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Bovard States Belief in Guild; 'Long Needed,' Says Greatest M. E.



OLIVER K. BOVARD

Pilot of Post-Dispatch Sees Boon to Employees And Journalism as Well

Oliver K. Bovard, the managing editor who made the St. Louis Post-Dispatch conform more nearly to a working newspaper man's ideals than any other paper in the country, and who resigned on Aug. 13 because of "irreconcilable differences" with the publisher, last week made the following statement about the Guild:

"The Guild already has proved to be a good thing for newspaper men. The need for it was obvious long before it was organized. I think it may also prove to be a good thing for newspapers. The ideals for newspapers which the mass of newspaper men hold are high. Because of this, I look for the Guild to become in time influential in elevating the tone of the press as a whole; to aid in making it more journalistic and less commercial."

Asked to discuss the Guild shop, Bovard replied: "It's inevitable. Why discuss it?"

Among the many tributes paid to Bovard is the article in the current Nation by Paul Y. Anderson entitled "The Greatest Managing Editor." It is reprinted in part on page 3.

\$10,000 Pay Rise In Duluth

DULUTH, Minn.—The contract that settled the recent Duluth Herald and News Tribune strike brought pay increases amounting to \$10,000 a year to the newspapers' editorial and commercial employees last week when the arbitrator provided for in the agreement issued his award.

Arbitration was accepted by the Guild in settlement of its seven-and-one-half-week strike against the Ridder-owned newspapers on May 25. Findings were announced by Professor H. A. Millis of Chicago, chairman of the Arbitration Board. More than 50 employees receive immediate pay boosts ranging from \$1 to more than \$10 a week and a score or more will get bigger pay checks as they complete first, second and third years of experience during the life of the contract.

Professor Millis, chairman of the (Continued on Page Two)

Returning Strikers Greeted With Contempt Citations

HOLLYWOOD—The managerial campaign of discrimination and intimidation against Guild members who returned to work last week on the recently strike-bound Citizen-News was topped by the distribution of citations for contempt of court to nearly all members of the staff.

The citations, ordered by Superior Judge Emmet Wilson when he refused to comply with Publisher

BOVARD'S LEAVING STIRS GUILD SPURT

90 Attend Post-Dispatch Unit Meeting; Lay Plans for Negotiating First Contract

ST. LOUIS—Resignation of Oliver K. Bovard as managing editor of the Post-Dispatch was immediately followed by a flood of new members into the Guild with the result that more than 90 persons attended a unit meeting called to discuss a projected contract with the paper. The Guild is seeking a contract with the Pulitzer Publishing Company for the first time.

Bovard resigned, he said, because of "irreconcilable differences" with the Pulitzer management.

Until this year, sentiment for a formal agreement with the management was lukewarm. In February the unit voted unanimously in favor of the appointment of a committee to draw up a contract. Sentiment did not crystallize firmly, however, until three days after Bovard resigned.

Until then, also, the membership had been 64, a little more than half of the eligibles in the editorial department.

The proposed contract was ap-

proved at a meeting on Aug. 12 and a motion to begin negotiations with the management was passed unanimously.

Approval of the city executive (Continued on Page Three)

BUILDING: A World Peace Policy With Labor's Support

By JONATHAN EDDY

REPRESENTING the American Newspaper Guild at the opening session of the Second World Youth Congress, I was accosted by an individual certainly twice my age who wanted to know how long I had been posing as a youth. Until that moment I had felt more or less homogenous, as it were, but the impertinence caused me to cast an eye more discriminating of age at the delegates assembled from throughout the world. I had to admit that most of them were better qualified on personal age basis to represent youth than myself. In fact, two of the most charming and sincere visitors are girls of 14, one from Spain, the other from China. However, I believe I was correct in stating at a meeting of the American delegation that journalism, both from the editorial and the commercial end, is a young profession, young in its outlook, young in the age of its workers, and youngish as to the length of time we have been organized.

The guest of honor on the first day of the sessions on the Vassar campus was a Guild member, I should say our most distinguished member with the possible exception of President Brown; and I confess to having suffered somewhat of an internal conflict in deciding whether to let things affecting a number of local Guilds slip at international headquarters, or to stay over through the eve-

(Continued on Page Seven)

News Pact Sets \$75 Minimums; Adds Merit Plan

Novel Feature in Renewed Contract Assures Raises Above Base Pay; 6 Wage Classifications Go Higher

Improved minimums, ranging up to \$75 for rewrite and deskmen, higher severance pay, machinery for individual raises over the minimums, and study of extended vacations, are included in the renewed editorial contract on the Daily News signed Wednesday by the New York Guild. It became part of the commercial division contract recently signed and the contract as a whole runs to Aug. 17, 1939.

Stern's 'Mistake' Fires 18

PHILADELPHIA—The Record, published by J. David Stern, who recently dismissed 16 editorial employees of the New York Post, has lightened ship by firing at least 18 employees for economy just after hiring 18 new employees.

Stern blamed the firings on his own "miscalculation" of the revenue accruing through the recent increase in the circulation price of the paper from two to three cents.

The firings were followed immediately by a unit meeting at which the appointment of a committee to see Stern was recommended. This committee was appointed by the executive council and consisted of Charles P. Polk and G. Norman Collie, of the Ledger; William J. Farson and Dorothy Love, of the Inquirer; Max Ways of the Record; Roger Butterfield and John Edeleman, of the Consolidated and John, and Richard V. Cornish of the Camden Courier-Post.

The committee met Stern in an extraordinary 75-minute session in which the publisher admitted that

(Continued on Page Two)

The provision for merit raises over the minimums, to become effective not later than Oct. 1, is a novel contract feature, growing out of the contention of the Guild that the minimums established in the contract a year and a half ago had been virtually transformed into a wage scale.

After pointing out that the minimums established in the renewed contract are not intended to fix the weekly salary of every employee, the agreement now provides:

The Publisher recognizes that individual merit and responsibility shall be considered for reward. The Publisher agrees to conduct, upon the signing of this agreement, a survey to establish individual wages in keeping with relative merit and responsibility. Adjustments resulting from this survey will become effective not later than Oct. 1, 1938.

The Guild agrees, on its part, that wages above the minimum may be paid without incurring obligation by the Publisher to consider such wages as a basis for future minimums. Furthermore, the Guild and the Publisher agree that such raises when made shall be on a basis of relative merit and responsibility without reclassification of the employee, except where such reclassification results from duties actually performed.

Survey to Be Conducted

The Guild and the management were deadlocked for some time over the issue of extended vacations, the unit having demanded three weeks after 10 years' service and five weeks after 15 years.

Frances M. Flynn, business man- (Continued on Page Two)

Coast Pact Nets Retroactive Raises

LOS ANGELES—A Guild shop contract covering all departments has been agreed upon by the Guild and the Huntington Park Signal. Wage increases ranging to \$17.50 are retroactive to June 1. The contract contains a no-strike-work clause and a guarantee against dismissals as a result of the contract. It provides for six weeks' severance pay with no qualifications, five-day 40-hour week, and preserves the experience ratio.

