

Is Green The Voice Of AFL?

More and More
Of His Unions
Say, No!

ABOUT a month ago William Green, president of the AF of L, distinguished himself by earning the repudiation of President Roosevelt. Green had come out of a consultation with the President to tell reporters that he and Mr. Roosevelt were "in accord" on ideas to amend the National Labor Relations Act. The President slapped him down the next day in an emphatic statement explaining that he was interested in clarifying, not amending the act.

This exchange served to focus attention on the differences Green has had in recent years, not so much with the President of the United States, but with the AFL rank and file. Developments in the political struggles of this year have brought these difficulties into sharp relief. They raise the question of Green's right to the prominence his statements and espousals are given by eagerly cooperative newspapers.

Is Green's voice the voice of "labor," or even the voice of the AFL, as the papers so often say in the headlines?

The answer has been given by large and representative AFL bodies in conventions during the last six weeks. These standing alone would stamp Green as America's most repudiated man, but by no means do they make a complete record. Here are several of the recent high spots:

1. The international convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, without a dissenting voice, rescinded an invitation to Green to address the convention, after a delegate recited his anti-labor record.

2. The international convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Alliance, which represents 200,000 members, the AFL's fourth largest affiliate, demanded reinstatement of CIO unions in the AFL and called on Green to cease opposing Labor's Non-Partisan League.

3. The international convention of the Typographical Union, whose prestige among AFL affiliates is unmatched, listened to an impassioned speech by Green and then rejected his plea for payment of the assessment to fight the CIO.

4. While Green was stumping the country for amendment of the National Labor Relations Act, the Nebraska and Illinois Federations of Labor at their conventions (Continued on Page Three)



America's most repudiated man.

GUILD REPORTER

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

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Hearst Officials Linked To 'Union'

CHICAGO—Testimony that Hearst circulation department executives ordered branch managers to attend meetings of rival "unions" being organized during the Guild organizational drive and that departmental executives and Hearst offices were used to collect dues—sometimes furnished by the company—was given last week before NLRB Trial Examiner Henry W. Schmidt, hearing the Guild's complaint of unfair labor practices against the Herald & Examiner and American.

The first witness was William J. Franklin, a former officer of "Commercial Associates" and a former Herald & Examiner branch manager, who testified that his superiors, T. L. Ross, a district manager, and Jack Sabin, a circulation promotion manager, gave him the orders. These included instructions to use bond money, ordinarily paid to the company weekly, to pay AFL dues instead. He said that the dues were paid to Douglas Cook in room 904 of the Hearst building, which is part of the accounting department. Ross also collected dues from subordinates, Franklin said, although he was not a member of the "union."

"Unions" Shifted Rapidly
Orders from Ross and Sabin, according to Franklin, first instructed the men to attend meetings of the Teamsters' Union, then an "independent," and later they were directed to meetings of the (Continued on Page Six)

Award Irks Paper—It 'Shuts Down'

Seven months of Guild-busting on the part of the New York Advance, erstwhile liberal weekly, came to a climax Thursday when the paper announced suspension of publication, one day after an arbitrator had ordered the reinstatement, with full back pay, of two employees discharged for Guild activity. Five other Guildsmen are affected.

The two employees, William Tusher, city editor, and Morton S. Goldstein, associate editor, were dismissed on July 15, when the New York Guild was attempting to resume negotiations for a contract. Tusher, who was unit chairman, and Goldstein were founders of the Advance unit.

Belief that the suspension of the paper is merely another attempt to spike the Guild was bolstered when Dr. Ernst Oberhumer, vice president of the Yorkvance Publishing Company, publishers, told Guildsmen that publication would be resumed whenever the Guild agrees not to force the rehiring of Tusher and Goldstein.

Upheld on All Points
Arbitrator Ben Golden, whose findings were to be accepted as final under an agreement between the Guild and the management, ruled for the Guild on every point. (Continued on Page Four)

A. P. BOARD ASKED TO HEAR GUILD

IEB Plea Points to 3 Years
Of Stalling in Negotiations

Demand that the board of directors of the Associated Press hear the employees' side of the three-year fruitless struggle for amicable contractual relations was transmitted to the board on Friday by the IEB Wire Service Committee.

The AP directors are scheduled to meet next Wednesday.

Following complaints from San Francisco, Washington and Boston and a further fruitless conference in New York on Thursday, the Wire Service Committee sent the

following telegram to AP's president, Robert V. McLean, and secretary-general manager, Kent Cooper:

In view of three years of struggle to achieve amicable contractual relations with the Associated Press on a fair and just basis, we are pursuing the suggestion made in conference with the management in New York on Thursday that we appear and lay our case before the board of directors. Dissatisfaction (Continued on Page Seven)

NLRB, Court Back Coast Strike Acts

LOS ANGELES—Action by a National Labor Board trial examiner and a Superior Court judge last week won for the Los Angeles Guild vindication in the last remaining controversies left pending upon settlement of the Citizen-News strike.

An intermediate report by Trial Examiner George E. Kennedy found that the four employees whose firing had precipitated the strike were discharged for Guild activity, and recommended their reinstatement with back pay. At about the same time, Superior Judge George A. Dockweiler dismissed contempt charges against 22 Guild members cited by "Injunction" Judge Emmett H. Wilson for secondary picketing in violation of a restraint.

The four employees listed for reinstatement were Roger Johnson, Mellier G. Scott, Jr., Karl Schlichter and Elizabeth Yeaman.

Judge Pressed Cases
Publisher Harlan G. Palmer agreed in writing to dismissal of all injunction suits and contempt cases as part of the strike settlement. Judge Wilson, however, refused to dismiss the contempt cases and ordered Palmer's attorneys to prepare new citations, some of (Continued on Page Six)

Chattanooga Guild Roused By Dismissal

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Roused by the dismissal of G. Wert Campbell, Guild treasurer and display advertising employee of the Chattanooga News, the entire membership of the Chattanooga Guild met last Tuesday night and demanded his immediate reinstatement.

Call Editor From Party
Executive Editor Charles Poe of the News was called from a party to attend the meeting and hear the Guild's protest. In the absence of George Fort Milton, publisher of the News, Poe refused to make any commitment on the reinstatement of Campbell. Milton had left town immediately after Campbell was fired. Poe, however, did agree to amend the editorial contract and the commercial statement to include a clause providing that no discharge will be made hereafter without consulting the Guild.

Aided Organization
Campbell, who was chiefly instrumental in organizing the commercial employees on the News, was dismissed during conferences with the management on application of Guild conditions to maintenance employees on the paper. He was a delegate to the Toronto Convention in June.

Local in Penna. Is Ready to Walk Out

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The solid front of the Wilkes-Barre Publishers Association against Guild efforts to obtain a wage and hour agreement and retain the recognition won in last year's strike, was broken last Thursday, when Publisher T. F. Heffernan of the Sunday Independent announced his desire to negotiate separately. Meanwhile, the Guild executive committee, under membership mandate to call a strike on any or all of the city's four papers upon expiration of an ad interim agreement Sept. 30, made preparations to do so.

Negotiations with the association, held almost daily during the past week, had been stalemated by the publishers' refusal to continue in effect all sections of the Guild shop and recognition clause conceded last November when the Record strike was won. This recognized the Guild as bargaining agent in the editorial, advertising and circulation departments. The publishers now want to limit the recognition to the editorial departments.

Resent Counter-Proposal
In backing away from the association's position and suggesting he bargain separately, Publisher Heffernan said, "As far as I can learn, the Guild is about 100 per cent organized over on my paper." Membership resentment reached a climax last week, when the publishers submitted as a counter- (Continued on Page Six)

Commercial Pact Won On Transcript

BOSTON—Overriding difficulties imposed by a receivership and a change of management, the Transcript unit of the Boston Guild last week won a contract for all commercial department employees and composing room helpers, and an increase in severance pay which immediately netted an average of \$675 to each of nine discharged members.

The new agreement between the Transcript and the Guild is an extension of an editorial department agreement negotiated last Jan. 31. Wage minimums for the commercial department members, who only recently joined the Guild en masse, are to be negotiated with a new editorial contract.

Other Action Taken
Negotiations with Publisher Lincoln O'Brien, Jr., were handled by Fred Myers, executive vice president of the New England District; George Markham, Boston Guild president; C. R. Owens, Boston treasurer; and Henry W. Harris, Glob unit chairman.

While the Transcript Guild unit made progress on its own account, the Guild, the Typographical Union and the Pressmen's Union joined forces in an equally important endeavor to insure the future (Continued on Page Two)

It Feels Its Century Sunpaper Offers via Mencken Pact Full of Traditions

BALTIMORE—Chief Negotiator and Editor H. L. Mencken of the Sunpapers last week handed Guild negotiators a counter proposal under which the Guild would agree "not to order a lockout," employees fired for "behavior unbecoming a gentleman" would not receive severance pay, and all parties would recognize that the "honor and dignity of the Sunpapers, and their public reputation for fairness and independence, are matters of direct and personal concern to all members of the staff."

So that that honor, dignity and reputation shall be "cherished and safeguarded," principles, "accepted for more than a century," are "re-affirmed."

One "principle" recognizes that

"every member of the staff is free to subscribe to whatever political, economic, theological or other ideas he may think sound, and may advocate them on all suitable and seemingly occasions, save as provided in Sub-section d hereinafter."

