

The GUILD REPORTER

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Employer Front Is Cracked On Coast

BULLETIN

A key employer front in San Francisco backed away from the concerted anti-labor drive last week when the Waterfront Association came to an agreement with the negotiators for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Harry Bridges, president of the union, was prepared to recommend the agreement to the membership, press dispatches said.

SAN FRANCISCO — The strike forced on the AF of L Retail Department Store Clerks Union and the lockout of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union by the Association of San Francisco Distributors, which the whole country has been watching, represent probably the most complete coordination of the employing interests yet seen in any large-city strike situation in this country.

Both lockout and strike appear to be preliminary to a clash between the longshoremen and the Waterfront Association which would involve 12,000 workers in all the Pacific ports. Because of the degree of coordination achieved by the employer organizations and their evident determination to put through demands that would seriously weaken the unions, the struggle is the most significant faced by American labor since steel was organized.

Basic in the situation are an organizing campaign among employers, openly pressed for the purpose of presenting a united front in bargaining with unions, and a political and legislative campaign centered on the fall election, of which the chief feature is an anti-picketing law to be voted on by the state.

Papers Exert Pressure

The Guild in common with numerous other unions has felt the pressure of the employer organizations directly through the wholesale layoffs introduced in the various newspaper departments, all of which fit neatly into the plan to create an atmosphere of panic among labor and its friends for the period of the election.

The newspapers drastically reduced their space shortly after the retail strike started and the wholesale layoffs began. Mechanical departments were hit hardest. Some 100 composing room employees and scores of pressmen, stereotypers, engravers and allied workers were laid off. Editorial department lay-

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Prepare Now for Dues Deadline

Every month's end is another deadline for qualifying members for good standing on ANG books in respect to Convention representation averages. To be counted for that purpose as of Sept. 1, members must have had their per capita through July or later, accompanied by the proper returns, sent in to headquarters by their local not later than Sept. 30.

LEWIS PROMISES ANTI-FASCIST AID

CIO Chief Tells World Rally Of Incipient U. S. Movement

MEXICO CITY—The CIO will join the world-wide fight against fascism, Chairman John L. Lewis told 30,000 cheering delegates to the International Congress Against War and Fascism assembled here. He warned that United States employers have already made wide



JOHN L. LEWIS

use of vigilante groups in their war on labor, and that these tactics were the beginnings of fascism.

Here as a fraternal delegate to the Latin-American Labor Congress which just organized the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, Lewis in his speeches emphasized the need for labor throughout the Americas to cooperate for the solution of basically similar problems.

In his address before the Congress Against War and Fascism, Lewis named the Associated Farmers of California as one of the United States' fascist groups. He said:

In the name of the CIO and its four million members, I salute this great public meeting of the Mexican people and of the distinguished delegates from the Latin-American countries, Europe and Asia. We meet here to give common expression to the interests of the workers of the world in those countries where freedom exists against the interests which seek to destroy democratic institutions. Democracy has always had its enemies. Now these ene-

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Stern Asks Guild Aid to 'Freeze' Pay

PHILADELPHIA — Publisher J. David Stern of the Philadelphia Record, who recently borrowed \$2,000,000 through a stock issue after arranging for a 10 per cent wage loan from his New York Post employees, last week asked the Guild here to cooperate with him in a plan to freeze the mechanical department wage levels on the Record. The Record unit and local Guild rejected the proposal.

Stern made the proposal at a conference with a Guild committee which was scheduled to discuss the publisher's suggestion for a "gen-

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NLRB Charge Hits Hearst In Chicago

CHICAGO — Hearst's Chicago papers are charged in a Labor Board complaint issued on Sept. 12 with instigating and aiding organization of an AF of L union and of engaging in intimidatory firings, espionage and other unfair labor practices against the Guild.

The Board will open hearings here on the charges on Sept. 22. The AF of L union — "Newspaper Commercial Associates, No. 21,662" — has filed a plea to intervene.

Thus the Herald & Examiner and the Evening American moved toward a showdown in the Guild's

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Eddy Invites ITU To Hold Parley On Jurisdiction

Friction Will Help Neither ANG Nor Typos, He Tells Convention; Green Rebuffed in Vote on Funds



JONATHAN EDDY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—There is no difference between the International Typographical Union and the ANG which cannot be resolved by a conference, Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy told the ITU's eighty-second annual convention last week here.

Eddy's declaration, made with reference to the claims of some typographical locals that the Guild was invading their jurisdiction in taking in unorganized composing room helpers, was made in the course of his greetings to the ITU, which were received with marked applause.

He told the convention that the Guild had been unaware of the Typographical Union's distinction between its jurisdiction and rules of eligibility, and declared himself as "happy at the prospect" that officers of both unions "may sit down together and find out what is in each other's minds." It is understood that he will confer with President Claude M. Baker of the ITU on the question in the near future. (Text of Eddy's speech on page 2.)