The contract is the result of four month's negotiations. Philip Connelly, international vice president; Urcel Daniel, secretary of Los Angeles Guild; and Sid Burke were the negotiators.

Frey Rediscovered 'The Red Network'

The "Communists" He "Revealed" to Dies Committee Were Also "Exposed" in Old Attack on Leading Liberals: Labor Spy Body's Chief Investigator.

WASHINGTON (FP)—John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the AF of L, gave the Dies investigation of un-American activities the shot in the arm needed to save it from death by boredom. Playing to pitifully small houses before his arrival, the investigation suddenly became a hit with the Daughters of the American Revolution and drew a large contingent of its members.

The white-haired War College instructor's performance was not disappointing. Mystery began to develop, however, as soon as he had revealed his list of 284 "communists" who "are or were" on the CIO payroll. He failed to mention the source of his material other than to say that "two reliable persons" had checked it over. One of the members of the committee had before him a copy of "The Red Network," which describes Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary of Interior Ickes and other notables as communists, and found the names Frey mentioned neatly listed.

Accuses AF of L Official
Once the Frey performance backed with vehemence. That was when he named Paul Peterson as "communist" and "contact man" for the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO). Peterson is president of the Utah State Federation of Labor (AF of L).

Informed of this error, Frey insisted that Peterson is "a communist" nevertheless despite the long-standing and valiant efforts of the AF of L to purge its ranks. The performance skipped a beat again when Frey described Powers Haggood, provisional president of the United Shoe Workers, as "a combination of a radical, possibly a communist and everything else that composes someone that likes to make trouble in the labor world."

Others on Frey's lists of "members of the Communist party or who lend direct support to all communist propaganda within the ranks of the CIO," were John Brophy, director of the CIO; Francis Gorman, United Textile Workers; Morris Muster, United Furniture Workers; James Lustig, United Electrical and Radio Workers; and Sam Sorkin, State, County and Municipal Workers.

Also named were Emil Costello, Furniture Workers; George Woolf, Fish and Cannery Workers; Harold Fitzhugh, Woodworkers; Donald Henderson, Agricultural and Cannery Workers; Lewis Merrill, Office and Professional Workers; Lucien Koch, Electrical and Radio Workers; Ben Gold, Fur Workers; Michael Quill, Transport Workers; Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director, and others.

[Reports in some papers included the name of Julius Klyman, ANG international vice president, among a St. Louis group mentioned by Frey—Ed. G. R.]
An interlude in Frey's three-day performance, a large part of which was devoted to a reading of a 1924 document published by the United Mine Workers, came with the introduction of a report on West Coast "communist" activities prepared by Edward F. Sullivan, chief investigator for the committee, and an agent of Railway Audit & Inspection, notorious strikebreaking and labor spy outfit.

Discovery that Sullivan was chief investigator for the committee came about after Sullivan filed a report charging that Hollywood and the West Coast were hotbeds of subversive activities and that mysterious links existed between Bridges and the Labor Department.
Exposer is Exposed
According to the Senate Civil Liberties committee, one Edward

F. Sullivan was employed as a "solicitor" in the Boston area by the Railway Audit & Inspection Co. in 1935 and later was paid \$600 for services in the South.

Exhibit 118 of the committee is a letter dated Sept. 10, 1935, from L. Douglas Rice, president of the company, to Foster Strader, an official of the company. The letter reads: "Please note letter from Mr. E. F. Sullivan. He is a solicitor that we have put on in the Boston territory. He has many contacts in the New England states, is a newspaper reporter and connected with the news service. He is also in a position to get most any information desired from the various police departments in New England."

"You might want to look this young man over in case he... whereby he might be used." (Part of the document was missing due to attempts of the agency to destroy documents.)

Sullivan's Pap Revealed
A memorandum paid recovered from the waste basket of the Atlanta office of R. A. & I. revealed that E. F. Sullivan on Nov. 18, 1935, was paid \$200, on Nov. 25, 1935, \$100, and on Dec. 4, 1935, \$300.

At that time, a former agent of the cotton textile labor board reports, a man named Sullivan was shadowing him in Huntsville, Ala. Sullivan claimed to be a newspaper reporter for the Frank Gannett chain, owned by the head of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government.

According to the Dies committee, Sullivan lives in a suburb of Boston, was a newspaper man in Washington representing the "Consolidated News Service," not listed in the telephone directory or in the congressional Record—and was a former intelligence officer for the Massachusetts National Guard.

[The service is listed in Editor & Publisher Yearbook with an address in New York City.]
He was recommended to the McCormack and Thos. A. Flaherty, both Massachusetts Democrats.

Reveals his Sources
Sullivan pictured the West Coast, and particularly Hollywood's motion picture producers and stars, as a hotbed of subversive activities. "Terrorism, ranging from crop sabotage, kidnapping to murder, are but a few results of examining evidence offered by agricultural, industrial and shipping interests on the Pacific Coast," the report said.

He declared that Harry Lundberg, to whom the AF of L has assigned the task of rebuilding the federation's maritime union, is a member of the "Trotskyite" group of communists and "this information was obtained from a former member of the inside group of 'Trotskyites' whose task is to capture the AF of L unions."

"For the most part," Sullivan said, "the law enforcement groups and patriotic representatives seemed to think that this great agitation over the activities of the German-American Bund is but a smoke screen to take the people's mind off the real menace, communism and those affiliated with it."

Previously James L. Metcalfe, a committee investigator, told the committee that large groups of the German-American Bund are at work in Los Angeles and that the Nazis have 500,000 sympathizers in the country.

Silver Shirt Is Active
The revelation that one of the committee's chief witnesses is an alleged Silver Shirt came as Walter S. Steele, publisher of the National Republic, a labor-baiting magazine, took the stand for a lengthy recital as to the "red menace."

An affidavit of Barbara Baker, in the files of the Senate Civil

MONEY TALKS

FULL Convention representation is justly prized by local Guilds. More than one delegation to the 1938 Convention had occasion to wish it had the extra one or two votes its delinquent members would have furnished if they had been paid up. Next year Convention votes cannot be lightly won by flooding the ANG office with per capita assessments at the eleventh hour. The amended Constitution bases Convention representation on the average paid-up membership as of the first of each month during the 12 months preceding each Convention.

This properly places a premium on regularity of dues collection and promptness of remittance to the ANG. A local treasurer may have until the end of a month to establish with the ANG his paid-up list as of the first of the month. When he makes his final remittance in a given month, he should furnish the ANG office with his computation of the number of members entitled to Convention representation as of the first of that month. Discrepancies with ANG records may then be reconciled in the usual manner.

The ANG office is overworked and understaffed. Lighten its burden by making prompt and accurate remittances and remembering to designate the members in good standing.

This is the second in a series of talks on ANG finances being prepared by Guildsmen who studied them as members of the 1938 Convention Finance Committee.

Liberties Committee, former secretary of Susan Sterling, leader of the Silver Shirts in Cleveland, Ohio, swears that Sterling told her that Steele was the Washington agent of the organization.

Following Steele's presentation of "evidence" to the committee, Dies said, Homer Martin, president of the United Auto Workers, will present to the committee "evidence" of "communist" activity within that union.

