

The GUILD REPORTER

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Hostile Bill Brings AFL, CIO Together

SEATTLE—Awakened by the imminence of legislation which threatens to drive labor into the ground in the State of Washington, AF of L forces have given up much of their fight-to-the-death against the CIO.

Unity has sprung up in the Pacific Northwest. AF of L and CIO organizations are fighting together to defeat Initiative 130, a proposed State law which would virtually outlaw labor, and both are giving unequivocal support to all New Deal candidates for reelection.

The new unity was given expression at the Washington State Federation of Labor convention, when Dave Beck, chief of the Teamsters Union and spokesman for the AF of L in the Northwest, declared that CIO and AF of L unions must forget their differences and concentrate on defeating Initiative 130.

Support New Dealers

This was followed by statements from James Taylor, president of the State Federation, declaring that the AF of L would support the New Deal candidates. The Seattle CIO Council, and the largest union in the State, the International Woodworkers of America, took the same stand.

"We are going behind Congressmen Magnuson, Coffey, Wallgren, Hill, Smith and Leavy, and Senator Bone, all New Deal supporters, 100 per cent, and we are putting all our forces into action to defeat 130," said Bertel McCarty, secretary of the Woodworkers Union and Eugene V. Dennett, secretary of the Seattle Industrial Council.

From politics, the policy of peaceful co-operation has been extended to other fields. Strife between the Seattle Guild and Beck's Teamsters, Newspaper Drivers and Helpers Union resulting from Beck's claim to jurisdiction over Guild members, has been wiped out after long discussions over the conference table. This claim was supported by the Seattle Star publisher, and, as a result he fired a group of circulation men who refused to quit the Guild. The firings caused a seven-month strike. There has not been another such strike since the Guild won the struggle last February.

(Continued on Page Four)

What? A Propagandist? Block Cuts Out Sokolsky

PITTSBURGH—It looks very much as if George E. Sokolsky "could come under the head of a propagandist," and his column is being cut out of the Post-Gazette, Paul Block, publisher, has informed the Steel City Industrial Union Council.

The council went after Sokolsky and the Post-Gazette when the LaFollette Senate Committee testimony broke down Sokolsky's pose as a journalist and revealed him as a propagandist in the pay of the steel industry and the Nation-

LIBERALS IN SOUTH CALL CONFERENCE

Vice-President of ANG Aids War on 'No. 1 Problem'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Further evidence of the awakening of a new and liberal South came last week in the announcement of a conference of Southern progressives to be held here late in November.

The meeting intends to set up an organization to be called the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was called in reply to President Roosevelt's recent challenge in which he referred to the South as "the nation's number 1 economic problem."

Serving on the arrangements and sponsoring committees are a number of both CIO and AF of L leaders, including Quentin P. Gore of Chattanooga, International Vice President of the American Newspaper Guild.

Subjects on Agenda

On the agenda of the conference are:

Abolition of the poll tax. Seven Southern states still have such a law.

Plans for ratification of the federal child labor amendment

Pact Saves Guildsmen In Brooklyn

A year after the beginning of the Brooklyn Eagle strike, Guild members have received a vivid demonstration of the value of the Guild contract which grew out of the strike settlement.

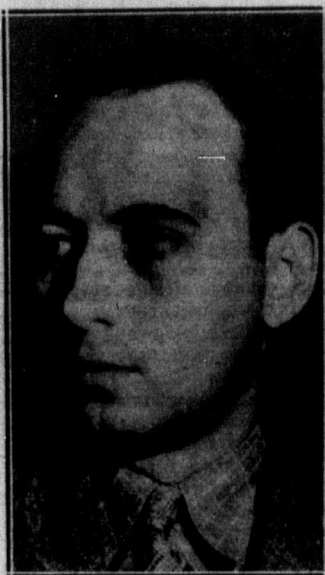
For months after an obvious hostility was continued against the returned Guildsmen, strike-born prosecutions were pressed and various forms of reprisals carried on.

Economies From the Top

More than a month ago, Publisher M. Preston Goodfellow was replaced by Frank D. Schroth of Scranton, Pa. Economies were instituted but they began from the top, removing among others: Edwin G. Martin, high-paid auditor who was president of the New York Publishers' Association; Thomas Mulhern, circulation manager; Secretary-Treasurer Ellen Dockery. There were transfers or demotions of sub-executives.

Last week-end 31 rank-and-file discharges for economy were announced in all departments. Four

(Continued on Page Six)



QUENTIN P. GORE

and passage of state child labor laws.

State wage-and-hour laws covering industries not engaged in interstate commerce.

Federal and state legislation to end the share-cropper evil.

(Continued on Page Six)

'Loans' Paid Mogelevier Court Costs

NEWARK, N. J.—The court fight of Jacob Mogelevier, city editor of the Newark Ledger, to be reinstated in the Guild after his expulsion in 1936, was financed by the Ledger and Philip Hochstein, executive editor, according to an admission made by Mogelevier at an NLRB hearing here last week. He told of receiving \$1,000 in loans, of which he said he had repaid \$200.

Mogelevier carried his case up to the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, and was defeated.

The testimony about the funds

(Continued on Page Six)

Publishers' Plot On Wage Law Spiked by Guild

ANPA Lobbyists Are Found Working On Administrator to Have Reporters 'Exempted' as Professionals

WASHINGTON—A publisher "putsch" designed to deprive newspaper editorial workers of the benefits of the new Wage-Hour law was uncovered last week by Washington Guildsmen and aggressive action taken to block it.

The first fruit of the local Guildsmen's efforts to fight the maneuver was an informal opinion by Solicitor Gerard Reilly of the Labor Department that editorial workers are not exempt from the act. Reilly said he would so inform Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator.

Meanwhile, ANG headquarters has informed CIO Chairman John L. Lewis of the attempt, and

a request by Washington Guildsmen that a brief be filed with Andrews pointing out that reporters are not professional, either by occupation or pay, was placed before the International Executive Board.

Free Press Cry Dropped

The old cry of freedom of the press significantly was not used by the publishers to obtain exemptions under the act. Having been rebuffed on it by the Supreme Court in the Watson case, defeated in Congress and blocked at the White House, they resorted this time to their other plea, used in NRA days, that editorial workers are "professionals." The basis of the plea appeared to be that "reporters sometimes go to college."

Word of the move came out during a press conference with Andrews. Asked a question about preparing exemptions for executives and professional employees before the law becomes effective, Andrews told the reporters that such exemptions would be necessary. Then he added that he understood there were "even some people who do not think newspaper reporters are professionals."

