

# The GUILD REPORTER

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

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## 150 Fired By Hearst; Guild Aids Victims

BOSTON—Wholesale firing characteristic of Hearst papers struck the Hearst Boston Record, American and Sunday Advertiser on April 30. More than 150 employees were let out for "economy."

The American, an evening daily, was at the same time converted from an eight-column size to a tabloid. Its price was reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents.

Outstanding of all aspects of the "reform," aside from the callous manner in which employees of ten and twenty years of service were fired, was the fact that employees under Guild contract fared far better than any other group within the plant.

John T. Cushing, former publisher of the Record and now publisher of all three Boston Hearst papers, told a Guild committee that persons unprotected by the Guild agreement were "simply unfortunates."

### AF of L Is Silent

The benefit to those working under Guild protection was in the amount of severance pay, which was approximately double the amount given any other employees, and the consequent inducement to the management to fire as few as possible of these favored employees.

The dual AF of L unions, which are contesting with the Guild for jurisdiction over the editorial and commercial departments, have been silent and invisible since the first man was fired.

Discharged members of the editorial staff and commercial artists, the groups covered by Guild contract, received as much as 13 weeks' full pay, plus pay for this summer's vacations. Checks for \$400 to \$500 were common in the Guild departments, and at least one Guild beneficiary received just short of \$1,000.

Members of the mechanical craft unions received no severance pay whatever.

### Others Aided

Employees of the commercial departments, although not covered by a Guild contract, were backed by a Guild committee in demands for severance pay and vacation pay and won an average of about a month's wages, plus vacation pay.

Employees of the editorial department, whose discharges were costly, also enjoyed greater immunity from the slaughter than members of other departments. Only 37 of more than 200 editorial department workers were fired, while 60 of approximately 200 in

(Continued on Page Six)

## Asks Local Action For Writer Project

Executive Vice President Eddy last week sent out an appeal to all local Guilds to protest by wire and letter the recent WPA ruling requiring that all projects be limited to an over all cost of \$1000 per year per man. The Writers Project, which absorbs unemployed newspapermen, will be unable to operate under this ruling, he explained.

## ANPA Foregoes Bombast on Guild

There was only one direct reference to the Guild in the material handed out from the secret convention of the ANPA last week. This was in strange contrast with the special convention of all publishers' associations held in Chicago last June 29, when the only subject discussed was the Guild and the convention's single public statement was an attack upon the Guild, and its demand for the Guild shop.

The ANPA's sole discoverable reference last week naming the Guild was in the report handed out by Eugene MacKinnon, chairman of the special standing committee. MacKinnon made the statement that the Guild had signed only two Guild shop contracts since the Chicago convention. He is mistaken. Ten new Guild shop contracts were signed since June 29. Four are in Wilkes-Barre, two in New York, one in Superior, Wis., one in Jacksonville, Fla., one in Madison, Wis., and one in Washington.

(What ANPA meeting revealed—Page 3)

## Gov. Benson To Aid Rally In Duluth

DULUTH, Minn.—Governor Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota took a public stand in support of the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune Guild strikers last week as attempts by Publisher J. H. Jordan to reopen the plant with police aid failed.

Governor Benson announced that he would speak at a strike mass meeting here this week. He said:

"The Guild wants the benefits of unionization. If they gain this right—a legal and moral right—it will be a victory for organized labor in the state. If they fail, I feel certain every industrialist in Minnesota will fight to undermine the ranks of labor. This is apparent."

(Continued on Page Three)

## Fight for Recovery Is Plea Of Lewis

WASHINGTON—Approval of President Roosevelt's recovery and relief plan was expressed by Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO in a letter sent last week to all CIO affiliates urging members to let their Congressmen know how they stand on the program.

The program, Lewis pointed out, recognizes the demands the CIO has repeatedly made for relief measures to provide a minimum of 3,500,000 jobs for unemployed workers in socially useful work through WPA, PWA, housing, public roads and the like.

Lewis' letter further pointed out the immediate need for wages and hours legislation as an essential step to stop the present drift of our national economy toward chaos.

### Text of Lewis' Letter

The full text of Lewis' letter follows:

The CIO wholeheartedly approves President Roosevelt's plan for relief and recovery. This plan, which recommends that the Congress appropriate one and a quarter billion dollars for the WPA and one billion dollars for the PWA, as well as varying amounts for public roads, housing, flood control, federal buildings, National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps, recognizes the position which has been advocated by the CIO for many months.

I urge that every international and local union and individual members of local unions express to their representatives in Congress the need for the immediate passage of the President's program.

### Follows CIO Program

It is expected that this plan will, when fully under way, provide three and a half million jobs for which the CIO has been asking since February. We will request from the Congress that

(Continued on Page Two)

## BUILDING: Wise Generalship Can Keep Guild Advancing

By JONATHAN EDDY

THE chief concern of the Newspaper Guild and of all unions today is consolidation. We have to strengthen, unify, solidify and get on a business-like basis from top to bottom in order to preserve through this depression period the gains we have won and to continue surely our present program. This we are doing, and it requires not only unremitting efforts but level-headedness and generalship.



While making advances, an army may become so widely deployed that a flanking attack can take it by surprise and make its whole front untenable. In my opinion, wise generalship in the Guild today calls for consolidation of the positions we have recently won, reorganizing our lines for the toughest siege, while at the same time we assimilate and train our raw regiments. Our advances, our major victories of recent weeks and months, made at a time when other divisions of the labor front were suffering defeat or stalemate, gives us complete confidence that we can face whatever the opposing side may have to offer. They must not, however, betray us into adventures.

Let us define the position held by the Guild today, whose consolidation I believe to be paramount; and compare it with that held a year ago.

Today we have established, in the Labor Board and on our picket lines, the Guild's right to represent the overwhelming majority of newspaper workers throughout the industry, whereas a year ago

(Continued on Page Four)

## Guilds Drive for Pacts, Members; Syndicate Signs

### NEA Is First American Service Under Contract; Scripps Units Firm for Improvements; More AP Talks

On a wide sector across the ANG map, gains in bargaining and enrollment were reported last week. Employees of the NEA, feature syndicate controlled by Scripps-Howard, have a signed contract after eleven months of negotiations in Cleveland. (Story on page 2.) Elsewhere throughout the widespread Scripps-Howard chain, the bargaining position of units was stiffened by joint action taken at the chain's advisory committee conference on April 24 in Cincinnati.

Two units in the chain, the New York World-Telegram and the Cleveland Press, looked forward to accelerated negotiations as the result of their firm stands against management tactics.

In San Francisco, and at other points, enrollment in unorganized commercial and editorial departments were stimulated by recently signed contracts.

## Bargaining Pushed In AP Bureaus

Bargaining was under way in four Associated Press bureaus last week and Guild units of four others were ready or about to be certified for bargaining through Labor Board processes.

Conferences were held during the week with bureau chiefs in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Kansas City. In New York, the AP management informed the American Newspaper Guild that it was now ready to bargain, after dropping a demand for a show of membership cards. The unit, through the Guild, had asked for a consent election. The bargaining there will cover 360 employees.

San Francisco Guild negotiators were ready to begin conferences for bureau employees there, and in Los Angeles they were awaiting a possible cross-check of the 23 out of 27 eligible names signed to a petition. Cleveland, recognized for bargaining three weeks ago, was awaiting the fixing of a date for the opening conference.

### COUNCIL MEETS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Determined opposition to proposals for wage reductions and a stand for job security clauses in Scripps-Howard contracts were among the actions taken by the Scripps-Howard Chain Advisory Committee at an all-day conference of delegates here April 24.

Generally, the committee acted to further unify Guild policy in order to meet the unified national policy of the Scripps-Howard management. Resolutions adopted were largely a product of reports from the representatives of eight cities present, indicating that local managements in dealing with the Guild are under detailed instructions from the national management.

Reviewing developments in the negotiations now in progress in the majority of newspapers of the chain, the delegates expressed their condemnation of management attempts to split editorial from business office workers in the various units by offering concessions more advantageous to one than the other. The delegates adopted resolutions and reiterated their position that employees in both divisions stand as single units in each negotiation.

The Guild shop as the objective of the Guild on Scripps-Howard papers next year was emphasized in a resolution calling on all units

(Continued on Page Four)

## AFL Pact in San Francisco Farce Beside Guild Version

Business and editorial department employees of Hearst's San Francisco Examiner are now working on a 5-day-40-hour-week schedule under the recently signed city-wide Guild contract while their fellow employees in the classified advertising department may work unlimited hours under their AF of L contract. And the difference between the two contracts is just as wide on severance pay, job security and pay cuts.

The signing of the new Guild contract provides this further glaring example of the difference in results gained by the painstaking, determined negotiating by Guild members and the ready acceptance

of poor terms by the old-line AF of L officials fighting the Guild. Comparisons of specific provisions on hours, wages, etc., obtained in the Guild contract and the contract "won" by the Newspaper Classified Advertisements Workers, Federal Local No. 21253, are shown in a tabulation in another column. Comparisons of the more general clauses are as bad.

While the contract between the Examiner and the AF of L union contains "maximum" hours provisions, the absence of any provision for overtime payment makes the provisions unenforceable.

"All working time belongs to the

(Continued on Page Four)



## Seek Spy Probe Fund Backing

**Labor Groups, Others Unite for Fight on Lobby Seeking to Kill \$60,000 Appropriation Needed to Continue Investigation by LaFollette Committee**

Labor and liberal organizations last week intensified their campaigns on behalf of Senator LaFollette's request for a \$60,000 Congressional appropriation to continue the work of his Civil Liberties Committee, as employer lobbies threatened to strangle the requested appropriation.