[Martin has since given out a statement contradicting Frey's testimony.]
In his appearance before the committee Steele said one of the organizations he represented was the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation. In LaFollette committee records are numerous documents showing the federation to be a strikebreaking agency and a letter from former Speaker of the House Henry T. Rainey to Harry Jung, manager of the federation, denouncing Jung and his organization for fomenting strikes, racketeering and doing "the slant, stool-pigeon work necessary for the purpose of destroying organized labor."

An analysis of the list of 284 "communist" organizers submitted to the committee by Frey showed at least 20 duplications, at least 12 who have never had any connection with the CIO, and many names with no supporting evidence.

Answering Frey's charges that the UOPWA "was started and kept going by the Trade Union Unity League of the Communist Party," Merrill said: "What are the facts? The United Office and Professional Workers of America was founded in Philadelphia in May, 1937, by 23 AF of L and independent unions."

The executive committee of the Chicago Guild sent the following wire to Chairman Dies, authorized after Frey had named Julius Klyman, ANG international vice president, and Harry Wohl, president of the Chicago Guild, on his list of Communists:

"We have a dictatorship and a censorship that tells you what shall be printed and what the American people shall read. Not Hitler, not Hearst; not Mussolini but McCormick; not Stalin but Gannett tell us what we shall read in America."

Protesting the admission of testimony of Margaret Kerr, of the Better American Federation of Los Angeles, against Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director, ANG International Representative Morgan Hull wired Dies:

"As a newspaper man who has been forced, in order to earn a living, to make the acquaintance of Margaret Kerr of the so-called Better American Federation, we are according to the press, testified before your committee

that Harry Bridges is a Communist, let me assure you that she and her organization are merely stooges for Publisher Harry Chandler of the Los Angeles Times and other reactionaries who wish to label every effort of the workers to improve the open-shop working conditions of that city as 'Communist.' Your committee may take her seriously, but in Los Angeles Miss Kerr and her organization are either despised or laughed at.

Press Body Has Forum; 25 Attend

The American Press Society has taken a new tack in its effort to build itself into an anti-union rival to the Guild. Using, apparently, the fact that President Roosevelt accepted an honorary membership, it induced Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, New Deal Democrat, to discuss before a forum which it wished to start, his criticisms of the press as voiced in the Senate last spring.

It was able to get time on WEAF, although the Guild usually finds such powerful facilities closed to it.

Senator Minton came to New York from Indiana for the speech, although he was warned of the nature of the society by the Guild. The forum, held at the Hotel Astor, was estimated by the New York Herald Tribune to have drawn between 25 and 30 persons. (The first Guild forum had 500.)

Apparently this contact with liberalism occasioned some doubts for the society's letters to its members asking them to attend, described Senator Minton as the sponsor of a "gay bill"—he introduced a bill to penalize the publication of known falsehoods—and announced that Paul Scott Morrow, editor of the Chicago Daily News and president of the society, would "give the view of the professional news worker on curbing the press."

This was window dressing, as Morrow hardly more than introduced Minton and sat down. After the broadcast various members questioned Minton on "What is truth" and on "dictatorship by a board at Washington."

Minton was panned by the papers, which seized on his disclaimers of professional knowledge and turned them into admissions that he "was not well informed." Some of the columnists, notably Westbrook Pegler, jumped on him later. Pegler waxed hot that Minton should challenge the press while he had a "legal license to lie and slander with impunity on the floor of the United States Senate and in the columns of the Congressional Record."

While Senator Minton disclaimed expertise he quoted from newspaper sources. One quotation was from the Guild Reporter; another from John Swinton, former editor of the New York Tribune, who told a banquet of editors, "there is not one of you who dares to write his honest opinion. . . . I am paid \$150 a week for keeping my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with." A third quotation was an earlier one from James H. Barry of the San Francisco Star, who said of the AP, ". . . my opinion, not confidential, is that it is the damndest, meanest monopoly on the face of the earth—the wet nurse of all other monopolies. It lies by day. It lies by night and it lies for the very lust of lying."

Minton commented, "the day of the great journalist is gone, and the day of the regimented penman is at hand. Ask today who writes the editorials in any metropolitan paper. You will receive not a name but a number."

"We have a dictatorship and a censorship that tells you what shall be printed and what the American people shall read. Not Hitler, not Hearst; not Mussolini but McCormick; not Stalin but Gannett tell us what we shall read in America."

The representative council of the Chicago Newspaper Guild tonight directed its executive board to protest your action in allowing Frey of the American Federation of Labor to engage in which-burn-and to hide his union-busting tactics under the guise of Americanism. Get along with the job you were appointed to do.

Condemns Miss Kerr
Protesting the admission of testimony of Margaret Kerr, of the Better American Federation of Los Angeles, against Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director, ANG International Representative Morgan Hull wired Dies:

"As a newspaper man who has been forced, in order to earn a living, to make the acquaintance of Margaret Kerr of the so-called Better American Federation, we are according to the press, testified before your committee

Two Giants Fight to Control Television

Owning Essential Facilities, RCA and AT&T Struggle for This Field of Vast Possibilities

Television, A Struggle for Power. By Frank C. Waldrop and Joseph Borkin. Wm. Morrow and Co., New York. \$2.75.

THIS book goes behind the scenes to show us the nature and methods of the ruthless monopolies now dominating radio broadcasting and plotting to grab up television and the narrow, inadequate character of government regulation of the ether.

It is especially timely because the questions of who shall and who ought to control television, what ideas and whose it shall convey are even now occupying government officials.

It has a double significance for workers on newspapers both because it promises a rival medium which may affect their jobs or open up new ones—and because it is a phenomenon of such vast possibilities for influencing the public mind.

The National Resources Committee in a report to President Roosevelt on television said:

"When to the spoken word is added the living image, the effect is to magnify the potential dangers of a machine which can subtly instill ideas, strong beliefs, profound disgust and affections. These dangers from propaganda entering the schools, and perhaps much greater danger from propaganda entering the home. Television will have the power of mobilizing the best of writers and scene designers, the most winning of actors, the most attractive of actresses."

Television is no longer under some distant corner. The deadline for filing applications for more or less permanent allocations of frequencies in 1939 is Oct. 1. Hence this book is up to the minute in timeliness. One of its authors, Frank C. Waldrop, is a Washington newspaper man; Joseph Borkin is a specialist in the analysis of communications. Their work is regarded as of great significance by specialists in the field. George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission, who wrote an introduction, is "enthusiastic about the work."

The approximate standard performance in television today offers sharp, clear pictures upon a glass screen 7 inches high by 12 inches wide. Demonstrations have been given on screens 9 by 12 feet. Color television is already a practical accomplishment in England. And, say the authors of this book, "Men were actually searching for the mathematical outlines of ways to transmit sensations of smell and feeling by electricity." This report was soberly made to the President by the National Resources Committee.

Television is more advanced in the United States with respect to station operations and technical efficiency, than anywhere else in the world. There are eighteen television stations in operation here.

A by-product of television and tied in with it is the facsimile recorder, which is capable of producing a newspaper in your home, eliminating or greatly cutting two of the greatest expenses now attached to the publications industry, printing and delivery.