Exemption would mean that editorial workers on papers not covered by Guild contracts could be worked unlimited hours instead of the 44-hour maximum specified for the first year of the Wage-Hour law, and the 40 hours provided after two years. They would be deprived of the protective requirement of time and one-half for overtime as specified in the law. They would not be assured of the minimum 25 cents an hour or \$11 a week.

(Continued on Page Three)

Word Spreads Quickly. Word of Andrews' statement spread quickly throughout newspaper circles in Washington. Subsequent action by Guildsmen was followed by indications that Andrews was open to conviction.

\$10,000 Back Pay Won by Operators

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Six American Radio Telegraphists Union (CIO) members have received \$10,347 in back wages following the National Labor Relations Board decision that the Mackay Radio Company had violated the Wagner Act in refusing them reemployment after a strike.

BUILDING: Preparation, Organization: Our Guarantees of Peace

By JONATHAN EDDY

THIS being the first period in a long time that the Guild has not had a strike on its hands somewhere, perhaps we can consider the all-important subject of the strike with academic detachment. We have had plenty of strikes, and we have had some fairly big ones, with hundreds out at one time. With the economic situation what it is and with reaction on the march, it is sensible to assume that the future will bring larger and more serious strikes than we have had in the past. So we must continually prepare.

Although we have won practically all our strikes, most of them have had a major weakness. Without this weakness we should have saved ourselves tens of thousands of dollars, and our strikes would have been much shorter. The particular weakness to which I refer is lack of preparation. On a national scale, the Guild has failed to provide adequate finances. Locally, there has often been a partial or complete failure to acquaint the public with the situation that is LEADING to the strike, so that when the strike starts, the employer is at a tremendous advantage.

Of course, I do not mean that we should go before the public with denunciations of our employer at the same time that we are bargaining with him. But I do mean that, where the employer is fighting the principle of bargaining and our right of representation,

(Continued on Page Six)

I.T.U. Has Guild at Its Outing

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Members of the Wilkes-Barre Guild in large numbers took advantage of the invitation extended to Guildsmen to attend the Typographical local's annual outing on Aug. 27. Members of the other newspaper unions were also invited.

It was the first time that the white collar groups were invited, and with the invitation went a challenge to play softball. The Guild teams had too much on the ball, winning three games from the printers.

The accompanying pictures show, in the top panel, from left to right, Guild President Stanley Kupstas with President Frank McDonough of the Typographical local; Dave Livingston, Sunday Independent printer, who is candidate for State Representative in the November elections; and Larry Healey, Record printer, looking things over with Max Hourigan of the Evening News chapel. The bottom picture shows Joe Collis, Record city editor, and Joe Walsh, reporter, cooling off.

District Council In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Eastern Pennsylvania District Guild Council was organized at a meeting of delegates from several locals here on Aug. 28. Temporary officers were elected to serve until Oct. 2, when permanent organization will be accomplished.

Outcome of an expressed need for central organization in this area, the meeting drafted a statement setting forth the council's program as one to "forward ANG aims and policies" in Eastern Pennsylvania by increasing membership and educating new members; providing mutual support and interchange of ideas among the locals; advance the cause of organized labor, and provide central organization for members-at-large.

Sidney Barson and Fred U. Ross, both of the Harrisburg Guild, were elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively.

WILKES-BARRE HAS A 'UNITY' FEST



Kupstas An Officer Of CIO Body

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Stanley Kupstas, president of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, has been elected vice president of the newly-formed CIO Industrial Council of the Wyoming Valley area. The council comprises locals of the Steel and Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, the Garment Workers, the United Mine Workers, and other CIO affiliates in addition to the Guild.

John Kmetz, United Mine Workers international board member, was elected president. Kupstas is expected to be the presiding officer at most of the Council sessions, since Kmetz has duties which take him frequently out of the district. Kmetz added the Guild in negotiations with the four papers here last fall.

Meanwhile, negotiations for a new contract have been delayed because demands of the Stereotypers' Union have not yet been met. The present "interim agreement" with the Guild, signed after the strike last year, expires on Sept. 30.

The Wilkes-Barre local now belongs to both local and state CIO

councils as well as Labor's Non-Partisan League in Pennsylvania. Michael Kolesar, local vice president, and Daniel Delaney, secretary-treasurer, represented Wilkes-Barre at an organizational meeting in Harrisburg of the Eastern Pennsylvania Guild Council.

Publication of a semi-monthly mimeographed Guild bulletin, was started last week.

SEATTLE INVITES EDDY
SEATTLE—The Seattle Guild has requested Executive Vice President Eddy to visit the West Coast this fall.

LABOR CLASSES DUE

Fall courses of the workers' education program of the WPA will open early in September in many major cities of the country. The courses offered include principles of unionism, current events, labor history, elementary economics, English, consumer problems, parliamentary procedure, social psychology, labor drama, public speaking and creative writing. Guilds or other local unions wishing to establish classes in their cities may make inquiries at WPA headquarters in their states.

Anti-Labor Bill Halts Coast 'War'

(Continued from Page One)

However, the AF of L still carries on its attack upon CIO organization, although on a much narrower front and with much less intensity than was evident last winter. This involves mainly efforts to destroy the CIO National Maritime Union, and the attack of William Hutcheson's old-line Carpenters' Union against the Woodworkers' Union led by Harold Prichett. In the coal industry the Teamsters Union is blockading trucks driven by CIO chauffeurs. The SUP claims jurisdiction over coast sailors despite a National Labor Board certification favoring the CIO while Hutcheson is supporting employers' efforts to defeat the CIO Woodworkers' Union organization.

Questions as to why Beck and the AF of L are taking up the cry of unity—something that the CIO unions have been seeking for a year—and why the AF of L top leadership reduced the intensity of the splitting actions which had been prevalent since the CIO got under way here a year ago have obvious answers.

Reasons for Unity

First the anti-labor forces which once used Beck to fight off progressive union organization took advantage of the bitter inter-union strife to start a drive upon Beck as well as the CIO with their Initiative 180—second the AF of L rank and file here has been rebelling against the endless "jurisdictional disputes"; third, the Guild's victory in the Seattle Star strike and the later defeat of Mayor John F. Dore, a Beck ally, revealed a growing public sentiment against the AF of L top leadership, and fourth, the establishment of CIO councils and the calling of a state CIO convention brought Beck to a realization of the CIO as a permanent force.

Cites Add to Story

It is true that the Post-Gazette did publish the exact report as furnished by the Associated Press. Yet your letter conveys the impression that the Associated Press denied to its morning paper clients all knowledge of the Sokolsky expose. I wonder are you aware that within an hour or two after the "Night Lead Liberties" story cleared on the Associated Press wires the same news agency carried several hundred words additional dealing with the Sokolsky angle?