Green's Plea Rejected

Eddy spoke on the day following President William Green of the AF of L, who, besides attacking the Guild, made an impassioned plea to the convention to pay the extra penny-per-month-per-member special assessment levied by the AF of L to fight the CIO. The personal appeal was promptly rejected, the delegates voting 132 to 121 to withhold payment of the assessments until the AF of L "amends its laws to guarantee preservation of the independence, autonomy and freedom of national and international unions." This was the minority report of the finance committee.

The action was a major blow at Green's prestige and at the AF of L's policy of waging war on another labor organization. His fervent plea included promises of AF of L support to the ITU, come what may, and wound up with the declaration that failure to pay up might result in unseating of typographical delegates at the AF of L convention in Houston next month.

Without naming the Guild, Green included the ANG among the list

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Watson on Visit To Local Guilds

Vice President Morris Watson is scheduled to speak at a city-wide Guild meeting in Buffalo next Wednesday. Watson's tour began at Toronto, where he was scheduled to address a city-wide meeting Sunday (Sept. 18). After attending the annual convention of the Workers Alliance of America at Cleveland Friday, Saturday and Sunday, he will address the Syracuse Guild on Sept. 27.

Green's Aid to Old Guard Is Big News; Repudiations by AFL Men Get Lost

In a statement demonstrating his eagerness to lend himself to the support of interests opposed to labor, AF of L President William Green on Sept. 9 endorsed the candidacy of United States Senator James J. Reed for re-election in Pennsylvania. Davis is an Old Guard Republican with a record of action against many measures backed by the AF of L and other branches of the labor movement.

Green's action shocked his followers and placed him in a revealing light. It served at the same time to illustrate anew the complete disregard by the press for news which is opposed to publisher interests. Breaking for the late Friday editions, Green's announcement was spread over the first pages of Pennsylvania papers, and printed prominently elsewhere. It was hot news.

Shortly after papers came off the presses, angry repudiations began rolling into the newspaper offices from leaders of the AF of L state and city central bodies, and

rank and file representatives. A good story thus immediately became better, and it was available for a play in the Saturday morn-



—From "Men Who Lead Labor" GREEN

ing papers. The papers, with their record for eager emphasis on the slightest indication of dissension within CIO ranks, had here a first-rate AF of L dissension story—a revolt in fact—for the labor and

politically-minded readers of Pennsylvania newspapers.

What did they do? With the exception of Stern's Philadelphia Record, the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers Saturday morning and afternoon continued to give prominence to Green's statement, either ignoring or burying the repudiation and dissension angles. They had the material, for the AP and UP had put out the repudiations on the night and day wires.

Times Skips Bad News

The New York Times was a leader among the papers outside of Pennsylvania which skipped the state and local denunciations of Green. It blandly announced in a Washington story that Davis was "endorsed for re-election by the American Federation of Labor." One bright spot was the Denver Post, which hung a shirttail, "Green's Action 'Amazes' Laborite," to the end of a Pittsburgh story on the Republican state platform. The amazed laborite was President

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EDDY INVITES ITU TO PARLEY ON JURISDICTION

Friction Would Hurt Both Unions, He Tells Convention

Below is the address by Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy, made before the International Typographical Union Convention at Birmingham, Ala., on Sept. 13.

It is always one of the finest pleasures of the year to bring to the convention of this great and influential organization, the International Typographical Union, the greetings and felicitations of the men and women in the editorial and commercial departments of the outstanding newspapers of the nation.

This is the sixth year of the existence of the American Newspaper Guild, and I have the added honor this year of representing, in addition to approximately 12,000 workers in the newspaper editorial departments of this country, Canada and Hawaii, some 5,000 workers in the business, advertising and allied commercial departments. All of us in the Guild look to the International Typographical Union, with admiration and respect. For we know, not only that your distinguished organization played the leading role in the very foundation of the American Labor movement but that, were it not for the historical accomplishments of your union, the objective conditions in the industry would not have been such as to permit organization of the Newspaper Guild.

Recent Labor Growth

Two years ago the American labor movement numbered some three million members. Today, whatever tragic factionalism divides the world of labor in this country—and none of us can forget it for a minute—we can say nevertheless that the figure is no longer three million but eight million, that with the reestablishment of unity and the turn in the economic tide we can confidently look forward to the day when it will be 10,000,000 or 15 or even 20,000,000.

Such growth is not accomplished without travail. Speaking for the Newspaper Guild, we know as do you of the Typographical Union, the pain and the disappointments as well as the triumphs. The Newspaper Guild, which is concentrated in the larger cities, as distinct from the smaller or rural communities, has 104 signed contracts covering 11 newspapers, three radio stations and five news agencies or wire services. At a minimum, ten thousand men and women employed in key occupations of this exceedingly important industry, the newspaper industry, are covered by signed Guild contracts. No Guild contract has failed of renewal. And, even during this time of stress, there has been scarcely a handful, when renewed, that have not also represented improved conditions and terms over the original. And we are still organizing, still bargaining, still signing new agreements with each passing week.

Job Security Problem

However, we are conscious of somewhat the same adverse forces that confront your great union. The fact that our dismissal bonus has extended up as high as several thousand dollars for a single individual in cases where papers have folded up is no satisfactory remedy for the loss of those jobs themselves.

