

The GUILD REPORTER

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

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Roosevelt Supports Guild On WPA

Carrying out instructions of the Toronto Convention, officers of the American Newspaper Guild conferred with President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Oct. 6 and made a plea for more WPA employment to absorb jobless newspaper workers.

The delegation, headed by ANG President Broun, called on the President at Hyde Park. Broun was accompanied by Executive Vice President Eddy and Vice President Watson. Watson is chairman of the IBB unemployment committee.

The President looked with favor upon the Guild's suggestion for a new system of certification of need, and himself suggested some new WPA projects for newspapermen. The Guild delegation impressed upon him the need for projects to absorb unemployed of the commercial departments as well as editorial departments.

Asks Low Cost

The President said he looked to newspapermen for inventive genius to devise projects with low overhead cost.

Coincident with the visit, Broun personally laid before the President a suggestion that he appoint a fact-finding commission to study conditions of American labor, organized and unorganized, with a view toward CIO-AFL peace. The President said he would take the suggestion under consideration. It involved a possible report before Jan. 1 with no recommendations to be made. Broun said he believed the facts would make their own recommendations.

Broun's suggestion was prompted by the recent Roosevelt plea to the AFL convention for labor peace.

Broun put forward several names as possible members of the commission he proposed. Among them were Jonathan Daniels, Senator George W. Norris and General Hugh Johnson.

One suggestion made by the President for new WPA projects for newspapermen would involve the copying and editing of historical records of local communi-

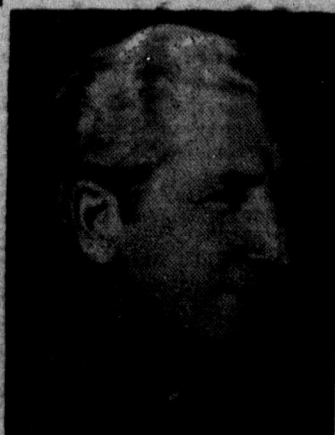
(Continued on Page Seven)

Broun and Eddy to Attend National CIO Convention

ANG President Broun and Executive Vice President Eddy will be delegates to the constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization, called for Nov. 14 at Pittsburgh. They are ex officio delegates under the ANG Constitution. The Guild may be entitled to a third delegate, who can be named at a meeting of the ANG International Executive Board, scheduled to be held in Pittsburgh on the eve of the convention.

Issued by CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, the call declared the convention aims to "provide a permanent basis for continued achievements . . . on behalf of the work-

HE WANTS SUNSHINE ON POLITICS



Guildsman Frank Scully, West Coast State Assembly candidate, sloganizes "Get Shady People Out of Politics in Sunny California." (Story on Page 7.)

AP Board Hears Guild's Plea for Pact

The ANG laid its case for a "decent, straight trade union" contract directly before the board of the Associated Press on Oct. 7.

Morris Watson, ANG vice president and chairman of the IEB Wire Service Committee, addressed the board for 25 minutes. He was accompanied by Milton Kaufman, New York Guild executive secretary, who has been guiding AP negotiations for the IEB in New York, and John Albert, observer for AP employees.

The AP board reversed a previous decision not to hear the Guild. The Wire Service Committee told the board in a telegram on Sept. 30 that in view of "three years' fruitless struggle for decent contractual relations" it believed the board should hear the employees' side directly.

On Oct. 6, the second day of the AP board's quarterly meeting, Watson received a telegram from L. F. Curtis, an AP executive, saying that the "board reached the opinion that further earnest efforts to arrive at contracts should be continued by the negotiators of both sides."

The Guild immediately replied to President Robert V. McLean of the

(Continued on Page Four)

Wilkes-Barre AFL, CIO Unite to Aid Our Strike

WAGE-HOUR TALK SET WITH ANDREWS

Eddy Leads ANG Group Seeking To Safeguard Newsmen's Rights

WASHINGTON—A delegation of Guild officers accompanied by CIO and ANG counsel in Washington on Oct. 11 went to see Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews to discuss the application of the Wages and Hours Act to the newspaper industry. The act goes into effect on Oct. 24.

The delegation was to consist of Executive Vice President Eddy, President Rodgers and Secretary Mullins of the Washington Guild, and Lee Pressman and A. J. Isserman, counsel for the CIO and Guild, respectively. A brief prepared by Isserman was to be given to Andrews, urging, among other points, that no interpretations or rulings affecting newspaper workers be made without giving the Guild an opportunity to be heard.

The brief urges that it is "economically feasible without substantially curtailing employment" to establish a universal wage minimum of 40 cents an hour in the newspaper industry, before lapse of the period of years allowed un-

der flexible provision of the act. The speedy appointment of a Newspaper Industry Committee was asked, with opportunity afforded the Guild to recommend employee and public representatives to the committee. The Industry Committee are to be composed of representatives of employees, employers and the public, in equal number. They may recommend to the administrator the fixing of wage minimums at the 40-cent top.

Other points scheduled to be discussed with Andrews were the reported efforts of organized publishers to exclude editorial workers from benefits of the act by having them declared "professionals," and possible effects of the act's overtime provisions on reporters on out-of-town assignments. Clarification will be sought also of the provision exempting messengers from application of the laws. The Guild holds that this provision does not affect newspaper office boys, and that the latter should receive the full benefits of the act.

90 Get Raises St. Paul Units By N.Y. News Win Pact Merit Clause With Raises

Pay checks of "upper bracket" men and women on New York Daily News were hiked as much as \$5 to \$15 a week, effective Oct. 7, as the result of a novel feature in the renewed Guild contract signed Aug. 17.

Ninety in editorial department got increases. Novel clause provided that "Publisher agrees to conduct upon the signing of this agreement a survey to establish individual wages in keeping with relative merit and responsibility."

At least \$25,000 a year was added to the payroll.

Photographers, rewrite men, reporters, desk men and caption writers benefited, the management having promised that every sub-department head would be invited to recommend raises. Several office boys received smaller pay boosts.

New York Guild went to work on the problem last June. A group of higher-salaried members of News unit worked out proposals and the unit approved a demand for a general increase for all editorial employees who had not benefited under the minimums obtained in the original contract signed Dec. 1, 1936.