"The work of the committee must go on," said President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in a letter to the union's 150,000 members urging that they write personal letters to their Congressional representatives. Letters and statements issued by other labor leaders throughout the country were typewritten in a statement by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Failure to obtain the appropriation, Oliver said, would be "a serious blow to labor and to all American citizens committed to our Constitutional Bill of Rights." He continued:

"The investigations and hearings conducted by Senators LaFollette of Wisconsin and Thomas of Utah and their staff since passage of Senate Resolution 265 on June 6, 1935, have been of profound importance in exposing inroads on our democratic liberties."

**Fund Is Small**

The committee's work has revealed both the brutal tactics of employers exemplified in armed thugs and industrial espionage and the subtle techniques of the National Association of Manufacturers and its affiliated organizations. The latter seek their objective of breaking labor organization through secret espionage committees and public relations counsel.

The meager funds voted to the committee by the Senate are now exhausted, and the powerful employer groups are determined to prevent the voting of further funds. Effective lobbying to that end is now being carried on by them on an extensive scale. Senator LaFollette has applied to the Senate Audit and Control Committee for an additional \$50,000. Up to this date—a period of almost two years—the committee has had only \$60,000. This compares with \$200,000 for the Senate based on investigation conducted by Ferdinand Pecora; \$250,000 voted for the Wheeler railroad investigation, and \$100,000 (of which \$65,000 was a WPA grant) for the Nye munitions investigation.

Senator LaFollette and his staff point out that, at best, the justifiable calls for their type of investigations and hearings have been only partially answered. New situations threatening our democratic rights arise almost daily. The LaFollette Committee is the only agency of government at the present time empowered to make effective exposure of such threats.

The obstruction met by the committee, particularly its inquiry into employer groups—obstruction typified, as the committee states in an interim report just filed with the Senate, by "stripped files, doctored books, witnesses schooled in forgetting on the witness stand"—indicates

the need for continuing the work. It shows that the hearts of the employers have not been changed by the exposures thus far. It is clear warning that these leaders of our industrial world will fight with all weapons at their command to kill the LaFollette Committee.

Labor and all friends of labor must marshal their forces immediately to defeat this drive against the committee. We urge you to send without delay messages—letters, telegrams, postcards—to Senator James P. LaFollette, chairman of the Senate Audit and Control Committee, insisting that his committee act favorably at the earliest possible moment on Senator LaFollette's application for the \$60,000. That amount is the barest minimum with which the work can be continued. Please send copies of your messages to Senator LaFollette.

It is equally important that you get messages immediately to the Senators from your own state, strongly emphasizing your stand on Senator LaFollette's application for funds. These messages should come from you both as individuals and as organizations. The need is for swift and widespread action. The LaFollette Committee is your own committee. It must have your help—immediately.

## Lewis Cites Need For Relief Plan

(Continued from Page One)

the money for the President's program be so appropriated that it will be possible to guarantee beginning immediately an average of three and a half million jobs for unemployed on the WPA and PWA programs for the first seven months of the new fiscal year.

Passage of these appropriations is one of the most important matters now before the nation. Our economy must not be allowed to drift further towards chaos.

Enactment of the program for relief and recovery in addition to an adequate wages and hours bill are the first steps necessary to stem the depression and begin a return to recovery. No efforts should be spared in seeking enactment of these measures.

**LNPL URGES ACTION**

WASHINGTON—Labor's Non-Partisan League issued a statement declaring that President Roosevelt's unemployment and recovery program "is in every respect Labor's Program."

"Labor must come to the support of its own measure," the league said. "Within a few days Congress may be voting upon this vital program. The voice of American workers must be heard in Washington before that vote is taken. Every American worker should write, wire, telephone, or call upon his Congressman and Senator, insisting that the President's proposal be enacted into law quickly and without crippling amendments."

Yours for a free press,  
TRISTRAM COFFIN  
(Member-at-Large,  
Indianapolis Guild)

## Contract Material Available Locally

Local and unit committees studying contract terms and preparing material for negotiations will save themselves work by consulting first their local officers on contract and bargaining information in the files of those officers.

In addition to survey material, presidents, secretaries, and treasurers have been sent copies of many signed Guild contracts, and the 1938 Employer Relations Committee is sending out copies of additional contracts as fast as mechanical facilities at ANG headquarters permit. At the present time, local officers have copies of all contracts of which spaces are available at headquarters.

## Pact Signed With NEA Syndicate

CLEVELAND—Eleven months of negotiations have been concluded with the signing of a contract between NEA Service, Inc., and the Cleveland Guild, acting for and on behalf of the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild.

The contract is the first signed between the Guild and a national feature service or syndicate. It includes the 5-day 40-hour week, standard dismissal pay of one week for each eight months of service up to 24 weeks, etc. The sole qualification of payment of dismissal pay is that which reads:

"Where an employee is dismissed for willful breach of trust or gross misconduct, the amount of dismissal indemnity is to be determined by mutual agreement between the management and the Guild."

**Salary Scale**

Minimum wages for Cleveland employees are: \$25 for the first year of experience; \$30 for the second year; \$35 for the third year; and \$45 after the third year; office boys, \$15 for the first year and \$17.50 thereafter; editorial and literary clerks, telephone operators, etc., \$18 for the first year, \$20 for the second year, \$22 for the third year, and \$25 thereafter.

NEA employees in the New York, Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco offices are given the pay schedules prevailing in Scripps-Howard Guild contracts for those cities. The contract bars salary reductions during its life.

The contract was signed by Herbert Walker, vice-president and general manager of NEA, and by James P. Kirby, president of the Cleveland Guild, for the ANG.

**MOTION PICTURES**

**BELOVED BRAT**  
With BONITA GRANVILLE  
Picture  
STRAND—25¢, 7 p.m.  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**8th ST. PLAYHOUSE**  
Today (Last Day) May 2  
"THE GIRL WAS MOVED"  
Tomorrow, May 3  
"THE GOLDWYN POLARIS"  
Wednesday, May 4  
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"  
Sat. Sun. Mon.  
"ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S SECRET AGENT"

**COLLEGE SWING**  
KAT KYSER  
and the College  
of Musical  
Jazz  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

## Guild Wins Tests With 4 Unions

Collapse of a company union movement and agreement between the Guild and four other unions marked the closing days of the National Labor Board hearings for determination of the proper bargaining unit on Hearst's New York Journal and American. The unions with which the Guild came to terms by stipulation were the stereotypers, building service, machinists and electrotypers.

Jurisdictional disputes remaining to be settled by the Labor Board involved the Typographical Union, Photo-Engravers, Mailers No. 6, and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers. The latter, an independent union operating in New York and vicinity, is the union whose initiation fee used to be \$1,200, but has been cut to \$500.

The ITU is suddenly making a bid for the composing room boys, although it has always barred them before and raised no question about them during Guild negotiations on the Daily News, Mirror, and World-Telegram.

Oral arguments will be made in Washington by A. J. Isaacman, Guild attorney, at the same time he argues three other Hearst cases—those of the Boston American, Record and Sunday Advertiser, Detroit Times, and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

**CRAIG WILEY DIES**

SIoux CITY, Iowa—Craig L. Wiley, 39, a charter member of Sioux City Chapter No. 123, American Newspaper Guild, died unexpectedly in his home here April 13 of a heart attack. Funeral services and burial were April 15.

Mr. Wiley for the last seven years had been livestock market reporter for The Journal here and was well known among stock raisers and cattlemen for his column, Pen Points. When the Sioux City chapter was formed in May, 1937, Mr. Wiley was elected temporary president.

**ARE YOU DUES PAID?**

**THEATRES**

**WILLIAM A. BRADY presents**  
TALLULAH  
**BANKHEAD GEORGE**  
in W. SOMMERSET MAUGHAM'S comedy  
**THE CIRCLE**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**ETHEL BARRYMORE**  
in  
**"WHITEOAKS"**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**"PINS and NEEDLES"**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**THEATRES**

**"Beautiful and Remarkable"**  
—JOHN MASON BROWN, N. Y. Post  
**OUR TOWN**  
A play by THORNTON WILDER  
with FRANK CRAVEN  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**The Best Show in Town**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**WHAT A LIFE**  
A Comedy by Clifford Goldsmith  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**"Not to be missed"**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**GOLDEN BOY**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**ROOM SERVICE**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**Sir Cedric Hardwicke**  
in  
**SHADOW and SUBSTANCE**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**JOHN COLTON presents**  
**Gertrude Lawrence**  
in  
**SUSAN and GORDON**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**JAMES BARTON**  
in  
**TOBACCO ROAD**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**OFMICEANDMEN**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU**  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

**FEDERAL THEATRE FOR NEW YORK CITY**  
PRESENTS AN "ALL-STAR" PROGRAM  
Picture  
Picture  
Picture

## Discord Is ANPA Parley Undertone

**Publishers' Convention Was Secret But Straws Revealed Battle of Big vs. Little Fellow**

Many straws at the publishers' convention just held in New York City showed that the old discord between big and little publishers is if anything growing deeper rather than healing.

Although the sessions were secret, as usual, and only such material was handed out by the press relations man as was desired, the releases left no doubt of the discussion. James G. Stahlman, president, himself revealed in one of the handouts that he had traveled over the country in the last year and been gripped by the lack of interest shown by the little publishers in the big publishers' main show, freedom of the press. One of his publicly quoted passages said:

"I have had many publishers say to me that the battle for the preservation of free speech and a free press in this country was not theirs; that they were safe in their bailiwicks and that the fight for a free press was mainly a fight on the part of the larger publishers to arrogate to themselves special privileges which they would deny to others less powerful. That sort of talk frankly disturbs me."

**Lose Out on Advertising**

An equally important straw was that dropped by Frank E. Tripp, general manager of the Frank E. Gannett chain—a number of whose papers might be described as small, although Gannett apparently has ambitions to be big. Tripp warned the laggard small fellows that there was a trend away from their publications on the part of national advertisers, a piece of news which may not have helped to soothe the feelings.