We had knowledge of these facts. That is why the Steel City Industrial Union Council took the action it did. The facts in the case certainly justified such action.

Yours very truly,
DAVID J. McDONALD,
Secretary.

Sokolsky is chairman of the entertainment committee of the American Press Society's New York branch. Invited to address the journalism class at Columbia University last year, he took occasion to make a lengthy attack upon the Guild.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

Very sincerely yours,
PAUL BLOCK.
The Reply
August 26, 1938
My dear Mr. Block:
Your exposition of what con-



SOKOLSKY

Let me please explain just what happened in the case of the news story you refer to. The moment my office received your letter (before my return) they made inquiries about the whole matter and found that the story we ran was in exact accordance with the story we received from the Associated Press.

Now, you may wonder why the two evening papers in Pittsburgh received a different story, so let me please explain that.

The stories sent out are rarely, if ever, the same story that goes to the other papers in that city. In other words, if the story first goes to the evening paper, or papers, then it is usually cut down for the morning paper (because the evening paper has already run the story). On the other hand, if the story first goes to the morning paper, then it is usually cut down for the evening papers which get it later.

We sent to the AP and asked them for a copy of the story that

SOKOLSKY A PROPAGANDIST! BLOCK CUTS HIM OUT

(Continued from Page One)
night lead" covering Sokolsky. Here are their letters:

THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE
Office of the President
and Publisher

August 19, 1938
Mr. David J. McDonald,
Secretary, Steel City Industrial
Union Council
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. McDonald:
I have been away because I have not been well and that is why you did not hear from me before this in connection with the news article that appeared in the Post-Gazette and from which article you thought we deleted references to one of our columnists, Mr. George Sokolsky.

Please let me assure you and the members of your committee that we do not delete news from our columns. We pride ourselves and it has always been our ambition that our news columns should print the news as we receive it and collect it and print it fairly toward every side, organization, party, or individual.

If we differ with you gentlemen on any of your policies or if we differ with anyone on views or policies, we claim the right to state so, but in an editorial.

News Pages Are People's
So far as our news pages are concerned, I feel they belong to the people and I not only would not allow the deleting of any news, nor to underplay some news because it might happen to be against our editorial policy, nor to overplay any news because it happens to be in accordance with our editorial policy.

The Judges Go to Work on the Wagner Act

Circuit Courts Make The Law Meaningless By Usurping Board's Fact-Finding Taste

By A. J. ISSERMAN

JUDGES of the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeals have found a method of usurping National Labor Board functions and, unless checked, they may spell the end of Wagner Act enforcement. They nullify the intent of the National Labor Relations Act by reweighing, in effect the evidence taken by the board and thus reversing its findings despite the terms of the act and the Supreme Court decisions.

"They have thus created a serious situation which labor cannot allow to go unchecked. The situation is made doubly serious by the fact that an amendment now proposed for the New York State Constitution would give such steps by the courts constitutional authority. This trend might easily become widespread and endanger little Wagner acts wherever they appear."

The National Labor Relations Board is an administrative board. In accordance with a wisdom borne of long experience with administrative law, Congress decreed that the "findings of the board, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive." The clear intention was to take from the Circuit Courts the power to weigh the evidence, to ignore the findings of the board and to make new findings. In most litigated cases, there is a conflict of testimony. Under the law the board alone has power to decide where the truth lies in such a conflict. The Circuit Court's power to set aside a board order exists only when there is no evidence in the record to support its findings.

In April, 1937, when the United States Supreme Court in sixty decisions decided the constitutionality of various phases of the NLRA, this essential part of the board's function was under scrutiny. It received the court's sanction. Chief Justice Hughes in the Jones & Laughlin case said:

"The findings as to facts are to be conclusive, but only if supported by evidence. The order of the board is subject to review by the designated court, and only when sustained by the court may the order be enforced. Upon that review all questions of the jurisdiction of the board and the regularity of its proceedings, all questions of constitutional right or statutory authority are open to examination by the court. We construe the procedural provisions as affording adequate opportunity to secure judicial protection against arbitrary action in accordance with the well-settled rules applicable to administrative agencies set up by Congress to aid the enforcement of valid legislation."

The parade of Labor Board reversals really got under way with the Appalachian Electric Power Company case in West Virginia, decided in January, 1938. Judge Parker (of "Yellow Dog" fame) of the Fourth Circuit wrote the opinion reversing the board decision reinstating three employees. He relied heavily on the statement of Justice Roberts in the Virginia case about "substantial evidence." He used that phrase to declare the board's findings illegal. What he really did was to substitute his judgment for the board's judgment. There was present in the record ample evidence to support the board's findings. In overlooking it, Parker ignored the decisions of the Supreme Court as expressed by Justice Hughes and Justice Roberts, as well, of course, as the limitation which Congress had put on the power of the Circuit Courts.

In April, 1938, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the Labor Board in the case of the Columbian Stamping and Enameling Company of Terre Haute, Indiana. The Labor Board had decided that strikers with whom the company had refused to bargain should be reinstated and the strikebreakers be discharged. The court in its majority opinion delivered a homily on the duties of labor and on the "danger lurking" in "mass drives" where "large groups, veritable armies in size, are collectively acting" and warned of "seeming red" and of the "delusion that numerical strength measures right." The court then ruled that the failure of the strikers to arbitrate was the ground for its action in upsetting the Labor Board's decision. However, one of the members of the court wrote a dissenting opinion stating that there was "some evidence" to sustain the board and that the court under the law was required to do so. He incidentally pointed out that it was the employer, not the employee, who had made arbitration impossible.

In May, 1938, the Sixth Circuit Court

ment orders the Labor Board is powerless. A powerful incentive has thus been given to employers to refuse compliance with the board's orders. A new avenue of escape is open to them.

In 1937 there were four Labor Board cases in the Circuit Courts in which factual questions were raised. They were the New York Packing Company case (Second Circuit), Bell Oil Company case (Fifth Circuit), Pacific Greyhound case (Ninth Circuit), and the Aguilines case (Fifth Circuit). Except in the last named case, the findings of fact were not disturbed. The provisions of the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court were followed. In the Aguilines case, while the order of the board was sustained in part, the court refused, after examining the facts, to reinstate some of the employees. The International Juridical Association Bulletin for December, 1937, said of these cases: "In general, it may be hoped that the Aguilines case in so far as it disregarded the act's protection of board findings will come to be viewed as an early aberration." This prognosis was too optimistic. The "early aberration" has developed into a malignant habit!