The management rejected the 10 per cent demand but agreed to the "merit and responsibility" clause, conceding there had been injustices in the scarcity of raises above the top minimum—then \$70, now \$75 under the new contract. Business Manager F. M. Flynn stated the management's desire to "correct errors and omissions"; said, "we want to give your theory of minimum wages a real test."

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Effective Oct. 1, the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press units of the Twin Cities Guild are operating under a contract which has brought substantial wage increases to a considerable part of the staffs of the two papers, and other marked benefits. This is the first contract signed by the Guild with Twin Cities newspapers.

The contract, which supersedes a bulletin board statement, lifts the basic five-year minimum for day workers from \$195 a month to \$206, and the night-side minimum from \$209.50 to \$221. Other minimums, all along the line, are lifted proportionately. The dismissal indemnity was raised from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.

There is a percentage limitation on beginners, overtime is to be compensated for in time off or cash at a straight time, and the five-day, forty-hour week is continued. The negotiators resisted successfully an attempt to insert a list of exemptions from the five-day week, the only exceptions being for men of the rank of assistant managing editor or above, and a sports editor and a columnist who are working a six-day week at their own insistence.

The negotiations, extending over a two-month period, proceeded smoothly. The Guild committee consisted of Elliott Tarbell of the Minneapolis Journal unit, chairman; and Abe Altowitz and Jack Clelland of the Minneapolis Tribune unit. Fred Heabert and Albert H. Cook were observers.

Four Publishers Shut Down, Refuse Parleys

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Under pressure of a unified labor movement, Wilkes-Barre's four newspapers shut down on Oct. 3, three days after the local Guild called a strike at the plants. About 140 editorial, circulation and business office Guildsmen responded to the strike call, for which they had voted unanimously after weeks of negotiations with the Wilkes-Barre Publishers Association collapsed in a publisher walkout.

At the end of the first week of the shutdown, Wilkes-Barre became the gathering place of an impressive array of printing industry union and other labor leaders, and government mediators, seeking to bring the Guild and publishers together in conference. As the Guild Reporter went to press, the efforts of the peacemakers to round up all four of the publishers had been fruitless. The publishers were scheduled to meet Guild representatives, however, on Oct. 11, on call of Regional NLRB Director Schaffner, with whom Guild charges were filed.

ANPA Advised Them

Eugene MacKinnon, chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association's "special standing committee," was in town. His telegraphic advice to the local publishers during pre-strike conferences was believed to have been an important factor in their avoidance of serious negotiations. Another indication of united publisher backing for the Wilkes-Barre association was evident in the inability of local newsdealers to get extra deliveries of out-of-town papers for the Wyoming Valley district.

Contributions from CIO and AFL unions and political organizations provided funds for daily radio time for Guildsmen to broadcast news and strike propaganda. The Pittston Bulletin, a labor-minded weekly, and Labor News, organ of the AFL Central Labor Union of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, were at a premium.

Efforts of the publishers to continue operations collapsed after they went through the motions of publication for three days. Members of the AFL Teamsters Union, under the leadership of their local secretary-treasurer, Alden Van Arsdale, refused to deliver papers on newsprint, and this brought all publication efforts to an end. United Mine Workers Union members,

(Continued on Page Three)

IEB Meets Nov. 11 At Pittsburgh

The ANG International Executive Board will meet on Nov. 11 in Pittsburgh. This is in accordance with an earlier decision to hold the Fall Board meeting just before the CIO convention and in the convention city. The CIO meeting begins on Nov. 14.

The Hearst National Guild Advisory Committee will meet in Pittsburgh at about the same time as the IEB, probably on Sunday, Nov. 13.

LOCALS ON THE FIRING LINE

These Guilds Last Fortnight Met Their Publishers and—

Action Restores Job

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Swift Guild action, backed by the local labor movement, last week won reinstatement of D. Wert Campbell, display advertising salesman of the Chattanooga News and treasurer of the local, who was called out of a grievance committee meeting with Publisher George Fort Milton and fired.

A complete strike organization had been set up by the Guild with the active cooperation of members of CIO and AFL unions, and the southern representative of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, John S. Martin of Atlanta, and Edward F. Callaghan, Tennessee TWOC director.

Milton had left for a trip to Washington and New York after Campbell was fired, and Guild conferences with subordinate executives won no immediate results. When Milton returned, he addressed a letter to the Guild saying that Campbell was reinstated and enclosing a copy of the notice to Campbell.

The letter to Campbell denied the discharge was for Guild activity and said "the better to demonstrate its (the charge's) incorrectness and to show the good faith of the News management in your case, you are hereby reinstated as a member of the local display advertising staff of the Chattanooga News."

Hull and Seller On 4-State Tour

Visits to local Guilds in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan were made this week by Executive Vice President Eddy for ANG Representatives Morgan Hull and H. Richard Seller. Hull was in Pittsburgh this week and Seller in Indianapolis.

Hull is scheduled to address local meetings at Cumberland on Oct. 28, Harrisburg Oct. 28, Reading Oct. 30, and Allentown Nov. 1. Seller's itinerary is as follows: Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 16; Cincinnati, Oct. 18; Toledo, Oct. 23; Detroit, Oct. 24; Bay City, Oct. 25; Lansing, Oct. 26, and Muskegon, Oct. 30.

PRINTER HEADS L.N.F. ATLANTA, Ga.—John A. Marry, of the International Typographical Union, has been elected chairman of the Georgia Labor's Non-Partisan League. George T. Finley, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is vice chairman.

CIO OUTLINES PROCEDURE TO AVOID DELAYS IN NLRB CASES

Suggestions for revamping procedure so as to speed decisions in cases filed with the National Labor Relations Board are contained in a letter sent to all CIO unions by Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO. The new procedure is designed not only to hasten action in NLRB cases, but also to avoid delays in organizing work while awaiting decision in board cases.

Pressman's letter follows: The tactics of obstruction and delay which have been resorted to by reactionary employers for the purpose of breaking down the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act have produced a situation in which CIO organizations should review with great care the procedure which they have been following in filing complaint cases under the Act.