No Campaigning
Sub-section d states: "No member of the staff shall seek or accept any political office, whether elective or appointive, or take any public part in a political campaign." (Continued on Page Six)

The next issue of The Guild Reporter will appear on Oct. 15. — See page 8.

Business Drive in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—More than 100 commercial workers from St. Louis three newspapers last week accepted the Guild's invitation to "learn about the Guild" as an organizational drive among non-editorial employees opened here.

ANG Representative H. Richard Seller is here assisting in the local drive.

Flocking to a hotel meeting hall, the commercial employees decided to hold future meetings in newspaper groups and in some cases in departmental groups in an effort to bring a majority of the 650 unorganized newspaper white collar workers into the Guild.

Many application cards were signed immediately after the first meeting.

Officers Spoke

The meeting was addressed by International Vice President Julius Klyman, St. Louis CIO Council Secretary Luther Shilard and Representative Seller. Elwood Douglas, local president, presided and an organizational committee, representing Guild members from all newspapers, aided in group meetings which followed the general get-together.

Questions from the floor as to Guild gains elsewhere kept the meeting, which began at 8 o'clock, running until near midnight.

Douglas and Klyman, members of the Post-Dispatch unit, were to meet a larger group of Post-Dispatch employees early this week. The meeting was called at the suggestion of the commercial employees. Ray Kringer, chairman of the Star-Times unit, was arranging departmental meetings of commercial employees at the newspaper also by request of employees. B. T. Wippold, Guild treasurer and Globe-Democrat employee, was working with commercial employees who also planned similar meetings.

WRITING COURSES

Two new courses, one on pamphlet writing and the other on labor publicity, have been included in the fourth term of the Writers' School, opening in New York Oct. 16 under sponsorship of the League of American Writers. The courses, requested by publishers and educational directors of trade unions, the league reported, will be taught by Isabel Walker Soule and John Perry.

AGNES FAY REAPPOINTED

NEWARK, N. J.—Agnes Fay, president of the Newark Guild, has been reappointed by Mayor Ellen Stein to a three-year term as a member of the Newark Labor Relations Board. The other labor representatives on the board are: William V. Carney, regional CIO director, and Harry Cullen, former president of the Mailers Union. Miss Fay became a member of the board when it was created a year ago. The board acts in a conciliatory capacity.

Publisher Balks-Guild Shifts Parleys to NLRB Office

The Westchester Guild is carrying its contract negotiations with publisher J. Noel Macy, of Westchester County (N. Y.) Newspapers, Inc., back into the office of Frederic Cromwell, National Labor Relations Board field examiner, after striking another bargaining impasse.

Macy presented counter-proposals to Guild demands at a conference on Sept. 24, which were considered unsatisfactory.

Guild negotiators at the last session with Macy were Morris Rubenowitz and Henry Paynter. A majority of the unit membership were observers at the session.

The next bargaining session will be held in Cromwell's presence. It was in Cromwell's office three weeks

Guildsman Aids Americans Fleeing Czechoslovakia

An American Newspaper Guild member caught in the European war axis went to work and organized a band of 44 Americans as the "American Refugee Group," it was reported in an Associated Press dispatch of Sept. 26 from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The organizer is Milton Shufro of Chicago, accredited correspondent of The Federated Press, who sailed for Europe last June. Together with two-score other Americans, Shufro turned back from the German frontier at Eger after hearing reports that German con-

centration camps were ready to receive the travelers. Many of the group were of Czech birth or descent.

One of the refugees is a Texas cowpuncher, whose 10-gallon hat delighted the native Czechs. Shufro, who was elected president of the group, was a Guild victim on The Chicago Times last February. He started agitating almost as soon as he sailed on the Holland America Line, the first fruits of his activities being a passenger's petition of protest against the wages and working conditions of the crew.

Commercial Appeal Set Talks Open In Albany

BOSTON — A Guild committee last week held its first contract conference with the new publisher of the three Boston Hearst papers, H. G. Kern, while New England's wildest hurricane ripped the roof from a building opposite Kern's office and roared into its 100-mile-an-hour climax.

The unit for which the Guild is negotiating includes 251 employees of commercial departments, and composing room helpers, of the Record, American and Sunday Advertiser.

Kern, an advertising man who took over the local Hearst reins less than two weeks ago, replacing John J. Cushing, who died suddenly in Chicago last week, made little comment upon Guild demands. Explaining that he knew little of the internal workings of his new papers, he asked for "a week or two to investigate." The date of the next conference, therefore, was left open.

16 Observers There

Sixteen observers from the unit looked on while the Guild negotiating committee explained to Kern the democratic structure of the Guild and the system of departmental caucuses and unit meetings which had drafted the contract proposals, and then explained to him the principal clauses of the contract demand.

The Hearst unit is demanding a Guild shop, the continuation of a 5-day week instituted in the midst of a Guild organization drive last year, wage minimums comparable to those won by the New York Mirror unit (also Hearst), and a 10 per cent wage increase for persons not affected to that extent by institution of the minimums. In addition, the unit demands stringent security clauses.

NEW P.P. CLIENT

NEW YORK (FP)—The Catholic Worker, monthly publication with a circulation of 125,000, is the newest member of the PP group of labor papers.

Appeal Set In Albany Suit For Back Pay

ALBANY — An appeal will be filed by the 16 Guildsmen whose suit for more than \$1,500 in vacation pay against The Press Company (Gannett) was dismissed in Albany City Court.

Judge Charles Duncan dismissed the suit three months after the trial. He wrote no opinion. John T. Be- graf, Guild attorney, will have to repeat in the appellate court, therefore, his argument that the bulletin board statement of policy, resulting on March 18, 1937, from Tri-City Guild negotiations, was a contract, as well as the argument that the contract required payment of vacation pay to editorial employees dismissed in the merger of The Knickerbocker Press and the Albany Evening News July 1, 1937.

The Press Company contended that its signed pledge was not enforceable. Although it refused to give vacation pay to persons fired before they had a chance to have their vacation pay, it gave sick pay to two discharged workers for periods following their dismissal. The management's written statement that the sick pay was granted in exercising a newly won legal right to participate in the formation of a plan of financial reorganization for the Transcript.

Chief concern of the three unions—representing among them more than 225 of the Transcript's 250 employees—is to make certain that the reorganization plan makes provision for the maintenance of wages and working conditions of high standards.

Group Seen Judge

Subcommittees of the three unions, composed of Myers and Markham for the Guild; President Frank Connor and Thomas Gethins of the Typographical Union, and President George Lansing of the Printing Pressmen's Union, met jointly last week and formulated a plan of action toward that end.

As a first step, the three unions jointly engaged Samuel Angoff as their attorney in the receivership proceedings before Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Myers and Angoff immediately filed the employee interests before Judge Ford in his chambers. The judge, a Roosevelt appointee, discussed Transcript affairs with the union representatives for nearly two hours. He assured Myers and Angoff that he, personally, would interest himself in the inclusion in any reorganization plan of ample provision for fair working conditions.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

\$250,000 Drive Fund Proposed

Recommendation that the ANG establish a quarter of a million dollar organization fund "for the purpose of organizing every newspaper in the country" was contained in a summary of an exhaustive survey of Guild income and expenditures, just completed, by Herman Volk, head of the Union Audit Bureau, ANG's auditors. The recommendation was passed on to the IER last week by Executive Vice President Eddy.

"The campaign to raise this money could include assigning quotas to each Guild, and part of the campaign could be in the form of an assessment of a day's pay," said Eddy. "An organization drive could include dinners and meetings at which money could be raised."

In a letter to the Executive Board, Eddy called attention to the fact that one essential of consolidation must be the liquidation of the Guild's \$15,827 deficit. As a preliminary, he stated that he would recommend to the forthcoming meeting of the Board the institution of a campaign for "a dollar per member to wipe the books clean after our long period of acute strike struggle and to consolidate for the future." This would be based on the assessment provision of the Constitution.

NATION STAFF SHIFTS

The resignation of Max Lerner as editor and the addition of Archibald MacLeish and John Gunther as contributors was announced by The Nation last week.

Lerner is leaving to become professor of government at Williams College.

Helen Woodward, author of "It's an Art," will contribute articles dealing with the interests of the consumer. Additions to the editorial staff are J. P. Stone of the New York Post and author of "The Court Disposes," and Keith Hutchison, formerly of the London staff of the New York Herald-Tribune, who will be associate editors.

HAIL CZECHS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP)—Expressing "sincere admiration for the courage and determination of the Czechoslovak people" and the wish that "they may have success in their fight for freedom," the convention of the United Rubber Workers closed on Sept. 24.

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45th St. W. of Broadway—Jack Jennings, Mgr.

HOTEL CAPITOL

5th Ave. & 51st St.—M. E. Gilbert, Mgr.

RIVERSIDE PLAZA

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AFL MEMBERS DEAF TO GREEN'S THUNDERING

Rebellion Is Spreading Against His Political And Anti-Labor Decrees

(Continued from Page One)

adopted resolutions calling on labor to defend and protect the act against amendment.

5. The Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia and Massachusetts Federations of Labor either openly repudiated or ignored Green's indorsements of anti-labor candidates for office and united with CIO groups or Labor's Non-Partisan League to nominate and elect progressive candidates.

