOLULU.—The Honolulu Guild has elected officers for the year and instructed its negotiations committee to start bargaining with the publishers of the two English language dailies here. Organized less than a year ago, the Guild has taken an active part in building up and attempting to unify the Honolulu labor movement. Guildsman William Costello is president of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

New officers of the Guild are: President, William Norwood; vice-president, Harry Stroup; secretary, Frank Hewlett; treasurer, Roy Cummings, and executive committee members, Jack Peck, William Costello, John Terry, Spencer Davis, Harry Albright, Eileen McMan, Clark G. Lee, and Russell Brines.

In preparation for bargaining, the Guild has taken a survey which would embrace both AP of L and CIO unions. There is wholehearted cooperation with the three mechanical unions, which clear their problems with the Guild, through the Printing Trades Council. The Typographical Union has practically completed its negotiations for a contract.

Guild Counts Its Jobless

The unemployment committee set up by the executive committee of the New York Guild by authorization of the Representative Assembly has undertaken as its first task and immediate survey to determine as closely as possible the number of jobless editorial and commercial department workers in the New York City area.

The survey is preliminary to the launching of a broad program to combat rapidly mounting unemployment among newspaper workers. The committee will press among other things, for increased employment of newspapermen and women on existing federal projects and for the expansion of such projects.

Plan Coordination
The work of the group will be coordinated with that of the unemployment committees of other Guilds throughout the country, with the aim of developing the most effective national program to fight jobless newspaper workers. The committee recommended that the New York Guild be represented the week of March 7 in the Youth's Pilgrimage for Jobs and Education at Washington, by a young Guild member who has been trained for journalism in college and who has been unable to find a job on New York City newspapers.

Committee Members
The committee held its organization meeting Friday night, February 25, and elected Morris Lushitzky of the Labor Press Unit as chairman and Hy Epstein of the WPA Unit as secretary. Others on the committee are Carl Randau, World-Telegram; Morris Watson, ANG vice-president; Gladys Bentley, Brooklyn Eagle; Lolla Henkel, WPA; James Murphy, Mirror; Arthur McManus, Long Island Star; Gertrude Epstein, Time, and Paul Gardner.

The committee requests that all unemployed editorial and commercial department workers communicate at once with the survey sub-committee at the NYNG office.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

Here's Who Told 'Little Business' New Guild How to Say 'Big' Things

For folk who have been wondering how it came that "little business" hewed so closely to the "big business" line at that hectic Washington conference on Feb. 3 and 4, here is the explanation: The little fellows had in their midst a pair of big business wolves in sheep's clothing who took over the whole conference. It was a walkaway, says E. T. Lay.

In this letter, The J. C. McCorkhill mentioned, aside from his Florida association activities, is vice-president of the largest cigar manufacturing company in Florida. Associated Industries of Florida, Inc., represents Florida's phosphate industry, the largest in the world, and the shipping, citrus fruit, and cigar making interests, all of which is great big business.

(Federated Press).

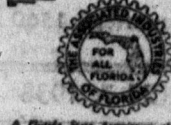
See Who's Being Chiseled Now!

Any publicity-minded Guild member seeing this year's New York State auto license plates, knows that the New York World's Fair publicity committee knows its stuff, for right across the license tags are the words: "New York World's Fair." To boot, the agents have reached over into New Jersey, flooding newspapers there with copy, and this is what the Advertising Credit Committee of the New Jersey Press Association doesn't like, according to the association's Feb. 23 confidential bulletin.

Let's quote the bulletin as to why: "... unless the New York World's Fair Committee will commit themselves now to give a newspaper publisher passes somewhat commensurate with the free material that is used, the entire batch of mails and copy should be returned to them with a letter telling them why it is not going to be used."

The bulletin says that "the New York World's Fair Committee was chiseling more space in New Jersey newspapers than any other single source of publicity and that we were just plain suckers to give them this big build-up," continuing:

"It happens that your Executive Secretary owned and operated three weekly newspapers in Central Illinois during the year just preceding the 1933 Chicago World's Fair and during the time in which the Fair was open to the public. All middle west newspapers ran galleries of publicity for their ballyhoo in pictures on the front pages. Let it suffice to say that no newspaper got a dime's worth of advertising for the fair and when publishers asked for season passes they were told that passes would be issued only for one day at a time, consequently no newspaper man except those employed, got a season pass and the nearest thing to it was a ten-admission pass issued to some favored people,



The Associated Industries of Florida, Inc.

February 9, 1938

To Mr. M. L. Fleishel, President, and Members of the Board of Directors, Associated Industries of Florida

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith for your information, newspaper clippings with reference to the election of Mr. J. C. McCorkhill to the office of 1st Vice President (or Executive Vice President) of the Associated Industries of Florida, and the election of several other members as Directors to fill vacancies which existed on the Board.

Also clippings with reference to the attendance of Mr. McCorkhill and myself at the "Little Business Conference" in Washington last week. To feel that our attendance and participation in this conference was very much worth our while. We practically dictated and secured the adoption of the resolution opposing wages and hours legislation and for the investigation and amendment of the "Major Labor Relations Act". We will make a complete report on this just as quickly as possible.

Governor Cane has appointed me one of the Florida delegates to a three day conference on Labor Legislation for eleven Southern States called by Madame Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to be held in New Orleans, February 24, 25, and 26. The Governor was able to certify me as one of these delegates because of my membership on the Industrial Commission. I believe it is important that I attend this conference. Mr. McCorkhill feels the same about it and if you see no objections to my doing so I will attend. I would have to leave here, Sunday morning.

Yours very sincerely,

E. T. Lay

Executive Secretary

ETL:h

Enc.

New Guild Shop for New York

Tentative agreement on the major points of a Guild contract were reached last week at a conference between a Guild negotiating committee and Harry Goodwin, managing editor, and James O'Flaherty, publisher of the Home News, large New York neighborhood paper.

The management agreed to the Guild shop, equal time off for overtime, continuance of the unlimited sick leave, vacations up to three weeks, severance pay up to 14 weeks for 10 years' service and the 5-day, 40-hour week.

The management rejected the Guild's wage scale proposals but agreed to submit a counter-proposal on wages at a parley to be held today. The management declined to grant the checkoff. It asked for a clause under which it might discipline employees by suspension without pay. This and other minor points are to be settled at today's conference.

The contract will cover the editorial department only. Hearings are now in progress before the State Labor Relations Board on Guild charges that the management smashed the Guild organization in the commercial divisions. Guild negotiators were Karl Bostrom of the Post and Paul Frederiksen of the Times. Unit representatives were Edward Woods, chairman, and F. W. Tell.

Harris & Ewing Fine Guild Man

WASHINGTON.—Charges have been filed with the Labor Board against Harris & Ewing, photographers who specialize in high-priced work for refusal to bargain collectively and for a discrimination discharge.

The charges grow out of the firing of Wess Holland, photographer, by George Harris, president of the firm.

Holland was discharged within 24 hours after he had begun to make inquiry, at the suggestion of WNG officers, of the possibility of forming an industrial union in the Harris & Ewing establishment.

Harris had refused to bargain collectively with employees in a conference on Feb. 10 with Robert M. Buck, president of the WNG, and Carlton Skinner, Guild secretary. He told Holland when discharging him, that he understood he was trying to organize a union in the plant.

Open 8 A.M. to Midnight
Harry Fox, Inc.
WINES AND LIQUORS
870 THIRD AVENUE, N. Y. C.
(Bet. 42nd and 43rd Sts.)
—Free Delivery Service—
Murray Hill 6-6726-7-8

A SWELL PLACE TO EAT
HARTWILL'S
145 BANCALAY STREET
(Next door to World-Telegram)
For deliveries call Barclay 5-5939
Prop.: WM. BOLDT

PIROUETTE now at 111 W. 45th
Famous for French specialties. — Lunch 55c. Parisian dinner 51. Wines and Liquors. Tel. BRy. 9-6116.

Greenwich Tavern
Best Foods — "The Taste Tells"
232-24 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
around corner from World-Telegram
Tel.: WOrth 5-3237

THE DINER
"NO FOOD FINER"
254 EAST 41st STREET
Opposite News Building Entrance
VAnderbilt 5-9192

Glendale Boosts Its Standards

(Continued from Page One)

California Newspaper Publishers Association not to grant severance pay of more than six weeks, it agreed to severance pay up to 12 weeks. It had also materially increased pay scales but without protecting these increases with the minimums demanded by the Guild. The offer was rejected.

At 1:15 a new "final offer" was presented. It yielded to the Guild demands on all minimums except those for top reporters, and increased the individual pay of all reporters above the minimum but failed to meet the Guild demand for "unqualified" severance pay. Again the offer was rejected and the order was given to start rolling the presses on a special strike paper which other Guildsmen had been feverishly preparing.

The management came back once more.

"If we post these scales and working conditions as a unilateral statement to prevail for a year, will you call off the strike?" was the query.

"We'll make no agreement in connection with such a posting," was the reply. "You'll have to post them first; after that the strike vote may or may not be rescinded."

By 2:15 a. m. the posting had been prepared and a copy sent to the executive committee. After an hour's debate the matter was referred to the unit which met at 9 a. m. and voted to rescind the strike motion and go back to work.