Editor & Publisher added its own commentary on the lack of unity in its message, pointed in large letters on the beaverhead wall of its convention headquarters. The message read:

"In view of the inroads of radio, magazines and other mediums which sell in harmony with each other, isn't it time for newspapers to unite with the only publication devoted to their interests and to join in promoting the fundamental interests of the press?"

**Why the Split?**

Not many inklings were obtainable as to the causes of the bad feeling. The controversy over the proposed sale of Associated Press news for radio broadcasts may be one factor, although the reports of the debate showed a vertical cleavage, with big publishers such as Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York Times opposing the sale. Competition for circulation is believed to be a factor, since many large papers are now spreading over several states.

**Ad Drive Starting**

As to advertising, the ANPA's Bureau reported headway in its "united front" drive. The bureau hopes to raise \$400,000 for the campaign to sell more space. Until recent months, the bureau met with indifference and rejection. The small publishers were suspicious of the big ones, and the big ones in

## GUILD MEMBERS TAKE ALL THE HONORS

**Official Comes to Support Of Strikers as Efforts to Reopen Closed Plant Falls**

(Continued from Page One)

ent to me, and I am sure it is apparent to organized labor.

**Sees Threat to Labor**

"The attack at this time serves a dual purpose. Not only does it strike at our unions, but it strikes at the Farmer-Labor administration. It is the hope of those who have fought the progressive movement in this state for years, and who are fighting it now, that in creating a wave of strikes they can discredit the administration. That is why I am glad to speak for the Guild; because in so doing I not only do my part to help a group which sorely needs the benefits of unionization, but I help to keep the Midwest moving toward justice for the working man."

**Mayor Mediates**

Prior to the attempt to reopen, ANG Representative Seller and a Guild committee sat in an all-day and night conference with Mayor Rudy Bergholt, who kept Jordan in another room and carried messages. Jordan refused to recede from his position of opposition to unionization for the editorial and the majority of the advertising employees, offering what amounted to a 25 per cent Guild shop.

The conference broke up in the morning, but a 24-hour "truce" no effort was made to reopen the plant on Thursday. Meanwhile, bankers and industrialists appealed to the City Council to hire special police to break the strike. The council took the request under advisement while Mayor Bergholt attempted to bring about renewed negotiations.

The picket line of 350 which successfully resisted the effort to reopen the plant was composed of AP of L longshoremen, CIO steel workers, National Maritime Union members, Coalminers, workers, and paint and varnish workers. The AP of L Federated Trades Assembly has voted to support the strike. Fred Smith, head of the General Drivers Union, reiterated his announcement that his members would not cross the Guild picket line, thus blocking newspaper deliveries or removal of printed papers should the plant reopen.

**NEW YORK RESTAURANTS**

**THE DINER**  
"NO FOOD FINER"  
234 EAST 41st STREET  
Opposite News Building Entrance  
Vanderbilt 2-5555

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

**A SWELL PLACE TO EAT**  
**HARTWILL'S**  
119 BARCLAY STREET  
(Next door to World-Telegram)  
For deliveries call Barclay 7-8579  
Prop.: WM. BOLDT

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## 'Cast Your Telegrams', He Urges All Members

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:  
Your editorial, "Cast Your Telegrams," should be read by every worker, small business man, and liberal in America. It presents clearly and effectively the true picture, and I sincerely hope that every Guild member will respond as I did by writing his Congressman.

I showed the editorial to Governor M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana and he was so deeply im-

pressed that he asked me to obtain several copies for him.

I hope that liberal and labor papers the nation over will reprint your editorial so that the people generally may know that the working newspapermen are not in accord with the dangerous and seditious practices of some of their employers.

Yours for a free press,  
TRISTRAM COFFIN  
(Member-at-Large,  
Indianapolis Guild)

**1938 SPEEDGUN**

The 1938 Mercedes-Benz Speedgun has more efficiency and new features. Model C has permanent lens hood bracket, allows lens hood to be raised or lowered without getting out of "sync"—full chrome plating—internal coil improvements for even greater efficiency. Universal Speedgun has new metal cable release—can be used direct in back shutter release button of Super 8, 8mm. B and Kodak. It cameras. Send for free literature showing latest in Speedgun equipment.

**S. MENDELSON**  
202 East 44th St.—New York

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Not many inklings were obtainable as to the causes of the bad feeling. The controversy over the proposed sale of Associated Press news for radio broadcasts may be one factor, although the reports of the debate showed a vertical cleavage, with big publishers such as Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York Times opposing the sale. Competition for circulation is believed to be a factor, since many large papers are now spreading over several states.

**Ad Drive Starting**

As to advertising, the ANPA's Bureau reported headway in its "united front" drive. The bureau hopes to raise \$400,000 for the campaign to sell more space. Until recent months, the bureau met with indifference and rejection. The small publishers were suspicious of the big ones, and the big ones in

## Governor Benson To Aid Strikers

**Official Comes to Support Of Strikers as Efforts to Reopen Closed Plant Falls**

(Continued from Page One)

ent to me, and I am sure it is apparent to organized labor.

**Sees Threat to Labor**

"The attack at this time serves a dual purpose. Not only does it strike at our unions, but it strikes at the Farmer-Labor administration. It is the hope of those who have fought the progressive movement in this state for years, and who are fighting it now, that in creating a wave of strikes they can discredit the administration. That is why I am glad to speak for the Guild; because in so doing I not only do my part to help a group which sorely needs the benefits of unionization, but I help to keep the Midwest moving toward justice for the working man."

**Mayor Mediates**

Prior to the attempt to reopen, ANG Representative Seller and a Guild committee sat in an all-day and night conference with Mayor Rudy Bergholt, who kept Jordan in another room and carried messages. Jordan refused to recede from his position of opposition to unionization for the editorial and the majority of the advertising employees, offering what amounted to a 25 per cent Guild shop.

The conference broke up in the morning, but a 24-hour "truce" no effort was made to reopen the plant on Thursday. Meanwhile, bankers and industrialists appealed to the City Council to hire special police to break the strike. The council took the request under advisement while Mayor Bergholt attempted to bring about renewed negotiations.

The picket line of 350 which successfully resisted the effort to reopen the plant was composed of AP of L longshoremen, CIO steel workers, National Maritime Union members, Coalminers, workers, and paint and varnish workers. The AP of L Federated Trades Assembly has voted to support the strike. Fred Smith, head of the General Drivers Union, reiterated his announcement that his members would not cross the Guild picket line, thus blocking newspaper deliveries or removal of printed papers should the plant reopen.

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## Chain Council Presses Drive

**Scripps-Howard Group Advances Bargaining Program As Units Take Firm Stand on Efforts by Management to Cause Split Between Editorial and Commercial Divisions**

(Continued from Page One)

to ratify the appointment of a permanent chain committee to seek that objective and to establish a "war chest" for promoting the drive.

The meeting was presided over by James P. Kirby of Cleveland, chairman. ANG International Representative Morgan Hull was secretary, and ANG Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy attended. Others present were: Ray Sutcliffe, Akron, Ohio; Bob Stevens, Rollin Everett, Max Sien, Pat Kerwin, C. B. Lepper, Paul Wessling, George Burke and Miss Burke, Cincinnati; Dick Darrow, Columbus, Ohio; Robert Schwab and Max Greenwald, Indianapolis; Jack Bryan, Memphis; Edd Johnson, New York, and John Dunn, Toledo.

Resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas the Scripps-Howard Chain Committee has received evidence of attempts of Scripps-Howard management to split the divisions of bargaining Guild units in various ways,

Therefore be it resolved that we condemn this practice and call upon the national Scripps-Howard management to instruct the local managements to cease such tactics, and

Be it further resolved that each Scripps-Howard Guild unit be requested to reject such efforts to split the units and declare the members' determination to stand as a united group demanding a single contract for the entire group.

Whereas there appears to be a national policy on the part of the Scripps-Howard management to take advantage of the isolation of certain units, such as those in Denver, El Paso and Oklahoma City, in order to coerce and intimidate them into making contracts inferior to and detrimental to those obtained elsewhere,

Therefore be it resolved that the Scripps-Howard Committee condemn this as an unfair practice and pledges support to the Guilds in question, and

Be it further resolved that copies of the foregoing be sent to the national management, of the Scripps-Howard papers, and

Be it further resolved that all Scripps-Howard units be urged to take action on the foregoing and communicate such action to the Scripps-Howard national management and the managements of the El Paso Herald-Post, the Denver Rocky Mountain News, and the Oklahoma City News.

Whereas the preservation of salary and job security is immediately paramount to the welfare of newspapermen generally,

Therefore be it resolved that the Scripps-Howard Chain Council call upon all Scripps-Howard units to resist the loss of any salary guarantees in existing contracts and to fight for further guarantees of job security.

Be it resolved that the Scripps-Howard Guild Council ask each unit to vote on the question of appointment, by the chairman, of a chain-wide committee to be known as the Scripps-Howard Committee for the Guild Shop, and

Be it further resolved that such committee be charged with the duty of raising a war chest, conducting educational campaigns and solidifying the sentiment of Scripps-Howard units toward

### DEDICATION AT COLLEGE

Dedication of a stone section from the river frontage of the British House of Parliament, bearing the British national coat of arms, will be one of the features of Journalism Week at the University of Missouri from May 10 to May 14. The stone was a gift from Reuters, the British news agency, as a token of friendship between the agency and the school.