The number of cases filed with the Board has increased in recent months to the point where the wisdom of resorting to the Act is often questionable because of the length of time which is required for decisions. Un-

derstandings with Milton to increase further the security of its membership on the News and to put a stop to continued sniping tactics of some of the representatives of the publisher.

Pay Raises Won

STOCKTON, Cal.—The first Guild negotiations in Central California have culminated after six months in the posting by the Evening Record of a bulletin board statement for editorial workers effective for a year, starting Oct. 1. It recognizes the Guild as bargaining agent.

Wage minimums go up to \$42.50 for five years' experience, preferential rehiring is pledged and a five-day, 40-hour week established. The management also granted severance pay up to six weeks' four weeks' sick leave annually with pay, two weeks' vacation with pay and increased mileage.

Capital Guild Shop

WASHINGTON—A contract covering mail and stencil room employees of David Lawrence's United States Mail, the seventh in Washington and the second providing for the Guild shop, has been signed by the Washington Guild.

The agreement provides wage increases for the majority of employees. Although marking the Washington Guild's first contractual relations beyond the editorial field, the contract is the best of those covering mailing employees in the city. The contract provides for time and a half for overtime, and includes a standard struck work clause.

Negotiations with the U. S. News had been under way for approximately a year. The Guild negotiating committee which concluded the contract consisted of President William Rodgers, George Odell, and Joseph A. Loftus.

The Washington Guild is about to renew two other contracts. One of these, providing the Guild shop, covers news photographers of Underwood & Underwood. The other, with Newspaper Information Service, assures improved vacation and severance pay conditions.

Talks Spur Drive

BOSTON—A dues increase that will enable the Guild to finance a campaign to complete the organization of the Georgia Labor's Non-Partisan League, George T. Finley, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is vice chairman.

GET YOUR GUILD ON THIS LIST

Five Guild locals achieved 100 per cent good standing of their membership as of Aug. 1. On July 1 there were only four. Nashville, the local in sixth place in August, had 96 per cent in good standing.

A list of the 20 leading Guilds in respect to membership standing in August follows:

First Place (Tie)
Atlanta Great Falls, Mont.
Lansing, Mich. Reading, Pa.
San Francisco Peninsula
Sixth Place
Nashville, Tenn.
Seventh Place (Tie)
El Paso Jacksonville, Fla.
Ninth Place
Springfield, Ohio
Tenth Place (Tie)
Madison, Wis. Salem, Mass.

Twelfth Place
Birmingham
Thirteenth Place
Sacramento
Fourteenth Place
Bellingham, Wash.
Sixteenth Place (Tie)
Columbus Raleigh, N. C.
Eighteenth Place (Tie)
Cumberland, Md. Kansas City
Twentieth Place (Tie)
Lynn, Mass. Wilkes-Barre

reference with Milton to increase further the security of its membership on the News and to put a stop to continued sniping tactics of some of the representatives of the publisher.

But he wanted a clause insuring "no wage increases during the term of this contract." Said business was excellent and improving, but any material pay increases were "out of the question" except for composing room helpers, many getting less than \$12 a week for years.

Guild observers called it the "Harvey Kelly line." Unit met and described it as "preliminary sparring," sent word to Kern that under no circumstances would it approve such a contract.

Ready for Election

INDIANAPOLIS—ING's campaign to win a Labor Board election among commercial employees of the local Scripps-Howard Times swung into action last week.

The campaign will culminate with a mass meeting election eve. The vote was set for Oct. 12, between 8:30 and 11:30 a. m.

Indianapolis labor has thrown its weight to the Guild's support. Officers of every newspaper, mechanical union issued personal statements of sympathy with the Guild and support in its long fight to make the Times union from top to bottom. Mailers, stereotypers and printers asked to contribute to the special campaign publicity fund.

Typical of the response that the Guild has met from the commercial workers was the collection of \$25 for a campaign fund within two hours.

Guildsmen and others packed Parlor E of the Hotel Lincoln Tuesday night, Oct. 4, at an emergency meeting addressed by L. O. Roper, of the International Typographical Union, and H. Richard Seller, ANG international representative of the American Newspaper Guild.

WILKES-BARRE PORTRAIT

Some of the Strikers During Lull in Picketing

Left to right, first row: Stanley A. Kupat, president; Sheldon Wintermute, Sam Bird, Michael Kolesar, vice president; Gertrude Thomas, Margie Kusche, Dorothy Casey, Joe Collis, Joe Dutko, William Wanko, Ben Kupat, Milton Miller. Second row: Robert McGovern, Elmer Willman, Michael Drusch, Joe Walsh, Dorothy Schelman, Art Albertson, Frank Puffen, Dan Buhary, secretary, Robert Lons, Alfred Fiske, Thomas Dallen, Arthur Rice, Paul Walter, Eddie Schrode, Jimmie Lee, Charles O'Connell, Gerald Stout. (Photo by Hagarth)

West, vice president; Eddie Donohoe, A. G. Eddinger, Robert Patton, Paul Arthur, Wilbert Taylor, Jerome McCormack. Fourth row: William Donohoe, Thomas Hart, Joseph Stemmer, Howard Davis, John McAndrew, William Watson, Mark Clifford, Jack Pearson, John Furman. Back row: Edward Watkins, Edward Lynn, Robert Lons, Alfred Fiske, Thomas Dallen, Arthur Rice, Paul Walter, Eddie Schrode, Jimmie Lee, Charles O'Connell, Gerald Stout. (Photo by Hagarth)

to pay, and against Guild shop in spite of Cromwell's advice it would be to his advantage to accept, the Guild won important concessions on other points.

Mary agreed to grant vacations, which he refused in his counter-proposals; to reduction of hours; to guaranteeing equal time off; to compensation for overtime; to limiting apprentices; and to increased salary for the regular night staff.

The supplement extends to business department employees standard Guild gains.

New Stern Pact

PHILADELPHIA—All hitherto unorganized department of the Record, a J. Stern paper, will be covered by a Guild shop contract following the expected signing this week of a supplementary agreement covering business department employees.