The posting provided: A 5-day, 40-hour week for not less than 75 per cent of all employees, with a 6-day, 40-hour week for the exception.

Time and one-half in cash or equal time off in eight-hour blocks at the publisher's option. Severance pay up to 12 weeks for ten years of employment. Minimum pay scales for all employees, fixed at \$40 for experienced reporters, \$43 for display salesmen and \$50 for classified salesmen.

Pay increases for all employees, either through the minimums or through increases above the minimum, averaging 22 per cent over all departments. The pay raises become retroactive to January 1. Checks for retroactive pay, amounting to approximately \$2,000, were distributed to employees Saturday morning.

BRIDGES AGAIN REFUSED
WASHINGTON (FP).—Harry Bridges, west coast CIO director, was denied a hearing here before the Senate commerce committee which previously listened to testimony against Bridges. The refusal marked the second time the committee denied to Bridges the privilege of speaking on his own behalf. Senator Copeland defended the conduct of the committee by saying that Bridges is an "alien."

HOUSTON GOES DRAMATIC
HOUSTON, Texas.—Preparations are under way for the presentation of "The Front Page" by the Houston Guild. The Charles MacArthur-Ben Hecht newspaper classic will be staged with an all-Guild cast to raise money to send delegates to the ANG convention in Toronto. It is planned to produce the play sometime in April.

1938 SPEEDGUN
The 1938 Mendelssohn Speedguns have new efficiency and new features. Model C has permanent lens hood bracket, allows lens hood to be raised or lowered without getting out of "focus."—Full chrome plating—internal coil improvements for even greater efficiency. Universal Speedgun has new metal cable release—can be used direct in hand or attached to Super Ikonta B and Retina II cameras. Send for free literature showing latest in Speedgun equipment.

S. MENDELSSOHN
202 East 44th St.—New York

GLENDALE HAD THIS READY TO FIRE DON'T PATRONIZE NEWS-PRESS ADVERTISERS!

NEWS-PRESS ADVERTISERS ARE UNFAIR! The Glendale GUILDSMAN

NEWS-PRESS STRIKE ON FOR LIVING WAGE

Guinea Pig Is He Outside Agitator? Job Security—Fair Hours. all Guild Asks

Page One of the Four-Page Tabloid That Was Waiting to Go on the Street.

Globe Pact Talks in Boston Get Off to Good Start

BOSTON.—Negotiation of the Globe's second contract with the Boston Globe was begun last week in an atmosphere promising a satisfactory conclusion in short time. Unit officers reported that a substantial majority of employees of the building maintenance department and eligible employees of the composing room, press room and stereotype room would be enrolled before the second negotiating conference was held. Preparations were accordingly made to include those groups in the contract.

Spokesmen for the Globe indicated they would accept any reasonable proof of the right of the Guild to speak for the new members. For the editorial department, the Guild is again seeking to increase wage standards and to improve working conditions generally.

Pay increases for all employees, either through the minimums or through increases above the minimum, averaging 22 per cent over all departments.

The pay raises become retroactive to January 1. Checks for retroactive pay, amounting to approximately \$2,000, were distributed to employees Saturday morning.

BRIDGES AGAIN REFUSED
WASHINGTON (FP).—Harry Bridges, west coast CIO director, was denied a hearing here before the Senate commerce committee which previously listened to testimony against Bridges. The refusal marked the second time the committee denied to Bridges the privilege of speaking on his own behalf. Senator Copeland defended the conduct of the committee by saying that Bridges is an "alien."

HOUSTON GOES DRAMATIC
HOUSTON, Texas.—Preparations are under way for the presentation of "The Front Page" by the Houston Guild. The Charles MacArthur-Ben Hecht newspaper classic will be staged with an all-Guild cast to raise money to send delegates to the ANG convention in Toronto. It is planned to produce the play sometime in April.

1938 SPEEDGUN
The 1938 Mendelssohn Speedguns have new efficiency and new features. Model C has permanent lens hood bracket, allows lens hood to be raised or lowered without getting out of "focus."—Full chrome plating—internal coil improvements for even greater efficiency. Universal Speedgun has new metal cable release—can be used direct in hand or attached to Super Ikonta B and Retina II cameras. Send for free literature showing latest in Speedgun equipment.

S. MENDELSSOHN
202 East 44th St.—New York

San Antonio Hearst Pact

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The first white collar union contract signed in San Antonio, the Guild's agreement with the Hearst San Antonio Light, goes into effect March 7. It was signed last Monday, after six months of bargaining for a contract to replace the Light's bulletin board statement. The contract provides for the 5-day 40-hour week for some 40 editorial department employees, a \$40 minimum salary for desk and rewrite men and \$37.50 for reporters and photographers in the fourth year of experience. Severance indemnity ranges to 14 weeks salary after nine years' service. The working day was established as eight hours within nine, eliminating split shifts, with equal time off for overtime. Employees will get two week's vacations with pay.

MERCURY PRODUCTIONS

"YOU CAN'T LOSE WHICHEVER YOU HIT!"

—ROBERT BENCHLEY, New Yorker

JULIUS CAESAR
SHOEMAKERS' HOLIDAY
NATIONAL THEATRE N. Y. C.
CRADLE WILL ROCK
MERCURY THEATRE N. Y. C.

We invite the Members of the American Newspaper Guild to our

FOURTH ANNUAL DANCE

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1938

at the

Royal Windsor Ballrooms, 66th St. and Columbus Ave.

Music by Earl Carpenter's Miami Biltmore Orchestra

Cas Carr and his Harlemites

Admission One Dollar

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION of GREATER NEW YORK

Local 100, T.W.U. of A. (CIO) 151 West 64th St., New York City

IN *Tierra del Fuego...* IT'S AN ARMFUL

IN *America...* IT'S SCHENLEY'S "RED LABEL" and "BLACK LABEL"

SCHENLEY'S "RED LABEL" and "BLACK LABEL" Whiskies are friendlier to your taste... because only Schenley "melts" choicest stocks under simultaneous HEAT, PRESSURE and ACITATION. Friends, the trends to these super-smooth, friendlier-tasting whiskies.

A FRIENDLY TOAST BY THE Schenley HOST

Here's to the man of friendlier air, Jocular smile, and style debonaire! To SCHENLEY'S "RED LABEL" of friendlier flavor! And SCHENLEY'S "BLACK LABEL" of nation-wide favor!

Schenley's
"Red Label" and "Black Label"
Blended Whiskies
FRIENDLIER TO YOUR TASTE

Available in all sizes

Copyright 1938 J. S. Finch & Co., Inc., Schenley, Pa. SCHENLEY'S RED LABEL BLENDED WHISKY: The straight whiskey in this product is 36 years or more old. 30% straight whiskey, 70% neutral spirits distilled from American grain. 24% straight whiskey 26 years old, 6% straight whiskey 5 years old. SCHENLEY'S BLACK LABEL BLENDED WHISKY: The straight whiskey in this product is 25 years or more old. 40% straight whiskey, 60% neutral spirits distilled from American grain. 25% straight whiskey 25 years old, 5% straight whiskey 15 years old, 10% straight whiskey 6 years old. Both 50 proof.

N.Y. Plans All-Plant Election

The first National Labor Relations Board vote on a New York newspaper and the first plantwide newspaper vote in the country will be held at the Hearst Journal-American.

A meeting will be held Monday at the New York regional office of the NLRB to decide on a date for the election and to settle disputes concerning those eligible to vote.

The opening conference on negotiations for a contract covering all commercial and editorial department employees of the New York Daily Mirror will be held some time next week, Charles B. McCabe, publisher, has agreed. The contract negotiations follow the decision of the National Labor Board.

McCabe has suggested that Harvey J. Kelly, general labor counsel for Hearst Newspapers, will be one of the management representatives in these negotiations.

Although the Hearst management accepted the Labor Board certification of Guild representation on the Mirror, it insisted through Kelly that an election be held in the Journal-American.

There is no question of representation by any other union. The balloting will decide whether the employees shall be represented by the Guild or go without representation.

Among the departments whose members will participate in the election are: editorial, circulation, publication, classified advertising, display advertising, accounting, management, handymen, machinists, not eligible for any other union, machinists' helpers and helpers of other mechanical unions, composing room boys and stencil room.

Toledo Signs Up Its Third Paper

(Continued from Page One)

supplemental and will become effective on March 20, the expiration date of the present contract.

All Ad Workers Raised

Like the News-Bea contract, the Times agreement guaranteed raises of at least \$1 a week to all advertising workers, regardless of whether they were affected by the minimum, except those being paid more than \$40 per week. At least 20 got raises.

Editorial department minimums on the Times are unchanged.

The negotiating committee for the Guild included John Dunn, chairman; Chalmers Roberts, Raleigh Hoover, and Mike Behar. Signers for the Guild were President R. P. Overmyer and Secretary Roberts; and for the management, R. C. Patterson, general manager, and Don C. Wiley, business manager.

MOVE TO READMIT WHALEY

MILWAUKEE—A recommendation of the Milwaukee Guild Executive Board to readmit Verne Whaley, News-Sentinel sports writer, to membership on payment of a \$100 bond, has been adopted by the general membership. Whaley, who failed to join the News strike, was expelled during the strike. He recently applied for readmission. IEB approval for this action will be sought.