No reports of affirmative action in repudiation of policies advocated by Green and the AFL executive council, however, take into account the great silences which have been the general response to the thunderous proclamations made by Green. The silent treatment given to Green by AFL members is as noteworthy as the articulated reactions.

More than two years have passed since the AFL executive council suspended the ten international unions which founded the Committee for Industrial Organization, and it is almost two years since Green ordered the state federations and city central bodies of the AFL to "purge" themselves of these "dual, rival" organizations and their followers.

Friends of labor and sober-minded labor leaders were appalled at the action. They envisioned jurisdictional struggles that would make the old disputes within the craft-bound AFL seem like games of tiddlers. Some predicted disintegration of the labor movement.

The manner in which Green and the AFL top leaders issued the expulsion orders gave substance to observers' worst fears. Typical of the line taken was the official decree of excommunication applied to the Guild, in which Green said: "The American Federation of Labor will use every resource at its command to combat and destroy such a menace."

A Formal Division

Now the AFL is about to open its third convention since the formation of the CIO and the CIO is preparing for its own first convention. Where does the American labor movement stand?

The movement is divided, yes, but the division seems to be one of form rather than substance. Neither the worst that was expected, nor anything approaching it, has come to pass. In fact, both the CIO and AFL—the AFL partly through employer cooperation—have grown during these two years of excommunication. And the evident reason is that the AFL membership either refuses to take orders from Green, or is forced by circumstance and intelligent self-interest to ignore him.

Whatever control Green holds over AFL conventions and state and city central bodies is maintained through a traditional lack of democracy, through the pressure applied by Green's personal representatives and personal followers, and by machine control.

Guild Gets AFL Support

As to the rank and file, where is the commanded opposition to the Guild, the enfant terrible under Green condemnation? Guild strikes of the past year or more have had wholehearted support from local AFL leaders and members; national AFL executives have all but been run out of town where they attempted to enforce the Green order, as in the Duluth and Lake Superior strikes.

Where is the rank and file opposition to the Wagner Act and Labor Board? The New York State Federation's recent convention, a noteworthy exception to the general turning of AFL backs upon the campaign. But following the convention, a committee of 250

New York AFL union leaders was organized to support the program and candidates of the American Labor Party, which Green has condemned.

What has become of the AFL war on the CIO on the West Coast, into which the AFL avowedly threw all of its strength? It has faded away. CIO and AFL union the length of the coast are working together to defeat anti-labor legislation and anti-labor candidates for office. Dave Beck, Seattle Teamster Union chief and speaker of the campaign, himself called on his followers to join in the union movement.

Unity in California

The California State Federation, ordinarily dominated by Green's agent, Edward Vandeleur, at its convention last week rejected a resolution proposing AFL-CIO unity, but flew in Green's face by adopting another resolution which results in an effective unity. The federation declared against the anti-picketing initiative now pending in California and voted to "work in full harmony with all other groups of workers" to defeat the measure.

The San Francisco Central Labor Union several weeks ago voted down a Vandeleur-sponsored resolution to boycott CIO unions and their supporters. San Francisco CIO and AFL unions are supporting the "opposing" groups combined in a successful campaign to recall an anti-labor mayor.

The record of similar or like actions is long, but unfortunately the available record not nearly complete. Few such actions find their way into the newspapers, where they would be available for compilation. The repudiation by the Pennsylvania state federation and city central bodies of Green's indorsement of Senator James J. Davis is but one instance of many.

The CIO and AFL groups throughout the state have united to defeat Davis and elect his opponent, Governor George H. Earle.

The Defeat of Davey

In Ohio, Green supported Governor Davey for re-election. Davey had a long strikebreaking record. He was defeated in the primaries with the aid of the united efforts of AFL and CIO groups. Green indorsed the Republican Representative Bruce Barton and Hamilton Fish of New York for re-election. Both are outspoken reactionaries and few politicians have any illusions that the indorsement will have any effect on the AFL membership.

Green and the executive council indorsed the activities of the Dies Congressional committee during the council's recent meeting at Atlantic City. AFL subordinate bodies have been as quick as CIO groups and others to condemn the committee; so, here again, Green laid an egg.

It is common knowledge that city central bodies devote many hours of their meetings to denunciations of Green's attempts at interference, as Guildsmen who have covered the meetings or attended them as delegates well know. Often the denunciations resolve themselves into formal resolutions. Once Green drew a sharp rebuke from the Kenosha (Wis.) central body's official organ, Kenosha Labor.

Green and Hearst

Green had appeared before the 1936 Republican National Convention with a demand for deportation of "subversive aliens" and a severance of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Kenosha Labor commented as follows: "These are the proposals of Hearst but not of the labor movement. Mr. Green should be recalled, that it might be necessary for President Roosevelt to seek a third term to prevent liberal legis-

lation from being wiped from the statute books. Loud boos greeted Oliver's joking reference to Indiana's own 'favorite son,' former Governor Paul V. McNutt, who became widely known for his use of the National Guard during strikes.

A convention highlight was the speech of Hassel E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, who promised that organized farmers would cooperate with organized labor in the fight for liberal legislation.

ALLIANCE HEAD



DAVID LASSER

Guild Delegates Pledge Continued Co-operation At Alliance Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Three fraternal delegates represented the ANG at the Workers Alliance convention which closed here last week. They were International Vice Presidents Morris Watson and I. L. Koenen and Executive Secretary William L. Davy of the Cleveland

division, H. A. Bradley, and voting to send Tate to the AFL convention. Many of the councils and state federations put up brave struggles. Some gave in after stalling for months. These sent the "purged" delegates forth with expressions of good will and pledges of future co-operation. Those that persisted in the opposition were eventually put in their places by Green's representatives. Charters were lifted, and councils reorganized under more docile leaders.

If the councils don't condemn Green, they ignore him. Last April the Flint (Mich.) central body formally filed a letter ordering it to withdraw from Labor's Non-Partisan League. In August, 1937, the West Virginia Federation of Labor unanimously and with cheers voted to defy the "purge" order and so telegraphed the AFL executive council, then in session at Atlantic City.

A Long List

In June, 1937, the Iowa federation voted 249 to 3 to defy the "purge" order. That Summer also, the Colorado federation defied Green, and Albert Maag was elected president of the South Dakota federation on a platform of unity with the CIO.

There is a long list of earlier anti-Green actions by state federations and city bodies throughout the country. These go back to the Spring of 1936. That year the Pennsylvania, Colorado, Virginia, Minnesota, Ohio, Connecticut and Arizona federations indorsed the Green drive to organize steel while the Indiana federation indorsed the Farmer-Labor Party, Labor's Non-Partisan League and the American Labor Party. Its president, Carl Muller, declaring that "labor is united in spite of all efforts to divide us." Labor parties are Green's pet hates. The Non-Partisan League is Green's creature of the CIO and the real enemy of the state leagues in Delaware is run by AFL unions.

The California federation in 1936 denounced the executive council's "usurpation of authority" and demanded reinstatement of the unions, but was later taken in hand by Vandeleur. The International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, meeting in convention that year, condemned the suspensions as a "serious menace" to labor, and "a colossal, if not criminal blunder." The International Brewery Workers' convention attacked the suspensions and pledged "all possible assistance to the CIO."

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

Indiana AFL Locals Aid In LNPL's Biggest Session

INDIANAPOLIS (FP)—Labor's Non-Partisan League of Indiana has concluded its third state convention with the number of delegates doubled over last year. More than 500 attended, representing 90 Indiana local unions including 25 AFL locals and 15 locals of the railroad brotherhoods.

The delegates cheered a suggestion made by E. L. Oliver, executive vice president of the national league, that it might be necessary for President Roosevelt to seek a third term to prevent liberal legis-

lation from being wiped from the statute books. Loud boos greeted Oliver's joking reference to Indiana's own "favorite son," former Governor Paul V. McNutt, who became widely known for his use of the National Guard during strikes.

A convention highlight was the speech of Hassel E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, who promised that organized farmers would cooperate with organized labor in the fight for liberal legislation.

One other contest in the primary was notable for a victory on clean New Deal, labor lines, the Democratic nomination of Tom Eliot, grandson of Harvard's late president, for Congress.

Guild. Watson addressed the convention on Sept. 24 praising the Alliance's work in unemployment and promising continued cooperation of the ANG.

"The Guild long ago recognized the Workers Alliance as the logical, effective leader for the logical labor movement to follow for solving the most acute problem facing labor—unemployment," Watson said.

Repudiates Name-Callers

After pointing out that the ANG and the Workers Alliance have identical progressive policies on unemployment, he continued: "In order to split the employed from the unemployed, reactionary forces and newspapers call the Workers Alliance names. They say it is sinister and subversive. But they will not frighten off the organized newspaper men and women. We have always cooperated with the Workers Alliance, and so long as the Workers Alliance continues its progressive policy there isn't going to be any pussyfooting about continued cooperation."

Applause greeted Watson's statement that the Toronto Guild Convention had voted to work for a Work and Security Conference in Canada "so that our unemployed Canadian members need not continue to suffer because of Canada's backward policy."

Third Term Backed

The Convention pledged full support of President Roosevelt if he should a third term declaring that "bread and progress are of greater concern to us and to the American people as a whole than so-called traditions."

The convention's last speaker was Ohio's New Deal senator, Robert J. Bulkley, who declared: "We don't propose to keep 12,000,000, 13,000,000 or any other number of millions of American people sitting around idle. If private industry can't put these people to work, it is the duty of the government to put them to work."