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In May, 1938, the Sixth Circuit Court



HANDS OFF!

of Appeals which, like the Seventh, had previously earned a reputation of hostility to labor, in two decisions broke from the restraints imposed by the NLRA and engaged in fact-finding of its own. In the case of the Thompson Products Company the court stated that the "Wagner Labor Relations Act is a young living thing and we must clothe it carefully, not in a straitjacket." The court then proceeded to clamp a straitjacket on the law by finding that the board had "promoted discord" between employers and employees by ordering the reinstatement of three employees who, the board found, had been discharged for union activity. The court, in doing so, admitted that some evidence existed to support the findings of the Labor Board, but relied on the new formula of "substantial evidence" to justify its reversal. Judge Florence Allen disagreed with the majority of the court in respect to two of the discharges. The court really ignored the law and simply weighed the evidence according to its own legalistic standard. Judge Allen a few days later writing the opinion of the court in the Sands Manufacturing Company case refused to uphold the reinstatement of 48 locked-out employees found by the board to be victims of the employer's violation of the law.

BOARD RULINGS KILLED IN STEADY SUCCESSION

The First Circuit Court followed the lead of these decisions in the case of the Lyon Shoe Company of Lynn, Mass. The court used the "substantial evidence" rule to upset the findings of the board to the effect that the company had discriminated against its employees and had established a company union which its employees were compelled to join under the compulsion of a lock-out. The violation occurred immediately after the expiration of a bona fide union contract.

Not far behind in the procession was the Fifth Circuit Court at New Orleans. Having whetted its appetite for reversing the board in the early Aguilines case in which only a portion of the board's order was set aside, on July 29, 1938, it issued a series of decisions which struck at the powers of the Labor Board in a number of ways. In a new case involving the Bell Oil Company it refused to order reinstated three employees found by the board to have been discharged for union activity. In this decision, the court not only used the "substantial evidence" excuse to vitiate the board's order but struck a blow as well at the section of the Labor Act which provides that the court's rules of evidence shall not be a controlling factor at Labor Board hearings. On the same day, in another case, the court refused to order reinstated some seamen discharged, as the board found, for joining and assisting the National Maritime Union. Again, the judgment of the court without legal authority supplanted the expert judgment of the Labor Board.

Finally, early this month the Second Circuit Court in New York City succumbed to the convenient technique to upset the Labor Board in the Ballantyne-Stillwater Knitting Company case. The court reversed its own earlier stand established

in 1936 in which it had accepted the principle that it had no power to review the findings of fact of the board if supported by evidence. In the new case it delved through the record and overruled the board's finding that the company had discriminated against its employees through a lockout and many discharges, through the fostering of a company union as against a TWOC union and through the exercise of restraint and coercion upon its employees. What the court really did was to re-try the case and to reach its own conclusion on conflicting testimony. This, under the law, was beyond its power.

Unless checked, the Circuit Courts' by this process, now in full swing, will accomplish what they failed to do when many of them held that the NLRA was unconstitutional. They were stopped then by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. They must be stopped again in that court. Many of these cases have been appealed by the Labor Board to the Supreme Court. In these appeals the Supreme Court will face a crucial test of its new liberal outlook. The court will have to decide whether or not the Labor Act will remain a powerful statute to protect workers against discrimination or whether it will be crushed to be another broken milestone in labor's fight for equality of bargaining power. Unless the Supreme Court reverses the judges in whom the notions on the absolute rights of employers still survive, another one of labor's "magna charta" may become merely a legislative scrap of paper.

Film Directors Claim Workers' Rights in NLRB Case

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—Hearings before the Labor Board have begun on the charges brought against the producers by the Screen Directors Guild. The producers, who broke off negotiations which at first indicated an end to the NLRB case, admit their refusal to bargain collectively with directors. They say that the NLRB has no jurisdiction because directors are creative artists and individual contractors.

Inasmuch as the board has already found to the contrary in the Screen Writers Guild case, there is no reason why it should not do so again. Further, the producers refuse to recognize that assistant directors and unit business managers should come under the same contract as full-fledged directors. If the directors win, they will be the highest paid workers under NLRB jurisdiction. Frank Capra gets \$10,000 a week; Howard Hawks, \$6,000, and Rouben Mamoulian, \$4,000. They argue that they are workers just as much as a \$4-a-day man is. . . . Meantime, the producers have shown willingness to bargain collectively with the writers' guild, certified by the NLRB, while continuing their appeal from the NLRB decision.

Ledger Financed Mogelever

(Continued from Page One)

came out in cross-examination in the hearing on the complaint instituted by the local Guild on behalf of Agnes Fahy, its president, who was discharged from the Ledger after eight years of service. She was the last to go of 15 Guild members who had voted in 1935 for a resolution criticizing the management. Mogelever admitted that he had borrowed \$700 from Hochstein and \$300 from the Ledger to pay the costs in the court proceedings. He stated that the money was borrowed more than a year ago. The \$200 was returned to Hochstein in cash a couple of months ago, he testified. He did not submit any notes as evidence. He said he had paid \$275 in connection with the case from his savings. He stated that he is earning \$85 a week.

Hamerlag Testifies
Mogelever and Victor Hamerlag, now chairman of the Ledger unit, were the principal witnesses for the company last week. Hamerlag was tried by the Guild at the same time as Mogelever on the charge that his interests lay with the management rather than the Guild, after a series of acts that resulted in the suspension of negotiations with the Ledger late in 1935. The Guild trial board took note of the extensive evidence against Hamerlag but decided it was not conclusive. It ordered Mogelever's expulsion.

The NLRB proceedings, which began July 22 before Trial Examiner Waldo C. Holden and were expected to close late last week, have taken on far-reaching aspects at times. Charles Goldman, counsel for the Ledger, on several occasions admonished his own witnesses while they were on the stand, shouting at them and even calling on the Trial Examiner to instruct them not to elaborate on answers. At one point he questioned the correctness of one of Mogelever's answers, causing Trial Examiner to inquire "if there is much more of this witness' testimony which is not correct."

Talked With M. E.
Hamerlag, who requested that the record show that he had been subpoenaed to appear, revealed under questioning by Examiner Holden that he had discussed the Guild generally with Hochstein during the period of negotiations in 1935, but denied he had discussed "Guild matters" with the executive. Asked to explain the distinction, he said he knew he had been accused of being an informant and had "tried to be pretty circumspect."

Hamerlag was questioned on cross-examination about a resolution adopted by the unit which stated that since the management had lived up to the terms of the Guild contract in offering Miss Fahy a dismissal bonus, there was no cause for the unit to set. He admitted that prior to the meeting he had read the resolution, which

What Watson Thinks of Dies

HOUSTON, Texas—While on a tour of Guilds in the Southwest, ANCO Vice President Morris Watson had opportunity to express his opinion of the Dies Congressional Committee testimony, in interviews published by two local papers.