The editorial department obtained a Guild shop contract five years ago, and the advertising department was brought in this year. Approximately 350 employees are covered by contract now.

The supplement extends to business department employees standard Guild gains.

The notice announced that Walter Batesel, Guild unit chairman, is president of the Association, and that Stephen O'Keefe, another Guild member, is secretary. They are among the seven indicted.

The Camden Courier-Post contract expired last December 31. The Guild has been negotiating for a new agreement since then.

Leaders in an anti-Guild move called a meeting of editorial employees, who number 60, late in September. When a motion to secede from the American Newspaper Guild was put, 16 voted yes. The others present refused to vote on the ground the motion was illegal.

Camden Members Are Accused by Executive Council

PHILADELPHIA—Seven Guildsmen on the Camden Courier-Post, a J. David Stern paper, were indicted Sunday by the Executive Council of the Philadelphia and Camden Guild on several charges, among them that they violated the ANG Constitution by withdrawing their designation of the Guild as collective bargaining agent.

Later, the local's governing body called the management's attention to the printing in the Courier-Post plant of articles of an independent union.

The articles, which have been distributed in the city room, provide, among other things, for "constructive frictions."

Distribution of the articles was followed by the posting of a notice on the city bulletin board inviting Guildsmen to attend a meeting Oct. 15 of a newly organized "New Jersey Editorial Association."

The notice announced that Walter Batesel, Guild unit chairman, is president of the Association, and that Stephen O'Keefe, another Guild member, is secretary. They are among the seven indicted.

Failure of the New York Advance to publish its Oct. 6 issue after five years in the weekly field, stamped as official the management's defiance of an arbitrator's order to reinstate two Guildsmen who were dismissed on July 15 for Guild activity.

The arbitration award, reinstating William Tusher, city editor, and Morton S. Goldstein, associate editor (GUILD REPORTER, Oct. 3), brought an announcement by the Advance that it was shutting its shop and a declaration that the Guild had thrown 30 people out of work. The paper had agreed in writing to abide by the arbitration decision.

Opinion was expressed in some quarters that the move was a bluff, but there was no indication that such was the case. The paper appeared to be closing its books. The management has before it the demand that it pay Tusher and Goldstein three weeks' back pay awarded by Golden.

Editor & Publisher and the New York Herald Tribune seized upon the paper's action as springboards for attacks on the Guild, making much of the fact that "only" seven employees were Guild members. They neglected to explain that only eight of the 30 workers were eligible for Guild membership.

On Oct. 1, these three exerted themselves more strenuously than for many years, trying to induce their printers and pressmen to go through the picket lines. When some went to work, Hourigan and Smith then exerted themselves to deliver the newspapers which truck drivers refused to touch.

Times-Leader Guildsmen will always cherish a snapshot taken of the dignified Colonel Smith pushing one of his newspaper carts out of the alley behind the plant, with a Guildman on the other end of the cart, pushing in the opposite direction.

Hourigan, who has pleaded a weak heart and bad digestion since the Guild started dealing with him, forgot these ailments on Oct. 1 and Oct. 3, when he stood on the doorstep of his establishment and

exhorted his printers to come to work. And then he surprised every Guildman on the line when he walked across the street and dragged some of the unwilling ones through the picket line.

Family Worked Following this strenuous activity, Hourigan and members of his family spent the afternoon driving their automobiles on out-of-town deliveries. The family is reported to have ten cars and a station wagon. All were placed in circulation.

Hourigan has been pleading poverty, declaring himself on the verge of bankruptcy ever since he started negotiating with organized labor. Printers say that he has given them the same line for more than 30 years.

Thomas F. Heffernan, president of one of the city's largest banks (Wilkes-Barre-Deposit and Savings Bank) has one of the smallest newspaper staffs in the city and is said to have the best "take" of any newspaper owner here. In his dealings with the Guild he has always protested that he has "special conditions" on his paper. The Sunday Independent, and that he therefore deserves special consideration in arriving at a contract.

Heffernan in recent conferences with the Guild often remarked about his age and inability to stand the guff of negotiations, which publishers have protracted. He surprised everyone by the amount of energy he displayed Oct. 1, on the eve of publication.

Guild Indicts 7 For Dual Move

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Four Wilkes-Barre Papers Shut Down As AFL, CIO Unite to Aid Strike

(Continued from Page One)

tracts with publishers, I believe called to aid by Michael J. Kosik, president of UMWA District 1, turned out with hundreds of other unionists, AFL and CIO, for picket duty. In a radio address, Kosik said:

"After looking over Guild contracts with publishers, I believe that the lowest wages and have the worst working conditions for their newspapers anywhere in the country. The United Mine Workers will back the strike through to victory with decency and dignity for newspaper workers."

Backed Down on Pact Kosik played an important role in settling the strike against the Record last November, which resulted in an ad interim agreement providing the Guild shop in editorial offices and bargaining recognition in other white collar departments of the four papers—Record, Times-Leader, News and Sunday Independent. Weeks before the agreement had expired, on Sept. 30, the publishers attempted to renege the recognition clause, at the same time refusing to bargain for wage minimums and working conditions.

When the strike was in its seventh day, 24 AFL and CIO union leaders at a joint meeting organized a large committee headed by Local Typographical President Frank McDonough and Walter Harris of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, with instructions to aid the Guild and try to settle the strike. Efforts to contact the publishers were rebuffed by statements that they were "extremely busy."

The publishers then went through the maneuver of announcing that they were covering their presses with protective coats of grease and preparing for a long siege.

Charges of lockout and bargaining in bad faith were made in the NLRB complaint, filed by Attorney A. J. Isserman. The Guild was expected to ask that the publishers

Me worried along when the printers refused to go to work, and later worried when the pressmen failed to show up. He helped his pressroom foreman drag them through the picket line and also was capable of pushing around the pickets.

Strike Unites 24 AFL and CIO Unions

(Continued from Page One)

Wholesale Condemnation The four struck papers were condemned by practically all unions in this heavily unionized area. Antagonism toward labor which the papers evidenced over a long period of years came home to roost soon after the strike broke out. Even boys refused to deliver the papers during the three-day period the publishers attempted to operate.