"So we have the New Deal," David Lasser, 36-year-old graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was re-elected president by acclamation, as was Herbert Benjamin, secretary-treasurer.

AFL, CIO Unite in Campaign

BOSTON — United labor, cutting across AFL-CIO lines, was a powerful factor in the defeat of Massachusetts' reactionary Governor Charles F. Hurley (Democrat) in last week's primaries by throwing its support behind ex-Governor James M. Curley.

Labor's repudiation of Hurley was one of its outstanding demonstrations of strength in this state, for never before has a Massachusetts governor been denied nomination for a second term.

Curley was endorsed in the closing days of the campaign by Labor's Non-Partisan League, in which both AFL and CIO leaders in the state are active.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has been influenced comparatively little by William Green's current political line, and Curley, one of the original Roosevelt-for-President men in New England, has in at least one past campaign been vigorously supported by Robert Watt, former state secretary of the AFL.

One other contest in the primary was notable for a victory on clean New Deal, labor lines, the Democratic nomination of Tom Eliot, grandson of Harvard's late president, for Congress.

THEY DON'T USE STRIKEBREAKERS IN SWEDEN

Fatalities Ended Practice

Following its report on labor relations in Great Britain, President Roosevelt's Industrial Commission completed its work on Sept. 24 with the submission of the report on Sweden. President Roosevelt made the report public with a statement making the point that "in Sweden, as in Great Britain, employers generally have fully accepted a program of collective bargaining."

The report emphasizes, among other points, that after one fatal experiment in the use of strikebreakers and troops, Swedish employers ruled out such methods of settling disputes.

Proponents of legislation to restrict the activities of labor unions in this country receive scant encouragement from the commission's report.

Closed Shop No Issue

Although the closed shop and the check-off are excluded from Swedish union contracts, the commission finds that:

The closed shop is not a significant issue in Sweden because of the very large proportion of workers who are union members and because the employers no longer try to break down union organization, preferring to deal with their workers through strong trade unions. On the other hand, the employers are not asked by the unions to exercise, and they do not exercise, pressure upon their employees to make them join the unions.

Sixty-five per cent of all manual workers are members of trade unions which are for the most part organized on an industrial basis. Where craft unions exist, as in building and printing, they frequently negotiate jointly as a group or federation with the employers' organization in their industry. The report continues:

Labor union activity is substantially free from regulations so long as it does not violate the ordinary police regulations that apply to all citizens. There is no obligation to register or to account for funds. Labor unions and employers voluntarily publish statements of income, expenditures and reserves.

For manual workers the right

Wage-Hours Setup Nears Completion

WASHINGTON (FP)—Administrative framework for the wages and hours bill began to assume form here as Administrator Elmer Andrews buckled to the task of providing a floor to wages and a ceiling to hours for all workers in interstate commerce as soon as possible.

Developments came fast as the effective date of the act, Oct. 24, approached. Chief of these were: The announcement that business, labor and consumer representatives will be given a voice in the formulation of rules and regulations to be followed.

Industry committees to be set up will advise on all phases of the act's application and not merely on minimum wage rates provided in the statute.

The broadest possible coverage of employees will be sought and operation of the act may extend to approximately 4,000,000 workers engaged in interstate commerce, including those not directly concerned with production such as stenographers, maintenance men, etc.

The first industry committee will consist of 21 persons in the textile industry. Of the 21, seven will be representatives of labor, seven of consumers, and seven of industry. Minimum wages will be recommended for silk, rayon, jute and cotton textiles.

Fortune Magazine Nails Labor's 'Friends' Who Seek Wagner Law Amendments

(By Federated Press)

Groups opposing the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board must also oppose the principle of collective bargaining, Fortune, the dollar-a-copy magazine, declares in an article about the board in its current issue.

"It is necessary to point out," the magazine, which is closely followed by industrialists, says, "that, from the standpoint of the sponsor of collective bargaining, almost all amendments so far proposed, from whatever motives, would have the effect of impeding, or slowing up, or in some way complicating the progress of collective bargaining."

The article divides those seeking amendment of the labor law into three major groups. There are those, first, who oppose collective bargaining but keep their thoughts to themselves or give lip-service to the principle temporarily.

AFL an Opponent

Second, there are those who accept and engage in collective bargaining but are unwilling to have it promoted by law. Third, there is the group that says it is for collective bargaining but against the board and against the act. With this group the magazine brackets the AFL. It adds:

The labor board, created for the unique purpose of protecting and encouraging collective bargaining, has proceeded to its task with a singleness of purpose that is rarely hoped for in governmental bodies and still more rarely achieved.

to organize has been well established in practice for over twenty years, and the employers prefer to deal with strong and responsible organizations of these workers, but there has been no such agreement as to the organization of salaried employees. Controversy about this led to the passage, in 1936, of a law (effective Jan. 1, 1937) defining for the first time the right of association and of collective bargaining.

The right of collective bargaining is defined to include the obligation of the opposite party to enter into negotiations, to attend joint meetings and, where necessary, to meet proposals supported by reasons for the settlement of the question concerning which negotiations were instituted.

Picketing is subject only to general police regulations, there being no special laws regarding it. The conduct of both sides in strikes and lockouts is tempered by the fact that the established collective relations, which both parties expect to resume at the end of the dispute, have real weight and value.

How the ban on strikebreakers and troops was established is explained by the commission:

In 1931 there was a severe strike in the lumber region, where strikebreakers were introduced. The military was called in and five deaths resulted. We were told by officers of the Employers Federation that this so shocked the people that no such attempt would again be made to use strikebreakers; and employers' representatives and union officials concurred in the opinion

ANTI-LABOR LEAGUE

Latest move of Joseph P. Kamp, former co-sharer of an Italian fascist propaganda agency and head of the Constitutional Education League, has been to publish a new magazine, *Headlines*. Its first issue is devoted to attacks on the New Deal, the Workers' Alliance, and Commonwealth College. The Kamp league has offices in Birmingham, New York, and New Haven, and has printed several million anti-labor pamphlets—many of which went to employers for distribution during strikes—and also hires agents to spy at labor meetings.

And as a result the motives of anyone who declares himself in favor of its purposes but against it in fact are logically and practically suspect.

An attempt is made by the magazine to find the reasons for the AFL's recent attacks on the labor board and the labor act. A partial explanation, it says, is the board's decision establishing the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast as a logical bargaining unit.

But at best this is only a partial explanation. The fact that the board recognizes the existence of the CIO as part of a dual labor movement in this country.

Other Reasons

Mr. Green (President Wm. Green of the AFL) has accused the board of giving to an "insurgent group" the "rights of belligerents."

The second reason lies in the fundamental difference between the AFL and CIO conceptions of unionization. The controlling voice in the AFL has been for years a group of skilled and semi-skilled craft unions with high wage scales maintained in part by the deliberate limiting of the labor market in their fields.

These wage scales were only possible because a relatively small part of American labor was organized. It is obvious that such bodies and still more rarely achieved.

They do have strikes

In 1933 there was a strike in the building industry which lasted for nine months, but it was not accompanied by the use of strikebreakers or by violence. While we were in Sweden an extensive strike and lockout in the printing trade was under way, which the government conciliation machinery had not been able to settle. There had been no violence, and no one expected there would be any.

Compulsory arbitration has been tried and discarded. Says the report:

The government has experimented with various approaches to the problem of industrial relations. From 1909 to 1923 experiments were undertaken requiring compulsory arbitration on the private railroads and in municipal undertakings in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. Compulsory arbitration was abandoned, however, and the government has depended upon its capacity to conciliate disputes.

When unions and employers are unable to reach agreement by negotiation, a government conciliator is called in, and the conciliator's primary object is to bring about an agreement in accordance with the proposals made by the parties themselves in the course of the negotiations. If

an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the State Conciliation Board to settle the controversy followed by the two discharges. The Guild then filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, but arbitration was shortly afterwards agreed upon by both parties. Among the public figures who protested the dismissals were Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs and Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner Jr.

Vera Montgomery is editor and publisher of the paper.

NEW ALLIED COUNCIL

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (FP)—Groundwork for a permanent organization was set up at the meeting of the state Allied Printing Trades Council held recently. P. E. Heiland of the local Typographical Union was named president of the group and Fred Lutz of Indianapolis, Newspaper Pressmen, was chosen secretary.

After more than three months of negotiations, the paper refused to go beyond last year's bulletin board statement and flatly refused to incorporate even that agreement into a formal contract.

"We don't think it's good business to sign a contract," explained Dudley T. Hill, managing editor. He represented the publisher and, however, refused to meet personally with the Guild.

the levels now enjoyed by the privileged AFL unions without inflation.

Therefore, it is and always has been to the advantage of these AFL craft unions to limit the labor movement in the United States to a relatively small and select group.

Record Refutes Charges

It is probable that the present AFL leadership, if it thought that far ahead, expected to be able, under the protection of the NLRA, to skim off the cream of unionization in the form of additional craft unions strategically placed in the mass production industries.

The CIO beat the AFL to the gun and as a result of the warfare that followed, the board stands before the country indicted for CIO bias.

The record, the magazine goes on, does not bear out the impression of CIO bias on the part of the board. It is stated that in 41 cases so far to be decided by the board involving the craft or industrial unit, the NLRB held for the AFL 21 times, for the CIO 16 times and for both, four times.