## How Coast Pacts Compare W.-Tele.

Below is a table comparing salary and working standards obtained for classified advertising department workers in the recent city-wide contract signed by the Guild in San Francisco and those in the contract for such workers signed between the Hearst Examiner in that city and the "Newspaper Classified Advertisements Workers No. 21253," a federal local in the AF of L. While the categories of work are nominally comparable, they are clearly defined in the Guild contract, while in the AF of L contract there is no definition and the pay scales accordingly have little meaning.

| Guild Contract                              |         | AF of L Contract                      |         |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| SALARY MINIMUMS                             |         | SALARY MINIMUMS                       |         |
| Outside sales persons—Beginners             | \$25.00 | Beginners                             | \$25.00 |
| After six weeks                             | 32.50   | After six weeks                       | 32.50   |
| After one year                              | 35.00   | After one year                        | 35.00   |
| Rental sales persons                        | —       | Beginners                             | 15.00   |
| —                                           | —       | After six weeks                       | 25.00   |
| Telephone sales persons—Beginners           | 18.00   | Beginners                             | 18.00   |
| After 60 days                               | 23.50   | After 60 days                         | 23.50   |
| After one year                              | 25.00   | After 60 days                         | 23.50   |
| Voluntary ad takers (telephone and counter) | —       | Beginners                             | 18.00   |
| —                                           | —       | After 60 days                         | 23.50   |
| Typists/Clerks—Junior                       | 100.00  | Beginners                             | 18.00   |
| —                                           | —       | After 3 months and less than 6 months | 20.50   |
| Senior                                      | 120.00  | After 6 months and less than 6 months | 22.50   |
| Office boys                                 | 75.00   | Beginners                             | 16.00   |
| —                                           | —       | After 3 months and less than 6 months | 18.00   |
| —                                           | —       | After 6 months                        | 20.00   |

| HOURS                                                       |                | HOURS              |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Outside sales and rental sales persons                      | 6-day 40 hours | 6-day 46 2/3 hours | — |
| Tel. sales persons, voluntary ad takers, clerks and typists | 5-day 40 hours | 6-day 40 hours     | — |
| Office boys                                                 | 5-day 40 hours | 6-day 44 hours     | — |

| OVERTIME       |              | OVERTIME       |              |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Equal Time Off | No provision | Equal Time Off | No provision |

| SEVERANCE PAY                                             |                                          | SEVERANCE PAY                                             |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| One week for every 30 weeks' service up to 26 weeks' pay. | More than 6 months; less than 12 months  | One week for every 30 weeks' service up to 26 weeks' pay. | More than 6 months; less than 12 months  |
| —                                                         | More than 12 months; less than 24 months | —                                                         | More than 12 months; less than 24 months |
| —                                                         | More than 24 months; less than 36 months | —                                                         | More than 24 months; less than 36 months |
| —                                                         | More than 36 months; less than 48 months | —                                                         | More than 36 months; less than 48 months |

appears to leave the guarantee of payment uncertain, and severance pay runs only up to four weeks, as compared with the 26 weeks' maximum in the Guild contract. See the table for the other comparisons.

The Federal local contract provides for payment of \$7.50 for each "full-time week" for use of an automobile on a territory when required by the publisher.

The provision in the Guild contract: "If an employee uses his own automobile on the business of the publisher (with the publisher's authorization) he shall be compensated at the rate of seven cents a mile in or out of town. For constant use of his own automobile in town, the employee shall be compensated at the rate of \$10.00 a week."

"Benefits contained in the Guild contract and not mentioned in the Federal local contract include preferential rehiring without priority or seniority when an employee is discharged for reasons other than cause; a provision that there shall be no part-time workers and no free-lance salesmen, except special salesmen who may work on a special job or edition, but who shall not solicit major running accounts; preferential consideration for presalesmen becoming vacant; and a prohibition against deduction for delinquent accounts where credit has been passed upon by the management."

management of these two dozen papers announced that it would not sign contracts at all with the Newspaper Guild. This year, the representatives at the chain committee meeting discuss as a matter of course the fine points of contracts affecting two or three times the number of persons concerned last year, and, through the confidence of gains won, take for granted improved conditions such as many of these workers have not hitherto realized to be obtainable. And, in the morning of the morning opposition, the declarations of "hard times" and the necessity for retrenchment, we hear of the efforts being currently made to hamstring dismissal pay, to avoid commitments as to reduction in staff and salaries.

### CONSOLIDATION OUR PARAMOUNT NEED

ANYONE who is watching what is going on in industry, anyone who is familiar with the reports of the CIO showing millions and millions laid off, know that, in our industry, there are but the barest beginnings, as yet, of a consolidation. Let us not reject these warnings as mere nothingness, as jeremiads.

We have gone forward during this period, we are continuing to go forward, but, unless we make consolidation of the union secondary to nothing, at this time and right away, we are going to have occasion to regret our lack of foresight and energy. It is our agency of general intercommunication, namely our international organization, that makes possible our steady advance along a common front. The International is entirely and solely dependent upon the business-like and reliable functioning of the local Guilds.

Consolidation is not merely a matter of dues and assessments, reliable barometer and fundamental resource that they are; it is equally a question of our self-respect as union members and of our ability. There are few who join the union without the intention of loyalty to it and it is up to us to see now that that intention is fulfilled and becomes a habit. The man who joins without intention is no more worthy of respect today by the overwhelming bulk of newspaper workers than is the outright holdout. Both stand in the way of further improvements and of holding those who have won.

In short, consolidation is a question of our understanding of the realities of today and of our attitude towards our means of protection, the Guild.

## Unit Takes Firm Stand

At the largest meeting in its history, and by unanimous vote, the New York World-Telegram unit last week "emphatically" rejected the management's minimum wage schedule for the commercial departments as "inadequate, and unworthy of consideration as a basis for agreement."

At the same time, the unit took affirmative action on two questions referred to Scripps-Howard units by the Scripps-Howard Chain Council which met in Cincinnati on April 24. These recorded the unit as ratifying the council program for creating of a chain-wide committee for the Guild Shop, and informed the Scripps-Howard management of the unit's resentment over efforts to coerce isolated units, such as those in El Paso, Denver and Oklahoma City.

**Questioned Demands**

During the New York negotiations, the World-Telegram management several times had questioned whether "the employees really want" the contract provisions which the unit instructed its negotiators to seek. The fact that the meeting was by far the largest ever held by the unit was considered an answer to such challenges.

For several days prior to the meeting, there had been considerable discussion of the possibility of a strike vote. The unit decided, however, to "refrain from calling a strike vote meeting tonight, pending the management's answer to this resolution."

The resolution also reflected a growing awareness on the part of the unit for the effect its negotiations might have elsewhere, when it pointed out:

"That such offers (as the management's low minimums) place the World-Telegram management in the unenviable position of leading the way to lower wages and insecurity for newspapermen and women."

Another clause pointed out that "The management's refusal to guarantee against layoffs and pay cuts, coupled with the wide differential between the minimums offered and present wages, appears to the unit to be a definite threat to our economic security."

The unit also approved an argument, whereby conferences were to be arranged with representatives of the other units in negotiation at the same time.

## Shots That Pass in Nights of Bargaining

*When Big Game Hunters Face Each Other Across the Table Mighty Passes Are Made, But the Publishers Show Signs of Growing Tame Under the Wear and Tear*

By NATHAN L. GOLDBERG

NO publisher is ever really able to sign a Guild contract. That has been explained to Guild negotiators time and again in these early years of Guild bargaining, always with the support of statements, arguments, rationalizations and just plain yawns. If it is not the contract itself that cannot be signed, it is one or more of the Guild's fundamental clauses. Yet somehow we have arrived at the peak of another fruitful season of bargaining: the number of contracts is mounting steadily, and the quality is getting better. The great majority of these contracts have been won by what would be legally described as peaceful bargaining—the strike weapon has not had to be used. But the description is not fair to the Guild negotiators. Most management men who meet them around the conference table still hope to be able to put over a crack that will knock them off their feet. And Guild spokesmen suddenly find themselves confronted by some twisted, up-side-down, muddled challenge on Guild policy that threatens to stop the show and calls on all the negotiators' knowledge of basic trade unionism and plenty of wit besides to rap the publisher's knuckles and send him back to straight bargaining.

### COME NOW, WHY DON'T YOU WANT A CLOSED SHOP?

Many an otherwise dreary and disputatious session has been lightened by these verbal passages, which will keep future shop talk sessions supplied for some years to come. This article is an attempt to set down a few before they are lost.

The Guild shop has drawn the biggest torrent of words—not all of them to the point. Most patience has had to be exercised in explaining the difference between the Guild and the closed shop. This has been explained often, very often. The Guild shop, the negotiators have said, leaves a publisher free to hire employees of his own choice. Under the closed shop the publisher has to hire from the list of union members. We think this is appropriate for most unions, but are not asking it for ourselves. Guild negotiators have said all this until the words gas all but the publishers.

The other day a Guild committee encountered a management who had apparently been reading a book on bargaining. As the discussions began, he suddenly and firmly demanded:

"Why is the Guild opposed to the closed shop?"

The experienced management negotiators often lay themselves open in arguing about the Guild shop by being so concerned with their own side that they forget the other.

Harvey J. Kelly, former chairman of the ANPA's special standing committee and now Hearst's labor counselor, is no amateur, yet he once sent this across a conference table:

"My only objection to the Guild shop is based on the fact that if a man refused to go on strike with the Guild and was kicked out of the Guild, the Hearst management then could not hire him."

The Guild committee answered: "Then the Hearst management's only objection is that a Guild shop would prohibit the management from hiring scabs or strikebreakers."

### SOME TRY ORATORY ON THE NEGOTIATORS

Kelly immediately withdrew the objection, declaring that he didn't say that. One frankly class-conscious publisher of a small daily near New York said:

"What, agree to the Guild shop? Never! It would be betraying the publishers of the country."

He did not withdraw his objection in the face of Guild argument; rather, he reiterated and reemphasized it.

Discussion of the Guild shop usually turns into a debate extempore, and publishers sometimes like to display a dialectical brilliance in the argument. Yet disputation over the Guild shop is a clash of supposed wits that means nothing. The publisher might just as well say: "I don't want to give it to you." He knows, the Guild committee knows that he knows, and he knows that the committee knows that

if the unit is strong enough, it gets the Guild shop. If the unit is not strong enough, it doesn't get the Guild shop, nor much else. So some Philadelphia negotiators counted much breath saved when a publisher opened the initial conference by saying: "Now, boys, you are going to get whatever you are strong enough to take from me."