A joint meeting of AFL and CIO leaders on Oct. 6 made sharp representations to Mayor Charles N. Loveland, who had ordered police to force pickets away from the newspaper buildings, and march along the curbstone only. Loveland had hedged on the issue when the Guild protested on the first day of the strike.

Kennedy Pledges Aid ANG Vice President Morris Watson consulted with Local President Stanley Kupat and other union leaders during the first two days of the strike, and was prepared to return in the event the publishers decided to negotiate. Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers Union, and lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, was in Washington to negotiate. He sent word that his union "saw the Guild's fight as the miners' own fight" and pledged every assistance.

SYRACUSE ELECTION SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Herald unit of the Syracuse Guild, has elected James E. Miller a member of the local executive board, and Henry C. Niles, mortician, ANG vice president. Morris Watson addressed employees of Syracuse at a meeting in the Onondaga Hotel Sept. 27, and conferred later with Local officers.

PICNIC NETS \$50 SAN FRANCISCO—More than \$50 was netted by the San Francisco Guild Auxiliary at a recent picnic outing. The money was turned over to the Guild.

William J. Krombein, Brewery Workers' local, AFL.
Peter A. Pointek, Bakery Workers' local, AFL.
Saul Gutter, president, Luzerne County Federation of Teachers, AFL.
Alden Van Arsdale, secretary-treasurer, Teamsters' local, AFL.
Eugene A. Burke, Electricians' local, AFL.
Edward Finney, secretary, Building Trades Council, and president, Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Union, AFL.
Thomas E. Broome, president, Building Trades Council, AFL.
H. Gordon Harris, president, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' local, AFL.
Glenn H. Feller, international representative, ITU, AFL.
Thomas G. Eizrode, international representative, Printing Pressmen's Union, AFL.
Joseph O'Neill, international representative, Electrotypers' Union, AFL.
John Sabell, district board member, United Mine Workers, CIO.
Frank Vratinar, business agent, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.
Walter Harris, Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO.
Stephen Demko, state chairman, Journeymen Barbers' International, AFL.
Abraham Etkin, district manager, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, CIO.

Urge Aid To Labor Papers

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—A report urging strong support for labor newspapers was unanimously adopted by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, meeting here. Thomas Downie, chairman of the labor press committee, said in his report to the delegates that "few, if any, daily newspapers are liberal in their news or editorial policies toward labor," and pointed out that only the labor press could correct distortions and outright lies.

Downie's report also emphasized the danger in the trend toward newspaper monopolies as more and more privately-owned papers consolidate, leaving an increasing number of cities with only one publisher. "When two or more papers existed in a community," the committee wrote, "there was a chance that competition would liberalize the news and editorial policy of one or the other of the papers."

Basically, the report noted that "there seems to be a curious attitude on the part of labor to want a labor press and yet refuse to support it. This is the experience of labor editors during the last 25 years. The real success of any movement lies in its ability to inform the people at large of its aims and purposes."

M.F.O'Brien Dies, Pioneer Member

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Maurice Reely O'Brien, a charter member of the Rochester Guild and for 40 years a reporter and desk man in Rochester and Buffalo, died on Sept. 19. He was 62. He was the father of Emmet O'Brien, president of the Rochester Guild. Mr. O'Brien, whose suggestion to strike clothing workers in Rochester in the early years of this century led to what was believed to be the first women pickets in the city's history, was instrumental in forming a short lived newsmen's union shortly after 1900. Mr. O'Brien established a widespread reputation as a court reporter in Rochester and Buffalo. Among assignments during his career was the assassination of President McKinley in Buffalo that he covered for a Rochester paper. His last work was with the Hearst Rochester Journal-American, with which he was connected from its founding in 1921 to its closing last year.

A CORRECTION
Through a typist's error a quotation from the draft contract proposed by the Baltimore Sunpapers in the Oct. 3 Guild Reporter contained a sentence saying, "Both sides agree to order no lockout." This meaningless sentence should not have been included.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

UNIONISTS ARE TURNING TO COOPERATIVES FOR ECONOMY

The cooperative movement in the United States and the labor movement are beginning to play ball together. Both the CIO and the AFL named delegates to the 11th biennial congress of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (this country's largest single organization of cooperatives, in Kansas City Oct. 12 to 14). The AFL named R. E. James, of Kansas City, as its fraternal delegate to the congress. Jacob Baker, chairman of the CIO's cooperative committee, was expected to attend.

This is the largest congress to be held during the Cooperative League's 22 years of existence. The membership in cooperatives represented at the congress has jumped from 704,000 in 1936 to nearly 1,000,000 this year.

Union interest in the cooperatives has risen largely during this year's depression, according to Walter J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the League stationed at New York headquarters. Professional and white collar workers became interested after the 1929 collapse and formed many new cooperatives. In and near New York City, some 80 were formed by these groups.

This year's spurt of interest among unions has added cooperatives of industrial workers. Prime example of this is the cooperative at Racine, Wis., where more than 50 per cent of the members are in unions. They come from both CIO and AFL, and have established six cooperative stores, a cooperative garage.

The Cooperative League does not recommend that any one union try

to organize a cooperative by itself. "This," Mr. Campbell said, "has been tried, but we did not consider it successful. The cooperatives are formed by Guilds—although they are tempted to borrow from the union trouble hit the union it also hit the cooperative... at a time when members needed most sorely to buy economically." Therefore the suggestion of the League is that union members join cooperatives as individual members, or combine with other unions to form joint cooperatives.

Some 1,700 retail cooperatives belonging to the League are already functioning in various parts of the country. There is a general mail-order organization, Cooperative Distributors, at 110 East 16th St., New York City, which handles dry goods and household supplies.

and the Cooperative Book Club, at 118 East 28th St. Members buy stock, probably \$5 or \$10 worth. Dividends are paid to members at the end of the year, according to the amount of purchases made. There is a saving, Campbell claims, of from 5 to 10 per cent to the consumer who buys through cooperatives.