NEW LABOR PAPER

"Social Welfare," official organ of the Workers Alliance of New York State, is the latest labor publication to make its appearance. Edited by Elvin Ables, the paper will be published bi-weekly. The first issue was in twelve pages, tabloid size. The paper's program covers the broad needs of the unemployed, and the legislation required, under the heading: "Jobs or Adequate Relief."

United Press Tells All—But Not for Long

Keeping the news "pure"—when it is of labor significance—is one of the self-imposed tasks of the press associations; they have often said so. Here is how the United Press carries on. Two hours and 21 minutes after inadvertently scoring one for unionization, it caught up with its "error" and rushed through the substitute bulletin.

BULLETIN

1ST LEAD

DETROIT, FEB. 25—(UP)—GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION TODAY ANNOUNCED SALARY REDUCTIONS FOR ALL EXECUTIVES AND EMPLOYEES NOT COVERED BY UNION CONTRACTS.

THE PAY CUTS WHICH RANGE UPWARD FROM 10 PER CENT WERE ANNOUNCED BY ALFRED P. SLOAN JR., ETC.

RY 217 P.

BULLETIN

PLEASE SUB FOLLOWING FOR 1st LEAD GENERAL MOTORS PAY CUTS.

DETROIT, FEB. 25—(UP)—GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION TODAY ANNOUNCED PAY REDUCTIONS FOR ALL EXECUTIVES AND SALARY EMPLOYEES.

THE PAY CUTS ETC.

UPA DETROIT.

RY 438 P.

Sacramento Asks Pledge On Re-Hiring

SAN FRANCISCO—A wave of "economy" drings on the Union, in nearby Sacramento, has been answered by a demand of the local that the paper pledge preferential rehiring of the six dismissed and immediate collective bargaining with the Guild. The local has a majority in the Union's editorial department.

The decision to present the demands was made in an all-night meeting attended by Charles L. Irvine, district organizer, who went to Sacramento when word of the dismissal came.

The Northern California Guild executive council at its last meeting adopted a resolution of support.

The Guild's demands were presented to Managing Editor Lillie by a committee including Irvine, the president of the Sacramento Industrial Union Council, and members of the unit. Lillie said he would have to refer them to the publisher, who resides in Los Angeles.

The local's spirit has risen markedly since the action, the first attempt at collective bargaining in two years of existence.

Baltimore Cases Up for Hearing

BALTIMORE—Charges of Labor Act violation, brought by the Newspaper Guild here against the Baltimore News-Post and the Afro-American, have progressed to the hearing stage. In the former case the hearings have been completed, while those involving the Afro-American opened last Monday.

The NLRB examiner's decision is still being awaited in the News-Post case, which involved the dismissal of Fred Houck from that paper last summer. When fired, Houck was chairman of his unit. The Afro-American action involves George B. Murphy, Jr. (a relative of the paper's owners) and Mrs. Constance Daniel who were fired from the Washington office.

TO TEACH 'EM YOUNG

SAN FRANCISCO—New members of the Northern California Guild will be presented with a summarized history of the ANG, its aims and achievements under a policy just adopted by the executive council.

Man Overboard! (Or All at Sea!)

PHILADELPHIA:—As an argument against the job security clause in the current negotiations on the Philadelphia Record, David Stern, 3rd, vice-president and general manager of the company, used the following analogy:

The Record is like a life boat that sets out in a rough economic sea. When the storm gets too rough, it is necessary to throw two or three overboard to lighten the ship.

The Guild negotiating committee asked if there weren't even any life preservers.

Stern Ready To Discuss Job Security

(Continued from Page One)

large part of the unit participate as observers. About 10 Guildsmen—different ones at each meeting—sit silently behind the Guild spokesmen, finding out what it's all about. More than 100 Guildsmen have already participated in the discussions in this manner, with electric effect upon the unit.

The Guild caught the idea from the Record management, which, early in the negotiations, filled the meetings not only with executives but sub-executives, frequently different ones. Although the management has dropped this practice, the Guild has discovered it is the simplest and best way to keep the membership fully informed. It is greatly responsible for the militant firmness of the unit in backing up its demands for contract changes. Some of the employees who were fearful that the Guild might press the employer too hard, "what with the depression and all," emerge from the meetings with different views, and ask to return. So great is the demand become to sit as observers that Unit Chairman Arthur Riordan has had to start limiting the number who may participate in a meeting lest the conference room be overrun. The Philadelphia Guild is definitely committed now to group negotiations and "open covenants openly arrived at."

ALFRED FAUST, president of the Bridgeport Guild, will deliver a lecture on the subject of Labor's Non-Partisan League before the Bridgeport Liberal Club on March 8.

Barring of Brown By Green Panned

WASHINGTON.—A resolution denouncing the action of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in barring Heywood Brown, ANG president, from a press conference at the recent AFofL Executive Council meeting in Miami was adopted at the February meeting of the Washington Guild.

The resolution, offered by Carlton Skinner, WNG secretary, also severely criticized Philip Pearl, former Washington correspondent and now AFofL press representative, for his part in barring Brown.

Green's action, the resolution said, sets a dangerous precedent for the AFofL, and "menaces the ideal of free expression under democracy."

Vertical Pact Is Sought In Columbus

COLUMBUS, O.—Negotiations for a contract covering editorial, business office and advertising employees of the Columbus Citizen (Scripps-Howard) are under way here. The agreement would be an extension of that signed on March 31, 1937, for editorial workers.

Huxley explains that the council was set up for the "mutual benefit of all unions involved." One of the functions of the new council will be to collect data of union scales and conditions in other cities and make it available for council affiliates planning negotiations.

Considerable interest was voiced at the first meeting in a pamphlet supplied by the North California Guild that outlined the Guild's position on fundamental points. A copy has been requested for the council's files.

The Guild's negotiations are being conducted on behalf of both the Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle units.

Counter-Offer Due

After submitting its contract proposal to replace the bulletin board contract (expiring March 1), the Guild was informed by Frank E. Gannett, president, that a counter-proposal would shortly be submitted by the business managers of the two papers.

The Guild contract, closely following the model offered by the IEB Employers Relations Committee, asks for a Guild shop, preferential rehiring, minimum increases in the present scale of minimums, a general increase for those above minimums, universal 5-day, 40-hour week, vacation, sick leave and severance pay in accord with accepted high standards.

The contract affects only editorial department workers.

Sioux City Unions In Parley Plan

(Continued from Page One)

here during the last few months. The Guild asked salaries ranging from \$20 to \$40 for circulation members, and from \$25 to \$55 for members in the editorial rooms. Other features include standard Guild demands.

To Aid Organization

Much enthusiasm has been aroused here in the "council" of newsmen. At the second meeting employees of the unorganized composing rooms attended, asking help in breaking down an open shop situation of 15 years standing, the result of a strike. Albert A. Couch, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor, who also attended, promised to hold an organization meeting.

The Guild determined that in its new negotiations it would bargain with both publishers in one group and for all the departments involved. At negotiations last fall, when wage and hour concessions were gained without a contract, the papers were approached singly.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

Rochester Unions in Council

ROCHESTER—Rochester Guild members are taking an active part in the newly formed Joint Council of Newspaper Unions, a central organization of all newspaper crafts designed to disseminate information on common issues, including contract negotiations.

Represented, besides the Guild, are locals of the Typographical, Stereotypers, Web Pressmen, Engravers and Newspaper Handlers and Chauffeurs Unions. At present three locals, Stereotypers, Engravers and Guild are in negotiations, and a fourth, Newspaper Handlers and Chauffeurs, is preparing to negotiate a contract after winning a State Labor Board representation election.

Gannett Papers

Both Rochester papers, the Democrat and Chronicle and the Times-Union, are owned by the Gannett chain.

The council was brought together informally last year when some of the locals were negotiating, and was formally organized early in February. Maurice Huxley, Web Pressmen, is president, and Julius Loos, Typographical secretary, secretary.

Huxley explains that the council was set up for the "mutual benefit of all unions involved." One of the functions of the new council will be to collect data of union scales and conditions in other cities and make it available for council affiliates planning negotiations.

Considerable interest was voiced at the first meeting in a pamphlet supplied by the North California Guild that outlined the Guild's position on fundamental points. A copy has been requested for the council's files.

The Guild's negotiations are being conducted on behalf of both the Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle units.

Counter-Offer Due

After submitting its contract proposal to replace the bulletin board contract (expiring March 1), the Guild was informed by Frank E. Gannett, president, that a counter-proposal would shortly be submitted by the business managers of the two papers.

The Guild contract, closely following the model offered by the IEB Employers Relations Committee, asks for a Guild shop, preferential rehiring, minimum increases in the present scale of minimums, a general increase for those above minimums, universal 5-day, 40-hour week, vacation, sick leave and severance pay in accord with accepted high standards.

The contract affects only editorial department workers.

Sioux City Unions In Parley Plan

(Continued from Page One)

here during the last few months. The Guild asked salaries ranging from \$20 to \$40 for circulation members, and from \$25 to \$55 for members in the editorial rooms. Other features include standard Guild demands.

To Aid Organization

Much enthusiasm has been aroused here in the "council" of newsmen. At the second meeting employees of the unorganized composing rooms attended, asking help in breaking down an open shop situation of 15 years standing, the result of a strike. Albert A. Couch, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor, who also attended, promised to hold an organization meeting.