There is still the other kind of publisher who knows full well that a union contract is incomplete without a Guild or closed shop. One frankly told the Guild negotiators that it should be written into the contract when bargaining begins. But—being a resident publisher of a chain paper—he also added, "of course, you are not going to get it here." This publisher had many years of experience in negotiating contracts with the newspaper mechanical unions.

This same publisher was discovered once at the bar of a club, in discussion with several reporters, not Guild members, who were giving him arguments against the closed shop principle. The publisher had been leaning against the bar long enough to lose all inhibitions. When a Guild man entered the discussion, he had his hair down, and was delivering a lecture to the others on why a union should have a closed shop. And he was doing as good a job as any union could expect of its best friend.

Breaking in the publishers to the first Guild contract is probably the hardest task. They have no idea what will go down with a Guild committee so they try everything. The statistical proof that the paper cannot possibly afford the cost of a Guild contract is a standard advance.

There was one publisher's representative who spent ten days or so before the opening bargaining session digging through his own paper's records, assembling material on Guild contracts signed by other papers, and consulting living costs and other statistics compiled by government bureaus. He had been burning midnight oil; he had bags under his eyes as well as under his arms when he came to the conference.

### BALES OF STATISTICS THAT DIDN'T GO TO MARKET

Despite attempts to head him off, he insisted on driving away for half a day over the financial plight of his paper, citing figures by the yard as he thumbed through his work sheets. At last he put back his papers and said:

"Tomorrow I will continue this outline, and then we can proceed with that as a basis for the negotiations."

"We really shouldn't," replied the committee. "We have no way of checking your books. It may or may not be true that your paper is worse off this year than last year. Yet you do not pretend to be operating a cooperative enterprise. We are here to discuss minimum salaries and working conditions. We must insist on discussing the unit's proposals for just

what they are. The paper company did not reduce your newspaper bill this year, the utility corporation did not give you a discount on your light and power bill because business fell off a bit this year. You paid the prevailing price for materials. The manpower represented by the Guild also has a prevailing price for its labor and this should not fluctuate violently downward merely because you have come to look upon this group as a cow always handy for milking."

The following day the committee tore the publisher away from his stacks of statistics and pinned him down to the fundamentals. The committee was deep in the minimum salary schedule when the publisher's side of the table declared, "But our earnings don't allow anything better than a \$40 minimum. Here, let me show you..."

Whereupon the publisher, already a veteran after a half day's experience in Guild conference, turned to him:

"Don't you know," he said, "that they are not interested in that?"

### SOME THINGS CAN'T BE DONE ON OFFICE TIME

All sorts of queer demands or arguments in opposition to Guild proposals pop up. One publisher insisted it could not be true that his employees wanted a contract with minimum salaries and maximum hours. "Why," he objected, "they never said anything to me about it!" There was the publisher who demanded that all non-members have equal rights with members, including the right to vote.

And there was the publisher who objected to a contract clause requiring that dismissed employees be given on demand, statements in writing outlining the reason for their dismissal. No, he expostulated; there are cases where he wouldn't "THINK of putting in writing the reason for dismissal."

"For instance, what if a young man became involved with a married woman, thereby reflecting discredit on the paper? Never would I write the cause of dismissal in such an event."

"You mean that you would fire some one for THAT?" inquired the Guild spokesman.

"Yes, indeed," answered the publisher, "or suppose a reporter frequented gambling dives—on office time, of course."

"Oh, you qualify the second offense," said the Guild spokesman. "I presume you qualify the first one also. The Guild will agree on that point. No committing 'statutory offenses' on office time."

When all else fails—and sometimes before all else has even been tried—management negotiators try to non-plus Guild committees by what might be called the evil-eye method. Some of them have taken Editor & Publisher talk about radicalism seriously, and some, it is to be feared, just cannot resist a certain Thespian quality.

### MAKING THE VICTIM PAY

WASHINGTON (EP)—Using his senatorial prerogatives without stint, Senator Edw. R. Burke (D., Neb.) is conducting a nation-wide campaign against the National Labor Relations Board at the expense of the federal government, it was revealed here.

Burke, acting in cooperation with the local chambers of commerce and other manufacturing groups, is sending out 300,000 copies of a speech he has made against the National Labor Relations Act and a letter asking for letters to Congressmen.

Burke's literature travels without postage under the senatorial frank and his letter is written on stationery of the Senate Judiciary committee, supplied by the Federal government. It was pointed out that the Judiciary committee stationery has on it the imposing names of the other members of the committee and use of it in the attack on the labor board would give rise to the notion that the other Senators are in accord with Burke's views.

Were Burke to use his own stationery

repressed in day-to-day business. However it came about, one representative on the management's side in a recent series of conferences set himself to gather chance words to prove to the staff that the Guild's "outside agitators" were really dangerous. He kept a pad before him and, seizing every crumb, would write down the words with the remark:

"Hah! That is a very interesting statement to be coming from YOU, Mr. So-and-so!"

The high-water mark in evil-eye technique is a classic which many New York members have heard, but which this collection would not be complete without. This time the drama had been carefully worked out. The assistant publisher had been kept silent during several months of negotiations. He had not spoken once.

### THE GREAT MYSTERY OF THE B-S-E-A-U

At last, the appropriate time apparently arrived. He rose to his feet with a sheaf of papers in hand—letters, postcards, and whatnot—and warned the stenographer covering the proceedings to prepare herself for "a statement for the record." He was about to ask a question, he said, turning to the Guild committee, but the committee needn't answer if the answer was going to be embarrassing. The assistant publisher spoke benignly.

"I have here," said he, shuffling through the papers and snagging one, "a letter from the secretary of your local Guild. In the lower left hand corner are typed the symbols 'BS&AU' followed by a row of figures."

Some more shuffling and a postcard was brought into view. "This," he said, "is a communication to our city editor from the American League Against War and Fascism. In the lower left hand corner are the symbols 'BS&AU' followed by a row of figures."

The next piece out of the batch was a piece of publicity, sent by some left-wing organization. The assistant publisher continued, for the record, "In the lower left hand corner..." the same symbols and a set of figures.

There was another and another. Then his droning voice became crisp, in the best manner of courtroom cross-examination.

"Now I ask the gentlemen of the Guild, for the record—and they need not answer if the answer will prove embarrassing to them—What is B-S-E-A-U 13649?"

### SOME KEEP SAYING 'NO' UNTIL THE BOYS GET SORE

To the everlasting credit of the Guild representatives, let it be here recorded that each manfully refrained from crying out, "You dope, that's the private telephone number for the Kremlin in Moscow!" The committee merely explained that the symbols indicated the communications were typed by members of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers & Accountants Union, and that the figures identified the local union. The assistant publisher returned to his silences.

The stakes are high in some bargaining conferences, for there are publishers with whom a bargain is reached only after they are convinced their employees will fight. And even after being so convinced, they fight step by step through the Guild's full schedule of proposals, not merely to get good clauses for themselves, but to give nothing at all. A top executive in this class sent a message to his executive subordinates to "give nothing and put more perfume on the intimidation and coercion list."

But there are also compensations. Not the least of them is the closing statement one publisher made to a committee which had won an outstanding, clean-cut contract, after many weeks of hard negotiations, even including a threat by the unit to strike.

"It was tough going this time," the publisher said after the air had been cleared. "But this was your first contract and you were inexperienced. It will be much easier next year, I know."

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## 150 Fired By Hearst In Boston

(Continued from Page One)

The commercial departments were axed, and the mechanical crafts suffered even more severely.

Preferential treatment won by the Guild for workers in its jurisdiction resulted in a rush of editorial and commercial department employees into Guild membership.

A Record reporter, until Saturday a member of the AP of L union, started in the editorial department several months ago, said in re-instating himself in the Guild, that "the union that gets results is the one I want."

Forty-seven other persons who signed applications for Guild membership on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, echoed the same sentiment.

The Guild committee, which acted on the day of the first firings, was composed of Donal M. Sullivan, Boston, Guild president; Henry Harris, Globe Unit chairman; Ed Allen and Finley Peter Dunne, Jr., of the Herald-Traveler Unit; George Markham, chairman of the AP Unit; Moses Smith, Transcript Unit chairman; and Fred Myers, New England organizer.

After ascertaining that terms of the Guild contract were being followed in the editorial department, the committee sought to persuade the management to extend those benefits to all employees.

"We can't do that," Cushing said. "We are fulfilling the Guild agreement, but we can't extend it to other departments. Those who are not covered by the contract are simply unfortunate."

For its members, the Boston Guild launched an intensive national job-hunt, international headquarters cooperated by sending a special bulletin to all Guilds.

## Capital Vote Bars Vendors

WASHINGTON—The Washington Newspaper Guild, at its April meeting, sustained a ruling by Robert M. Buck, president, that it would be out of order to move

Buck, in insisting that such a motion could not be entertained, said the ANG had ruled news vendors were ineligible for membership. This ruling, he declared, creates a situation under which a motion to admit them to membership would be out of order.

The question arose as a result of a motion by Ben Pearce of the Washington Star unit, to restore Guild status to a number of news vendors with the understanding that they could wipe out delinquency in dues by paying \$2 and having \$1 of this amount refunded to them.

When Buck ruled the motion out of order, Pearce appealed from the decision and the question was put to the vote.

## THE IEB STAND

The IEB ruling, referred to by Buck was an advisory statement issued in November, and is as follows:

The IEB has studied the question of organized street news vendors, and has taken it up with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Two major factors in the situation are the fact that almost universally news vendors sell more than one paper, and therefore would not, if enrolled in the Guild, fit in any Guild plant unit, and the fact that the problems of the news vendors are so materially different from those of all classifications of workers in the Guild, that at least for the present local Guilds would not be well equipped to handle the

## 'F. C.' Now to Try Idleness

### Quits the Wars and Peaces of 50 Years For 'Adventure'



FRANKLIN CLARKIN

After almost 50 years of it, on and off, "F. C." has left newspaper work to begin what he calls "an adventure in idleness."