Several months pay—a standard provision now is a week's dismissal pay for each month of employment—is no adequate reparation for the loss of the job itself. While we consider such pay proper and essential we still recognize that it does not solve the problem, the evergrowing concentration of capital which is merely speeded up by the depression.

However, we are fighting these economies which place the burden on the backs of the wage earners, just as you are. And we are conscious of your problems in facing steadily mechanization with its constant increase in unskilled jobs,

decrease of skilled jobs and speed-up. Today, we are fighting the tendency to decrease the number of situations and speed up the work. In the face of this, some of our locals have signed contracts which freeze the size of a given staff—no more against economy lay-offs.

Our Position in Radio

Least some of the figures I mentioned a few minutes ago give a false impression. I want to state that although the Guild has contracted with radio stations we are not eager to organize radio stations. In the cases where we have accepted such membership, there has been a situation where a radio station was owned by a publisher whose newspaper employees did not see quite eye to eye with him. Those newspaper employees decided that it would be well for all concerned if the radio station workers were lined up on the side of the newspaper workers rather than on the side of the publisher.

Last week, as a matter of fact, the Guild led a strike of radio station workers in Minneapolis. We pretty generally win our strikes and we won this one in quick order. It may be hard for some to understand, but I would like you to know that before accepting these particular radio station workers we tried to get the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to take them, since the IBEW already had declined, we tried to get the American Communications Association, CIO, to take them. The ACA declined, because they were still are too busy endeavoring to make Christians out of the managements of the great telegraph companies. We told these radio station workers, "You don't belong in the Guild, but we want you of the Typographical Union, to see you organized. If nobody else is in a position right now to give you the union protection to which you are entitled as American citizens, we will. But just as soon as things can be straightened out, you go into the union of your own industry."

Machinery Lacking

I might say that it is precisely the same sort of considerations which have given rise to a situation where President Green could say, as he did yesterday, that the Guild is trying to raid your jurisdiction. That we do not have a systematic machinery whereby the

ITU Reaches New Peaks; Membership at 80,919

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Substantial gains were made by the International Typographical Union during the year ending June 30, 1938, according to reports made at the convention here.

An increase in membership of 2,430 brought the number of members to 80,919, an all time high, and 44 charters were issued, bringing the total of locals to 842.

The full time weekly wage rate during 1938 was \$42.64, although indicated actual earnings were \$27.82, since unemployment cut full time figures approximately 19 percent. Average earnings for 1938 for union members will be \$1,066, according to figures of the early months. At this rate, wages for ITU members will total \$155,153,043.

Between 1929 and 1938, union printers' wages increased nine percent, while 260 locals in 40 states and three Canadian provinces secured higher wage scales in the past year. Twenty-one unions had

L. A. PRESIDENT



James Francis Crow, unit chairman of the Hollywood Citizen-News during the recent strike, has been elected president of the Los Angeles Guild.

International Typographical Union and the Guild can sit down and find out what each other is thinking makes it possible in these times of woeful confusion for interests outside the newspaper industry to make a foothold out of us.

It so happens that the Guild was absolutely and totally and honestly unaware that the Typographical Union made a distinction between its jurisdiction and its rules of eligibility. Why we were advised in New York and Chicago that certain more or less unskilled workers in the composing and despatch rooms could not be admitted to the Typographical Union, it never occurred our heads that, if we admitted them to the Guild and bargained for them, the typographical local could subsequently object.

In the two instances where this situation has arisen, it is difficult to assess to the dismissal and replacement of men who have joined the Guild and paid their dues and assessments in good faith. I have discussed this matter with your President, Baker, and I am happy at the prospect that officers of our union and ours may sit down together in the future and find out what is in each other's minds, before local unions and Guilds start throwing bricks at each other's heads. The latter course only gives unfriendly publishers the prized opportunity to go before the public with tales of internecine labor warfare in the newspaper industry.

I might say that it is precisely the same sort of considerations which have given rise to a situation where President Green could say, as he did yesterday, that the Guild is trying to raid your jurisdiction. That we do not have a systematic machinery whereby the

their work week reduced anywhere from one to eight hours and only two of the 21 failed to get raises in the hourly pay.

The financial statement of Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph disclosed that receipts for the year ending June 30, 1938, totaled \$3,984,302. Expenditures for the same period totaled \$3,947,797. Balances on the general, mortality, old-age pension and special defense funds totaled \$4,947,827.92 on June 30, 1938. Balances on the four funds increased to \$5,283,833.70 by June 30, 1938.

The posthumous report of the late Charles Perry Howard, president, declared that the union "made constant progress in organizing concerns that previously were non-union, increasing hourly wage rates, abolishing piece and bonus scales, abolishing from contracts objectionable provisions, and generally making the laws of the union more effective in standardizing and regulating conditions under which our members render service."

which prejudiced the public just as much against the American Federation of Labor (from which the Guild has never been officially expelled) as it does against the CIO.