It is concluded that NLRB has done an excellent job of the act it is administering and an editorial note declares that while the conclusions reached may make some people sore, "it will probably be because they have not studied the labor board and the act it was created to enforce. Which, in turn, is because most of the information about the board has hitherto been so heatedly and incompletely disseminated."

unsuccessful he may urge arbitration, with the parties pledging themselves to observe the award, but he cannot compel arbitration and he must not himself act as arbitrator.

Freedom of Action

If a dispute arises the conciliator calls upon the parties to meet together for negotiations before him and urges the parties to find a settlement without a stoppage of work. Both the employers and the workers are bound to respond to the conciliator's summons, but not bound to yield to his urging that they reach a settlement by action.

There is no provision in the law for compulsory arbitration. The right to strike and to lockout is fully retained with respect to all matters not already covered by written agreement, except that an act of 1935 provides that before a stoppage of work takes place seven days' notice thereof must be given to the other party and to the district conciliator, and the notice must state the reasons for the proposed stoppage.

Rules of Court

By a law of 1928 strikes and lockouts are prohibited in connection with any dispute (1) as to the validity, existence or correct interpretation of a written collective agreement; (2) as to a particular act constituting an infringement of it; (3) in order to enforce a provision which is to come into operation on the expiration of the agreement; or (4) in order to

assist others by sympathetic strike or lockout or other hostile action unless the original strike or lockout was itself legal. If the dispute has been unsuccessfully negotiated by the machinery provided under the agreement, and only after that has occurred, provision is made for a final and binding decision by the Labor Court, from which there is no appeal.

The Labor Court is composed of a president, a lawyer, a labor expert, and two representatives each of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions and the Swedish Employers Federation.

During the life of a contract a strike or lockout is prohibited by law, except a sympathetic strike or lockout entered upon to assist another lawful strike or lockout. A collective agreement may exclude such sympathetic action, but such provisions are not frequent, both sides preferring to retain that power. A union that asks another union to strike in sympathy must contribute to the strike benefits, to members of the responding union.

In his decision Golden pointed out that the paper had won awards for merit under the direction of Tusher and Goldstein, and that the two were rewarded with cash and stock bonuses and pay increases prior to the Guild activity. He repeated the Guild's contention that the causes given for the dismissals were merely subterfuges.

According to a front-page announcement Thursday, the paper stated that the decision of the arbitrator had forced the "resignation" of the management. This was made more explicit in a statement by William M. Wilson, general manager, in the New York Times. He was quoted as saying that the management still believed the dismissals warranted. Paced with the alternative of reinstating the two Guildsmen or closing down, he said, the management had chosen the latter.

A 15 per cent wage cut greeted the first attempt on the part of the Guild to negotiate in March. Tusher and Goldstein were thereupon singled out for a series of discriminatory acts. Their titles were taken from the mast-head although duties remained, by-lined ruled out, and name plates removed from their desks. A column of Goldstein's was dropped from the paper.

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Bargaining A National Practice

By COLSTON E. WARNE
President, Consumers Union, Associate Professor of Economics, Amherst College

As a dutiful consumer I should be appreciative of the great miracles of modern business. In enthusiastic moments, I am appreciative. I have my car which runs. I have my oil heater. I even appreciate cellophane. I have, in fact, never been able to become enraptured over oriental markets, squatly cold continental houses, the magic of antiques, or of handicraft work. I like machine civilization, and am inclined to feel that the adoration of the obsolete is but a passing gesture toward tradition. I enjoy my new toys, cling to those I have, and clamor for more.

Yet, as a consumer, I am in revolt and join with others in the present swelling chorus of condemnation and criticism.

This article is reprinted from *Dun's Review*, which presented it as one of a series "on questions of significance to business presenting the opinions of men whose diverse backgrounds have created decided, often conflicting, convictions."

As consumers, we organize. We question many sacred business institutions and scoff at the lullabies and bedtime stories of advertising agencies, bidding us to be tranquil. "The American standard of living is the highest in the world."

American business is responsible for our revolt. It has given to us as consumers a sight and even a taste of a comfort living standard. It has tempted us with real or imagined values, but it has denied most of us the means of sustained attainment. Ready-built houses for a limited few appear in Southern mill towns alongside of the many weather-beaten clapboard cottages built for \$50 a month incomes. Vast stretches of concrete lane bring streams of cars to excite the dreams of those who cannot possess. Business has created the modern drug store and has tempted us to make it a new focal point of existence. There, we are told, we can lessen our physical ills by mysterious concoctions of modern medicine men. Artists in persuasion assure us that on their shelves rests the secret of restoring our beauty, of extending our personality, of equipping our home, of quenching our thirst, supplying sunshine vitamins. By credit or easy payments we may enter a carefree world, may acquire the verve of the Hollywood testimonial artist who bids us sit in her favorite chair, ride in her favorite car, use her favorite soap, or share her favorite bathtub. Little wonder we are in revolt. With incomes so low that at best the mass of us can sample but a segment of the fairland even by over-extensive income mortgaging, we feel thwarted.

Award Irks Paper—It 'Shuts Down'

(Continued from Page One)

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Freedom of Action

If a dispute arises the conciliator calls upon the parties to meet together for negotiations before him and urges the parties to find a settlement without a stoppage of work. Both the employers and the workers are bound to respond to the conciliator's summons, but not bound to yield to his urging that they reach a settlement by action.

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The Consumer Says His Piece to Business

Advertisers Picture a Fairland for Consumers, But Most People Lack Income to Share in It, or They Find It Tinsel If They Can, Professor Warne Declares in Dun's Review

By COLSTON E. WARNE
President, Consumers Union, Associate Professor of Economics, Amherst College

As a dutiful consumer I should be appreciative of the great miracles of modern business. In enthusiastic moments, I am appreciative. I have my car which runs. I have my oil heater. I even appreciate cellophane. I have, in fact, never been able to become enraptured over oriental markets, squatly cold continental houses, the magic of antiques, or of handicraft work. I like machine civilization, and am inclined to feel that the adoration of the obsolete is but a passing gesture toward tradition. I enjoy my new toys, cling to those I have, and clamor for more.

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products, which are so delicately presented over the radio as discoveries of first importance.

University technicians are fast assisting our campaign for consumer education as they observe the insistent need for specifications and testing techniques for consumer goods. They are paying heartening attention to the adaptability of specific products to the needs of the purchaser. Business itself has somewhat unwittingly led the way by insisting that technical standards rather than advertising claims govern the adoption of steam pumps, lathes, or leather belts. Ultimate consumers, through their growing testing organizations, as well as university technicians, are quick to take the hint.

We also insist that the Government boards charged with the formation of price policies give our consumer groups the recognition they deserve. We consider that the consumer has an interest in the question of the tariffs, the price of coal, the charges of utilities, the price of milk—an interest not hitherto adequately recognized. We realize, as few business men do, that government will henceforth have an important role in the fixing of the qualities and the prices of essential services. And knowing the importance of group pressure we appreciate that if the consumer is to be heard, he must have substantial well-informed organizations to state his case.

The sharp advance of the consumer co-operative movement is evidence of our existing dissatisfaction. From extensive European experience and substantial American beginnings consumers have reason to believe that there exists, through co-operative ownership and control on a Rochdale basis, a means by which they can cut through our chaotic distribution system to secure tested goods at lower cost. We support the co-operative movement for we feel that once it is on its feet, it will

RADIO'S NEWS ROLE IN CRISIS

The present world crisis has revealed radio to be a tremendous factor in the presentation of news to the public. Below one enthusiastic follower sums up its performance. The writer is radio editor of Motion Picture Daily.

By JACK BANNER

Nothing short of the adjective "magnificent" will describe the manner in which radio has covered the international situation—with and without the aid of newspaper services and correspondents.

By radio is meant the network, principally CBS and NBC, and to a somewhat lesser extent the Mutual Broadcasting System. The unaffiliated stations cannot, however, be dismissed without a word of credit. More than 700 stations in the country are now carrying or have carried complete news of the European situation from morning until night, and a good percentage have stayed on duty 24 hours a day to insure coverage of every important move. In a large majority of instances, the war scare news has completely superseded commercial commitments. As for the networks, CBS and NBC in the past two weeks have sacrificed many hours of commercial business, with Mutual following suit.

Ever since the German-Czech crisis was precipitated, every American within earshot of a loudspeaker has been brought a continuous view of the shifting strategies of the European diplomats. The broadcasts have come from Prague, Berlin, Paris, London, Warsaw, and from the remaining centers of the drama, Nuremberg, Godesburg, Geneva, Budapest, Trieste, Udine, Cologne.

Regular schedules were abandoned by NBC, CBS and Mutual in order to broadcast developments as they occurred. The regular network broadcasting day extends usually from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M. During most of the past two weeks, the networks have been running on the air at 5 A. M. and closing at from 2:30 to 3 A. M., while on several occasions when the situation looked particularly threatening, the networks remained on the air throughout the day and night.