To the millions who read his reports of the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars along with those of Richard Harding Davis, Franklin Clarkin was always "F. C." Those initials appeared on his stories from the fronts, for New York's Evening Post of those days, unlike Hearst's papers who used Davis, had an acute bias for anonymity.

This Clarkin himself shared, along with a passion for silence. The men who worked beside him during his last fourteen years as a newspaper man—in the Sunday department of the New York Times—never learned from him the story of his unusual career. He seldom spoke—but when he did it was pointedly. And all the time his capricious pencil, abetted now and then by his typewriter—was turning writers' run-of-the-mine copy into brilliant stuff.

Few Words, But Good

Some say that "F. C.", when he was a reporter, could write more into a paragraph than most could onto a page. Perhaps that was because he started as a farm-boy poet and has kept the poet's paucity of words. He first got the smell of printer's ink when a published poem in a magazine brought him a school-teacher job on a New England village paper. Then followed work on a daily in Attleboro, Mass., and on the Providence Journal.

A submitted editorial made him assistant Sunday editor on the New York Press. Thence, "from admiration for Edwin L. Godkin," he went to the Evening Post, where he was by turns city editor, roving political and war correspondent. With other newsmen he was on Golden Rod, the yacht of James Gordon Bennett the younger, when

problems of news vendors. The IEB adheres to its position that the eligibility provisions of the Constitution leaves to the local Guild the decision on the eligibility of borderline classifications of workers. It advises the local, however, of its view that at least for the present street news vendors should not be enrolled in the Guild and should be encouraged and assisted in forming CIO industrial unions. The Board naturally trusts that all locals will work in close cooperation with such unions of news vendors.

## SHOPPERS' LEAGUE BALL

"Prelude to Summer," a cotton ball and fashion show, will be sponsored by the New York League of Women Shoppers Monday, May 2, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The ball is part of the League's program to stimulate the boycotting of Japanese goods. The League is a consumer group interested in labor standards.

## 'SCOOP' ON BIRTH OF U.S.

Guildsman 'Covers' 1787 Convention

ST. LOUIS—Turning back the clock 150 years, Irving Dillard, former president of the St. Louis Guild, "attended" the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and filed semi-weekly "dispatches" to his paper.

Dillard was assigned by the Post-Dispatch to "cover" the convention as he would write any similar story of today and his stories ran in the Post-Dispatch as an observance of the 150th anniversary of the Philadelphia convention. The paper later published the series in booklet form. Now in its sixth printing, 60,000 copies have been sold.



FRANKLIN CLARKIN

Franklin Clarkin a Link With Pulitzer, Lord and Bennett

Arrived, years after Bennett had foreseen it, "F. C." was assigned by the government's Committee on Information to go to Siberia. From Chita he came back, only to be assigned to the Far East again—this time at Harbin—as vice consul on special duty for the State Department.

After that the Evening Post invited him back. Then followed his service with the Times. Now that is over.

His One Speech

Last Wednesday, when the Sunday Department and other Times friends gave a farewell luncheon for him, "F. C." listened to speakers and then made the first speech of his life. Friends guessed that he hoped to be free now to write a book or books, but he did not go into such personal details. He said:

"The occasion for the gathering seems to arise from a proposed adventure in idleness. Idleness need not mean vacuity. Leisure has its occupations; hobbies perhaps, dim trails of discovery that could not be entered before. It means freedom—freedom for things not before possible to attempt. Not all the implications of retirement are pleasant, for time moves inexorably. You cannot check it. Yet at last you may catch it by the tail and see where it may lead.

"Idleness gives recollections a chance to exercise their grace. Association with my office comrades has yielded many of the happier ones. I have a nice assortment of memories."

Franklin Clarkin was told that the GUILD REPORTER wanted a story. He said: "I have been in the Guild from the first." He might have said that he has been a loyal contributor to all Guild causes. The Times Unit Council, when informed he was leaving, unanimously adopted a resolution of respect and appreciation.

## Cleveland Scripps Unit Speeds Talk

Following vigorous rejection of the management's attempt to force a wage reduction clause into a contract, negotiations with the Cleveland Press management (Scripps-Howard) were greatly accelerated last week. The unit took its action at the largest meeting in its history, with an attendance from all departments.

Following the report of the negotiating committee the unit adopted a series of resolutions condemning the management's attempts to divide the unit by offering lower concessions for the business departments than the editorial. The unit emphasized that editorial and commercial divisions were a unit and demanding a single contract.

## ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

## 'SCOOP' ON BIRTH OF U.S.

Guildsman 'Covers' 1787 Convention

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## Coast Contract Stimulates Drive

SAN FRANCISCO—Following the signing of the contract between the Northern California Guild and the San Francisco-Oakland Publishers Association, the few remaining non-members in the departments represented by the Guild have been joining.

Those nominated besides Randau and Kaufman are: Philip Bisbee, World-Telegram, commercial; Sam Cassidy, Daily News, editorial; Herbert Drake, Herald Tribune, editorial; Herman Dismore, New York Times, editorial; Leonard Gortchik, New York Times, commercial; Gottlieb, Daily News, commercial; Morris Tushewitz, Labor and Theatrical Press; I. Kaufman, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, editorial; Martin Kane, United Press, editorial; Clayton Knowles, Long Island Press, editorial; Ernest L. Meyer, New York Post, editorial; Bernard Mullady, City News-American; John F. Ryan, Guild organizer; Monroe Stern, Journal-American, editorial; Joan Thomas, Time, Inc., editorial.

## Boston Attacks

Copeland's 'Probe'

BOSTON—Adopted unanimously by a general membership meeting of the Boston Guild, a letter was forwarded last week to Senator Copeland and other Senators criticizing the so-called investigation of maritime unions by the Copeland committee. The letter said in part:

"You know, and the public is rapidly coming to know, the false nature of many of the accusations made against the maritime unions. Superficial and groundless accusations cannot stand up in the face of facts such as are contained in 'Inside the Quorum Shipwreck' in the current issue of 'Ken' magazine.

"A thorough-going investigation of anti-labor shipowners is certainly in order. The Copeland committee would serve the country by making such an investigation."

## Rochester Fight Gets Support

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Discharge of a commercial department employee who had voiced opposition to the organization of a suspected company union at the time the Guild was conducting an enrollment drive on Gannett's Democrat and Chronicle has brought the labor movement behind the Guild in the fight for the employee's reinstatement.

Both the CIO Industrial Union Council and the Joint Council of Newspaper Unions have protested to the management. Miss Walrath was classified as supervisor. She was dropped because of her "attitude."

The Guild meanwhile is pressing its enrollment drive in the commercial department. Miss Walrath was fired after she had taken a leading part with others in attacking a new "association" which sprang up on the paper not long after editorial department negotiations had opened. The newspaper mechanical unions promised the Guild full backing in the fight. The Gannett management was attacked publicly by the CIO council during the council's induction of officers Monday night.

In the editorial department bargaining, company negotiators have introduced a new and paralyzing clause on severance that would ban any Guild protests in event of dismissals in which severance indemnity was paid. The clause was rejected by the unit. The management is seeking to reject the unit's demand for the Guild shop and wants a number of unnecessary exemptions to the 5-day 40-hour week.

## Convention Slate

Is Chosen in N. Y.

Carl Randau, president of the New York Guild, and Milton Kaufman, executive secretary, led a slate of nominations for delegates to the June Convention put forward last week by the representative assembly. April 30 was the deadline set for receiving other nominations. No word had been received of any opposition to the slate up to April 29.

Those nominated besides Randau and Kaufman are: Philip Bisbee, World-Telegram, commercial; Sam Cassidy, Daily News, editorial; Herbert Drake, Herald Tribune, editorial; Herman Dismore, New York Times, editorial; Leonard Gortchik, New York Times, commercial; Gottlieb, Daily News, commercial; Morris Tushewitz, Labor and Theatrical Press; I. Kaufman, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, editorial; Martin Kane, United Press, editorial; Clayton Knowles, Long Island Press, editorial; Ernest L. Meyer, New York Post, editorial; Bernard Mullady, City News-American; John F. Ryan, Guild organizer; Monroe Stern, Journal-American, editorial; Joan Thomas, Time, Inc., editorial.

## N. Y. PRICE BOOST

Falling in line with the upward trend in the newspaper prices (GUILD REPORTER, March 28), the New York Times and New York Herald-Tribune last week announced a boost in their New York City price from two to three cents. The increase leaves the remaining morning papers, the Mirror and Daily News, in possession of the two-cent field.

In making the announcement, the Herald-Tribune attributed the rise to "substantial increases in all the costs that affect newspaper publishing." The Times confirmed itself to a simple statement that the price was going up.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

## 427 SWOC Pacts Signed, Leaving 89 to Be Won

PITTSBURGH—During the six weeks following the new agreement signed with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee by the United States Steel Corporation, 158 steel manufacturing, processing or fabricating firms have either signed contracts or agreed to extensions.

In addition, eight firms, never before under agreement, have signed up. These new and renewed agreements, together with 261 others that expire on miscellaneous dates through the year, 427. This leaves but 89 yet to be negotiated.

The 158 second-year contracts cover over 225,000 steel workers, while upwards of 500,000 are still protected by the first-year agreements.

Despite the bad fourth quarter of 1937, steel companies showed large profits for the entire year. Many of the companies approached the all-time high of 1929.

## CITY WORKERS' DRIVE

New York's organized city workers are undertaking a campaign for collective bargaining rights. The opening gun was fired last week with a mass meeting called by the New York District Council of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, which has more than 15,000 New York employees in its ranks.