The Guild determined that in its new negotiations it would bargain with both publishers in one group and for all the departments involved. At negotiations last fall, when wage and hour concessions were gained without a contract, the papers were approached singly.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

Facsimile: A Supplement to the Press

First Effect Is Seen as Spur to Employment; 211 Papers Already Linked With Radio

By EDWARD HARRISON

NEWSPAPERS will have to be on their mettle as never before when facsimile broadcasts of news and features of interest to every member of the family get under way on regular schedules. For example, the recent Hitler speech and the Commons debate between Chamberlain and Eden have been transmitted into homes by facsimile much faster than newspapers could get onto

This is the second of two articles by Harrison on the development of facsimile news transmission and its possible effects on the newspaper industry. The first appeared on Feb. 21.

An editorial on the subject appears on page 8.

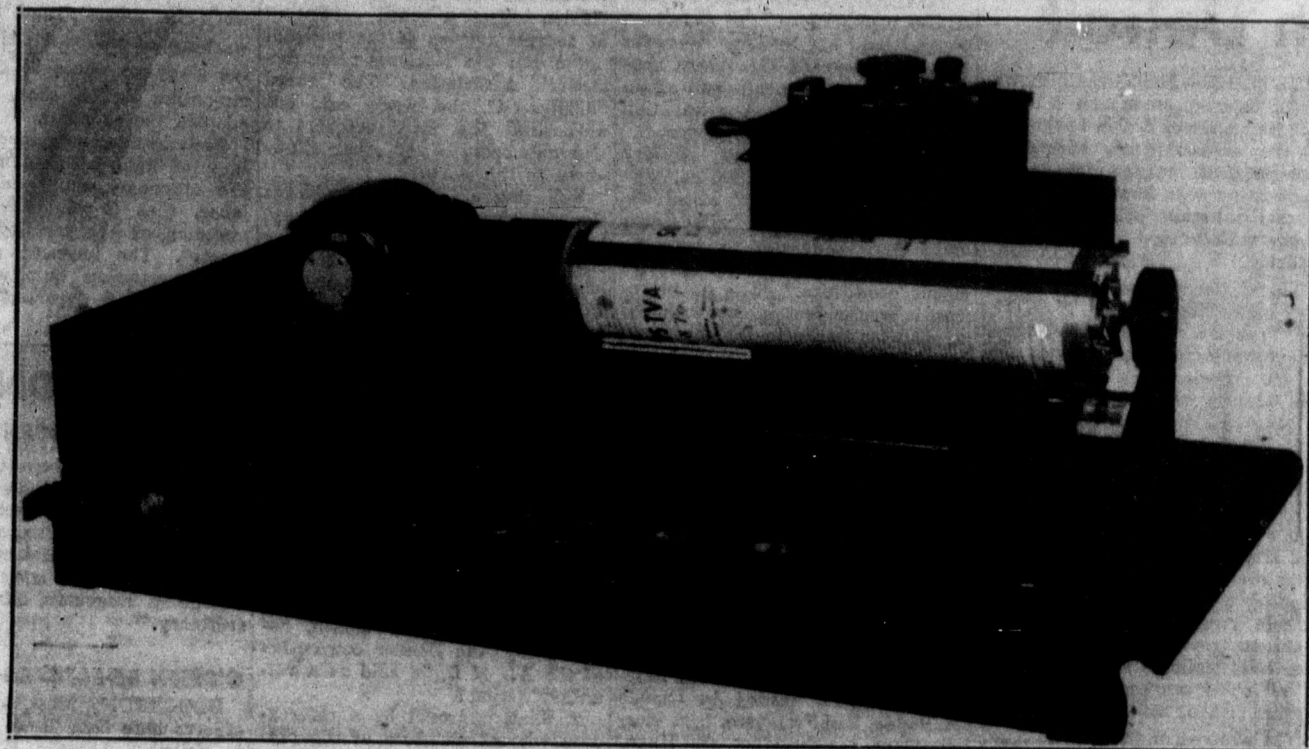
the street with the news and at much lower cost. Besides news, facsimile can offer such features as cooking recipes and fashion patterns for women, fairy tales and cartoons for kids, a daily true story or serialisation of a current popular novel for the youngsters and a political cartoon for the old man.

Competition will be particularly sharp for advertising. According to Broadcast Magazine, radio's annual advertising revenue for 1937 was \$140,000,000. It is not possible to say that this was taken from one field or another; some of it may represent new appropriations. But the figure does indicate the pull which radio already exerts, without facsimile.

The advantage of facsimile broadcasting for the advertiser is not alone that radioed newspapers land right in the home, but that advertisements could be released at the hour of their greatest effectiveness. A department store could transmit pictures of its latest dress bargains just before noon or any other opportune time.

Facsimile will make it possible to combine the spoken program with the transmission of pictures through the receiving set. This means that food concerns could send recipes with illustrations. Sales through use of premiums would probably be increased, for the facsimile set owners would have the printed address before them instead of having to rush for pencil and paper to mark it down. The use of coupons, incidentally, will give a more

THIS IS THE MACHINE THAT WILL SEND FACSIMILE



The new RCA Radio facsimile transmitter scanner, developed by Charles J. Young, RCA Victor research engineer, for use by broadcasting stations. Pictures, text or drawings are placed directly on the roller drum, the speed of which is synchronized with the receiver-printer in the home. Speed of transmission is at the rate of an 8 1/2 by 12 inch page every eighteen minutes. About two minutes are required to fit each page on the drum.

accurate check on circulation of programs than can be obtained today.

In some radio and newspaper circles these facts are giving rise to the prophecy that facsimile will become the chief means of disseminating information. It is a fact that many people, especially in outlying districts, get most of their news from the radio. One station now gives 26 news broadcasts a day, of varying duration. Facsimile will undoubtedly bring suburban areas into closer touch with every-day happenings.

Instead of a sweeping revolution, it seems probable the effect of radioed newspapers will be to supplement rather than displace the regular newspaper. It is likely that at the start only short news bulletins will be sent out by facsimile and that interest in newspaper reading will be heightened.

For one thing, it is certain that the Federal Communications Commission will consider the probable effect of facsimile

transmission on newspapers and the telegraph companies before granting broadcast licenses. It is quite likely that the FCC will not countenance any action that will materially hurt these mediums.

In any case newspapers will not be caught napping by facsimile as they were when radio first came along. Publishers have been buying into or building radio stations until today 211 of the more than 700 stations throughout the country have newspaper affiliations and 17 other stations are under option to newspapers with FCC action on transfer of ownership pending. Of the 211 stations with corporate newspaper connections, 179 are wholly owned, equally owned or mostly owned by newspapers. Publishers hold minority interests in the other 32 stations.

Facsimile may spur publishers to acquire more radio stations. It may even result in facsimile broadcasts by newspapers having no radio outlets. Transmission equipment is inexpensive and

agreement will soon be reached on standardization of facsimile receiving sets to permit reception of broadcast from any transmitters including those using ultra short-wave lengths. There is no congestion in the ultra short-wave bands so that broadcast permits can still be obtained. An ultra short-wave transmitter would cover a range of 200 miles.

Newspaper-controlled radio stations are hopping aboard the facsimile bandwagon both for protection and to establish a claim to broadcast bands for facsimile. Among the stations now engaged in facsimile broadcasts or planning them are WGN, Chicago, owned by the Chicago Tribune; WTMJ, Milwaukee, owned by the Milwaukee Journal; KGW, Portland, owned by the Portland Oregonian; WBBN, Buffalo, owned by the Buffalo Evening News, and a dozen others. This number will increase just as soon as standardization of receiving sets is reached.

The advent of facsimile should result in increased employment for newspapermen at the outset because radio stations will have greater need for trained reporters, editors and makeup men. It is possible that later press associations together with the local staffs of radio stations will be able to supply most of the population's needs for news via facsimile and that this will lessen newspaper employment.

This brings up a chain of other possibilities. By making transmission of news and pictures very much cheaper than at present—think of the savings on telegraph lines, for example—facsimile may bring about a great improvement in rural and country papers and those in small cities. This in turn may spur employment. It seems certain that there will be greater competition for news than ever before and also that the public will get more news. One may speculate on whether readers will buy papers and bring them home evenings when by facsimile and radio they can get more up-to-the-minute developments. Suburban circulations of the big dailies may be hit by facsimile for this reason. There is the likelihood that cheaper transmission of news and pictures by facsimile will reduce newspaper costs and thereby enable payment of better wages to employees (sic!) and improvement of the paper.

Facsimile transmission of photographs can be made at about one-hundredth the cost of the AP's wirephoto service, it is estimated. One agency is prepared to establish a facsimile photo service for newspapers as soon as there is any demand. Other wire services are also interested in photo transmission.

News transmission by facsimile could be pirated, of course, but this is not likely to occur. The press associations have been able to check and stop radio stations that were pirating news. Transradio Press has been sending news by short wave broadcasts and has encountered few instances where news was stolen.