The interests now fighting to control television development are the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Radio Corporation of America, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, General Electric Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. And they are well aware, say the authors, that if any of them is allowed to control the growth of television, extinction is threatened for the others.

The authors deal principally with the activities of RCA and AT & T, which previously divided up the radio broadcasting field but which are now locked in a struggle to control television.

That these two giant corporations with their record of ruthless elimination of competition and unceasing efforts to set up monopolies in communications should be leading factors in the television picture is one reason why the government and all of us must be vigilant to see that effective regulation prevails.

As a prelude to what we may expect in the future, the authors trace the growth and development of these two companies.

AT & T is shown to have risen to its present estate by patents suits which in-

dependents could not afford to litigate, by active campaigning against independents and by buying out of them when other means failed.

The record of AT & T in the motion picture industry is especially unclear. The company succeeded in getting 90 percent of the motion picture industry to use its equipment and then squeezed out all other competition for recording and reproducing equipment. It even managed to toss RCA around for several years as one would a child. Then AT & T through its subsidiary, ERPI, sought to buy control of the movie industry. But in this it was doubledcrossed by Wm. Fox.

AT & T is in a very strong television position because of its foothold in the motion picture industry. It is generally agreed that motion pictures will be the chief means of television entertainment. AT & T has an agreement with the motion picture companies whereby the films they make cannot be used for television. This means that AT & T will be able to dictate the price to be charged for the films and perhaps the conditions under which they can be used in television.

AT & T also holds a trump card in the coaxial cable by means of which television can be linked from one city to another without use of booster stations every forty miles. This is where the principal competition between RCA and AT & T comes in. RCA is interested in using radio relays as against the wire system owned by the telephone company. David Sarnoff, RCA president, has said that the ideal way to send messages will be by television and facsimile. This threatens the telephone monopoly.

RCA and AT & T made their division of the radio field in 1926 by a patent pool. RCA was given exclusive right to manufacture sets and to make programs. AT & T reserved exclusive right to use its wires for broadcasting hookups.

RCA has squeezed independent set manufacturers to the wall and recently was sued by Philco, a licensee, for bribing its employees to reveal trade secrets. Both RCA and AT & T are strongly entrenched

corporations whose interests lie with big business.

The Federal Communications Commission is the regulatory body having control over broadcasting and television. The record of the FCC in regulating broadcasting is open to serious criticism. It has not acted to protect the public's best interest.

Under the Federal Communications Act, the FCC, which is composed of seven commissioners, grant licenses to radio stations that are renewable every six months. To obtain renewal, the stations must show that they are operating in the public interest and for the public welfare.

In his foreword to this book, Commissioner Payne of the FCC says that the phrase "public interest, convenience and necessity" long ago lost its original vitality and significance, if it ever had any. He says that the question actually asked at the innumerable hearings he has attended are, "Will the station be able to make money? Will the station be able to get advertising?" He adds:

"So entrenched have the commercial interests become in radio that a great deal of strong affirmative legislation might be necessary to protect the public, which has been so persistently stripped of its rights, against further encroachments."

Discussing the administration of the law the authors say that some portions of the geographic United States do not receive enough service, others receive too much. Sound broadcasting is contaminated to the extent that it is almost always thought of by the common listener as an adjunct of commercial advertising. The financial organizations most closely connected with broadcasting work toward monopoly and suppress technology in the interest of business stability. Programs are offered not always for the highest motives, not chiefly for entertainment and instruction, but primarily for the purpose of propagating the sale of goods. Licenses fall too many times into the wrong hands.

In addition to these aspects of the television picture there is the fact that television by its nature creates a monopoly. Because of the nature of the radio spectrum it will be rare that we will have three television programs in a city, say the authors. They point out also that the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual network control 93 percent of radio broadcasting between them.

The authors did an admirable job in gathering together the materials for this book. A great part of the information was buried away in dusty court records and governmental proceedings. The book is very well written and goes into the technical as well as the business, financial and administrative aspects of television. It is required reading for anyone who wants to know the dominant forces active in television today.

When editors find out what a waste of time and money it is to wade through 10,000 pictures a week to find the few right ones, and when free-lances find out the heavy odds against them, staffs may increase. This will lead to better magazines, will finally bring about much needed standards in a completely chaotic field.

Only organization can really supply the answer. Organization among the staffs and among the free lances; with minimum salaries and a regulation of agency fees to a level comparable to literary agencies; with payment to the free lance—by the job rather than by the picture—guaranteed on assignment, as a few of the most essential demands.

The free-lance is a very poor solution—both for the magazine and for himself. He cannot print his picture too definitely toward a certain market. His every interest dictates that his stuff should be acceptable to as many potential buyers

as possible. Result—it doesn't exactly suit anybody. Everything discourages the free lance from making the kind of picture that editors dream of, the picture that sums up in itself the whole drama of a condition. The free lance is paid by the picture.

The free lance has a hard time making a living anyway. With top picture rates at \$10 apiece, he must pay his agent an average of 50 per cent, a minimum of 40 per cent. Few can afford to market their own stuff. This takes time, and they have to keep going if they intend to cover their considerable travel and photographic expenses.

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N. Y. CIO Unions Plan To Meet

NEW YORK (FP)—A call for a convention of all CIO locals in New York state has been issued by Allan S. Haywood, regional CIO director. Between 1,500 and 2,000 delegates are expected at the gathering, which will be held on September 16 in New York. Establishment of a permanent state organization is a chief purpose of the convention.

Many important matters which materially involve the workers of the state of New York will come before the convention for consideration, Haywood said, "including unemployment, WPA projects, social security, workers' compensation, occupational disease laws and their administration, housing, the recent abuses of the writ of injunction by anti-labor judges in violation of the laws of the state, and the efforts of labor to incorporate into the state constitution a bill of rights."

"Upon these questions the convention will seek to set up machinery which will coordinate activities in order that we may effectively present labor's program to the people of the state and the nation."

The New York Guild will elect delegates to the convention at the next meeting of its representative assembly.

ADD MYSTERIES OF THE LAW

OAKLAND, Cal. (FP)—The Alameda County Retail Merchants' Association, on behalf of Whitt-Horn & Swan's department store, has filed suit for \$50,000 against the Alameda County Central Labor Council, the Retail Clerks Union, the Culinary Alliance, and the Beauticians Union (all AP of L), and various individuals, on the unique plea that picketing of the store has violated the anti-strike dog contract clause in the state labor code.

"The theory is that if the employer is prohibited from binding the employee not to join a union, he is also prohibited from forcing him to join one, and a closed shop contract would put him in that position. The association also asks for an injunction to prevent further picketing pending trial of the civil suit. The complaint that closed shop contracts violate state law makes this case important as a precedent."

AMALGAMATED WINS FIRM

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (FP)—Nine hundred clothing workers, the last to be employed by a large garment concern with a closed-shop contract with the United Garment Workers (AP of L), have voted to affiliate with the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Employed by the Michaels Stern & Co. here, the men ratified a closed shop contract reached between the CIO and the company.