Denies 'Raid' Charge

Gentlemen, the American Newspaper Guild is not raiding your jurisdiction. We have no desire to raid your jurisdiction. We can find all the headaches we want right in our own city rooms and business offices. Our officers and representatives have assisted in the organization of typographical unions just as you have assisted in the organization of the Guild. If it will profit anyone to incite the American Newspaper Guild against the International Typographical Union or the Typographical Union against the Guild, we can say one thing with absolute certainty: that whoever may profit by such a policy, it will be neither the International Typographical Union nor the Guild.

Our Policy Stated

The cardinal policy of the Guild and the whole reason for the existence of the Committee for Industrial Organization is to "Organize the Unorganized," and in carrying out that policy permit me to say on behalf of the Newspaper Guild that we recognize no agency which gives us greater assistance than that distinguished and most successful of trade unions, the International Typographical Union.

There are differences between us. Whatever they are, and no matter what they are, those who would draw satisfaction in arousing our suspicions against each other, in sticking us on until we fight at each other's throats while our common opponent stands by not only rubbing gleeful hands but holding us, and through us the labor movement, up to contempt, are certain to be disappointed.

The Typographical Union and now the Guild are both well accustomed to sitting down about a table and resolving differences. If we admit there are differences between the Typographical Union and the Guild, we will accord each other not only the courtesies we do our employers but a little friendly respect and brotherly understanding of each others' problems, such is not always in evidence when it is an employer who sits opposite.

Mr. President and friends, I need hardly tell you how sensible I am of the great honor you have done in inviting the Newspaper Guild's representative to speak at this eighty-second convention of your historic organization. Next year we are holding our sixth annual convention in the home town of our distinguished president Claude M. Baker, in the city of San Francisco. It gives me no little pleasure at this time to extend on behalf of our membership a very cordial invitation to President Baker to be our guest of honor and counsel and advise us in all our deliberations. I hope that many others of you will find it possible to be with us at that time.

Stressing craft isolationism, he wanted each union to go in and "twing" wages it could. "Could you do that if you were to be merged with the scrubwoman and the janitor and janitress?" he asked. The AF of L wanted to help them, too, he added, but in a "realistic" way.

A proposal introduced without Guild request or knowledge which would have required printers to handle only copy coming from union editorial rooms, was defeated on the convention floor when the committee concerned brought in an unfavorable report.

It was introduced by F. E. Cozzolino of New York and supported by John M. Morehouse of Cincinnati. In reporting it unfavorably, the laws committee mentioned the measure "committed the ITU to the Guild, which seeks cooperation but fails to cooperate."

Eight Evictions

NEW YORK (AP)—Ten hundred men, women and children picked the Brooklyn office of the Home Owners Loan Corporation in a fight against wholesale evictions,

Preferred Rehiring Won for 5

A Guild grievance committee last week obtained a pledge of preferential rehiring for at least five of seven employees dismissed by International News Photos in New York this month.

King Features Syndicate, Inc., represented by Walter Moss, sales manager, and Harry Baker, manager of INP, also agreed to adjust the grievance relating to the payment of maintenance allowance for motorcycle messengers, and to adjust the wage of a dispatcher who was getting less than the minimum provided in the INS-INP policy statement.

A previous committee of inquiry from the King Features unit had been told by Baker that none of the men discharged would be preferentially rehired when openings occurred. Baker's decision was reversed at last week's conference.

Both Moss and Baker declared that no more discharges were contemplated. Baker admitted that plans for the recent discharges were discussed as far back as eight months ago. The order to carry them out, however, was not given until after the Guild lost an election throughout King Features Syndicate, Inc.

2 Cases Left Open

The Guild was represented by ANG Vice President Morris Watson, Executive Secretary Milton Kaufman of the New York Guild and Alfred Berger of the Wide World Photos unit. Several observers from INP sat in.

Washington and a photographer in New York were left open pending further investigation by the management. Baker promised to inform the management by letter whether or not the management was willing to include them in its agreement to rehire when and if openings occurred.

A committee calling upon the United Press recently found that organization adamantly against rehiring anybody it had discharged in its recent wave of firing.

Eddy Addresses ITU Convention

(Continued from Page One)

"enemies" against whom he promised to support the ITU. He warned that a "CIO organization" sought to "invade" the printers' jurisdiction and that it opposed the printers' wishes to select their own bargaining agencies.

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Employer Front Cracks Up

In Coast Drive on Labor

Waterfront Association, Key in Joint Campaign Withdraws; Battle Affected Guilds

(Continued from Page One)

out warehousemen and the striking store employees.

Guild Votes Backing

The Guild voted support to both the store workers and the warehousemen after hearing speakers from each union at its last meeting. Similar support for the store workers has been pledged by the AF of L central body, the CIO Council, the Maritime Federation and hundreds of local unions. The Teamsters Union, whose members recently ignored a store clerks' picket line in Oakland, recognized the gravity of the current situation in unanimous action to fine any member \$100 who crosses the picket lines. A motion was made to levy the same fine on members crossing "any legitimate picket line" but Teamster Union officials hastily adjourned the meeting. The main action, however, was indicative of the spirit of unity which is developing in San Francisco labor in the face of the employers' offensive. This unity was shown on Labor Day when both AF of L and CIO unions marched in a single line with employer organizations actually counting the number of marchers to see the extent of the unity—and any hope that the surface division would redound to the benefit of the employers was dissipated when the Sailors Union of the Pacific revealed that its membership would not walk through longshoremen's picket lines.