'Dear APS: Please Send Us Some Fire Bells'

BRIGHT, shiny fire bell, just like those on real fire engines, for the front of reporters' automobiles will be sold for \$7.00 each to members of the American Press Society if the suggestions of Karl K. Norzinsky, of the Niles Center (Ind.) Informer are carried out. Mr. Norzinsky writes that he was "thrilled" by the Society's offer to its members of a pair of automobile license plates saying "Press" in large letters for only a dollar, but adds "this should only be a start in our program for the betterment of the American newspaperman."

"One of my chief difficulties if I had an automobile," he writes, "would be zooming to fires behind the big red trucks of the fire department. I have a pass that lets me into all police and fire lines—indeed I think this is one of the chief rewards of reporting—but if I had an automobile I can visualize my difficulty in getting through traffic without a bright, shiny fire bell which would clang away and let everyone know I was a reporter and was coming. Therefore I respectfully suggest to Oliver Holden, chairman of the board of governors of the American Press Society, that he offer fire bells to the membership for \$7.00 a fire bell."

Mr. Norzinsky, who refused to join the Guild on the grounds that "it stifles initiative and by raising pay has changed a profession into a trade," has quite a program for the American Press Society. "Not only will it raise money," he comments, "but it will aid the fight for the freedom of the press, increased now by higher wages and the Guild shop."

"I have noticed in recent years," he writes, "that employers do not feel with the same confidence that they once did that they will present their side exclusively in industrial disputes. They often fear,

not knowing there are some decent American reporters left, that a reporter may be a member of the American Newspaper



"I didn't have an auto for my plates so I got me some skates."

Unit Faces Impasse In Detroit

DETROIT—The Times unit was called to meet on March 7 to decide its course of action in the face of the management's indications that renewed commercial department firing was imminent and its refusal to make specific commitments with regard to pay or job security.

Negotiations began last Wednesday under instructions from the unit to seek a contract for editorial and commercial departments and to ask guarantees as to pay and job security while bargaining was in progress. Both demands of the unit were met by a refusal from General Manager W. E. Anderson.

The Detroit local publisher challenged the Guild's right to represent other than editorial employees, and alternately conceded and withdrew even that much recognition—winding up by conceding it. With outside circulation employees and maintenance men in craft unions, the Guild claims a strong majority of all other workers in its jurisdiction. About 250 are involved.

The support of the United Automobile Workers membership is pledged by Assistant President Richard Frankenstein, who is to join the future negotiating committee. Last Wednesday's Guild committee included Chicago Organizer Dan Stevens, Dan Wells, Katherine Lynch, William Fanning and Albert Hout.

The Detroit Guild last week made its first major stride in organizing the Free Press commercial department by signing a majority in the display advertising division. The presence of this group in the Guild is expected to spur immediate organization in the other divisions.

Gets Recognition In Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Less than three months after its organization, the Oklahoma City Guild has obtained assurance of recognition by the Oklahoma News with the submission by President Lorren Williams of proof of representation to Robert Fredericks, editor.

A contract has been drafted and approved by the IEB and will be presented as soon as negotiations are selected. Sports Editor Jim Hopkins, President Williams and Walt Dennis of the News have been selected as observers. Principal clauses call for the five-day forty-hour week, Guild shop, severance indemnity and minimum salaries.

Action on the Oklahoma-Times combined unit is awaiting the result of the News negotiations. Of the local's 65 members, 18 are on the News staff.

The new local was addressed last month by International Vice President Julius Klyman.

VANDERBILT FOR SEAMEN

NEW YORK (FP)—Signing his message "Yours for Fair Play," Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., veteran traveler, protests to Senator Bailey of the commerce and labor committee against slanderous charges against American seamen. Vanderbilt said that in many voyages he has never noticed the conditions described in the committee's report.

LABOR CONFAB MARCH 19

Ohio's Non-Partisan League of Laborers has issued a state convention call to all labor unions, fraternal, Negro, farm and professional organizations, and groups in sympathy with the aims of organized labor, to meet in Columbus on March 19. The convention will elect a permanent constitution, elect officers and draft a program of political action for the coming election.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

Hosiery Workers Arbitrate—Keep Old Pay, Lose Bonuses

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 11,000 members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers have just learned the lesson that has been learned again and again by labor unions—that arbitration generally favors the employer.

The Pull Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, the employers' organization, asked the union, with which 63 Philadelphia mills have contracts, to agree to a cut in wages because of "economic conditions."

The union refused, whereupon, in line with the arbitration clause in the contracts, the matter was thrown into arbitration before a board consisting of representatives of the national union and the National Manufacturers' Association. The board "disallowed" the wage cut, but authorized the manufacturers to eliminate bonuses and other allowances to the workers.

For several days the employers thought they had won a victory, but then soon came the realization that elimination of the bonuses actually cut their pay from 11 to 12 per cent. William Leader, president of the union's Philadelphia branch, authorized a stoppage of work in protest, and over the warning of national officers that the stoppage would be considered an outlaw strike, shop chairmen adopted the proposal.

Philadelphia newspapers jumped into the fight with warnings that the stoppage would damage all labor, that it would be a "clear violation of the sanctity of contracts." The incensed rank and file nevertheless quit work, but settled in three days and returned to their mills.

ELECTIONS

CONNOLLY CHOSEN

BALTIMORE—Recent Guild elections here resulted as follows: James P. Connolly, Evening Sun, president; Stephen Fitzgerald, Evening Sun, vice-president; Myron Trupp, News-Post, treasurer; and George H. Engeman, Sunday Sun, secretary.

O'BRIEN RE-ELECTED

BROCKTON, Mass.—All Guild officers here have been re-elected, as follows: Thomas E. O'Brien, president; Marie E. McDonald, vice-president; Mrs. H. Corinne Thompson, treasurer; Weston Jenney, secretary; Stanley A. Egan, secretary; Joseph A. Messier and James H. Burke, directors.

ATLANTA STARTS COUNCIL

ATLANTA—Efforts to set up a city central body here to represent more than 10,000 members of CIO unions have been launched by Charles Gilman, president of the United Auto Workers' local, is acting chairman, and ten or more other unions are represented on the temporary committee handling preliminary arrangements. The local Guild is represented by two members. Among other plans is that of establishing a CIO newspaper here.

Paper Boost Pay As New Guild Acts

QUINCY, Mass.—On the eve of a Guild meeting called to draft a contract, the Quincy Patriot-Ledger last week posted a scale of wage minimums which netted a wage increase for every member of the editorial staff. In addition, all circulation employees received a \$5 a week flat increase.

WASHINGTON—Discrimination

against workers because of union activities and refusal of employers to bargain in good faith have been the most frequent causes for complaints of violation of the Wagner Act brought before the National Labor Relations Board, the board said in a report of activities for the 27 months since its inception in the Fall of 1935 to Jan. 1, 1938. During that period, the board handled 11,173 cases involving 2,997,826 workers.

Between November and December, 1937, new cases decreased

from 921 to 611 and workers involved from 238,570 to 162,667. One-third of all cases, or 3,419, were pending on Jan. 1.

Agreements closed most cases

thus far, involving over a million workers. Of the 2,556 strike cases handled, 957 were settled and 165,278 workers were reinstated by the board's orders after strikes and lock-outs.

Since its start, 1,210,575 employees have requested the NLRB

in 3,512 petitions to determine collective bargaining agencies.

WISCONSIN CIO PAPER

MILWAUKEE—A weekly CIO newspaper is to be started March 15 by the Wisconsin Industrial Union Council, CIO central body. Gunnar Mickelson, state CIO secretary and International vice president of the AFG, is editor.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

Irvine to Be NCNG's Secretary

SAN FRANCISCO.—C. L. (Tad) Irvine, former ANG representative, was appointed full-time executive secretary of the Northern California Guild by the NCNG executive council at its Feb. 23 meeting.

Irvine's appointment followed the resignation of Howard Hill, who has been employed as NCNG's part-time executive secretary and organizer for the Northern California District for the past year.

Hill has joined the public relations department of the War Security Administration in Northern California.

Irvine has been one of NCNG's most active members. He formerly served as treasurer, district organizer and as International organizer for the Pacific Coast. He helped lead the Seattle Star strike during its first weeks.

For the past month Irvine has been assisting in the contract negotiations between the contract negotiators and the Northern California District for the past year. He has joined the public relations department of the War Security Administration in Northern California.

Stooge Unions Form Federation

BUFFALO (FP)—It might have been called the American Federation of Stooges or the Committee for Vigilante Organization, but they decided to name the baby the National Federated Independent Union. It's the new company union federation, which adopted a constitution here to a fanfare of publicity in big business trade journals.

Thirty-eight groups were reported as affiliating. Most of them are well-known phonies like the Remington-Rand setup. Frederick S. Galloway, who heads the federation, said it is opposed to the labor board and will take no cases before it unless forced to do so by law. The constitution prohibits the aid of strike and "deplores" any sort of strike. Resolutions were passed against the AF of L, CIO, W. B. Smith, Portland, Ore., was chosen vice president and Vincent Kemp, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer.

NLRB Reports Drop in Cases

WASHINGTON—Discrimination against workers because of union activities and refusal of employers to bargain in good faith have been the most frequent causes for complaints of violation of the Wagner Act brought before the National Labor Relations Board, the board said in a report of activities for the 27 months since its inception in the Fall of 1935 to Jan. 1, 1938. During that period, the board handled 11,173 cases involving 2,997,826 workers.