The transfer of allegiance marked the virtual end of a 20-year struggle between the two unions. The action followed company reorganization which led to ties with the Rochester Clothing Exchange which had an Amalgamated contract. The men are employed at two plants, here and in Penn. Yan. Another plant will be opened here shortly providing employment for 200 men, the company announced.

ATTACK ON PICKETING

SACRAMENTO, Cal. (FP)—The anti-picketing measure of the so-called California Committee for Peace in Employment—Relations has now been qualified with 205,542 signatures, 20,000 more than needed, and will appear on the November ballot. Both AP of L and CIO unions are fighting this measure, which, on the pretense of setting up rules for picketing, practically outlaw it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"AN OLD GUILD MAN"

NEWARK, N. J.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

After President Roosevelt's Social Security talk last night (Aug. 15), my radio dial came to rest on a Philadelphia station and stayed there because the first few words of the news commentator interested me. He was discussing the talk, rapping Roosevelt's boast for Congressman Lewis in Maryland. He said in a folksy, apologetic sort of way that it seemed to him it was a bad thing for Congress to be in agreement with the President, that when this happened Democracy began to totter.

I listened further, because up this way news commentators are rarely so inane.

The commentator then talked about some puppies he was giving away and put in a plug for Silver Seal milk, his sponsor.

Next he took up the Philadelphia taxi strike. In the same folksy and poisonous manner he doubted the wisdom of the strike, said, in variance with newspaper reports, that the management had not at all tempted to use strikebreakers, and that the drivers had voted the strike against their will. Unions he continued sadly, sometimes tend to protect the shirker. Most Philadelphia drivers want the \$15 guarantee dropped so that their incentive to work will be increased, the folksy voice went on.

For Labor, But—

"Of course," he said with a deprecating chuckle, "I don't want anyone to get the idea that I'm talking from a capitalist or economic royalist viewpoint, because I'm not. Anyone who knows old Mac Parker knows his labor record (chuckle). I'm one of the founders and a member of the American Newspaper Guild and have held local office as well as a national vice-presidency."

I presumably the writer missed some qualifying word about Parker's membership. Parker resigned from the Guild in 1936 on leaving newspaper work. He was a national vice-president for the year 1933-34.—Ed. G. R.]

Now, old Mac Parker can say what he damn well pleases on the air especially when that taxi company uses his station for advertising. But when he rings in the Guild to the greater glory of a finky piece of commentating and Silver Seal milk, that's going too far with his opinions, regardless of the merits of that taxi strike.

Exercisable taste, old Mac, exercisable. In fact, it stinks.

ARTHUR KAUFMAN.

A CATHOLIC ON MANN

NEWARK

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

In the Aug. 15 "Reporter" there is a story concerning an attack on George Mann, president of the Milwaukee Guild, by a Catholic newspaper for his alleged support of the "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade."

Mr. Mann in his reply objects, understandably, to being called a "stooge" in the newspaper's article, but apparently he does not object to being linked with a Communist movement; he merely asserts that the Catholic editor has made the term "Communist" a "violently derogatory label." He implies a sincere espousal of Catholicism, cites the Catholic's duty "to do whatever is possible to promote peace and safeguard genuine democracy" and warns of the menace of Fascism in this country. He implies further a compatibility of social principles between Catholicism and a particular facet of Communism.

Now, as a Catholic myself, I honestly believe that there can be no fundamental agreement between my religion and Communism because of one vital difference: Communism in its final, ideal form is avowedly atheistic, and Catholicism is completely theistic. The conflict has always been obvious despite the fact that the Church and Communism have sometimes seemed to

have similar social aims.

The Catholic Church regards Fascism and Communism as twin delusions and it will fight both ceaselessly. Both follow the totalitarian theory of government which suppresses human liberties and reverses a natural law in making the people serve the State.

It is quite possible for a Catholic to be a good Guildman, as I hope I am. It is not possible for a Catholic to be a good Communist.

ARTHUR D. McAGHON.

THE HOWARD ARTICLE

OAKLAND, CAL.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

The Seldes article about Roy Howard, reprinted in the Aug. 15 "Reporter," was a worthwhile article in The New Republic. I can't see how its reproduction in THE GUILD REPORTER served the Guild.

I am not employed on a Scripps Howard newspaper, and the possible effect of this publication in THE REPORTER on contractual relations between Guilds and Scripps Howard papers cannot immediately affect me. I am a one-time employee of Scripps papers (when Roy Howard was in the making).

And I know about messy Scripps salaries and Scripps hypocrites. My personal inclination would be to say, "Give him hell!"

But I don't think THE GUILD REPORTER should be edited from a standpoint of personal inclinations. I think every story and every article should stand the test: "Will it serve the Guild and Guildmen a good purpose now, or in the even distant future?"

I was a member of the negotiating committee that recently negotiated an advantageous contract for the Guild with San Francisco-Oakland newspapers. We did not go into those negotiations flouting stories about Roy Howard being a "dirty so-and-so," and William Randolph Hearst being a possibly "dirtier so-and-so." And about "roy hiring publishers being spineless stooges." Nor did the spineless scream at us "you dirty wrecking reds, etc."

There was no display of hatreds. There was no fanning of hatreds. Had there been it would have meant more hurdles (possibly insurmountable hurdles) to be taken before we got our contract.

As those applied to the San Francisco-Oakland Guild it applies to the American Newspaper Guild as a whole. Understand: I am not asking the GUILD REPORTER to stop fighting. Our side never stopped fighting in the San Francisco negotiations. But I am stating that, in my opinion, personal attacks harm, rather than help the Guild.

And, I am saying: I don't think a real Guild membership needs to be or can be built up by fanning hatreds.

President Heywood Brown, in his newspaper column, seems to be able to stand firmly on his principles, give some measure of information about "the enemy," in fact, at times "pour it on," and yet avoid hatefulness—even be good humored.

And so: Fellow Guildsmen, if I may, I move that the editors of THE GUILD REPORTER be requested to avoid personal attacks (except possibly on some rare occasion when a personal attack may have some immediate and impelling purpose in advancing Guild interest).

Furthermore, that the hateful angle be eliminated from its otherwise extremely interesting, informative and necessary news about the Guild and newspaper work and newspapers generally.

—no I mean a STOOGE!

FRANK E. ROBERTS.

Oakland Post-Enquirer Unit.

Member since the Guild was organized on Pacific Coast.

LABOR FRONT IN BOSTON

BOSTON

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

May I mention an important point not sufficiently stressed in your account of the recent em-

erators at this time, I was one of the strikers.)

This experience trained and educated me in the problems of labor unions other than the Guild. We Guild members may think we know labor because we belong to our own union; but put us out amongst longshoremen, sailors, fishermen, and other groups, and our outlook broadens remarkably.

In the first place, these other workers are inclined to be distrustful of us. They have had their fingers burned many times by dealings with the press.

Our brothers in other industries have got to be satisfied that we know not only our own stuff but theirs as well—and then we become of some service.