6,000 Employed Out

The retail strike, said to be the largest of its kind in American history, drawing out 6,000 workers in 35 major department stores, came when employers rebuffed all efforts of the union to renew a contract negotiated last year. Despite withdrawal by the union of all demands except employment seniority and a preferred hiring list and an offer to submit all issues to arbitration, the retailers refused to sign crying, "we will not relinquish control over choosing our employees."

Action of the Retailers Council came during the height of the lockout, activities initiated against the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union by the well-organized Association of San Francisco Distributors.

Employers Test Union

Lockout of 3,000 warehousemen followed a strike at the Woolworth company warehouse when the employers refused to renew a contract. Company officials and strikebreakers loaded a few pencils and paper pads into a box car. Then the car was moved from one warehouse to another in an effort to force union men to unload it, and then each against their fellow unionists. Upon their refusal, the plant was shut down and the car moved to another warehouse. To speed the closings, the employers finally began shutting down all warehouses in each industry when the crew of one warehouse in the industry refused to unload the "hot car."

The warehouse employers are demanding a "master contract" which union leaders say is tantamount to an open shop. Negotiations are at a standstill. Since the lockout, warehousemen have refused to work at plants operated by the struck stores. Closest harmony prevails between the locked

out warehousemen and the striking store employees.

Working with the two employer organizations directly involved are the Associated Farmers, who are now organizing vigilante organizations in the Midwest; the Women of the Pacific, The Neutral Thousands (TNT), and so on.

The Propaganda Mill

How closely the campaigns on the bargaining front tie in with the political side has been evidenced by the rapid circulation of strike material that might turn the public against labor. Newspaper cameramen were instructed to watch for violence at the entrances which strike leaders said were provided by the "special police."

As though by coincidence, a movie cameraman appeared at its picketed store just before a store executive precipitated a scuffle which resulted in the arrest of two pickets. A newsreel was shown at a local movie house the next day, and is now being screened throughout the state—more campaign material for the initiative.

SEEK PRINTING JOBS

WASHINGTON—The International Allied Printing Trades Association, through a letter from President John B. Haggerty, has asked the Works Progress Administration for an allotment of \$10,000,000 to purchase new school text books. Pointing out that school budgets for books have gone down sharply while enrollment of pupils has increased, Haggerty said the nation needed at least \$10,000,000 to supply a long-felt need. The request, if granted, would alleviate unemployment in the printing industry, he added.

Summarizing the entire measure, it is clear that it can have no other possible purpose except to outlaw all union activities, including not only the right to boycott, but the right to picket, the right to strike and even the right to organize.

The initiative has teeth. It makes violation misdemeanors and felonies.

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THE BATTLEFRONT

Scenes in San Francisco Store Strike



'Initiatives' Sweep West Coast Carrying Peaceful Death for Labor Movement

SAN FRANCISCO—California's

"Initiative No. 1," described by its sponsors as a legislative measure to regulate picketing and bring "peace" in labor relations, will appear on the ballot for popular referendum in the November election. In common with similar measures in the states of Washington and Oregon, the California initiative has revealed the 50,000 signatures required to place it on the ballot.

Thus voters in all three states on the West Coast will have before them proposals which, the advocates declare, will achieve industrial harmony. Actually, if the measures are carried and put into effect, they will bring an end to the labor movement on the Coast, paving the way, by "people's mandate," for further repression that is bound to spread throughout the country. For that reason, the AF of L and CIO have banded together with other organizations to fight the initiatives with the seriousness they deserve.

To the casual observer, the initiatives in the three states appear to differ widely in intent. The California measure, for instance, confines its proposed "regulations" mainly to picketing, while the Washington proposal seems merely to create a law establishing County Auditors as the official supervisors of strike votes and callers of strikes. Yet practically each section of both initiatives has sufficient

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client jokers to wreck any union

The Washington initiative seeking to compel unions to make application to County Auditors for their strike votes, first muzzles the union's right to free speech by prohibiting any public references to the fact that it faces difficulties at a plant. If the union gets over this and numerous other hurdles in the measure, and wins a strike vote of the majority of the employees—union and non-union—it then must await the County Auditor's pleasure for the strike call. The initiative makes it mandatory for the auditor to TAKE the strike vote, but not to CALL the strike.

Fancy Constitutional Rider

Apparently aware of its many unconstitutional sections, the initiative movers provide that if any "section, clause or sentence" is declared unconstitutional, the remainder shall continue in full force. If it is adopted, labor will have to tear the enactment apart

Tri-Union Council in Maryland

CUMBERLAND, Md.—The Cumberland Newspaper Union Council, composed of the Cumberland Guild, the Cumberland Typographical Union, and the local Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, has been organized here.