Even more significant at the moment than the individual saving to union members in buying through cooperatives, is the importance of a growing union consciousness in the cooperative movement. Cooperatives are growing in some instances to the proportions of big business. It is therefore important that the employees of these cooperatives be unionized, and that the organizers of the cooperatives recognize the importance of union-

The Free Press

Washington Post Eats Crow on 'Strike' Fathered by Herald Trib 'Observer'

Letter Admits Story on NLRB Was Bad in Every Way

By BEN H. PEARSE

WASHINGTON. The now famous "slow down strike" story, which broke simultaneously in the New York Herald-Tribune and the Washington Post the morning of Oct. 3, is having humorous repercussions.

The "close observer" responsible for what was obviously intended as a smear of the CIO and the National Labor Relations Board is still anonymous but the object of an intensive undercover investigation. The effect of the story, however, has been quite the opposite of what was intended, thanks to a letter being circulated by The Post.

The letter, over the signature of Alexander F. Jones, managing editor of The Post, reaches a new low in objectivity, if a word may be coined to fit the occasion, and makes "no defense whatever for the original article," flatly admitting it was "a bad story in every way."

Executives Were Away
The only extenuation offered was that most of the executives of The Post were away the Sunday night the story went through the hopper (due to a "long and arduous stage of war news") and thus the story slipped by "without proper investigation."

"Frankly, this was a mistake which The Post regrets," the letter concludes.

The letter went on to scores, if not hundreds or thousands, of union members and others who flooded The Post with protests after the article appeared. Comparison of the signatures on several letters showed a marked difference in handwriting, indicating there may have been so many that a squad of clerks was required to sign them in order to protect Mr. Jones from writer's cramp. They were individually typed but identical as to wording.

The Post passed the buck straight to "a news service" which furnished the story. Correspondents here believe that is a record for the newspaper industry. The Herald Tribune, which "broke" the story.

Hanging its "expose" on a "close observer," whose name cannot be used," the Herald Tribune centered its attack on the United Federation of Workers of America and the NLRB. The Social Security Board and the Labor Department were brought in, but for the NLRB the author reserved such choice remarks as:

"The NLRB is well organized by the UFWA and having CIO trouble in getting work out and keeping loose from dominating it entirely... (It is) unable to furnish data for weeks on end because it can't get the clerical force to put itself out... CIO organizers move about the agency doing no work there."

The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
October 4, 1938

My dear Mr. Jones:

This is to acknowledge your letter of October 3, regarding the article published in The Washington Post of the same date concerning an alleged "slow down" strike involving union members in the Government employ.

No doubt you have seen the story carried in The Post this morning, October 4, in which statements of Government and union officials denying the allegations of the first article were given.

I have no defense whatever of the original article. I am sorry it was a bad story in every way. I would like to retract it, however, that sort of the executives of The Post were absent on Sunday night, leaving some through a long and arduous stage of war news, and in this story, furnished by a news service, was allowed to slip by without proper investigation. Frankly, this was a mistake which The Post regrets.

Thanking you for your courtesy in writing to us on this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

Alexander F. Jones
Managing Editor

This is the Washington Post's "explanation" of the phony slow-down strike story of government employees, given to the many readers who poured protests into the newspaper office. The "explanation" was believed by capital newspapersmen to merit the prize of the year for explanations that don't explain.

selves, having sincere positions, and only attending to recruiting and handling of complaints. This is during office hours, too, ordinarily a forbidden procedure. Etc., etc., etc.

In contrast, Fortune in its October issue says of the NLRB: "It is generally conceded that the Labor Board is the hardest working Government agency in Washington. One reason is that its employees live with their jobs."

The Post ate crow the following day, carrying without a murmur the denials from agency officials affected and in the same position on page one as the original story was carried. The Herald Tribune ate its crow on page 12, instead of page one, and hedged. It was even a little flustered, crediting a denial from Nathan Witt, NLRB secretary, to Dr. John Corson, of Social Security.

A reward for identification of the "close observer" is not inconceivable that a couple of managing editors might also like to know who he was. But on the other hand, maybe not.

REFERENCE TO FORD
Reporting the trial Oct. 3 of two Ford thugs for beating up President Walter Reuther of the West Side Local of the United Auto Workers in his Detroit apartment last April 9, the Detroit dailies performed as follows:

The Free Press had a short story in early editions but killed it in its main edition.

The Detroit Times (Hearst) published a fair story but unintentionally got the facts twisted in an important paragraph.

The Detroit News, anxious not to offend Henry Ford but unwilling to suppress altogether the fact that the two thugs had been Ford servants, got around the difficulty by referring to them as follows:

"The defendants are former employees of an automobile company." In a backhanded front page layout the cutting referred to the defendants as "Willard Holt and Edward Percelli, former factory employees."

THEY'RE PREPARING
SAN FRANCISCO—Local Vice President Pat Casey of the Chronicle has been named chairman of a local Guild committee to prepare for the 1939-ANG Convention in June.

Guildsman Heads Maine CIO

WATERVILLE, Me.—Maine went the way the rest of the nation has been going when it formed the twenty-second CIO State Industrial Union Council here.

Richard A. Herbert of the Portland Guild was elected president and Bernard Eshaya of the Waterville Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, secretary-treasurer.

The Council adopted resolutions condemning tampering with the Wagner Labor Relations Act, calling for the establishment of state and local housing authorities, and for the extension of WPA workers' education projects in Maine.

Labor Peace, NLRB Backed By Jersey CIO

NEWARK, N. J.—Labor peace "with honor," and support of the National Labor Relations Act without amendment were the keystone of the convention of the CIO unions which organized a New Jersey State Industrial Council on Oct. 8 and 9.

Guilds participating in the convention were Newark, Hudson County, Camden, and Paterson. President Agnes Fahy of the Newark Guild was elected a member of the council's executive board. Leonard Goldsmith, Guildsman, acted as convention secretary. Five hundred delegates from 140 locals at the convention represented 175,000 workers.

The convention voted to hold its 1939 session in Jersey City, where Mayor Hague has vowed to destroy the CIO. A resolution on freedom of the press, similar to that adopted by the recent New York State convention, was voted.