I think this indicates the way for newspapermen into the labor press—a field as yet largely undeveloped, sometimes unpaid, and certainly not now so effective as it will be soon under the stimulus of industrial organization. We are wanted—badly wanted—by the labor press; but before we can be useful we must serve an apprenticeship not to be found in any ordinary newspaper plant!

It seems to me the Guild should formulate some plan for indicating to its potential members in the schools of journalism that there is a way into the labor press, and that the Guild as a labor union should provide the material for this labor market.

LOUIS R. HUBER

Editor, The Timber Worker

"THE PIX MAGS"

NEW YORK

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I can't tell you how pleased I am with your story on the picture magazines [Aug. 15]. And I ought to know because I was associated editor of Focus. (The magazine was buried permanently two weeks ago with a secretary and myself conducting the ceremonies. And we did weep. In six issues Focus made the right kind of enemies. Most gratifying of the letters which could get away from having to focus their hands with lysol every evening.)

Would you be good enough to send me five copies of the current issue of Focus? There are many people I know who should read and ponder the piece.

JOHN STUART.

Texas Guild Scores Candidate Kilday

SAN ANTONIO—Action of Paul J. Kilday, Democratic nominee for congressman from Texas' 20th district, in announcing that he would seek an amendment to the Wagner Act favoring the employer, was scored in a resolution passed by the San Antonio Newspaper Guild in its monthly meeting on Aug. 14.

Copies of the resolution were sent to all San Antonio newspapers, to Kilday, and to Congressman Maury Maverick, defeated candidate for re-election. Democratic nomination in Texas virtually assures election.

The SANG also went on record as approving in principle the proposed formation of a District Council for Southern guilds to be discussed at the forthcoming Memphis meeting.

Morris Watson, ANG vice-president, addressed the meeting briefly. To take advantage of Vice-President Watson's four-day stay in the city, chapter officials set an executive board meeting for Sunday evening, an Express-News unit meeting for Monday, and a social get-together for Tuesday.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID? AND ASSESSMENT? THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

I found my first service in the labor field to be that of publicity chairman of the North-west Joint Strike Committee in the 1936-37 maritime strike. This work came after I had had four years of experience as photographer and picture editor and free-lance writer. (As a radio op-

erators at this time, I was one of the strikers.)

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The Free Press

See How Mad AP Gets At Chicago Trib's Antics

AP member papers are allowed to edit wire copy but are not supposed to change the sense of a story without taking off the AP logotype.

The Chicago Tribune, one of its most influential clients, has presented to the AP a beautiful challenge to the enforcement of its rule. Will the AP go to the mat over it? Or would that somehow violate the freedom of the Tribune's press?

This story, needless to say, was one that got the Tribune's dander up; it was about the New Deal election campaign. An AP story from Richmond, Virginia, dated Aug. 2, tells of the defeat of candidate running on New Deal platform in the congressional primaries. One candidate was William E. Dodd, Jr. The first four paragraphs of the story are factual, were AP paragraphs. The Tribune made no changes.

Trib Embellishes It

In the fifth paragraph, the AP merely said, "Dodge campaigned on a 100% Roosevelt platform." The Tribune added that he "had the backing of John L. Lewis (CIO) as well as the blessing of Secretary Harold L. Ickes, who injected himself into the campaign by charging that Smith (Dodd's opponent) was going to ride into office again on the 'coat tails of FWA'."

The AP had previously carried the charge of Ickes about Smith riding FWA coat tails. "Injected," however, referring to Ickes, is Tribune language.

The sixth, seventh and eighth paragraphs were straight Tribune. Here they are:

Ickes said, as a matter of fact, Smith when in Congress had voted against the FWA. Dodd's candidacy also was approved by the Daily Worker, the Communist daily newspaper in New York. Dodd was put into the Ben Cohen group in the White House.

Smith is a Byrd-Glass Type Representative Smith, byrd-colored Virginian of the Byrd-Glass school, in his speeches declared that the youthful Dodge proposed to be a mere automaton—a rubber stamp such as required by Hitler or Mussolini. Smith insisted that he would not be 100 per cent subservient to any President.

Within the district where Smith routed Dodd are the homes of four Presidents—Washington's, Mount Vernon; Jefferson's, Monticello; Monroe's, Ash Lawn; and Madison's, Montpelier. It includes Upperville and Warrenton, called the two richest towns per capita in the world, and Hells Bottom, one of the poorest communities in the nation.

Aside from the violation in the AP rule, the Tribune's facts are wet. The CIO did not endorse Dodd. He was endorsed by some

AF of L affiliated unions and the Alexandria Central Labor Union.

NOT NEWS TO TIMES

Of diminishing importance was the story published in the New York Times last Monday on the forming of a New Jersey industrial union council. Most newspapermen would say that such an action by the CIO in New Jersey was news.

While the New York Herald Tribune found it of sufficient importance for a top-of-page head, the Times carried two sticks including it out of later editions.

Missing from the Times story was its core, the purpose of the State industrial union council. The Herald Tribune in relating the "keynote speech" by William J. Carney, CIO regional director, to strengthen the State organization "to combat wage reductions, defeat anti-labor administration, to smash Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and to co-ordinate the work of the various CIO unions."

A former Times advertising employee and Guild member, Leonard Goldsmith, whose dismissal is the subject of a Labor Board charge, was elected chairman.

Guild Members Address Newsboys

LOS ANGELES.—Members of the Guild were among the speakers who addressed the rally of the Los Angeles Newsboys Union on Aug. 14. Other speakers included George Bodde of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, Anthony Entenza, candidate for Congress, and representatives of CIO unions and the printing trades union.

The union's bargaining committee, representing 700 newsboys, is negotiating with the publishers' labor committee which represents the Examiner, the News, and the Herald-Express. Sid Burke of the Guild, is a member of the four-man union committee, as is L. H. Michener, secretary of the CIO.

POLO GROUNDS STRIKE ENDS

NEW YORK (FP)—A strike at the Polo Grounds, home field of the New York Giants, ended when a contract providing union recognition and union wage scales was signed between the management and the Special Officers & Guards Union (AP of L).

The strike was called in April when the management moved to force its old employees to join the Burns Detective Agency and to re-hire them through that strike-breaking agency. The men rebelled against any association with the agency. The Yankee Stadium is still being picketed by the union, as is the Ruppert Stadium in Jersey City, N. J.

AP President Hired Labor Spies on Bulletin

WASHINGTON (FP)—Material concerning the use of labor spies by Robert L. McLean, president of the Associated Press and publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin, is contained in part 15B of the record of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, just published.

The material reveals that McLean personally directed Pinkerton operatives on the Philadelphia Bulletin and that such operatives were engaged in spying upon the Bulletin's employees, to discover their "radical activities."

As the committee notes in a footnote, "radical activities" and similar classifications "were elicited from reluctant representatives of the Pinkerton agency, were 'used as a convenient title for most any form of labor investigation.'"

These operatives, seven in number, were paid \$458 during May, 1937, according to a bill from the Pinkerton agency. Reports, the record shows, were made directly to McLean and on Jan. 1, 1936, Assistant Superintendent A. R. Slick reported, "During conferences with Mr. R. L. McLean, secretary and circulation manager of the Evening Bulletin, . . . he authorized that we adopt proper methods to keep him informed as to radical activities."