Samuel A. Graham, printers, is chairman; Robert Martin, pressmen, vice chairman, and T. Donald Shires, Guild, secretary. Each union has two representatives on the council. A joint meeting of the memberships of all three unions was held at which time an understanding was reached.

formation of benefit to the three unions' and to provide other mutual assistance when requested. In matters of a general nature it is proposed to have the council act for all groups.

Shires Proposed Group

Organization of the council was proposed by Shires, president of the Guild. The other organizations were asked to send representatives to a meeting. After the matter was

The formation of the council was initiated by the Guild in line with ANG Convention policy to further cooperation with other unions in the newspaper industry. The AF of L affiliations of the two mechanical unions and the CIO status of the Guild were not con-

sidered in forming the Council, co-operation among the locals being the only subject of discussion.

**PAY YOUR DUES
AND ASSESSMENTS!**

THEATRES

Deight Dore Winsan Productions
DENNY DUKE VIVIANNE WALTER
KING ZORINA BEAT MEGAN
in the RODGERS HART Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

With Audrey Christie - Charles Walters
SHUBERT THEA. W. 44 St. E. B. 3:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30
—
"The Best Show in Town."—*Winkell*
DUDLEY DIGGES in
ON BORROWED
TIME
by Paul Osborn
with Lawrence
Fox, Fulkerson

LONGAIRE W. 48 St. Eves. 8:45
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:45

The most hilarious play to rock B'way
this season.—*Coleman, Mirror*
A GEORGE ABBOTT PRODUCTION

WHAT A LIFE

A Comedy by Clifford Goldsmith

Biltmore W. 47 St. Eves. 8:45, 8:55-92
Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

LAST TWO WEEKS
Before Transcontinental Tour
EDDIE DOWLING presents
Sir CEDRIC HARDWICKE in
SHADOW & SUBSTANCE
A Play by Paul Vincent Carroll
with SARA ALLGOOD-JULIE HAYDON
PLYMOUTH, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:00
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

1938 Pulitzer Prize Play
OUR TOWN
by **THORNTON WILDER**
with **M.R. WILDER** during
Frank Craven's brief absence
MOROSCO, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-6230
Evs. 8:40—Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY of 1937
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
A Comedy
 by **MOSS HART & GEO. KAUFMAN**
IMPERIAL 45 St. W. of E-W
 Mats. Wed. Res. 2-42

... A play I liked and all other critics
did.—George Jean Nathan, "Esquire"

"PINS and NEEDLES"

New York's Hit Musical Revue

11th Capacity Month

EVER at 8:00. MATS. WED. & SAT.

LABOR STAGE, 39th St. 6th Ave.

BR. 5-1141

Raymond Clapper, in his column appearing in the same issue of the World-Telegram, said:

Having heard the horrendous testimony that Miss Shirley Temple is aiding the Communists, the Dies Committee has voted to ask the administration for help in unmasking other equally dangerous citizens.

NO, SHIRLEY TEMPLE ISN'T
A COMMUNIST
It All Started by Way of Broun's
Interpretation of Dies
Committee Testimony
The story said that "the cry was
first raised, apparently, by Hey-
wood Broun, columnist and presi-
dent of the American Newspaper

**TWO REPORTERS—
ONE STORY**

In Denton, where the speech of the day was made, from 6,000 to 8,000 men, women and children **CROWDED THE VILLAGE COURT HOUSE SQUARE AND**

the "news" story of President Roosevelt's visit to Denton, Md., in column 8, page 1, New York Times, Sept. 6.

Come, come, boys, let's get together! (All emphasis ours.—Ed. R.)

* * *

The American Institute of Public Opinion conducted two surveys among "men on the street." In both instances replies to the query, "do you think James Roosevelt has used improper use of his relation to the President to get insurance

ny's reply came a sharp turn in his favor. The second poll by the institute showed that 70 percent of the Democrats and 28 percent of the Republicans held that view. Thus the answering article was an additional 10 percent of Democrats and 15 percent of

country would soon see the greatest boom in all history." J

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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.

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

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September 19, 1938

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Vol. V—No. 41

Help the Alliance!

THE heat turned on the Workers Alliance plan to raise \$50,000 for the Fall political campaigns, and the source of the heat, are fine tributes to the power and soundness of the movement led by the organization. The attack was made in the name of "principle," and a suddenly-discovered compassion for the relief and WPA worker. It used a distorted interpretation of an 1883 statute, which was passed to apply to civil service workers. Only by cynical and contemptible hypocrisy can one pretend that WPA workers are in that category. Henry Morgenthau, a champion of civil service, has repudiated this interpretation, and the Workers Alliance says its Washington headquarters has on file the opinions of two United States attorneys general who held that the 1883 enactment was not intended to prohibit even the rank and file of federal employees from contributing voluntarily to political campaigns.

Is it, after all, brutal "coercion" upon the part of the Workers Alliance to ask relief members to contribute a dime or a quarter toward a fight to elect Congressional representatives who would help save them from the interests opposing adequate relief and WPA measures.