In a short interview in the Chronicle and a much more extensive one in the Post, which accompanied a one column cut, Watson termed "ridiculous" the charges made by John P. Frey, AF of L spokesman. He pointed out that much of Frey's testimony was based on the now widely discredited books, "The Red Network" and "The Roosevelt Red Record."

Watson was prepared by Stephen Rogienaki. This resolution as adopted was a modification of the original, according to Hamerlag. The changes, he said, had been made at his suggestion.

Helped With Resolution
Hamerlag denied having any desire one way or another as to Miss Fahy's reinstatement. When asked his reasons for helping prepare the resolution, he said that he wanted to "direct and center discussion" at the unit meeting.

Questioned concerning a resolution censuring the local president and other members of the negotiations committee, which he—Hamerlag—had introduced at a unit meeting when efforts were being made by the local to obtain a contract with the Ledger in 1935, Hamerlag stated he had drawn up the resolution at his home three days before the meeting on Nov. 18 of that year.

Mildred Jesslund, former secretary of the unit, had previously testified when called by Labor Board Counsel Daniel Baker, that he had typed the resolution in the afternoon of Nov. 13 and that she had been assigned by Mogelever to go to the lawyer's office during working hours.

Uncertain About Dates
Hamerlag insisted, on cross-examination, that he had typed the resolution on Nov. 10. When Baker pointed out to him it was on legal cap paper, Hamerlag said he "might" have had some at home. He could not explain why on Nov. 10 he had dated the resolution Nov. 13 and admitted he did not know whether the unit meeting had been called on the day he said he wrote the resolution.

Up to late last week, after five weeks of hearings, the trial examiner still had not been able to obtain from the management a specific statement of the reason for Miss Fahy's discharge. Twice in one day last week Examiner Holden told Goldman he would greatly appreciate a statement for the record on this point. Goldman said he was not prepared to make a statement, but wished the trial examiner to understand that two considerations motivated the management. As he explained them, the management had to effect economies when the five-day week was inaugurated last fall, and Miss Fahy was an employee with whose services the management could dispense.

Guild Contract Protects Jobs on Brooklyn Eagle

(Continued from Page One)

15% weeks for those with ten years' service or more. Guild members discharged are placed on a preference list, from which re-hirings must be made before any other employees are hired.

Four major grievances left over from the former regime have been placed before the new publisher, who, seeking, he said, to carry on on good terms with the Guild, has been investigating them. He is expected to make his decision on them by the end of the month.

Severance Pay for All

Both Guild and non-Guild members received severance pay under the Guild-contract scale of up to

the best guarantee against strikes is a strong Guild, strong in members, strong in union discipline. It is a glaring fact that the preponderance of strike situations in the Guild today occurs at points where we are not properly organized, where the membership is confined mainly to the editorial department. Confronted by an economically weak group such as this, the employer declines to meet standard Guild conditions. And the Guild, which for one reason or another has not followed the ANG program on organization, then desperately talks strike. We have to and can win such strikes. Indeed, it is not unknown for the employer to force us on strike for the very purpose of preventing organization of the unorganized. Organizing the unorganized is perhaps the most important work, less dramatic to the inexperienced than a strike. But how much sadder it is to see this powerful weapon and keep it by us than to step up to an unfriendly employer brandishing a pop gun in his hands.

Organization of the unorganized can be accomplished at the same time as collective bargaining. And there is no better time to do it. If I have devoted an inordinate amount of space to organization policy, it is because scattered local weaknesses in organization policy seem today to be the chief source of Guild strike situations. These situations tax the morale and financial well-being of the entire ANG. This latter point is quite as it should be; nevertheless, the bulk of ANG has a right to expect that ALL the locals, since they are dependent upon ANG in time of stress, follow the ANG program on organization actively, sincerely, and unerringly at all times. This is in the common interest of ALL concerned.

STUDENT UNION MAPS GUILD DRIVE

Campaign to Reach Campuses All Over Country

The American Student Union will lead a drive to organize associate units of the ANG, composed of students working for the college press or publicity departments and those majoring in journalism. It has been decided by the ASU National Executive Committee. The campaign will extend to campuses throughout the country.

The decision was made with the acceptance of a report, "Students and Labor," delivered by Robert E. Lane, national chairman of the ASU and Harvard senior, at a conference of the national committee in New York August 27 and 28.

Organization of associate Guild units was one of the means outlined by Lane's report whereby students might cooperate with progressive labor.

"We are anxious to extend education and to improve it," said the report. "In this attempt we find labor unions our most powerful ally."

Where Labor Aided
Lane pointed out that educational gains and academic freedom were secured by labor's pressure.

"Our interests are identified with those of labor," he said. "A strong labor movement is our only guarantee of a fair return for our work."

Lane suggested that ASU chapters send delegates to the local



ROBERT E. LANE

central labor councils, bring students out on picket lines, and organize relief work for striking workers and their families.

It was pointed out that the associate Guild units, or junior Guilds, realize the interests of students who are preparing to enter a particular type of work.

Representatives from Northwestern University and other campuses declared that the organization of the Guild for students would strengthen the unity of working newspapermen and those students who want newspaper jobs upon graduation.

tations interrupted when Vera Montgomery, publisher, and Dr. Ernst Oberhumer, vice president, left for a sojourn in Europe.

An unannounced blanket 15 per cent salary cut in March greeted the first effort at negotiations. The Guild was successful in obtaining retroactive restoration of the pay cut three weeks after it was installed. But this had been only the first of a chain of obstacles. Tusher and Goldstein were stripped of their status, while their duties remained unchanged. Their desks plates were removed and bylines dropped.

Interceding on its own initiative, the State Mediation Board, late in July, was unable to persuade Miss Montgomery to reinstate the two men. Tusher had received a five dollar raise in salary shortly before the negotiations.

PAY YOUR DUES

BUILDING: Preparation, Organization: Your Guarantees of Peace

By JONATHAN EDDY

(Continued from Page One)

it is only common sense to spread the word as far and wide as possible.

Many strikes are won before they start. This is by virtue of adequate preparation. Time and again publishers have openly taken the attitude that while a certain demand was legitimate they would not grant it until "forced" to. But where we are strong enough to "force" it, we don't have to.