Though the company claimed the operatives merely served as watchmen, the record shows that operatives attached to the job were used by Pinkerton elsewhere as stool pigeons to report on union activities.

RFC Gets Money, Workers Unpaid

WASHINGTON (FP)—Appropriation to itself of the assets of a bankrupt company and the exclusion of the claims of unpaid workers by the Reorganization Finance Corporation was revealed here by John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, who made public correspondence between himself and Jesse Jones, chairman of the corporation.

RFC's lien on 14,000 tons of big iron of the bankrupt Colonial Iron Company of Riddlesburg, Pa., be waived in order that labor claims, aggregating \$30,000 might be paid. "I respectfully suggest," Lewis wrote, ". . . that an agency of our government can hardly afford to make itself a money grabber."

Jones replied briefly that the RFC "has no legal right voluntarily to subordinate its lien to the claims of wage earners." The correspondence was printed in the United Mine Workers Journal with the comment, "No play-wright could put into the mouth of a money grabber a more summary and contemptuous rejection of these wage claims."

PAY YOUR DUES THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

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BUILDING: A World Peace Policy

By JONATHAN EDDY

(Continued from Page One)

ing and hear Mrs. Roosevelt's address. In the absence of so many persons on vacations or through illness, it was not my day and I had to return here. But I think that the delegates representing 40 million young people in all parts of the world must have taken satisfaction in what Mrs. Roosevelt had to say about international affairs and peace.

Of course, the re-annunciation of American foreign policy by Secretary of State Hull, which appeared in the papers the same morning as her address, must have been a source of gratification to very nearly all those present at this historic Congress, and was of great moment to the millions they represented. His call for treaties, abstention from interference by force of arms in the internal affairs of other nations, and international cooperation to back clear-sighted people throughout the world.

It seems to me that the logical and most practical first step in making effective this policy is to recognize the make-inherent in our so-called Neutrality Law, which has resulted in making available to the aggressor nations in Spain while withholding them from the government democratically elected by the people. As if word in the papers on the same day that the Franco government has given up all pretense of adhering to the pact for withdrawal of volunteers and has openly thrown in its lot with the aggressor dictator nations.

The aggressor nations, Germany, Italy and Japan, are far weaker than the rest of the world, if only we make it known that we are united and determined; and the only thing that permits them to keep mankind in constant fear and trembling, subjecting millions of people, women and children as well as combatants, to bullets and bombs in the failure of the democracies to take a stand.

The Toronto resolution stated the issue no more clearly than does Secretary Hull when he says:

"Today, invasion of territory of sovereign states, destruction of lawfully constituted governments and forcible seizure of internal affairs of other nations, wholesale violation of established principles of international law, attempts to adjust international differences by armed force rather than by methods of peaceful settlement, contemptuous brushing aside of rules of morality, all these appalling manifestations of disintegration seriously threaten the very foundations of our civilization."

In the face of the almost frenzied red-baiting being stirred up by the splitters or an organized scale throughout the country today would not officially welcome the Mayor of Poughkeepsie that he believed in the League of Nations, the World Court and other such communistic enterprises, not only the Youth Congress, the labor movement and liberals, but progressive men and women throughout the world will place their own emphasis on Secretary Hull's first statement that:

"We believe in, we support and we recommend collaboration between and among representatives of the nations, and in the freest possible, intellectual interchange between and among their peoples, to the end that thereby understanding by each country of the problems of others and of problems that are common to all may be promoted and peaceful adjustment of controversies be made more readily possible. We believe in, we support and we recommend international cooperation in such ways and by such methods as may be practicable for the advancement of this program."

That's just what we believe in the Newspaper Guild.

Your Dollar

By CONSUMERS UNION

IF your child lacks appetite, is nervous and irritable, don't rush for the nearest supply of Ovaltine or Fletcher's Castoria. Find out first how many Coca-Colas, Pepsi-Colas or other "Colas" he's been drinking.

Each six-ounce bottle of Coca-Cola contains four teaspoons of sugar—enough to discourage an average appetite if taken before meals—and from one to two grains of caffeine, according to a report on cola-type drinks in the August issue of Consumers Union Reports. A cup of coffee contains two grains of caffeine, and a tea bag contains one grain. Coca-Cola carries no label warning of the caffeine content, many parents who wouldn't think of giving their children coffee cheerfully supply a nickel or two for "freshies."

All cola-type beverages contain varying proportions of the basic ingredients—sugar, coca and cola extracts and caffeine. More wholesome, fresh fruit beverages can be bought at soda fountains or cheaply at home. No question about it, Coca-Cola does give you a lift. But children, and adults susceptible to caffeine, should avoid this

particular form of stimulation. SNEAKERS Consumers Union subjected sneakers to a series of tests of soles, uppers, toe guards and in-soles, to see which sneakers would last longest in normal wear. All samples were torn apart and the construction carefully examined. The following findings emerged:

Uncolored gum rubber soles give better wear than brown and black molded soles. Sponge rubber insoles are preferable to thin cotton-lined ones, and toe guards must be provided, not merely looked to make sure they are thick enough to give protection. Firmly woven, durable, but may not be as cool as cheaper, loosely woven grades.

Peuco Air Cooled sneakers, sold at Penney stores for 98c, will give longer service than the widely advertised Keds Speedways at \$1.49, of 12 tested sneakers, with brand name ratings, appears in the August Consumers Union Reports.

TOBACCO "CURES" No magic formula will reform the heavy smoker. C.U.'s medical advisors find, "Cures" now on the market are of two main types—silver nitrate solution like Kull-Tobac which makes the taste of smoke unbearable, and nicotine substitutes such as lobeline sulfate. Either type is dangerous and is effective, if at all, only during the actual period of use.

The only way to stop smoking is to stop smoking—increases the time between smokes and gradually discontinue the habit.

UNION-MADE CIGARETTES To stay on relief though working is the problem solved by many tobacco workers of Virginia and North Carolina. Nearly half of those on the relief rolls during 1934 received such low wages that they had to draw relief even while on the tobacco payroll. \$144 was the average yearly earning of the group studied, for the 91 days a year they could get work.

Wages throughout the industry averaged \$705 that year, a

The Guild Reporter

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"... It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to 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.

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Of All People

COLONEL JOHN P. FREY'S attack on the CIO last week in the guise of patriotism will not be a surprise to anyone who has followed the career of the colonel.

The Guild met him face to face at the time of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer strike. The ANG tried at that time to get the Executive Council of the AF of L, of which Frey is an influential member, to mediate the strike. This might seem to the uninitiated like calling in a brother who would try to persuade the other party to be reasonable. Not so. Colonel Frey was designated to try to work out a settlement between our negotiators and Harvey Kelly for Hearst. The mediation lasted a week. Colonel Frey was not our friend. He was Harvey Kelly's. When Kelly went down the list rejecting our demands, Frey would say: "You see, boys; Mr. Hearst won't agree to that. So we'll have to strike that out." At the end, on William Green's instructions, he submitted a plan himself. It was a plan based on Hearst's terms. When published with the authority of the Executive Council behind it, it almost broke our strike. In any but a strongly labor-conscious city like Seattle it would have. We had to win that strike in spite of Colonel Frey.