Between November and December, 1937, new cases decreased

from 921 to 611 and workers involved from 238,570 to 162,667. One-third of all cases, or 3,419, were pending on Jan. 1.

Agreements closed most cases

thus far, involving over a million workers. Of the 2,556 strike cases handled, 957 were settled and 165,278 workers were reinstated by the board's orders after strikes and lock-outs.

Since its start, 1,210,575 employees have requested the NLRB

in 3,512 petitions to determine collective bargaining agencies.

WISCONSIN CIO PAPER

MILWAUKEE—A weekly CIO newspaper is to be started March 15 by the Wisconsin Industrial Union Council, CIO central body. Gunnar Mickelson, state CIO secretary and International vice president of the AFG, is editor.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

On Other Labor Fronts

CIO Added Billions to Pay, Brophy Tells Ohio Parley

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—More than 1,000 delegates from CIO unions meeting here last week in the first State CIO convention in Ohio, laid plans for unified action during 1938 and established the Ohio State Industrial Council. John Owens, president of United Mine Workers District No. 6, was elected president, and T. F. Silvey of the Typographical Union, secretary.

Principal speaker was John Brophy, national CIO director, who cited among CIO accomplishments: establishment of 40 national unions, organization of 335 city and state councils, setting up of 600 local industrial unions in miscellaneous trades, promotion of a \$1,000,000 wage increase for workers during the past year, shortening of the workweek and a gain of \$1,500,000,000 for other workers in wage increases through pressure of CIO activities.

Convention resolutions condemned Governor Davey and the mayors of Youngstown, O., and Johnstown, Pa., for use of troops and police to kill and wound workers, opposed the Sheppard-Hill-May bill to conscript labor and set wages in wartime, called for an economic boycott of Japanese goods, endorsed the wage-hour bill and asked continuation of the activities of the LaFollette civil liberties investigating committee and of the Ohio senate investigations into the Davey administration.

COLORADO AF of L DEFIES GREEN ORDER FOR PURGE

DENVER (FP)—"I am confident it is the wish of organized labor in Colorado to have me fill out my term as president," Frank Heffery, head of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, declared, as he resisted demands of AF of L President William Green that he resign.

Heffery is district president of the United Mine Workers, a CIO union recently expelled from the AF of L. UMW locals compose about half the strength of the state federation, which has declined to date to purge CIO locals. Recently Green held conferences at Washington with Ray H. Talbot, state federation vice-president, and then announced that Talbot had been commissioned to demand Heffery's resignation and oust mine workers' locals.

Heffery replied that any attempt "to split and divide organized labor in Colorado would result in playing into the hands of anti-union employers." On Talbot's return he conferred with him at Pueblo. Talbot then wired Green: "I did not realize when you and I were to throw discretion out of the window and speak publicly with malice and no thought of the future of the labor ranks of Colorado."

Talbot added that he would have no part in "personal matters" but would "strive for the elimination of evils in Colorado."

He told newspaper reporters he had no ultimatums to deliver and that "so far as I know, nobody is to be kicked out or suspended."

BAN ON PICKETS SOUGHT IN JURISDICTIONAL FIGHTS

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The San Francisco Labor Council (AF of L) has drawn up an 8-point program regulating picketing.

An important point refers to jurisdictional disputes: "Picketing shall not be resorted to in jurisdictional disputes. Continued use of picketing in jurisdictional disputes may lead to legislation to prevent picketing and control labor by law. The two labor factions (AF of L and CIO) must face realities and reach some semblance of sanity and responsibility."

The council program includes

recommendation of a committee to meet a committee from the CIO to go into the question of setting up machinery to adjust disputes and insure peace between the two labor groups. The committee drawing up the program has been working it over since defeat of the anti-picketing ordinance at last November's election.

How about the English papers?

Not interested in America

We were probably very naive on this side, but we got the impression that Fleet Street had learned its lesson after being scooped by America over the abdication, and that it would never happen again.

These Products Are UNFAIR

The following are unfair to the Bayonne strikers: "Montgomery-Ward stores, hand bread, Camel cigarettes, Chesterfield cigarettes, Amco washing powder, A. & P. Stores.

"Montgomery-Ward placed a large job-printing order with the Bayonne Times despite the fact that the company knew a strike was in progress.

Through a misunderstanding, Schenley Distillers Corporation, manufacturers of whiskey, reinserted their advertising in the Bayonne Times last week and their name was included in the GUILD REPORTER'S 'Unfair List.' The Corporation had earlier withdrawn its advertising from the Times. We are happy to announce that their advertising has been cancelled from the Times and their name has been removed from the Unfair List.

Schenley early recognized collective bargaining in its plants and makes a practice of purchasing the products of organized labor.

The NAM sponsored the use of tear gas and industrial espionage. The committee merely replied that it thought that the 207 firms contributing half of the association's income used the implements of industrial warfare freely and was interesting and worthy of note.

Later Robert L. Lund, vice president of the Lambert Chemical Co. of St. Louis and president of the NAM in 1932 and 1933, told the committee that during the 40 years that he was an employer "I never hired an undercover man. Frankly, not because I thought it was a crime or immoral but because I didn't think it paid."

Among the largest contributors to NAM income from 1933-1937

were the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., \$116,800; General Motors, \$94,295; Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis, \$86,775; American Cyanamid, \$27,433; Standard Oil, \$76,000; Texas Co., \$26,500; Sun Oil Co., \$18,800; Chrysler, \$35,000; Borg-Warner, \$27,141; American Smelting and Refining, \$22,700; Swift and Co., \$18,950; General Mills, \$17,183; General Foods, H. J. Heinz and Corn Products Refining Co.—all between \$14,000 and \$15,000; U. S. Steel, \$37,500; National Steel Corp., \$42,050; Bethlehem Steel, \$29,250; Republic Steel, \$24,500; Westinghouse, \$39,937; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, \$16,000; Remington-Rand, \$13,750.

LaFollette Bares Group Ruling N.A.M.

WASHINGTON—The LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee last week began hearings on the anti-labor activities of the National Association of Manufacturers, and here are some of the figures and facts on the association's activities.

The NAM has about 4,000 members (1936 figure). Two hundred and seven of the 4,000 firms supply the association with about half of its income.

The NAM in 1937, 45.5% of the per cent of the year's gross purchased by all industrial firms in the United States during the years of the great labor wars, 1933-1937.

Fifty-five of the 207 paid \$25,000 or more in "debtors" agencies between 1933 and 1937. The figures produced showed that the annual income of the NAM in 1933 was \$240,000, rising to \$1,439,000 in 1937. A big part took place in 1936 when the figure jumped to \$1,171,380 from \$617,143 for the previous year. Of the first 10 months' income of the NAM in 1937, 45.5% was contributed by the 207 firms. These same firms furnished 45.5% of funds in 1936.

"It is interesting to note," Robert Wohlforth, secretary of the committee, declared, "that 27 of the 207 NAM members were active members of the National Metal Trades Association during the period 1933-1937. The investigation of the committee showed that the NMTA engaged actively in industrial espionage. This is true of other corporations listed among the 207."

"Total salaries of the officers of the controlled 207 firms receiving more than \$50,000 a year amount to \$88,754,000, Wohlforth said. John C. Gall, counsel for the NAM, was quick to resent what he thought was an implication that

he was a spy. He said that the NAM was a patriotic organization and that it was not a spy. He said that the NAM was a patriotic organization and that it was not a spy. He said that the NAM was a patriotic organization and that it was not a spy.

NEWS OF EDEN CRISIS HELD DOWN IN ENGLAND

By HAROLD BUTCHER

New York Correspondent, the London Daily Herald (Reprinted from "The Foreign Press" news sheet of The Association of Foreign Correspondents)

The more one studies the New York newspapers the more one is amazed at their extraordinary efficiency in covering Europe. The New York reader knows far more about Europe than Europe knows about itself. And far more than Europe knows about America.

Take last week as an example.

It began on Monday with excellent reports of Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech, and all the essential background facts to make the story daylight clear to the reader on this side of the Atlantic. On the same day the Eden-Chamberlain letters from London were published in full.

English Press View

Then came the Parliamentary crisis over Eden's resignation. The newspapers have devoted columns and pages under banner headlines, plus radio photographs, to the crisis, and it was easy to follow the course of events. In homes and offices, in cafes and bars, the sensational affair was discussed with as much understanding and intelligence as though it were an American problem.

How about the English papers?

Not interested in America

We were probably very naive on this side, but we got the impression that Fleet Street had learned its lesson after being scooped by America over the abdication, and that it would never happen again.

These Products Are UNFAIR

The following are unfair to the Bayonne strikers: "Montgomery-Ward stores, hand bread, Camel cigarettes, Chesterfield cigarettes, Amco washing powder, A. & P. Stores.

"Montgomery-Ward placed a large job-printing order with the Bayonne Times despite the fact that the company knew a strike was in progress.

Through a misunderstanding, Schenley Distillers Corporation, manufacturers of whiskey, reinserted their advertising in the Bayonne Times last week and their name was included in the GUILD REPORTER'S 'Unfair List.' The Corporation had earlier withdrawn its advertising from the Times. We are happy to announce that their advertising has been cancelled from the Times and their name has been removed from the Unfair List.