President Abram Flaxner of the SCMWA and Michael Quill, head of the CIO Transport Workers' Union; Allan Haywood, CIO regional director in New York; B. Charney Vladeck, American Labor Party majority leader in the New York City Council, and the Rev. William J. Moran of Brooklyn were the principal speakers.

The SCMWA now has organizations in 25 states comprising more than 50,000 members. Contracts have been won in the Highway and Liquor Departments of Pennsylvania, and with more than two dozen municipalities.

## WHITNEY HITS 'NEUTRALITY'

CLEVELAND (FP)—President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has called upon members of the House and Senate "to take immediate steps to see that hearings proceed on the repeal of the 'neutrality' act."

Whitney called attention to growing indignation on the part of members of his union, "because the democratic government of the United States continues to lend aid and comfort to the Nazi-Fascist invasion of Spain."

"If the facts were obscure at the beginning of the conflict," he continued, "when our Congress hastily embargoed shipments of war materials to the Spanish government—in violation of all principles of law and morality, in violation even of our treaty obligations—then they are clear today. For almost two years our 'neutrality' policy has prevented the people of Spain from driving out the invader. In this period no restrictions have been placed on the shipment of aerial bombs and other destructive material to the Fascist countries. As a result, thousands of defenseless Spaniards—particularly women and children—have been slaughtered by Fascist bombers attacking open cities."

## CALL YALE SWEATSHOP

NEW YORK (FP)—Yale University says its building service workers so little that during summer months they are forced to call upon charitable organizations to keep alive. University inspectors operate as "a sort of Ford service bureau to spy on workers and prevent organization."

These charges and a detailed account of long hours and low wages paid service employees by the university were made public by the national academic freedom committee of the American Federation of Teachers. AP of L President William Green, in an accompanying statement, maintained that "education should not plead good works and purposes as a reason for ex-

publishing news on eight columns and serials on five or six columns, thus cutting the fees of the writers.

## STAFFS ARE REDUCED

Most French newspapers have made drastic cuts in their editorial departments in particular, relying more and more on their London correspondents to get a world coverage.

To make up for their enormous losses, most French newspapers have raised their price to the public from the last of March. A few local newspapers refused to follow suit. At the present price of 50 centimes (1.66 cents) a copy, the daily costs to the public in French currency is twice as much as a year and a half ago. As a result, the circulation of all newspapers has dwindled.

There is hardly a newspaper in France which can be called a complete newspaper in the sense of the word. A complete coverage of all news, such as the New York Times, or the New York Tribune, has been a long habit, for any-

## Farm-Labor Co-op Group Is Formed

WASHINGTON (FP)—Establishment of a permanent committee representing agriculture and labor to attack the economic problems arising from wasteful marketing and distribution was announced here by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The Joint Farmer-Labor Committee on Co-operative Enterprise was formed at a special meeting in Omaha of the league and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. Promotion of consumer co-operatives will be the particular duty of this committee.

Two union presidents, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, and Robert M. G. Crow, secretary of the Missouri Farmers' Union, and Emil Lorike, president of the South Dakota Farmers' Union.

## Statement of Principle

The committee prefaced its action with a statement of principle which reads in part:

"Recognizing that most of the economic problems of America arise out of the fact that marketing and distribution are unduly wasteful and expensive, under a system which damns the consumer has not been adequately developed.

We are agreed that a major necessity for the solution of these problems is the extension of the principle of co-operative ownership and management.

It was proposed that the committee (1) develop a working program for joint action in the co-operative field, (2) assist state and local groups in the building of co-ops, (3) exchange information and experience between farmer and labor groups, and (4) carry on research and education work to promote co-ops.

Keeny was elected chairman of the committee and Baker was elected secretary. It was agreed that another meeting will be held within a month or six weeks.

## PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

## Press in France Riding Economic Storm

Cuts Staff to Make Up Lost Revenue

By PIERRE DENOYER

Le Petit Parisien Correspondent, in 'The Foreign Press'

The French press is riding a storm as great as that of 1926 at the time of the first devaluation of the franc. Within a year, the newspaper prices and labor costs have more than doubled. Advertising revenue has gone down, partly due to the economic conditions which are unfavorable, and partly to the keen competition of radio.

In order indirectly to raise the rates of advertising, most French newspapers, which were published on seven columns heretofore, have decided to appear on eight columns, thus giving a little less space for the line price.

Amazingly enough, most of them while reducing the length of the line to increase their receipts, refuse to face editorial expenses. Many newspapers publish several serials or short stories every day. The authors usually are paid by the line. You can notice many newspapers, even the largest,

one who can afford it, to read several newspapers every day. The increase to 50 centimes has caused many of these readers to drop one or several newspapers. A number of the less fortunate readers also rely now exclusively on radio news bulletins.

Several newspapers of national reputation are on the eve of disappearing or merging. The provincial press may not be as affected as the Paris press in that respect. Naturally, the greater organs will survive without difficulty. If stability in currencies and in economic conditions could prevail, the adjustment to the new situation would be fairly easy. Many newspaper owners, however, seem very apprehensive and demoralized.

[Since Mr. Denoyer's article was written, foreign dispatches have reported the purchase of L'Echo de Paris by the owners of Le Jour, and the merger of the two papers under the name, Jour-Echo. L'Echo was a leading Paris paper for a half century.—Ed.]

## LETTERSTO EDITOR

THAT U.P. EDITORIAL

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Naturally I resent the tone of your editorial reply to my letter. [Who's to blame that you chose to answer me as you did, I wrote my letter in a completely objective frame of mind and with no intention of being "martyr-like" or of defending the UP management. I simply wished to point out that you employed the weapon of unfair criticism—which I consider an inferior weapon. You shouted "wolf" when, as it happened, there was no wolf.]

So far as I know you are the first person ever to accuse me of sycophancy, even by implication. JOE MYLER (U. P. unit)

## Kane's Position

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

If Brother Joe Myler of the New York UP unit will push over, please, I should like to join him on the mourners' bench.

As he confessed last week to having written the UP story on the Postal Telegraph wage increases, which failed to mention that the increases were the result of a hard-won union contract, so I rise now to beat a bruised breast and proclaim that I made the same omission in a story for the UP night wire and without having seen Myler's day wire story on the same subject.

I don't think Myler acted like a martyr, that he was thinking of his job when he wrote his explanation, or that he had any other motive except to correct an error which reflected on his integrity as a newspaperman and to right an injustice to the management which resulted from his independent, personal action.

## MARTIN KANE

(Chairman U. P. unit)

The GUILD REPORTER had no impression of sycophancy and did not feel that such was implied in the editorial. In saying "he was thinking of his job" I was thinking of the common characteristic of newspapermen, who insist on telling the truth as they see it despite hell and high water.

The point made was that the fault lay not with individual staff men but with the UP as a whole. If the UP recognized the importance of labor news it would be better organized for covering it—it would probably have men specializing in this field in the principal cities.—Editor, GUILD REPORTER.

## REPLY TO ROBB

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

During his recent debate with Heywood Brown, Arthur Robb complained that the GUILD REPORTER had printed "often completely untrue" statements about newspaper publishing operations. As an occupant of a glass house, Mr. Robb should handle rocks with more care. We have italicized at least three errors in the following excerpt from the same paragraph of his speech:

"In recent issues, I have noted a column of reports on advertised goods on the authority of a so-called consumers' organization. In every instance, unadvertised goods have been listed as preferable to advertised goods—an attack by newspaper people upon the institution of newspaper advertising..."

The facts are:

1. "Your Dollar" had appeared in the GUILD REPORTER only once at the time of the speech.

2. Consumers' Union reports on unadvertised goods as well as advertised goods—which Mr. Robb seems to understand in his next sentence.

3. The column specified had ratings of razor blades and coffee. Eleven brands of razor blades were named, and nine of these were recommended. Of the nine approved brands, five are advertised. Similarly, most of the recommended brands of coffee are well advertised.

If Mr. Robb believes that only those brands which are advertised in newspapers are good buys, it is high time that someone explained the facts of advertising to him.

ARTHUR KAILLET

ALEXANDER L. CROSBY

OC: Arthur Robb.

## HARRISBURG AFFILIATIONS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Harrisburg Guild, which participated in the organization of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council (CIO), has voted to affiliate with the body. The local, together with several other CIO unions, has continued to maintain its affiliation with the Central Labor Union of Harrisburg, AP of L body.

## MEMPHIS DELEGATES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—President Bob Talley, Harry Martin, W. A. Campbell, and Ned Trappell have been elected Memphis Guild delegates to the International Convention in June.



## The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1938, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals  
Assistant Editor:  
Nathan L. Goldberg  
Contributing Editor:  
Leon Svirsky

Staff for this issue:  
George Edson

"... 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

|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>President</b><br>Heywood Broun                                                                        | <b>Executive Vice-President</b><br>Jonathan Eddy                                                                |
| <b>Secretary-Treasurer</b><br>Victor Pascho                                                              |                                                                                                                 |
| <b>American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters</b><br><b>International Vice-Presidents:</b>      |                                                                                                                 |
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| <b>International Representatives</b>                                                                     |                                                                                                                 |
| Morgan Hull                                                                                              | H. Richard Sellar                                                                                               |

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

May 2, 1938

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## Dark Spots

THE ANPA convention is over. Jimmie Stahlman, we hope, has put away for another year his vapid phrases, "termites of the press," "fleshpots of Egypt," and "rights of a sovereign people."

Now let us put him away, too, and look a bit behind the comic relief.

The ANPA is composed of publishers who hold, as they acknowledge, a position of responsibility to the public. The publishers have common economic problems and, certainly, a solemn duty to defend their right to freedom of publication and the people's right to the fruits of such freedom. To resolve their problems, the publishers, taking advantage of the right of free association, convene annually for action.

Their deliberations and resolutions are matters of grave public importance. But do they give an accounting of their trust? They do not. The fifty-second annual convention of the ANPA, like its predecessors, was secret. Except for a resolution attacking the Labor Board, another attacking the old Black Senate committee, and several routine resolutions, nothing but a stream of carefully curried speeches and "reports" came out.