Who are the leaders in the attack? The Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures headed by Texas Jack Garner's machine lieutenant, Morris Sheppard, and the anti-New Deal, anti-Labor newspapers—or, rather, the vast majority of the press of the nation.

Why the attack? Partly, of course, it is only one more way of hitting the Administration. But the Workers Alliance is no longer the league of poorly-coordinated councils it was in the early days of 1935. It goes into its fourth annual convention this month with 200,000 members in 1,400 locals in 46 states. The membership is increasing at the rate of 15,000 a month. Under the leadership of David Lasser the Alliance has gained the respect of the national administration and is frequently consulted at the capital. It has a notable record of achievement. It has done much to maintain the wage level for all of us by defeating efforts to reduce the WPA wage. It cushions the shock of joblessness for all of us by fighting for more and still more WPA jobs for those of us who are let out in the industrial economy waves.

So reaction is fighting the Alliance for itself. This is another reason why the Alliance should receive the support of every worker, organized or unorganized. Particularly should we Guild members, who are always on the brink of unemployment these days, be eager to support such an organization.

Certainly to prevent the WPA workers from raising funds for a protective campaign is a step toward the disfranchisement of millions of our fellow-citizens.

We Believe in It

WALTER WINCHELL inadvertently provided an interesting test of Guild sentiment the other day. Somebody gave him a wrong steer to the effect that the Guild would soon leave the CIO. He has since printed Heywood Broun's denial; however, in the intervening few days, in letters and personal conversations members in several cities took the occasion to register disapproval in emphatic terms. In several instances the questioners

almost said, "What kind of finagling is going on in there?"

It was evidence of the thorough devotion of Guild members to the principle of industrial unionism. We are committed to it not for mere expedience—though that helps!—but because it is the most hopeful means of attaining a full democratic voice in economic affairs for all working people. There is nothing temporary about that belief: it is based on the logic of conditions. We shall be fighting for it until it is realized. As Broun wired to Lewis, "We are enlisted for the duration."

Ugly Word

JOHN L. LEWIS spoke an ugly word in Mexico City last week. It is the most menacing word in the world today—Fascism. Lewis, who made a speech to Mexican workers, was talking not of Europe but of the United States. He spoke of incipient forms of Fascism in North America. And he said the American labor movement has to reckon with it.

There are some who say the word Fascism is used too freely these days. They hold that enemies of labor in the U. S. may be reactionary but they are not Fascists. Let's see. What are the characteristics of Fascism? Political dictatorship? Haguenism in Jersey City seems to fill the bill. Tyrannical force, often extra-legal? Lewis mentioned a reign of terror over farmers in the Imperial Valley of California. What of the arming of thugs (deputies to help the company-dominated police) in steel towns last year? What of Harlan County, of the Mohawk Valley, of the Black Legion and the Ku Klux Klan? What of the spies, the gangsters and the executioners, hired by our biggest corporations, whom the La Follette Commission found crawling and smashing throughout our industrial structure? The U. S. has storm troops and they take their orders from a central fountainhead, and they work in slimy ways.

Suppression of civil liberties? See above. It keeps the American Civil Liberties Union pretty busy. A single-voiced press? Well, there are still a few independent newspapers, but we seem to recollect seeing the grossly unfair and inaccurate word "purge" in more than one paper lately. The bulk of the press could hardly be more unanimous if it were taking all its orders from one man, say Henry Ford.

Racial and national intolerance? No need to search for frankly Fascist groups like the Silver Shirts and the German-American Bund, for the Cotton Ed Smiths and Westbrook Peglers. We can look at the situation of Negroes throughout the South, of Catholics in Indianapolis, of Italians and Poles and Jews in many another hotbed of hate. Anyone who thinks this hate is not deliberately and systematically fostered by political and economic forces whose chief fear is workers' unity must be naive.

Finally, that universal characteristic of Fascism, red-baiting? Why, it is the chief resort of anti-labor forces in the U. S. Labor unions are red, social security is red, the public schools are red, consumers are red and President Roosevelt is red. The Dies Committee is busily cataloging all the reds and at the same time giving a platform to all the incipient Fascists. It was on such an alleged crusade that Mussolini and Hitler rode to power. American Fascists are not yet riding anywhere, but they are doing their damndest to create an emotional setting for their entrance.

Those who choose may wave all these things airily away as isolated phenomena, but Lewis and a realistic labor movement cannot. The ANG in Toronto last June adopted a resolution calling attention to the Fascist menace abroad and at home and pledging itself to work for a united trade union fight against it. Division of workers made Fascism possible abroad. It must not in the United States.

We Go to Bat

TO read of the publishers hot-footing it to Washington again to label newspaper workers "professionals" turns back the years. It was just about five years ago that they made their first famous sally under the NRA.

What a difference! Then when the news came over the wires that newspaper men were too high grade to work only five days a week or have their pay lifted by law, most of them merely turned away and swore privately. There was little else to be done. The Guild was only started; hardly anyone thought it could handle that one.

Today we have a strong organization, steered in many hard struggles, backed by a militant labor movement which led the fight to put this wage and hour act on the books. Today not only those Guild members—relatively few—who will benefit by the act but also the thousands of unorganized newspaper employees who need it vastly more look to us to see that they are not denied these benefits.