THE best guarantee against strikes is a strong Guild, strong in members, strong in union discipline. It is a glaring fact that the preponderance of strike situations in the Guild today occurs at points where we are not properly organized, where the membership is confined mainly to the editorial department. Confronted by an economically weak group such as this, the employer declines to meet standard Guild conditions. And the Guild, which for one reason or another has not followed the ANG program on organization, then desperately talks strike. We have to and can win such strikes. Indeed, it is not unknown for the employer to force us on strike for the very purpose of preventing organization of the unorganized. Organizing the unorganized is perhaps the most important work, less dramatic to the inexperienced than a strike. But how much sadder it is to see this powerful weapon and keep it by us than to step up to an unfriendly employer brandishing a pop gun in his hands.

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Southern Liberals Organize

(Continued from Page One)

A health program. Race discrimination. Elimination of the absentee-owned fly-by-night sweat shops. Strengthening of state social security and old-age pension laws. Parity in freight rates on goods shipped from the South, and kindred subjects.

Core, attending the meetings in Memphis of the Scripps-Howard Council and of Southern Guilds, was to take with him an invitation that Southern Guilds be represented at the Birmingham conference.

National Leaders to Speak
Nationally known leaders in social, economic, labor and political fields will address the two or three-day session.

Judge Louise O. Charlton, United States Commissioner at Birmingham, is serving as temporary chairman of the conference and Dr. H. C. Nixon of Tulane University is field chairman.

The sponsoring group, besides the Southern Guilds, includes U. S. Senator Lister Hill (Dem., Ala.), Representative Luther Patrick (Dem., Ala.), William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany; Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Leon Jourdain, member of the Tennessee Utilities Commission and ardent advocate of the TVA public power program;

Roy R. Lawrence, Atlanta regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee; Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, Texas regional director of the National Labor Relations Board; William Mitchell, Alabama regional president of the United Mine Workers; Stan E. Smith of Chattanooga, international vice president of the American Federation of Teachers; and

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Chattanooga Institute; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of the faculty of Fisk University; Prof. William H. Harn, of the University of Alabama; Joseph G. Giddens, formerly of the University of Alabama faculty;

George Fort Millon, editor of the Chattanooga News; Virginia Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch; Clarence Poe, editor of the (Raleigh, N. C.) Progressive Farmer; Rabbi Julius Mark of Nashville; Brooks Hays, Democratic National Committee man from Arkansas; Yelverton Coward, CIO attorney in Birmingham; Albert Carmichael, Attorney General of Alabama;

W. Cooper Green, Birmingham Postmaster; Mark Etheridge, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and president of the National Association of Broadcasters; Josephine Wilkins, president of the Georgia League of Women Voters; Dr. C. Vann Woodward, author and member of the faculty of the University of Florida; the Rev. Charles Hamilton, Aberdeen, Miss.; Dr. Dabney Lancaster, Sweet Briar, Va., and others.

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Supreme Court decisions favoring the New Deal [said the Sargents] are also frequently forgotten by Colonel McCormick's paper. Three decisions in which the court upheld the revised law to aid bankrupt municipalities, released April 26, were not reported. Two decisions on power issues favoring the PWA were omitted January 3. A national network radio address by Hopkins (May 9) urging spending for revival, failed to make the grade.

The Sargents then call attention to the phones appearing in the Tribune. Following is one of the items they list, "not based on spot news and not carried by other papers." It is from the April 24 Tribune:

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Note, among other twists, the application of the label "Radical" to LaFollette's name, as though it

The Free Press It Must Be Good to Get in 'World's Greatest' Paper

To any observer of the scene that is American journalism, Colonel Robert McCormick's Chicago Tribune holds the record for whatever is low in newspaper practice. Its name calling is probably the most flamboyant, its distortions the most shameless, and its omissions quite brazen. The Tribune tops it off by misbranding and billboard-ing itself as the "World's Greatest Newspaper."

In an article, "They Print What They Please," in the September issue of Common Sense, Virginia and Stansfeld Sargent list a modicum of the freakish Tribune practices. They pose the question of why the reader continues to buy and read the paper while, "undaunted by protests, the Tribune unblinking continues to dish up its particular variety of news."

The explanation [say the Sargents] is simple. Colonel McCormick's paper dominates Chicago journalism. Daily it reaches 802,477 Chicago families, 81 per cent more than are reached by any other newspaper. In outlying rural areas it meets even less competition. In influence it extends through most of Illinois and Wisconsin, the eastern half of Iowa, half of Indiana, and a third of Michigan. Almost ten thousand copies go daily into Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and the Dakotas.

A Farmers' Guide
For years the Tribune has been read like an almanac in the farm belt. Farmers shop or hold their hogs by its market reports. Small town merchants stock their stores by its business forecasts. Because it is the only newspaper radiating widely out of Chicago the average midwesterner is inclined to judge national goings-on by what Mr. McCormick's paper says about them.

In the same way that stockyard residents become used to a bad smell in the neighborhood of the Tribune, the average midwesterner has become used to the Tribune. Yet its past is full of majorors of one kind or another. Still strong is the stench of its last presidential campaign. . . .

The Sargents recall that the Tribune failed to carry the stories of the federal indictment against General Motors, Chrysler and Ford on charges of Sherman Act violations. The government announcement that the national deficit for the fiscal year is likely to be the smallest since 1931, several important NLRB actions unfavorable to steel and the United Mine Workers endorsement of Roosevelt for a third term.

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denoted his party membership. The Sargents say in conclusion: "One wonders how Colonel McCormick's brand of journalism continues to get by. Yet for some curious reason the middle west reads neither the middle nor his newspaper. He is even regarded as a crusader of sorts. He has causes."

He was valiantly against syphilis, careless driving, and the parole of criminals. His platform advocates deathproof highways, lower taxes, faster suburbanization, a motor ferry to Michigan. It states the Tribune's desire to make Chicago the first city in the world.

In addition, Colonel McCormick controls a radio station, appropriately named WGN, that calls itself the Voice of the People. It sends the middle west with news bulletins, market reports, weather predictions, caustic commentaries and other oddities that tend to win the hearts of the public.

ROOSEVELT'S 'BACKERS'
Hearst's New York Daily Mirror has made a nationwide poll of the press on Roosevelt support—apparently taking the papers' own declarations on their positions. The result, blithely announced by the Mirror, is that the Roosevelt administration policies were "generally supported" in 1936 by 44 per cent of the newspapers tabulated, and that, at present, the President is "generally supported" by 38 per cent of the papers tabulated.

The figures are presented, with an air of "surprise, surprise," and the Mirror tells us that 1,898 daily newspapers were checked—827 responding in order to test the accuracy of statements that Roosevelt

and New Deal candidates were re-elected over the opposition of 80 to 90 per cent of the newspapers.

Some 'Surprises'
The results are indeed a "surprise." For example: The New York Times and the New York World-Telegram are listed as "pro-Roosevelt." Here are a pair of papers which, in editorials, slanted news and cartoons have taken a leading part in attacking Roosevelt and his New Deal policies.