The accusation goes further. Actually a deceit was practiced. During the convention columns upon columns of "news" were published by the papers and disseminated by the wire services. The impression conveyed was that the convention was free and uncensored. There was no little hint that the sessions were actually secret. It did appear in a brief reference in the New York Times after the convention was over. Then the reference was necessary in order to take a slap at Federal officials—to "explain" that the names of resolution sponsors were withheld "lest individual members of the association be subjected to reprisals in the abuse of power by government officials."

Now, what did the publishers do behind their locked and guarded doors? There are some surface indications. One is Elisha Hanson's public statement pretending that the publishers had barely salvaged their freedom of assemblage. Another is the fact that the publishers chose as their dinner guest of honor Henry Ford, the country's leading violator of national law and public policy, once taken to court for giving malicious vent to an ideology very foreign to America's conception of human rights. What was on these publishers' minds that they should roar approval when this sponsor of crimes of violence said, "Stick to your guns and I will help you"? We know what was in their minds. It can be guessed from the giggling response to the dinner toastmaster's remark about "the government officials we have discussed so much these last four days."

It is plain that this was no mere convention; it was a conspiracy. The publishers were ganging up on Roosevelt—the man who today most nearly stands for the people's liberties.

Let us acknowledge that the publishers have a right to lock themselves in to discuss their finances and ways of hammering down costs. But let us remember that they are an unincorporated union of employers who are the first to try deviously to hamstring employees' unions. This is the association whose president says the Guild is "inimical" to the "interests of a free people." This is

the association whose members would deny the Guild's right to speak openly and forthrightly about matters on which they—the publishers—conspire in secret.

Having sunk their papers to a new low level of hypocritical dealing in the past year, they have now refreshed themselves presumably to dig in deeper. Under their present leadership they seem determined to make themselves the public's enemies.

## Our Helper

A PERSON who has an inherent respect for truth does not lightly toss off accusations of untruth in others as does Editor & Publisher's Shop Talker Arthur Robb. The glib statement that a Guild officer made a "false assertion," appearing in Shop Talk at Thirty of April 23, is not the first time that Editor & Publisher has attempted to stigmatize Guild statements.

Mr. Robb offers his latest as "information for Guild members principally," and he pretends to set the Guild straight, for the sake of its members, on the question of whether the Duluth contract was a valid Guild contract. Even if a kindness from Mr. Robb to Guild members could be accepted without suspicion, his statements could still bear scrutiny. An examination of his April 23rd page discloses that when he was not untruthful he was deliberately misleading. If you want the key to his outlook in general or union matters, take this statement he makes:

"Approximately 90 out of 300 employees struck (in Duluth)."

Where have we heard the like before? From every publisher who has sought to break a Guild strike by using the number of Guildsmen on strike against the number of his full staff of mechanical and white collar employees combined, to cry "minority strike!" for public consumption and confusion. Arthur Robb knows all about this tactic. Enough said.

## Support Is Urgent

A STEADY flow of funds is urgent for Duluth. A letter on another page from a Twin Cities Guildsman, expressing the sentiments of his fellows, adds emphasis to the appeals being made.

Nearly 100 members of the ANG are walking the picket lines in Duluth. Until those members are back in their jobs under full contractual protection full support of their fight is the first call on the ANG. And the ANG knows how to respond.

The International Executive Board is urging all who are behind in assessments to rush payments to replenish the Defense Fund on which Duluth must count for week-in and week-out support. We heartily subscribe to the warm appeal of Brother Bade. In doing so we stress the importance of functioning in an organized way and utilizing the Defense Fund machinery by sending all collections to the Fund at headquarters. Experience has shown that if fights continue long even the warmest appeals begin to pale and it is the systematic Defense Fund collections that carry the load. Moreover, we must never allow the regular, basic machinery of defense to become disorganized.

We urge that all members respond generously to the appeal, and particularly that the large volume of unpaid assessments be sent in at once to build up the International Defense Fund. This is a time to perform the double service of building the Defense Fund for Duluth and of bringing delinquent members into good standing for the Convention.

Unit collectors and local treasurers are again the key figures. Again they can perform another great service for fellow members. We urge them to act at once.

## The Recession Line

IF anything proves the need for unionization and union contracts, it is the series of proposals by employers, newspaper publishers among them, that their workers submit to shorter pay and longer hours, or hold off effectuation of their contracts "during the recession." Before the Guild came, unorganized newspaper workers were the first to have their pay reduced, their ranks thinned out, and their hours lengthened. In many cases there was no restoration until the Guild obtained a contract.

Guild contracts are designed to protect members from what happened between 1930 and 1933. It is a negation of organization and contractual obligation to allow reduction of salary levels fixed by contract. In making such proposals the employers are trying to take advantage of current depression propaganda, with its accompanying opportunity to demoralize employees and frighten them with fear of loss of jobs and job security.

The American labor movement today is concentrating its strength on the resistance to the widespread employer effort to destroy working standards. It is the Guild's duty to its membership to join actively in the resistance.

"Ford Workers Ignore Strike Call," is jubilant news headline, referring to the strike at the Ford assembly plant in Long Beach, Calif. A little further down the reader learns that out of 660 employees, 150 crashed the picket line. And that, friends, is impartial presentation of the news.—From the *Brewery Worker*.

Aggressive Editorial Executive seeks position as assistant publisher or editor . . . Knows how to cope with the Guild . . . Box 3640.—From a classified ad in Editor & Publisher.

A new qualification for an editor?

## Why the Great SPLIT? A Scholar's Answer

*Craft Selfishness, Group  
Egotism Cause Labor  
Rift, Yale Man Holds*

LABOR CZARS, A History of Labor Racketeering. By Harold Seidman. New York. Live-right. \$2.50.

Reviewed by FRED WOLTMAN

THE labor czars in the AF of L are responsible for preventing peace with the CIO, according to "Labor Czars." "Until labor czars are dethroned, no compromise seems possible. Corruption, racketeering and despotism have been the inevitable outgrowths of an ideology founded not on the solidarity of labor but on craft selfishness and group egotism. Almost without exception, the leading labor racketeers have been conservative craft unionists."

This book is a sober, astute analysis of that peculiarly American phenomenon, labor racketeering. Its author has no allegiances in the current upheaval within labor's family. Five years ago he wrote a series of articles on the subject for the Nation. He has continued his studies and this year hopes to have the book accepted as his doctor's dissertation by Yale where he is a Cowles scholar in government.

### OLD GUARD FEARS UNITY

Seidman continues on the subject of CIO-AF of L peace:

To bring the CIO into the AF of L as a unit would immediately destroy the power of the old-guard labor leaders. In view of their past records, the Federation heads could hardly be expected to sacrifice their own positions for the welfare of labor. On the other hand, for the CIO leaders to consent to the AF of L plan of parceling out the members of the new CIO unions among the old AF of L craft units, a hopeless task bound to embroil the Federation in endless jurisdictional strife, would mean the abject surrender of the very principles for which they left the AF of L. The CIO cannot and the AF of L will not give ground. Craft unionists in the American Federation of Labor will fight to the bitter end to preserve their vested interests.

Labor racketeering began with the walking delegate and "business unionism," according to Seidman, and was nourished by Gompers' dictum to, "Reward your friends; defeat your enemies."

This philosophy, says Seidman, "has played directly into the hands of the labor czars. . . . As a result, labor unions almost everywhere joined forces with the corrupt political machines, not with the liberals and progressives who sincerely supported the cause of organized labor."

Thus, in Pennsylvania, the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, under AF of L domination, played ball with the Republican politicians and supported the high protective tariff of the anti-union steel barons.

And throughout the course of labor racketeering the highest Federation officials, including Gompers, have been passive when not openly hostile to virtually all attempts from within and without to eradicate it.

How do the racketeers cling to their control? There is the lack of democracy in craft unionism, for one thing, giving the business agent power to turn strikes on or off at will—a lack which, in turn, is directly attributable to the union's weakness because of the craft division. Another, and equally important factor is the czar's control of jobs both through the union and through his tieup with the employer. If the members want to keep their jobs, they must lay low at the union meetings.

### THE NAME OF MCCARTHY

No better key to the social outlook of the professional union jobholder could be cited than the case of Patrick Henry (known as "Pinhead") McCarthy, one-time president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and once Mayor of San Francisco. For opposing his tactics union men were expelled "for taking the name of P. H. McCarthy in vain."

Employers are no less responsible for this state of affairs and could rid the country almost unaided of labor racketeering if they sincerely wished to, according to Seidman. For "labor racketeering was born of employer hostility and it has been nourished by their apathy and greed." Thus—the building industry, the prime example.

The labor czars taken up by Seidman bear out this point. One was Theodore Brandle, "business man, a banker, a politician," who "apparently saw nothing incongruous in the fact that he was at the same time business agent of Local 45 of the Iron Workers' Union" in Frank Hague's Jersey City. A notion of Brandle's income can be had from the fact that he settled an income tax evasion charge in 1931 by payment of \$88,721 to the government in taxes, interest and penalties.

Employers, wishing to stay on the right side of Brandle, organized the New Jersey Iron League and made him its director at \$10,000 a year.

Seidman argues:

The cure for labor racketeering is not less unionism, but more unionism, democratic unionism, and militant unionism.

The author believes, too, that the new political outlook will have wholesome effects:

Independent political action is not only a necessary but logical step to rescue the rank and file from the bondage of the labor racketeers; to revive the labor movement by freeing it from narrow-minded bureaucrats and injecting it with genuine principles to replace the outmoded dogmas of Samuel Gompers. If the labor movement is to go forward, its leaders must think not in terms of the AF of L's 3,000,000 craftsmen but of America's 40,000,000 workers. In no other way can the alliance between racketeers in unions and racketeers in government be demolished.