As this is being written, NBC has delivered approximately 110 international broadcasts, while CBS has performed similarly. Mutual, which does not have the many facilities of the other major two networks, has also broadcast programs from European pickup points, but in the main Mutual has contented itself by listening to the European short-wave stations, recording the talks and merging them into half-hour broadcasts. Mutual did not edit the material in any way (though much of

U.P. to Supply Flashes For Newsreel Audience

The United Press last week was installing facilities in four New York newsreel theatres to supply spot news flashes for audiences. The flashes will be displayed on a ticker tape moving across the screen. By Gardner, Brooklyn Eagle columnist, will provide comment on the news.

have a vast economic and political influence for consumer betterment.

Finally, consumers today realize that no economic system, having conjured up the potentiality of a satisfactory life for the nation, can justify its continued existence if it fails to furnish its productive workers with incomes which allow them to possess the goods they are able collectively to produce. It is anomalous that sharecroppers should be ill-clad, that miners should be cold, that an economic system should fail to diffuse its goods satisfactorily among its basic participants. And the situation is made even worse by the precariousness of any grants of comfort. Any child would protest loudly, vigorously, and with cause if the candy stick, once sampled, were perpetually being snatched away. Any system that can blame on "the business cycle" the halving of its national incomes for a period of years, and can lay off a third of its steelworkers in three months is setting the stage for trouble. Superficially this trouble will be diagnosed as "industrial unrest." Actually it is intense and embittered consumer protest. Twentieth Century American workers are fortunately unwilling to take their medium of prosperity in small, intermittent doses.

So as a consumer I realize that I am unappreciative. For my own part, I ought perhaps to take my comforts and enjoy them as a member of a favored and sheltered minority. Possibly I should remain silent and glory in the warmth created by my oil heater on a January day. Yet, I am not content. No consumer, aware of the situation, can remain in peace in the face of the downright fraud, the bungling marketing ineffectiveness which have caused our machine civilization to deny to all consumers the adequate living standards which they have a right to expect.

By HANSH.

COLSTON E. WARNE

it was sheer propaganda) and presented the talks exactly as they received them through Press Wireless. Personalities who have been heard over the networks include Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain, Daladier and Hodza, President Benes of Czechoslovakia, a host of British Members of Parliament, Anthony Eden, and a great many more European diplomats and leaders.

European correspondents of the news services have been used extensively by both NBC and CBS. Some of those who have broadcast on-the-spot news and reaction of the news to the European capitals include Eleanor and Reynolds Packard, AP, Prague; Webb Miller, UP, general European manager; Walter Kerr, Herald-Tribune, Prague; Alvin Steinkopf, AP, Prague; John Lloyd, AP, Paris; Louis Lochner, AP, Berlin; Henry Cassidy, AP, Paris; William Bird, N. Y. Sun, Paris; Edward Traus, AP, Brussels; Matthew Halton, Toronto Star, Paris; Wallace Duell, Chicago Daily News, Berlin; M. W. Fodor, Chicago Daily News, Prague; Karl Von Wiegand, INS, roving correspondent; William Hillman, INS, Long Kenneth Detmer, INS, Paris; Hans E. Linger, UP, Paris; G. Ward Price of the London Daily Mail; Demaree Bess, Christian Science Monitor, Geneva.

A.P. CORRESPONDENTS ON THE AIR FOR THE FIRST TIME

The European staffs of NBC and CBS scarcely have had any sleep at all during the past weeks, dashing across the Continent mainly by air to obtain the latest news in the various capital cities, then immediately broadcasting by short wave to this country. CBS's European staff consists of Edward R. Murrow, chief, with headquarters in London; William L. Shirer, central European representative of the network; and Maurice Hindus in Prague. For NBC, Dr. Max Jordan and Fred Bates divide the Continent between them. John Steele is the Mutual European representative.

The present crisis marks the first time that the AP has allowed its correspondents to appear before the microphones. INS and UP have been in the business of selling news to radio for the past two years, and therefore correspondents for those agencies have appeared previously on the air.

Radio, in practically every case of important news, has beat the newspapers in getting the reports to the public. An instance of the speed with which radio has been able to get the news out of Europe was a CBS broadcast from Prague on Sept. 20, while the world was waiting for Czechoslovakia's answer to the Anglo-French ultimatum on Hitler's behalf. During a broadcast from Prague by Maurice Hindus that afternoon from 2:45 to 3 P. M., he dramatically announced that he had just been handed the official reply to the French and British governments, which was read for the CBS audience. This was 11 minutes before the news reached this country by any other channel. NBC, in another instance of beating the press in getting news to this country, broadcast exclusively two speeches by Prime Minister Chamberlain as he explained for his first conference with Hitler at Berchtesgaden, and a Boston alarm in London, upon

(Continued on Page Eight)

Canadian Labor Reaffirms Unity

Dominion Convention Ends Threat of Split; Asks Job Insurance and Embargo Against Aggressors, Attacks Padlock Law and Demands 30-Hour Week.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (FP)—"We call on our executive council to exert every effort to the end that we may have a unified labor movement on the North American continent, to explore every possible avenue and lend their fullest support to all moves in this direction."

So concluded the unity resolution which 600 delegates to the 54th convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada passed almost unanimously. And so ended the possibility of a split which had been played up feverishly in reactionary newspapers.

Resolution Cleared

The resolution was passed in eight minutes, and the hall responded with cheers as practically all the delegates rose to their feet in support. Sam Lawrence, former member of parliament, present controller of Hamilton's city council and president of the Trades and Labor Council, moved the resolution. In doing so he mentioned that the split existed nowhere in Canada but in Hamilton, and declared "Instead of progress in our movement there has been disintegration. We can't organize the unorganized without unity. So long as we can preserve unity in the dominion, so much better chance will there be of consummating unity in the U.S."

President P. M. Draper, who has consistently stood for unity and was elected for his fourth term without opposition, remarked as he announced the vote: "If this fratricidal strife which has been going on in the U. S. has not invaded Canada as strongly as it might have, it is because of the work of the executive council. That body was also reflected in fact."

Broad Program Adopted

The congress also called for public works projects and unemployment insurance, pledged support to all democratic governments in checking aggressors; urged embargo and boycott against aggressor states; attacked Quebec's notorious padlock law; reiterated its demand for a 30-hour week; decided to renew its fight for legislation similar to the Wagner Act to protect the right to organize; denounced the growth of company unions; opposed minimum wage laws for men; asked wider compensation for injuries received while at work; demanded national-

ization of the armament industry, and protested against industrial spying. Several delegates charged that government-paid spies were used to break unions in certain areas.

Jerome Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers, urged labor affiliation for Canadian teachers, now only partially organized in a number of weak bodies.

A song on the local Hearst papers, entitled "Willie's Got Spring," ended with the refrain, "Oh me, oh my, Willie's got spring with an iron ball!" Sung to the tune of "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," it began with the line, "Our Manny is out on his fanny!"

Parlez-vous? "Get out, you dumb and scummy bum!" Harvey Kelly parlez-vous. About this time the Guild appeared. The scoffers jeered; the rebels cheered. Parlez-vous. "I'll join the Guild," the cub averred. "My job's not worth a dirty word," Harvey Kelly parlez-vous.

The Guild grew strong to Hearst's dismay. Parlez-vous. He cut the week and raised the pay. Parlez-vous. But contracts Kelly scorned to sign. "I'll threatened with a picket line," Harvey Kelly parlez-vous. The entertainment committee for the evening was headed by Virginia Gardner, chairman of the Tribune unit. Robert Greenock of the Evening American unit was master of ceremonies.

One Week's Vacation Among the few affirmative declarations in the draft were a clause allowing for one week's vacation with pay, and another protecting newsmen against unauthorized use of their bylines.

Discussion of these clauses has been held up by the publishers' persistent haggling over the recognition clause which caused a long deadlock. The publishers at first had attempted to stall the bargaining indefinitely through a disavowal of the expiration date on the ad interim agreement.

Random House Signs Random House, Inc., New York publisher, has signed a contract with the Book and Magazine Division of the United Office and Professional Workers (CIO), covering wages, hours and working conditions for all its employees.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

BALTIMORE SUN FEELS ITS CENTURY

(Continued from Page One) Sub-section 7 adds: "Following the example set by the responsible heads of the Sunpapers for a hundred years, members of the staff will be expected to avoid public meetings and service on public committees as diligently as possible, and to avoid making speeches or signing documents which may be taken to bind or compromise the papers."

Membership in and expulsion from the Guild are provided for: "The Guild agrees to admit to membership, on terms not more onerous than those now prevailing, any such person, not now a member of the Guild, who desires to join now, or at any time before the termination of this agreement."

"The Guild agrees to expel any member who, in its judgment, is guilty of and has been dismissed for disgraceful or dishonorable conduct, which conduct is defined as:

- Intoxication on duty.
- Willful disobedience of orders or other flagrant insubordination.
- Conduct in deliberate violation of Article 4 of this agreement (cherishing of the Sunpapers principles, avoiding public meetings refusing political

office and refraining from taking part in political campaigns). d. Any other conduct damaging to the integrity, dignity or prestige of the Sunpapers, or disgraceful to decent journalism, or unbecoming a gentleman.

e. Gross neglect of duty, or gross incompetence, causing actual damage to the service.

Any employee covered by the contract who is dismissed for such conduct is excluded from severance pay, but, says the proposal, "he may appeal to the publisher, who will appoint a representative to hear the appeal. The appellant may either speak for himself, or through a representative, and the Guild may appear for him at his option."