Schenley early recognized collective bargaining in its plants and makes a practice of purchasing the products of organized labor.

The NAM sponsored the use of tear gas and industrial espionage. The committee merely replied that it thought that the 207 firms contributing half of the association's income used the implements of industrial warfare freely and was interesting and worthy of note.

Later Robert L. Lund, vice president of the Lambert Chemical Co. of St. Louis and president of the NAM in 1932 and 1933, told the committee that during the 40 years that he was an employer "I never hired an undercover man. Frankly, not because I thought it was a crime or immoral but because I didn't think it paid."

Among the largest contributors to NAM income from 1933-1937

were the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., \$116,800; General Motors, \$94,295; Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis, \$86,775; American Cyanamid, \$27,433; Standard Oil, \$76,000; Texas Co., \$26,500; Sun Oil Co., \$18,800; Chrysler, \$35,000; Borg-Warner, \$27,141; American Smelting and Refining, \$22,700; Swift and Co., \$18,950; General Mills, \$17,183; General Foods, H. J. Heinz and Corn Products Refining Co.—all between \$14,000 and \$15,000; U. S. Steel, \$37,500; National Steel Corp., \$42,050; Bethlehem Steel, \$29,250; Republic Steel, \$24,500; Westinghouse, \$39,937; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, \$16,000; Remington-Rand, \$13,750.

On Other Labor Fronts

CIO Added Billions to Pay, Brophy Tells Ohio Parley

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—More than 1,000 delegates from CIO unions meeting here last week in the first State CIO convention in Ohio, laid plans for unified action during 1938 and established the Ohio State Industrial Council. John Owens, president of United Mine Workers District No. 6, was elected president, and T. F. Silvey of the Typographical Union, secretary.

Principal speaker was John Brophy, national CIO director, who cited among CIO accomplishments: establishment of 40 national unions, organization of 335 city and state councils, setting up of 600 local industrial unions in miscellaneous trades, promotion of a \$1,000,000 wage increase for workers during the past year, shortening of the workweek and a gain of \$1,500,000,000 for other workers in wage increases through pressure of CIO activities.

Convention resolutions condemned Governor Davey and the mayors of Youngstown, O., and Johnstown, Pa., for use of troops and police to kill and wound workers, opposed the Sheppard-Hill-May bill to conscript labor and set wages in wartime, called for an economic boycott of Japanese goods, endorsed the wage-hour bill and asked continuation of the activities of the LaFollette civil liberties investigating committee and of the Ohio senate investigations into the Davey administration.

COLORADO AF of L DEFIES GREEN ORDER FOR PURGE

DENVER (FP)—"I am confident it is the wish of organized labor in Colorado to have me fill out my term as president," Frank Heffery, head of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, declared, as he resisted demands of AF of L President William Green that he resign.

Heffery is district president of the United Mine Workers, a CIO union recently expelled from the AF of L. UMW locals compose about half the strength of the state federation, which has declined to date to purge CIO locals. Recently Green held conferences at Washington with Ray H. Talbot, state federation vice-president, and then announced that Talbot had been commissioned to demand Heffery's resignation and oust mine workers' locals.

Heffery replied that any attempt "to split and divide organized labor in Colorado would result in playing into the hands of anti-union employers." On Talbot's return he conferred with him at Pueblo. Talbot then wired Green: "I did not realize when you and I were to throw discretion out of the window and speak publicly with malice and no thought of the future of the labor ranks of Colorado."

Talbot added that he would have no part in "personal matters" but would "strive for the elimination of evils in Colorado."

He told newspaper reporters he had no ultimatums to deliver and that "so far as I know, nobody is to be kicked out or suspended."

BAN ON PICKETS SOUGHT IN JURISDICTIONAL FIGHTS

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The San Francisco Labor Council (AF of L) has drawn up an 8-point program regulating picketing.

An important point refers to jurisdictional disputes: "Picketing shall not be resorted to in jurisdictional disputes. Continued use of picketing in jurisdictional disputes may lead to legislation to prevent picketing and control labor by law. The two labor factions (AF of L and CIO) must face realities and reach some semblance of sanity and responsibility."

The council program includes

recommendation of a committee to meet a committee from the CIO to go into the question of setting up machinery to adjust disputes and insure peace between the two labor groups. The committee drawing up the program has been working it over since defeat of the anti-picketing ordinance at last November's election.

How about the English papers?

Not interested in America

We were probably very naive on this side, but we got the impression that Fleet Street had learned its lesson after being scooped by America over the abdication, and that it would never happen again.

These Products Are UNFAIR

The following are unfair to the Bayonne strikers: "Montgomery-Ward stores, hand bread, Camel cigarettes, Chesterfield cigarettes, Amco washing powder, A. & P. Stores.

"Montgomery-Ward placed a large job-printing order with the Bayonne Times despite the fact that the company knew a strike was in progress.

Through a misunderstanding, Schenley Distillers Corporation, manufacturers of whiskey, reinserted their advertising in the Bayonne Times last week and their name was included in the GUILD REPORTER'S 'Unfair List.' The Corporation had earlier withdrawn its advertising from the Times. We are happy to announce that their advertising has been cancelled from the Times and their name has been removed from the Unfair List.

Schenley early recognized collective bargaining in its plants and makes a practice of purchasing the products of organized labor.

The NAM sponsored the use of tear gas and industrial espionage. The committee merely replied that it thought that the 207 firms contributing half of the association's income used the implements of industrial warfare freely and was interesting and worthy of note.

Later Robert L. Lund, vice president of the Lambert Chemical Co. of St. Louis and president of the NAM in 1932 and 1933, told the committee that during the 40 years that he was an employer "I never hired an undercover man. Frankly, not because I thought it was a crime or immoral but because I didn't think it paid."

Among the largest contributors to NAM income from 1933-1937

were the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., \$116,800; General Motors, \$94,295; Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis, \$86,775; American Cyanamid, \$27,433; Standard Oil, \$76,000; Texas Co., \$26,500; Sun Oil Co., \$18,800; Chrysler, \$35,000; Borg-Warner, \$27,141; American Smelting and Refining, \$22,700; Swift and Co., \$18,950; General Mills, \$17,183; General Foods, H. J. Heinz and Corn Products Refining Co.—all between \$14,000 and \$15,000; U. S. Steel, \$37,500; National Steel Corp., \$42,050; Bethlehem Steel, \$29,250; Republic Steel, \$24,500; Westinghouse, \$39,937; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, \$16,000; Remington-Rand, \$13,750.

On Other Labor Fronts

CIO Added Billions to Pay, Brophy Tells Ohio Parley

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—More than 1,000 delegates from CIO unions meeting here last week in the first State CIO convention in Ohio, laid plans for unified action during 1938 and established the Ohio State Industrial Council. John Owens, president of United Mine Workers District No. 6, was elected president, and T. F. Silvey of the Typographical Union, secretary.

Principal speaker

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:
Richard O. Boyer
George Edson
Paul Glaser
Mark Sherwin

"... 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.

ANG International Officers

President Heywood Brown	Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy
Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pascho	
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters	
International Vice-Presidents:	
W. Erle Homan, 115 Endlich Ave., Mt. Penn, Pa.	Garland Ashcraft, 44 E. 211th St., Enclid, Ohio
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Cr., Clayton, Mo.	Betty Ballantine, 111 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	Harry R. Farmer, 74 Dunn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Robert T. Camozzi, 1718 Minor, Apt. 314 Seattle, Wash.
Gunnar Mickelsen, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.	

International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

March 7, 1938

119

Vol. V—No. 13

The Slogan Tells

ONE thing that the New Deal and the press onslaught upon it have done in the last few years is to simplify the basic issues present in American society. This is a period of slogans—some created by the New Deal, whose aims in general serve the aspirations of the working population, and its opponents, who are in general the comparatively few beneficiaries of the old deal, reluctant to give up their privileges. Certain slogans or symbols have come to the recognized as focal points in this conflict. Today, one can almost tell who's who by the slogans each man uses.

It is true that the slogans generally attempt to hide conflicts. The owners of vested interests, especially, can justify their privileges only by pretending that they are for the benefit of all. So we have such misnomers as the "Liberty League," "the right to work," the Johnstown "Citizens" Committee, really an employers' committee. But the symbols are taking on unmistakable meaning. Any schoolboy today can supply the missing word in such a headline as "Profit Tax Repeal Demanded by ——" or "— Warns NLRB Menaces Freedom." In each case, it is now well recognized, the word to be supplied is "employer" or his agent, because employers as a group have created those slogans, to kill a tax, to destroy a government agency protecting labor's collective bargaining rights.

A few weeks ago these headlines appeared in the papers: "Profit Tax Repeal Demanded by AFL," "Green Warns NLRB Menaces Freedom." The first of these headlines referred to action taken by the AFofL Executive Council. A reading of the council's statement provided further room for amazement. Thus it referred to "government spending" (an anti-relief, employer's phrase if there ever was one). "We cannot avoid" government spending, said the council, as if the principle of collective effort to relieve unemployment were something to be deplored instead of welcomed. Government spending, concluded the well-fed brass hats of the AFofL, basking in the Florida sun, "serves a noble purpose." It was damned generous of them to say so.