Paper Sold, Guild Cushions Job Loss

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Post, evening, was sold to the Telegram-Gazette, morning and evening, on Oct. 1. Nearly 200 employees of the Post were laid off. The Telegram-Gazette has a staff of 1,000. A Guild committee met with the Worcester Post's publisher, Winfield A. Schuster, Worcester textile manufacturer, acquired control early in 1937. The paper was gaining circulation and advertising income. Employees think Schuster sold because the paper failed to achieve a political program he wanted. The Telegram-Gazette now has a monopoly in Worcester.

Roosevelt Backs Us On WPA

(Continued from Page One)

ties for sale to the public to cover cost of production. He repeated this suggestion at his regular press conference next day.

Project Expansion Favored
He looked with favor, and authorized the Guildman to say so, upon the Guild's plan for establishment of Living Newspapers in large cities, and suggested that road companies be sent to cities where there is no legitimate theatre. Watson, who organized the Living Newspaper in New York and headed it through five productions, assured the President that overhead costs could be kept low.

Living Newspapers involve research and reportorial work by newspapermen on significant subjects in the news. They are whipped into script shape by rewrite men and playwrights, and presented on the stage in rapid montage.

The Living Newspaper project in New York was devised and sponsored by the Newspaper Guild of New York. It produced three outstanding Broadway hits and was hailed by critics as "the most dynamic contribution to the American Theatre in a decade." The current production "... One Third of a Nation ..." has just passed its 200th performance and established a record for Federal Theatre shows.

Memo Covers Points
It was pointed out to the President that in cities where unemployed actors were not available, writers' projects could be set up to produce scripts of local significance and interest for presentation in cooperation with local community or little theatres.

The Guild delegates left with the President a memorandum printed elsewhere.

LECTURES ON PROPAGANDA

A course of 15 lectures on "Propaganda Analysis and Public Opinion" was opened on Oct. 6 by the Board of Social Science, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

The committee also met with Miss Katherine F. Leinrodt, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Her office will administer the child labor provisions of the act. Miss Leinrodt said she would issue before Oct. 24, the date the act becomes effective, an official interpretation of the act as it applies to newboys.

Satisfied Reader Defends Our Policy on Publishers

SEATTLE
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
Noticing that malcontents within the Guild still make it a practice to send letters of angry criticism to the GUILD REPORTER, I thought it would not be amiss for a Guild member who likes his union and who really enjoys his union paper to express the opinion that you are doing a splendid job.

Fortunately, the malcontents are in a small minority, but the regularity of their printed attacks tends to obscure the undoubted fact that thousands of Guildsmen—although they don't take the trouble to write—are well pleased with the conduct of the Guild and consider that its official paper is being intelligently handled.

Brother Hildebrand of Detroit drags you over the coals in the current issue because you don't say enough nice things about publishers and because you are printing "Consumers' Union" reports. Frankly, I cannot see that it is the function of the GUILD REPORTER, acting as it does the economic interest of its own membership, to further goods would make the membership happier.

The League's headquarters in New York is at 167 West 12th St.

GUILD'S WPA JOB MEMO TO PRESIDENT

Following is the memorandum appealing for extension and improvement of WPA projects for newspaper workers, given to President Roosevelt, by President Brown, Executive Vice President Eddy and Vice President Watson:

The American Newspaper Guild is wholeheartedly in support of the President's recovery program.

Representing the organized newspapermen and women of America, we seek extension and improvement of the Works Progress program to the end that all unemployed of the nation be provided with opportunity for employment at prevailing union wages and with union conditions. We are especially hopeful that the cultural advancement brought about by the WPA be continued on an expanded and permanent basis. To this end the 1938 convention of the Guild endorsed the President's recovery program, and supported all the then pending progressive legislation designed to end the unemployment scourge, such as the Schwellenbach-Allen bill, the Federal Fine Arts bill and the Wages and Hours bill.

Relief Change Sought
The employers of the newspaper industry, constantly improving and extending syndication, instituting new methods of work, and merging properties which fail to show large profits, are swelling the unemployed roll at a rapid rate, yet lifting no finger to alleviate the distress of the dislocated workers. The only hope for these workers is the WPA, whose present allotment of quotas for them is woefully inadequate.

In addition to the inadequacy of the quotas, insofar as our needs are concerned, the present system of local relief certification operates to prevent most of our unemployed who are in need from obtaining available WPA employment. A newspaper worker, losing his job through merger, retrenchment or technological improvement in a particular city, feels that his sphere of opportunity in that city is wiped out. He migrates to another and usually larger city only to find even less opportunity. His meager savings run out and he applies for relief. Then he learns that he cannot get relief

because he cannot meet the usual residence requirement. Barred from the relief rolls, he is barred also from the WPA.

Ask Writers' Projects
We seek a sensible system of certification of need. We believe this should be in the hands of the WPA, itself, and independent of local relief requirements, especially for the newspaper workers whose migration and consequent disqualification is caused by his very fear of continued unemployment.

We believe that the success of the arts projects and the desperate need for employment in the arts justifies expansion and permanence of these projects, and we ask that more writers' projects immediately be set up.

The 1938 Convention, impressed with the success and value of and popular response to the Living Newspaper, which was devised and sponsored for the Federal Theater by the Newspaper Guild of New York, recorded itself in favor of similar projects in every large city of the country. In cities where unemployment of actors does not equal that of newspapermen and writers, we suggest that writers' projects be set up to write Living Newspaper scripts of local significance and interest for production by and in cooperation with community and little theatre groups.

Wage-Hour Act
We ask immediately increase in quota for the present Living Newspaper in New York, either under the Theatre project or the Writers' project, and a regularized basis of production so that newspaper and theatrical skill may be utilized to the maximum for the public's benefit.

Further, in the interest of newspaper employment, we call attention to a move by the newspaper employers to evade the Wages and Hour Act. If they are recorded special privilege, such as they sought during NRA days, unemployment in the newspaper industry will continue to be acute. We ask that the Administration stand firm by the intention of Congress and the will of the people, to apply the provisions of the act with special privilege for none.

Newsboy Age Limit Proposed

WASHINGTON.—A statement by Elsie Hanson, attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, that he would advise publishers to set a minimum age of 14 for carrier boys followed a meeting of a special committee of publishers with Elmer E. Andrews, administrator of the labor standards act, here this month.