Strikes, Lockouts Disliked The proposal gives the Guild permission, "if it so desires," to appoint a grievance committee made up of employees of the Sunpapers. It provides for arbitration in the following clause:

"It is recognized by both parties that strikes and lockouts are costly and demoralizing to all concerned, and provocative of the grievances and hostilities that both seek to prevent. The Guild accordingly agrees to order no strike by the persons affected by this agreement until all other means of adjudication

'Harvey Kelly Parlez-Vous'—Chicago Has Fund-Fest

CHICAGO—Local publishers and other Guild troubles were taken for a ride at the Chicago Guild's recent "Brew Benefit," the first of a series of "fund-fests" to be held frequently this winter. Nearly 600 persons attended.

Colonel McCormick figured in several songs, one being devoted to him to the tune of "Reuben, Reuben, I've Been Thinking." One stanza: Colonel, Colonel, I've been thinking. What a nice world this would be if the voters only voted.

With the Trib's wit. A song on the local Hearst papers, entitled "Willie's Got Spring," ended with the refrain, "Oh me, oh my, Willie's got spring with an iron ball!" Sung to the tune of "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," it began with the line, "Our Manny is out on his fanny!"

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ing any dispute . . . have been exhausted, including arbitration. The publisher similarly agrees to order no lockout. Both agree to order no lockout. Both agree to that, in any event, no strike or lockout shall be ordered until at least six months after the beginning of negotiations over a given grievance."

Definitions Are Clear The 3-day 40-hour week is provided for all covered by the contract except under "specialists" and others who may prefer to work six days, "with the consent of their superiors."

Minimums for rewrite men run up to \$50 after five years and \$65 after five years for reporters. Each classification is simply and clearly defined. For example: "Make-up men are persons whose major and usual activity is the arrangement of type in forms."

The committee representing the publisher included, besides Monckton, William E. Moore, managing editor of The Sun; Mark S. Watson, Editor of The Sunday Sun, and Neil Swanson, acting managing editor of The Evening Sun. Guild negotiators were Ben Pearce of Washington, and Maurice Hallgren, vice-president of the Baltimore Guild.

Strikers On Coast Upheld

(Continued from Page One) them involving publication of the Citizen-News Striker, organ of the striking employees.

Last Monday 21 Guildsmen, including International Vice President Philip M. Connelly, Local President James Francis Crow, Strike Chairman Roger Johnson, Guild Secretary Ureel Daniel, and Citizen-News Unit Chairman Floyd Simonton, appeared before Judge Dockweiler for trial. Morgan Hull, international representative, was not present, but was represented by counsel with the consent of the court.

Judge Dockweiler, when he called the docket, was confronted by nine leading labor lawyers of Southern California, assembled to defend the Guildsmen. He summoned the attorneys into his chambers for a conference.

Suggests Guilty Plea Guild Counsel Carey McWilliams presented an outline of the Guild's defense, pressing for dismissal. Judge Dockweiler asked for a file of the proceedings and recessed court until the afternoon.

Late in the afternoon, Judge Dockweiler again called the attorneys into his chambers. "I have read all the authorities submitted. I agree with them, but feel there might be a technical contempt involved here. Would the Guild members consider pleading guilty if a nominal fine were assessed and then suspended?" the judge asked.

The Guildsmen refused. Robert Greenock of the Evening American unit was master of ceremonies. The charges after he questioned Palmer's attorney and brought out a staff reporter to cover the news of the campaign.

Newspapers outside of Georgia sent reporters to the court, but not the Atlanta press. In accordance with their anti-Roosevelt compact they de-

clined to "playdown" the nationally important primary. Blunt editorial excuse for killing news: "Georgia voters know the name George because he's been a Senator, and of 'Talmadge' because he's been Governor. They don't know Camp so if we don't say anything about any of them, Camp and Roosevelt will be the losers and we can't be accused of playing favorites."

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For instance, Clark Howell Foreman, nephew and namesake of the distinguished publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, enjoyed the use of his resonant full name in Georgia newspapers until President Roosevelt commissioned him as Georgia's State Director of the National Emergency Council. Up to that fatal hour, when F. D. R. put his signature to the appointment, New Dealer Foreman was known and printed in Georgia as "Clark Howell Foreman."

But all was changed when he became the Administration assistant to his friend, U. S. Attorney Lawrence Camp, who bore, with notable lack of success, the Roosevelt banner in the New Deal thrust to defeat the Old Deal Senator Walter George.

"Copy Desk Must" At that moment, Clark Howell Foreman was shown down to C. H. Foxman on the copy desk of Georgia's leading newspaper—no such few occasions when it was found editorially necessary to mention his name at all. The "copy desk must," according to Georgians in the Capital, was a gesture of anti-Roosevelt press toward the New Dealer's delighted kinsman, Publisher Clark Howell of the Constitution.

In this connection, the President has been told a juicy tale of Georgia newspaper enterprise in connection with the "purge primaries." It seems that Georgia's newspapers decided in the height of their anti-New Deal attack to turn on the "hundreds of silence" against the Roosevelt candidate, Camp. Although the George-Camp-Talmadge battle was a hot news story, none of the papers assigned a staff reporter to cover the news of the campaign.

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Seen to Agree The striking truck drivers say: "We have offered to the truck owners associations a forty-hour week for a forty-four-hour rate of pay." The counter-offer of the truck employers says: "The working week shall be forty-four hours at the weekly rate of \$10.00 per week. Thus it will be seen that the two sides agree in principle though somewhat apart on details."

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But the reader will see the process of reasoning by which we arrive at the conclusion announced at the head of the preceding paragraph. In the formula 40 hours work = 44 hours pay we need only subtract the number 40 from both sides of the equation to get the formula 0 hours work = 4 hours pay. Or if the truck owners have their way, the ultimate formula would be 6 hours work = 3 hours pay.

This does not mean that our future economic system, when it reaches the point of 0 hours work = 4 hours pay, will be a static one. Nothing in life ever stands still. The question of working hours having been happily solved, we shall doubtless continue to move on the second side of the equation. People will come for more and more hours in return for more hours work. Some day we may

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Further down in the story—far enough down to be cut out of a great many papers—is this sentence: "Police said there had been no violence along the picket lines and did not expect any unless an attempt is made to operate association trucks."

The union officials claim a lock-out, but that fact does not find its way into the lead. The United Press' understanding of the meaning of "lockout" is revealed in the last paragraph of the story:

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Guild Asks AP Board for Hearing on Stalls

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Nice honey chit-chat, you'll agree. But maybe we were wrong about the adage. It might be that the author of this homily is merely one who subscribes to the principle, "Never let the fact interfere with a good story."

LABOR STORY HANDLING

With a fine disregard for fact and practice as outlined in the text, the United Press puts this out on its wires:

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14 (UP)—Representatives of the Nebraska Commercial Truck Association and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs planned to confer today in an attempt to settle an "undeclared war" which has brought virtually all of Nebraska truck shipping to a standstill.

Who calls the dispute an "undeclared war?" We find the alleged basis for this violently partisan lead down in the fourth paragraph, where the attorney for the truckers' association said the situation "was similar to modern warfare, where no war actually has been declared."

Further down in the story—far enough down to be cut out of a great many papers—is this sentence: "Police said there had been no violence along the picket lines and did not expect any unless an attempt is made to operate association trucks."

The union officials claim a lock-out, but that fact does not find its way into the lead. The United Press' understanding of the meaning of "lockout" is revealed in the last paragraph of the story:

"Drivers for six trucking firms walked out at Sioux City, Ia., late yesterday. They claimed they had been 'locked out' by their employers."

The flat statement is made that the drivers "walked out." Then is reported the drivers' claim, qualified by quotes, that they had been "locked out." Our guess after reading both sentences is that the drivers were pushed out.

Guild Asks AP Board for Hearing on Stalls

transmitted to the AP board. One of them adopted by the AP unit in San Francisco, said, in part: "Whereas the course of negotiations has raised grave doubt in the minds of the Guild members as to the bona fide intentions of the AP, and whereas the AP is actually empowered to sign an equitable contract in the sense now enjoyed by the daily newspapermen of San Francisco; therefore be it

Resolved that this unit request

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: Issue of the 15th—Letters and features, 7th of the month; news and ads, 8th; news bulletins, 9th. Issue of the 1st—Letter and features, 22nd; news and ads, 23rd; news bulletins, 24th.

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October 3, 1938

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A Semi-Monthly

THE GUILD REPORTER in changing to a semi-monthly hopes to make good use of the additional time which will be available. From the standpoint of careful preparation of material, there are certain advantages in less frequent publication.

The membership needs expert information on the newspaper industry, on collective bargaining and union operation, on the labor movement and on political developments. That the paper has been able to assemble as much of this material as it has each week is a tribute to the truly amazing amount of volunteer cooperation which the ANG has inspired; yet every field needs to be treated more systematically than has been the case thus far.

The difficulty in such coverage arises in part from the fact that the labor press has no facilities comparable to the morgues of the commercial press—which themselves are all too weak on our subjects. The article in this issue on joint action between AFL and CIO local bodies furnishes an example: though such actions give the only measurable evidence of progress toward unity, there is no central place where such information is compiled. It has to be dug out of random files with no possibility of assuring completeness.

The same is true in other fields: collective bargaining is still an almost unwritten art; the most vital aspects of the newspaper industry—the financial—are surrounded with mystery; in politics the growing labor activity is too much concerned with specific campaigns to leave time for digging out much-needed facts.