Other amusing items on the poll, as taken from Editor & Publisher's story on it, follow:

Biggest defection from FDR since 1936 is in the Texas of conservative Vice President Garner, where 11 papers have switched from support to opposition.

The Philadelphia Inquirer—staunchly Republican—would not say that it is not generally supporting Roosevelt now. It preferred to word its answer: "When we think he's right; yes. When we think he's wrong; no."

Frank E. Howe, editor of the Bennington (Vt.) Banner, in 1932 neither supported nor opposed Roosevelt. His explanation: "Was postmaster at the time and busy footed on politics." Since then has joined the anti-Roosevelt brigade. He lost his job as postmaster.

RAISING A SCARE
Maybe liquor is food. The Newark Evening News seems to think so, and has raised a strike scare. The following head appeared on an AP story on the lockout of warehouse unions in the San Francisco area:

STRIKE IN FRISCO HITS FOOD SUPPLY

"The situation that developed during the time this was going on was extremely unhealthy. Certain reactionary people said that the convention had been held in a hotel; they seized upon these issues not for constructive purposes but for destructive purposes and succeeded in disrupting the work of the union, using these controversial issues as a basis for their actions."

I believe the resolution [then under discussion by his own convention] should be placed on a referendum. . . . Then when you have a campaign like the one conducted against the Guild you have taken the weapons away from the persons interested in disruption."

As to the other stories, it is not our policy to duplicate the disruptive activities of the commercial press; our mandate, as stated in the editorial page, is "to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG."

one of which is to "strengthen the labor movement." Constitution, Art. VIII, Sec. 15. Our coverage of labor news is intended to serve that aim.

It should be said that Mayer's letter was written immediately after the news of the "upheaval" on Spain, etc.

2. The upheaval in the UMW and the consequent quiting of three officials on charges of communism.

3. The upheaval in the NLU and the triumph of the anti-communist faction.

4. The upheaval on the Pacific Coast against the communistic methods of Mr. Harry Bridges.

5. The attitude of the ILGWU and Mr. Dubinsky against the dictatorial and otherwise high-handed methods of Mr. Lewis and other CIO officials.

Measura it is the duty of the GUILD REPORTER and its editors to report all important CIO developments impartially and fearlessly before attempting to poach on AF of L and other extraneous situations.

ROBERT MAYER.
The GUILD REPORTER did not cover Mervyn Rathbone's statement because we believe most members recognize such obvious distortions in the press as that reported by Mayer. Here is the official transcript of what Rathbone said in speaking of the holding of the ANG's referendum:

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The Guild Reporter

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Editor: Clyde Beals

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Bernice Morgan

"... It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the REPORTER shall constitute notices to the entire membership."—From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: For letters and feature material, Tuesdays; for news, Wednesdays, and bulletins on Thursdays.

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Executive Vice-President: Jonathan Eddy

Secretary-Treasurer:
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September 5, 1938

119

Vol. V—No. 39

Rewarding 'Friends'

BRUCE BARTON, Republican, most prominent figure in a big advertising agency handling the accounts of U. S. Steel, the National City Bank, Consolidated Edison, is endorsed by William Green for re-election to Congress. So is Hamilton Fish, the celebrated aristocrat who opposes government relief measures.

The AF of L officialdom is "rewarding labor's friends." For many, many years people have said unkind things about Green; they have believed the worst in his reputation. But they have had a hard time proving their suspicions.

This year Green is telling all. He has given up all pretense of any concern for labor. In his insane desire to stop the CIO, he is throwing caution to the winds and giving endorsements without regard to records—for what considerations we can only guess. Look at the holders of his favors:

Both Barton and Fish opposed major legislative measures supported by Green as well as the rest of the AF of L and the CIO. Green was for the recovery bill with its vital appropriations for work and relief; so were the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods. Barton opposed it. So did Fish. Green and labor backed the wages and hours bill. Barton opposed it. Green favored the Social Security Act. Fish opposed it.

Senator George of Georgia is an equally notable bearer of Green's blessings. This is the man whom Roosevelt is fighting; of whom the President said, "On most public questions he and I do not speak the same language."

"During the Seventy-fifth Congress," said Labor's Non-Partisan League, "he established an almost 100 per cent record in opposition to every important measure designed to aid that large section of the American population which is ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-fed."

He has done his best to sabotage government relief for the unemployed; he voted against the low-rent housing bills; he voted against the wages and hours bill; he tried to emasculate the Social Security Act; he favored the anti-sit-down-strike amendment to the Bituminous Coal Act which was intended to register Congressional disapproval of the CIO strikes; he was one of the most active opponents of the anti-lynching bill.

Green supported Smith in South Carolina, so pronounced an enemy of New Deal legislation that Roosevelt was obliged to denounce him. Green supported Davey in Ohio, the governor who used the militia to break the Little Steel strikes. We recently recorded his support of Kilday in Texas, the man who beat Maury Maverick and announced his desire to amend the Wagner Act to make it "fair to employers."

So we have Green supporting the reactionaries, sabotaging the greatest progressive movement in the lifetimes of any of us. This is tragic enough, but it would be even more tragic if he could actually deliver a following. In real fact, he is being repudiated by AF of L unionists right and left. He has just been repudiated

by the Allied Printing Trades Council members in Atlanta, Ga. He was repudiated in Ohio. In other places he is merely ignored.

Unfortunately he still represents an organization with an honored name. He is still able to serve as a smoke-screen with which reactionary papers can confuse the unorganized working population. He is thus a serious impediment to the American labor movement.

We doubt very much that the membership of the AF of L will tolerate his behavior when they are fully informed of it. The task of making them informed is one for every Guild member as he mixes with his brothers in the AF of L unions.

Nation of 'Loafers'

THE New York papers muffed an important angle in a story the other day. They passed up an opportunity to answer the bourbons (would that include most of the papers themselves?) who complain that relief and WPA are making us a nation of loafers.

The papers did carry a story, of sorts. They reported that 100 jobs as city porters were being thrown open on Thursday; that a line of men began forming on Tuesday, and that by Thursday 6,000 job-hungry workers were pushing and fighting for priority in the queue. The promised wage is scarcely more than a dole, \$18 to \$23 a week. Forty cops restrained the crowd. Three men were injured. One had a heart attack. There wasn't a line of reference to the human tragedy behind these scenes.

In Philadelphia, a call went out from the Federal Civil Service Bureau for six unskilled laborers. Three thousand men stormed the bureau. Here a similar story was available.