Nor does he reserve that treatment for unions outside his jurisdiction. In the big Anaconda Copper strike in Butte, Mont., in 1934, it was the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers that he sold out—as THE GUILD REPORTER had occasion to recall last October. This union belongs to the Metal Trades Department, of which he is president. Frey's name will long smell in Butte for the settlement he forced the strikers to accept.

When the United Automobile Workers were striking against General Motors in 1937, and bringing unionism to the automobile industry after the AF of L's record of bitter failures, it was Frey who cooperated with the General Motors management against the union. He gave the police his blessing for breaking up the picket lines by publicly ordering his men back to work—though there were almost no members of his unions in the plant.

This record could be extended indefinitely. But Frey's present outburst is revealing enough. Here is the labor movement about double the size it has ever reached before; growing at tremendous rate because it has at last adopted the formula by which unions can live and make gains under modern industrial terms. Here it is actually improving pay and working conditions for millions of workers in the most prolonged bad times the country has ever known. And at this point Mr. Frey steps forward to give labor's enemies a weapon with which to try to break the unions.

If this period of great growth has brought into any union persons who should not be there, who are working against the best interests of the membership, the unions have the means to clean them out. The unions are the ones to do the job.

Frey can be stopped. He can be stopped if local unions all over the country will pass resolutions condemning his disruptive tactics. Turn the spotlight on him so that the entire labor movement will recognize him for the enemy that he is!

SQUEALS FROM SMALL FREY



NEWSMEN IN THE MIDDLE

In Great Britain Reporters Are Liable to Arrest If They Obtain Official Secrets—Union Takes Up Fight

The prospect of going to jail for one's paper is a new threat to newsmen in Great Britain similar to the threat to reporters here who refuse to violate journalistic confidences. The following article tells what the newsmen's union is doing to meet it.

By C. J. BUNDOCK

General Secretary, National Union of Journalists

BRITISH journalists are engaged in an agitation against two Acts of Parliament which are being used to harass the reporter when in the normal course of his duties he upsets the police.

The Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920 were intended to deal with spies and spying activities. They have been found convenient for other purposes. Clause 6 of the Act of 1920 says:

"It shall be the duty of every person to give on demand to a chief officer of police, or to a superintendent or other officer of police not below the rank of inspector appointed by a chief officer for the purpose, or to any member of His Majesty's forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol, or other similar duty, any information in his power relating to an offense or suspected offense under the principal Act or this Act, and, if so required, and upon tender of his reasonable expenses, to attend at such reasonable time and place as may be specified for the purpose of furnishing such information, and, if any person fails to give such information or to attend as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

When the bill was before the House of Commons, the Attorney General of the time, Sir Gordon Hewart (now Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice), said in reply to criticism of this clause (December 16, 1920):

"I am not sure my Right Honorable friend has quite done justice to the limitations of the provision which this clause contains. We are dealing only with offenses or suspected offenses under the principal Act or this Act. In other words, to put it shortly, we are dealing with spying and attempts at spying."

There we have stated in categorical terms the purpose of the Government of the day in introducing the bill and the purposes of the Parliament of the day in accepting it. The Act was intended to deal with "spying and attempts at spying." But how is it being used?

THE CRIME OF DOING THE TASK WELL

In June of last year Mr. E. D. G. Lewis, a journalist on the "Manchester Daily Dispatch" gave in his paper the description of a man wanted for fraudulent conversion, with some details of his methods of work. The information had been given in a police circular, and the prosecution said there was reason to suppose that it had been supplied by a police officer. Detectives demanded from Mr. Lewis the source of his information, and he (in accordance with the tradition of the profession) refused to say who had given it to him. He was convicted of "unlawfully failing to give on demand of a police officer information in his possession relating to a suspected offense under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, contrary to Section 6 of the Official Secrets Act, 1920."

The offense under Section 2 of the 1911 Act was that the police officer being a "person holding office under His Majesty" had communicated confidential information to an unauthorized person (Mr. Lewis), thereby committing a misdemeanor.

As that section speaks of any "document, sketch, plan, model or information" it is clear enough to the lay mind that the section was intended to safeguard the safety of the state, not for use against a newspaper reporter who has annoyed the police by printing some information about a common swindler. But that which may be clear to the lay mind assumes a different complexion in the legal mind and the words "or information" have been given a very wide meaning.

Thus, when an appeal was made to the High Court the lawyers advising the appellant found the words of the Act so comprehensive that the only question on which they could appeal was whether a policeman was a "servant under the Crown." There could be no real hope of success in an appeal on that point, and no one was surprised when the Lord Chief Justice dismissed the appeal.

And so it happened that the Lord Chief Justice, in his judicial capacity, found himself confronting a situation which, as a politician, he was convinced could not arise!

UNION PRESSES FOR AN AMENDMENT

The National Union of Journalists, however, is not content to allow the matter to rest there. It is agitating for an amendment of the Act of 1920. It sees in this use of the Official Secrets Act a dangerous blow at the liberty of the press. Under the interpretation that has been placed on the Acts its members would never be safe while performing their ordinary task of gathering news. The Union has expressed itself in the following resolution:

"The National Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists representing nearly 7000 working journalists, is profoundly disturbed by the statement of the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on May 12 on the Official Secrets Acts. It believes that the only way of maintaining the freedom of the press and the liberty of the subject is by such amendment of the Acts as will limit their scope to the purpose originally intended when they were passed by Parliament—safeguarding secrets vital to the state."

"The recent application of the Acts represents a dangerous intrusion into the liberty of the citizen, whose rights and privileges are the legitimate concern of the public press. It therefore calls upon all national institutions and leaders of thought to press for an immediate change of governmental policy so that all possibility of what may amount to a dangerous form of censorship may be removed."

The statement of the Home Secretary to which reference is made was in answer to questions in the House of Commons. The Home Secretary said amendment of the Act was not practicable but he gave an undertaking that its powers would not be used except in matters of public importance.

The National Union of Journalists is pressing upon members of Parliament the necessity for an amendment of the Act of 1920, and is addressing itself to a wide constituency of public men and organizations in order to create an opinion against the Act in its present form. The Union represents the vast majority of newspaper men in the country, all of whom are indignant at this misuse of an Act of Parliament for a purpose other than that for which it was intended.

The July issue of the Journalist, official organ of the NUJ, contains a statement by Secretary Bundock commenting that "Sir Samuel Hoare's reply in the House of Commons to questions about the use of the Official Secrets Acts against journalists is far from satisfactory. He assures us that the authority of the Attorney-General or the Secretary of State will be given to the use of this power only in cases where the information disclosed is itself of serious public importance...."

"And so we get the assurance while the Government keeps the power.... We want amendments, not assurances. But let us make no mistake. It will not be easy to secure the amendments we want. The power contained in Clause 6 of the Act of 1920 is too useful to the authorities. They will not lightly surrender it."

The NUJ is continuing its aggressive campaign in the press and through pressure on members of Parliament.