Since the GUILD REPORTER is now to slow up publication, its editors hope to improve the quality and completeness of its coverage of these fields. Nothing, we feel, can better serve the ideal of the ANG of assisting the locals to develop their strength and effectiveness.

Our reduced space will force on us some innovations which have become indicated by the growing maturity of the Guild. The essential details of much of our current news can be told in much smaller space. By now the ordinary publisher maneuvers for preserving the status quo are fairly well known; it is assumed that they will take place in contract negotiations. Similarly the details of standard Guild contracts are known. So far as routine news goes, what the membership as a whole needs is a quick picture of the state of the ANG. We propose to use a bulletin type of coverage which will tell in each issue whatever of importance happened in as many Guilds as we can obtain correspondence from. By appropriating a few ideas here and there, we expect to attach proper importance to each local's activities without using much space or becoming top-heavy with headlines. This will leave the necessary space for the major news stories, for the innovations that constantly develop in our relations with the publishers and our brother unions, and for news features on how various locals have handled specific new problems.

The REPORTER still does not expect to be a "model" newspaper in the usual sense. We still shall not have the large funds of commercial dailies; we shall not have our own proof room, composing room, art department, and so on.

Nor do we expect to assume the pretense of neutrality affected by the commercial press, as some would

like. The fact is that the publisher's side of a case is taken fully into account in all our struggles. The Guild committees weigh it in drawing up demands. Where the publisher is right, they make no demand. The GUILD REPORTER stories chronicle the locals' efforts where publishers are wrong.

Perhaps in the distant future the Guild will need primarily a technically perfect journal. Today its organ needs to be militant and informative.

Our task, as set by the Convention, is "to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention." We think the word "promote" was very thoughtfully chosen. We pledge ourselves to continue doing just that.

ITU Relationships

AT the recent International Typographical Union convention at Birmingham a proposal was made to have the international pay back lockout benefits to members locked out when the Seattle Post-Intelligencer suspended on account of the Guild strike. The men were out from Aug. 13 to Nov. 30, 1936. The proposal was rejected. Speaking on the proposition, Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph said:

The quotation from the Book of Laws provides that they shall be entitled "to such assistance as the Executive Council shall deem necessary or as shall be directed by the International laws to meet such cases." No one has yet proposed a law to meet such cases, in spite of the fact that we have had a number of such cases. I suppose the reason that no such law has been proposed is because of the very natural effect of such a law. If it were known generally throughout the country that every time the Guild shut down a newspaper, our men would automatically go on the strike roll, they would be quite sympathetic with the Guild's organization plans and our treasury would simply be in the hands of the Guild, because many people surely want to see the Guild organized. If you want that kind of a principle on the law books, you should put it there. And if you want to find out what our members will think about the assessments necessary to supply the money needed for that kind of a plan, just ask them with a referendum vote. . . .

Referring to the appeal sent out by Seattle to other locals, Randolph continued:

The Executive Council did not approve an appeal of that kind, and I think for that reason [because approval would have virtually made it a council request], but the appeal went out, and as the delegate said, they did get some assistance.

The big feature about the whole thing is not the matter of helping members in Seattle who were in distress, but whether or not we can collect enough money from our members to finance the big end of the war that the Guild has to carry on to get organized. We have had other such instances since the Seattle case. There have been a number of other situations just like Seattle. If you want to give Seattle this money, you are going to have requests from other jurisdictions for like purposes, because they have been on the street due to the fact that their plants have been shut down because of a Guild strike and there will be no end to these claims and these requests that will come to you.

Radio's Role

(Continued from Page Five)

his return. Again, CBS scored a tremendous beat on all radio opposition and the press when on the morning of Sept. 27 it presented President Roosevelt's first plea for peace directed to Adolf Hitler and President Benes.

Nominally, the CBS closing time is 1 A. M., but because of the acute situation it had decided to stay on the air until 2 A. M. At 1:58 CBS officials in New York learned from Washington state sources and from its affiliate there, WJSV, that a message from the President would be made available at 3 A. M. CBS immediately flashed all stations that it would remain on the air to broadcast the President's message.

While it is not particularly fair to single out a network or personality for citation in view of the general excellence of radio's performance, still it is hardly possible to pass off without mention the work of H. V. Kaltenborn, the CBS news analyst.

CBS, following every broadcast from abroad, placed Mr. Kaltenborn on the air to interpret and analyze the news from Europe. Working an average of 20 hours a day, Mr. Kaltenborn, giving purely extemporaneous interpretations, rounded out a complete picture of the situation for the CBS listeners in a manner so satisfactory and outstanding, that his efforts will probably go down as a classic of radio journalism.

Unquestionably, the unparalleled service that radio has been able to give the American public in this world crisis will silence many of its numerous critics, including, this writer believes, the press.

A major beat was scored by NBC Sept. 29, when it aired the full official text of the Munich conference agreement signed by Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolini and Hitler. Max Jordan, NBC's European representative got the news on the air at 7:44, beating the earliest competition by 46 minutes, and the next earliest by more than two hours.

All the networks shared in carrying the prayer for peace by Pope Pius, while Mutual won honors for itself when it alone aired the words of Chamberlain upon his arrival at the Heston Airport in London from the Munich conference, at 11:40 A. M. Sept. 30.

"WHAT helps labor helps everybody," is the slogan of Buffalo workers in an auto-windshield campaign. The campaign is designed to answer the propaganda slogan of the National Association of Manufacturers and chambers of commerce which have been plastering on billboards all over the country the slogan, "What helps business helps you."—*Typographical Forum*

Guild Reporter Goes Semi-Monthly in ANG Shifts

THE next issue of the Guild Reporter will appear on October 15, and thereafter publication on the first and fifteenth of each month will be resumed, returning our official organ in effect to a semi-monthly.

Curtailment of the Guild Reporter at this opportune time, while still providing adequate news of all Guild developments, will be more in accordance with our general policy of consolidation than the present weekly publication.

This change in the Guild Reporter was but one of a series of administrative steps taken up with the International Executive Board by Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy, looking to a general revision of the union machinery, and with the further objective of eventually not only wiping out the debts incurred during a period of expansion and strikes, but of building a substantial reserve. In a message last week to all members of the International Executive Board, Eddy asked that they come to the next meeting thereof prepared to formulate in detail a long-range financial program for organization and defense.

ORGANIZERS TO COVER ALL GUILDS

Curtailment of publication frequency was one of several steps taken last week to pave the way for such action by the Executive Board. Others included reorganization and economies in the headquarters staff, reorganization of the various wire service mimeograph publications, placing them on a bulletin basis such as already obtains for the chain mimeographs, a decision to forego completely all collect telephone and telegraph calls and, wherever possible, to eliminate the use of these services, constituting one of the largest items in the budget.

Coupled with the reorganization at headquarters is a reorientation in the work of the international representatives, "in the field." Assignment of organizers on an "emergency" basis has been reduced to an absolute minimum, he pointed out. He said that henceforth, on the basis of experiments along this line conducted in recent months, assignment of organizers will be calculated systematically to "guarantee to every local Guild in the United States and Canada an opportunity at least once a year to go over all their problems systematically with a qualified representative of the international, capable of giving them detailed help and guidance in the perfecting of a strong, self-reliant local." He added that "most local Guilds will receive such help not once but twice or thrice or several times a year where the quality of their own local work justifies it," and that these visits will not be of a "barnstorming" nature, but sufficiently long to permit exhaustive study and consideration of all local Guild and unit problems.

Stressing a statement that the reorganizational measures already adopted were by no means final but in preparation for the forthcoming Board meeting, Eddy declared: "We have been passing through, and are still passing through, an educational period in the history of the Guild. A little over a year ago we profoundly altered our fundamental structure. In obtaining the fruits of this change, we have had not only to educate to union ways thousands of workers who hitherto had no acquaintance with unionism, but we ourselves have had to learn much. The main center of this education has been the international, through the Guild Reporter, which was made a weekly at that time; and through an information and correspondence service probably not duplicated in any union in the country. Expenditures in excess of income during such a period have been thoroughly justified.

EMPHASIS ON LOCAL CONSOLIDATION

"Throughout this period, the international, through weekly publication of the Guild Reporter, and through a tremendous mimeograph and letter service, has conducted a propaganda campaign for the decisions of the St. Louis Convention. Those decisions have been tested in theory, in negotiations, and on the picket line, and have been found to be correct. The time has now come, however, for shifting our emphasis to development of and consolidation of the local unit and local Guild. Not only the full-time representatives but, henceforth, the headquarters' officers, even including the Guild Reporter editors from time to time when this is possible, will participate through personal visits more actively in the work of helping local Guilds and units to develop their own self-reliance. The way to complete consolidation of the ANG is to consolidate the local units and divisions of units. The local Guilds that are already demonstrating their own initiative and determination in the solution of their organizational and other problems are the ones that are most entitled to practical assistance from the international.

"I should like to see a more active participation on the part of local officers and members in determining policy on all our problems, both in the Guild Reporter and in correspondence. If you disagree with any of the steps that are being taken, or, above all if you have good suggestions based on experience in your own local, by all means speak up. Your leadership has the utmost confidence in your wisdom and in your ability to carry through."

See Guild Reporter masthead for new deadlines.