We trust that Sam Schiffmiller, 26 years old, 495 West End Avenue, New York, who waited two nights and more than a day in line, goes on the New York payroll as a porter. We regret that the newspapers which took the trouble to print his name, age and address didn't go to the further trouble of obtaining his views on his need and desire of an \$18-a-week job over a spot on the WPA or relief rolls.

The Eternal Times

MUCH has to be explained away these days by the New York Times, advance agent of the American millenium, but it is equal to its chosen task. It has risen to the civil liberties committee revelations by discovering—in its Topics of the Times—the essential Americanism lately exhibited.

Labor disputes in the United States [said the Times Topicomist] run more frequently to violence than they do in Great Britain or France, but the basic reason is not that American capitalism is more ruthless than European capitalism. American employers are more likely to employ war methods because they are Americans and not because they are employers....

Thus Ernest T. Weir and Tom Girdler in using scabs, thugs and troops to mow down strikers merely manifested the true American spirit.

Taking the Times' usually broad view of unpleasantness, through which mountains are reduced to wrinkles, the column concluded:

The social significance of labor violence in Harlan County and the hiring of armed "Cossacks" by the ill-advised employers must not be exaggerated. It is deplorable but it is not the high-tide of class-war fury. It is primarily the pioneer American tradition of individualism and violence.

Our Federal Judges

ANYONE who contends there is nothing wrong with our Federal courts should read recent reports of what happens to decisions of subordinate courts when they are appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

During the last year 16 cases were appealed from the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, and the High Court reversed every one!

Seventeen cases were appealed from the Ninth Circuit Court, which takes in California, Oregon and other Far Western states. Fourteen were reversed and only three sustained.

From the Seventh District—Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin—came 14 appeals. In only three instances was the lower court sustained; eleven were reversed.

It is not without significance that the Philadelphia court, which made the worst showing, was known up to a year ago as "the old men's court." The average age of four of the justices was nearly 75 years, and all had been placed on the bench through the influence of party "machines" which drew their financial support from the "predatory interests."

However, mere age does not prove a judge incompetent, but surely when the highest court in the land reverses practically every decision appealed to it from a subordinate court, it proves that either the members of the High Court, or the members of the subordinate court, are not qualified for the offices they hold.—From Labor.

Political turmoil has been created in St. Louis by the expenditure of \$14,400 for an ancient bronze statue of a tomcat, to stand in the municipal museum. One correspondent wrote to a local paper that the cat's price would have paid 80 years' rent for a recently evicted widow and her seven children.

What a waste of a difference it makes if you happen to be an Egyptian bronze dating from five centuries B. C.—John Payne, in *Federated Press*.

Labor Day Marks Year of Struggle

Leaders Review Gains,
Need for Fresh Efforts

From a Labor Day Statement

By E. L. OLIVER

Executive Vice President of Labor's Non-Partisan League

LABOR DAY of 1938 finds millions of pro-labor voters engaged in a historic struggle to preserve and extend democracy in the United States.

In a series of stirring primary contests, which are deciding issues of crucial importance for the nation's future, the political strength of labor is being exerted on behalf of those candidates whose records prove them to be genuine friends of the workers.

Since organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League in the Spring of 1936 with the double objective of re-electing President Franklin D. Roosevelt and of then establishing a permanent political organization to fight for pro labor legislation and candidates, labor has moved far until today its political prestige exceeds that of any other period in labor history.

And in these years of struggle and growing strength in the field of politics labor has learned one all-important lesson—that you can't know a politician by his label. In past years labor has helped put men in office who have then turned their backs on the people and who have used every parliamentary ruse at their command to sabotage social legislation sought by labor.

politician by his label. In past years labor has helped put men in office who have then turned their backs on the people and who have used every parliamentary ruse at their command to sabotage social legislation sought by labor.

For months politicians of this type kept the wages and hours bill bottled up in the House Rules Committee. It was their plan to prevent any vote on this measure in absolute disregard not only of their campaign pledges, but of every standard of democracy. When a majority of the House of Representatives rebuked this arrogant act these same men, joined by some other in-and-out liberals, recommitted the bill back to committee.

But this issue refused to die. Hardly had the saboteurs finished congratulating themselves on having killed off wages and hours legislation, then the demands for action came pouring in insistently from labor in every section of the nation. Once more the Rules Committee, when the bill was thrust back at it by the Labor Committee, sought to throttle it in red tape. This time members of the House rushed to sign the petition to force release of the bill to it could be passed.

No issue better illustrates the new alignment in national politics—foreseen by the founders of Labor's Non-Partisan League—than this treatment of the wages and hours bill by those lip service Democrats who thought to win labor's votes but to defeat labor's aims. It was only the aroused forces of labor, acting through Labor's Non-Partisan League, that prevented this betrayal.

Since Congress adjourned with the 1938 primaries in progress the issue between those genuinely devoted to the principles of democracy and pseudo-liberals has emerged in even clearer form. President Roosevelt has himself intervened in certain of the primaries where the most notorious foes of social legislation are seeking to be returned to office by voters of the Democratic Party.

The Coming Year's Objectives

From a Labor Day Statement

By JOHN BROPHY

Director of the CIO

LABOR DAY this year finds the workers of America facing a wide attack by anti-labor forces on their civil rights and on their standards of living and working.

The attack is taking place on all fronts. Economically, it takes the form of a drive to lower wages and worsen job conditions, designed to fasten the costs of industrial depression on the backs of workers. Politically, it takes the form of a drive against legislation guaranteeing and implementing basic civil rights.

This attack goes on all the time. It becomes especially sharp in hard times. The present depression that began almost a year ago was the signal for redoubled efforts on the part of reactionary forces against labor. But labor has been able to meet the attack. The Committee for Industrial Organization, representing 4,000,000 organized working men and women, has held back the anti-labor drive. Wage cuts have been prevented, job conditions maintained. Over 500,000 steel workers are working under the second year of CIO contracts without a single instance of a cut or a worsening of conditions. The same is true in dozens of other industries where the CIO is organized.

This has been possible only because labor today has a strong, united organization to speak for it. The year before last Labor Day saw the quick and tremendous growth of the industrial union movement, which brought almost 3,000,000 previously unorganized workers into the CIO. This year has seen the steady consolidation of that growth. The CIO has become the united, progressive labor force in this country.

What are the objectives of the CIO between now and next Labor Day? They are the same as they have always been. Through the CIO, American working men and women will maintain and extend the gains they have already won. They will organize the unorganized. They will win more decent living and working conditions. They will press for social legislation to benefit the people who make the wealth of this country. They will demand decent housing and a national health program, security for old age and sickness and unemployment, the right to work at living wages. They will protect the right to organize and bargain collectively, and extend it where it is not already enjoyed.