The council went on to propose that the government take steps to restore "public confidence." For those who came in late it should be recalled that this is another employer slogan, the burden of which is that by enacting social legislation to raise popular living standards the New Deal has made some owners of industry uncertain about where their next million in profits is going to come from, with the result that their confidence is all shattered. Give them the benefit of the doubt, said the AFofL Executive Council, and repeal the undivided profits and capital gains taxes. This repeal move, as everybody knows, is the spearhead of the employers' attack on the whole New Deal this year, just as the assault on the Supreme Court plan was last year. The AFofL council did not concern itself with what will happen to labor's confidence if the principle of taxing profits is overthrown.

If we lay some stress on phraseology, it is because these phrases have "referents," as the semanticists say, that bode no good to labor. "Nostrums" is a word employers are trying hard to pin on labor legislation. In the eyes of employers, profits may be "reasonable" although they require payment of starvation wages. So with all these slogans—designed to appear reasonable, they really stand for objectives which are not at all in the interest of working men and women. And because

Mr. Green knows all this as well as anybody else, his use of these slogans takes on deep significance.

If any proof of Mr. Green's service to employers were needed, the arch-reactionary New York Herald-Tribune quickly supplied it. Scarcely restraining its enthusiasm in an editorial on his speech, the Herald-Tribune was so carried away that it proposed a reply by "a spokesman for industry as representative and influential in the field of management as Mr. Green is in that of labor" (sic). This spokesman, the newspaper suggested, should assure labor that industry now accepts "wholeheartedly" the collective bargaining principle. The Herald-Tribune well knows that no spokesman can commit any appreciable number of employers to that principle, and that those who do ostensibly accept it, like the Herald-Tribune itself, give it only lip service. But a gesture of encouragement is the least employers can do for Mr. Green. He talks like an employer, he weasels like an employer, he is acting for employers at every opportunity.

Meet Facsimile

THE feeling of uneasiness that comes over us on reading about facsimile is a reminder of how little faith we have in the publishers taking care of us in any sharply competitive situation. True to what is piously called "The American Way," we usually try to drum up some faith, because it makes the day's work more pleasant, but secretly we know that in any real crisis the publishers would ease out of the employer relationship at the lowest possible price.

Actually, a little speculation on the probable effects of facsimile shows that there need be no severe readjustment; certainly no sudden one. The first effect, as Edward Harrison shows, will probably be a shot in the arm for the industry. Facsimile will create a demand for workers of several classifications besides the mechanical. There will be need for reporters, editors and artists, advertising and promotion staffs, and clerical helpers. And certainly in the early stages this will mean an increase of jobs, rather than merely a shift.

The newspaper has roots deep in the popular interests. One of its strong characteristics is a range of news selection which may never be feasible over facsimile. Most readers read only a small proportion of any day's paper, but they have certain strong special interests. Facsimile seems hardly likely to attempt to meet these with anything like the thoroughness of a newspaper. On the contrary, because of the probable reliance on advertising "sponsorship" of much of its material, it will tend to limit its news to a few items of very wide interest; most of the large volume of local news will still remain for newspaper coverage.

Again, newspapers can do much to increase their attractions and thus hold the advertisers. Color printing, for example, as now being developed in rotogravure, will outdistance in appeal anything that facsimile will be able to do for years.

And there still remains the matter of making news policies more appealing to the readers. Publishers know how to build and hold mass circulation when they want to.

Thus it seems clear that no sudden radical readjustments need occur. Naturally it is not possible to say that some thought of big new profits will not lead the business interests behind some newspapers to embark on fancy schemes. In such a situation, the Guild must be prepared to take a strong stand for the security of its members.

Frey & Friends

John Frey (head of the AFofL Metal Trades Department) has had his mind made up for some time that the labor board has leaned over backwards in its favoritism for the CIO, and in spite of all sorts of pressure upon him to soft-pedal his amendments, he had made up his mind to push them ahead.

He is sure to have the active support of several senators and representatives who are in close touch with the problems of management.—From the advertisers' journal *Printers' Ink*.

SEAMEN LASH BACK AT HEARST

The following letter was adopted by the crew of the SS Harry F. Sinclair, Jr., at a shipboard union meeting, and sent to the Boston American in answer to an editorial in that paper on February 7.

To the Editor of the Boston American—and Mr. Hearst and Mr. Copeland.

Dear Sirs:

... You, of the Boston American, imply that we are ungrateful to our lords and masters, the shipowners, in desiring better conditions and that we have no right to live decently. You call us "an impudent gang of mocking and rebellious radicals" and "insolent and mutinous riffraff." You charge us with being disloyal, unpatriotic, undisciplined to the "noble traditions of the sea."

In the same issue of the Boston American that carried this vicious attack on 50,000 seamen, you published an account of the rescue of the crew of the schooner Leona and Marion by the crew of the tank ship Harry F. Sinclair Jr. Are we violating the "noble traditions of the sea" in helping those unfortunate Canadian seamen? Do you think that it is fun to stand on a sea-swept deck with the temperature below freezing and exposed to a near-gale in order to do our duty? It is not. We know. We are that crew.

Has there ever been one authenticated case, since the seamen have become unionized, of mutiny, lack of discipline, disloyalty? Very definitely there has not been a single case. The Algie case? As beautiful a frame-up

An ECONOMIC Bill of Rights

Jackson Tells Lawyers
New Era of Justice for
Labor Is in the Making

From a speech before the National Lawyers Guild.

By ROBERT H. JACKSON
Assistant U. S. Attorney General

THE history of progress in society is a story of struggle for better law. We do not achieve improvement merely by recording a vote of the people. Their action must be reduced from political principle to a legal rule or an institution. . . .

In 1910 Woodrow Wilson pointed out to the bar that Americans had reconstructed political society and that the liberal movement in the future would concern itself with the evils in our economic society.

If we look understandingly at the liberal movement of the present we see, as Wilson predicted, that it is concerning itself more with economic rights and privileges than with political rights and privileges. Our generation is groping towards an economic bill of rights that will protect our people from irresponsible exercise of economic power, just as past generations worked toward the constitutional bill of rights which has long restrained the irresponsible exercise of political power.

It was once considered radical and dangerous to advocate that no man should become strong enough in political power to deprive another of certain rights—political rights—freedom of worship—of speech and of press, trial by jury of his peers, and due process of law. Those ideas have now become conservative, have been rescued from the field of debate, and written into law.

Still in the field of debate are other ideas which liberal men everywhere are trying to put into workable laws. These subjects include: collective bargaining for labor, the right to work free from industrial espionage, the ending of the oppression of starvation wages and sweatshop hours, the right of the willing to work, the right to a living when work is not available, the right to some shelter from the cruelties of impoverished age.

We begin to see that political rights, valuable as they are, too often depend on other rights. Due process of law loses much of its practical value to a man who can not hire a lawyer. The franchise to vote for a mayor of a city may mean less than the right collectively to bargain for a fair wage. We must guard political rights by guarding the economic independence necessary to assert and defend those rights. These things our generation is trying to write into the law.

We lawyers are the inheritors of a proud tradition of leadership and courage which shows the spirit in which a liberal bar must work today.

The revolt of the Colonies was given ideals and objectives by being translated by the lawyer-statesman Jefferson into the Declaration of Independence, a document without precedent.

But to give these ideals and objectives an institution to guard and foster them, there was created the Articles of Confederation, again pushing beyond all precedent.

Yet in six years' statesmanship had the realism and courage to declare that task but poorly done and, in the name of the People of the United States, there was brought forth a new and unprecedented Constitution for a representative democracy.

In those days of great events even lawyers had the frankness to admit this job inadequately done, and to formulate and submit the first ten amendments to their work, so that we might not lack a Bill of Rights.

We too are founders—founders of what will tomorrow become the tradition of our profession in this day of change. We too are called upon to write, to defend and to make live, new bills of rights. We too may soberly but bravely advance the frontiers of justice under the law, into economic affairs where heretofore there was no right except strength, no rule except of a master over necessitous men, no order except pauses between conflicts of force.

as ever was inflicted. The Hoover incident? The Dollar Line officials, themselves, admitted that the men on the Hoover conducted themselves in accordance with the "noble traditions of the sea." The Black Falcon affair? The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and the Maritime Commission cleared that crew. Any others? Prove your charges, you of the Boston American.

You mention aliens. They are on American ships because the shipowners hired them. They hired the aliens because they would work for less money and were satisfied with very poor living conditions. But the unions have fought to raise the percentage of Americans on our ships and have succeeded to a certain extent. The shipowners themselves have prohibited 100 per cent American crews.

You of the Boston American advocate Coast Guard training for seamen. Why? To increase efficiency and competency? The American seaman is the most efficient and competent in the world. To say otherwise is a brazen lie. To increase discipline? We already have all necessary discipline. To make the seamen subservient and to break the union? Yes! Tell Mr. Hearst and the Hon. Senator Copeland to be honest and admit that that is the real reason for Coast Guard training.

You want a "CCC of the sea." Thirty dollars a month and military discipline! The American seamen are men and proud of it. We will continue to fight for justice, democracy, freedom, a living wage and decent conditions. THE CREW OF THE SS. HARRY F. SINCLAIR JR., 100% NATIONAL MARITIME UNION.