The Guild needs these unorganized thousands in its ranks; but no narrow question of holding or not holding a card will divide this great body of workers on such an issue. The Guild will fight with the rest of labor to keep the publishers from narrowing down the full application of the act to our industry.

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD,
 1560 Broadway,
 New York City.

Please send me an application blank and statement of membership requirements.

Name _____

Address _____

Paper _____ Position _____

Well, the Space BELONGED to Him

So Hochstein, Cramped by Day,
 Kicked NLRB Around by Night

CONSERVATIVE as this paper always is about journalistic records, we will not attempt to classify the statistics which we are about to reveal. However, we do say it indicates that the day of personal journalism as pictured by Mark Twain, in which the editor, unleashed in print all the thunder he did not deem it wise to unleash in person—that day is not dead. If it had waned, the combined births of the Labor Board and the Guild have revived it.

Somebody, in short, got thoroughly blistered in the course of the Labor Board's recent hearing of the Guild's case against the Newark Ledger for the firing of Agnes Fahy, president of the Newark Guild. Who got blistered, we could not attempt to say. However, here is the way the paper covered the story:

News stories—in column inches 64
 Editorials—in column inches 234
 Editor Hochstein had these materials to work with: the fact that the Guild member whom he had discharged was the sister of Charles Fahy, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board; the fact that the trial examiner was a Harvard Law School graduate; and whatever grist his sense of humor could garner from each day's hearings.

OUR EDITOR GOES OBJECTIVE

The Fahy relationship ordinarily did not bring out any novel handling. Our editor usually treated the matter objectively, merely mentioning it about three times in every issue. The Harvard Law School and its brood came in for no such tender handling. His most notable scorn on this topic came out after he himself had spent a day on the witness stand. His editorial on this occasion is typical of his efforts—unless it is the crowning one. Entitled, "How to Succeed," it assumes the manner of a text book, as explained in an italic introduction:

This is the third in a series of editorials designed to establish a better understanding between the editors and readers of this newspaper on account of we're all nice people and shouldn't we?

Then came the announcement that the editorial was to teach "How to Become a Newspaper Editor in One Uneasy Lesson." And here is the editorial:

First, there must be some preparatory study. Get yourself a degree from Harvard Law School. Harvard Law School graduates are all smart people. The dumber they are when they enter, the smarter they are when they come out. Most law schools teach an understanding of law, but Harvard Law School teaches its brightening young men how to be the law.

Suppose a fellow were the master of a great, big country that was just going to the dogs on account of he didn't know how to balance the budget and spend his way to prosperity and make the trains run on time and plough under every second Republican (the Democrats being first)—what would the poor fellow do? Why, he'd just run up to Cambridge, get himself a scoopful of Harvard Law School wizards, open a trap door and let them loose among the mazes of difficulties.

Needless to say, from that moment on the Harvard boys and the difficulties would both prosper very well, thank you.

But if you want to be the Newspaper Editor to End All Newspaper Editors, the thing to do when you get out of Harvard Law School is to audition a commanding call to serve justice, progress and the CIO by becoming a counsel or Trial Examiner for the National Labor Relations Board. . . .

Once enlisted in the glorious cause of the Labor Board, all you need to realize your ambition is an assignment to a case in which unfair labor practices are alleged against a newspaper . . . the rest is easy.

Just call an editor to the witness stand, ask him a lot of devilishly clever questions and extract from his disordered mind much more than he ever knew. . . .

AND NOW, JITTERBUG JAKE

On some days our editor managed to wed both his principle ideas, as in his editorial, "Hybrid Justice." This appeared the day after the examiner had refused to change the Board's rules of evidence at the paper's request. The editorial described the hearings as a "kangaroo court" presided over by a "Trial Examiner who is an extremely young man and often a per diem employee whose economic interests may be completely at the mercy of an opinionated executive of the board."

The editorial that is assured of lasting fame was garnered from the day-to-day grist. It was in defense of Jacob Moglever, the city editor who was expelled by the Guild, and who testified against Miss Fahy. When a Guild witness mentioned his change of attitude from "friendly" to "unfriendly" toward a girl reporter, counsel for the paper insisted on a description of specific acts. The witness described the change from smiling to frowning manner, and Moglever's failure to dance with the girl at parties. This was a "natural" for humorous treatment, as the editor saw at once. He called his piece, "Jake the Jitterbug." The response was immediate. Today in all the circles in which Moglever moves he is known as "Jitterbug Jake."

The public of Newark that reads the Ledger was somewhat puzzled by the editorials and news stories, not knowing all the inner purposes. The paper had to bear that. It was clearly shooting for bigger game: if it could provoke the Labor Board into some investigation of these attacks, it could spread the free press cry across the country and it might give the courts some basis for challenging the Board's decision.

About two-thirds of the way through the hearings the attacks stopped. This was shortly after someone was overheard to ask the trial examiner whether all these digs were getting under his skin.

"No," he replied. "I am not allowed to read the paper during the hearings."