The committee, headed by William F. Wiley of the Children's Bureau, stated that the "newsboy publishing industry's analysis of its obligations under the act will be submitted to Andrews at Andrews' invitation."

The committee also met with Miss Katherine F. Leinrodt, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Her office will administer the child labor provisions of the act. Miss Leinrodt said she would issue before Oct. 24, the date the act becomes effective, an official interpretation of the act as it applies to newboys.

Read E&P--and Burn, Says He Who Burned Twice

NEW YORK
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
For unmitigated brass, Editor & Publisher takes the cake, trimmings and all. With heavy anti-Guild hand, it carried on Oct. 1 the story that the New York Advance had suspended publication, and nonchalantly pinned the medal for this feat on the New York Guild. The story's two paragraphs were jammed with distortions and unqualified lies. So what would an indignant reader like me do but rush to typewriter and send a letter demanding an airing of the truth, all of it?

Runs From Truth
Comes Editor & Publisher of Oct. 8, and blow me down if it doesn't run my letter—minus every important statement it contained. It might have been possible to dismiss the story of Oct. 1 as a case of lazy reporting in which no effort was made to obtain all the facts and the true facts. Anyone so kindly disposed simply underestimates Editor & Publisher. When that magazine encounters the truth, it runs like hell—in the other direction. To give you a sketchy picture of the E. & P. field day, let me quote portions of my letter, judiciously deleted by E. & P.:

"Don't take me as an authority for the actual facts. The New York

Guildsman-Writer Enters Lists for Sunny Politics

LOS ANGELES—One dollar buys membership certificate in the Scully for Assembly District 14, and Los Angeles Guild members are buying them like hotcakes to finance the campaign of Founder-Member Frank Scully, author of the famous Fan in Bed books and well known to readers of Esquire, Liberty and Scribner.

Scully is the Democratic candidate in the 57th Assembly district of California, against incumbent Kent Redwine, Republican nominee. The Scully slogan, now widely quoted, is "Get Shady People Out of Politics in Sunny California."

On the theory that "you can't buy an honest candidate for one dollar but you can elect him with one," Guildsman Harold J. Salen has undertaken to sell 1,000 "Good Government Bonds" to cover the campaign's expenses.

The same plan, suggested by Scully, was followed in the recent campaign of Los Angeles' new mayor, Fletcher Bowron, who defeated incumbent Frank Shaw two to one in the city's first successful recall election.

Hospital Experience
Scully, according to his campaign literature, "was born in New York under Tammany but not of it, was educated at Columbia University and has ever since divided his time between writing best-sellers on everything from Fum-in-Bed to the life of Bernard Shaw, and submitting to operations in order to keep doctors off the dole. He was graduated with unflinching good humor in the last 20 years from 80 hospitals has left behind vast parts of his anatomy... in seven countries." (The results of having fought to make the world safe for Hitler.)

In earlier days he wrote for the New York Sun and for the New York Weekly Variety. In recent years he has contributed to two liberal California sheets, the United Progressive News and the Epic News, both of which blossomed into being during the Upton Sinclair campaign in 1934.

In 1930 Scully married Alice Melbye Phil of Norway in Paris. They have three children, "Skipper," Sylvia, and Patsy Ann.

Hot Crusaders
For the past year Scully has crusaded tirelessly for a new deal in Los Angeles, presiding at numerous civic mass meetings and blasting the Shaw Administration over the radio. Repeatedly he clashed with radio station attorneys who wanted to—and frequently did—cancel his pungent scripts. Ironically, Los Angeles newspapers invariably printed the punches de-

in a legislative hall."

The Scully platform includes these planks: use state oil lands to decrease general taxation; abolish sales taxes on all necessities; streamline the 1890 California Constitution and bring it up to date; defend all of labor's rights and fortify those rights by a State Wagner Act; repeal two bad laws for every new one introduced; make monopolies and public utilities reduce rates; equalize tax burden to lighten load on professional, small and business men; solve unemployment problem by the production-for-use-or-cooperatives; and establish a State Youth Commission to foster a New Deal for the new generation.

PRINTING HOUSE PACT
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Printing & Paper Trades Auxiliary Workers Local Industrial Union (CIO) has announced the signing of a contract with the World Publishing company. All employees except those already under contract with Allied Printing Trades Council unions are covered. The contract provides for the closed shop, reduction in hours and wage increases.

Heads of the Guild
The Guild's executive committee met in New York City on Oct. 10. The committee is headed by President Brown, Executive Vice President Eddy and Vice President Watson.

WPA Projects
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of WPA projects for newspaper workers.

Living Newspaper
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Living Newspaper projects.

Wages and Hours
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Wages and Hours projects.

Child Labor
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Child Labor projects.

Unemployment
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Unemployment projects.

Public Works
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Public Works projects.

Education
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Education projects.

Health
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Health projects.

Recreation
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Recreation projects.

Religion
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Religion projects.

Science
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Science projects.

Art
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Art projects.

Music
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Music projects.

Drama
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Drama projects.

History
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of History projects.

Geography
The Guild is actively working for the extension and improvement of Geography projects.

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—Letters and features, 22nd; news and ads, 23rd; news bulletins, 24th.

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October 15, 1938

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Vol. V—No. 44

Democracy Is the Real Target

REACTION has sharpened its wits on the Coast. In that horrible batch of "popular initiative" measures for "regulating" strikes and picketing to be voted on this fall in California, Oregon and Washington the enemies of the progressive movement have performed with unsurpassed shrewdness. They have correctly assayed labor as the most powerful single factor in this movement; they have spread misconceptions about labor and now are taking full advantage of them; they have seized on the psychological moment when many people have been wearied by stories of labor's troubles and might be sold any remedy dressed in fine words.

The employers, better organized on the Coast than elsewhere, have evolved this beautiful remedy. We can almost hear the belly laughs as they contemplate their handiwork. Their attack takes the apparently mild form of neutral-sounding laws, different enough in each state to conceal the common source; all characterized by supreme gall. Look at a few of the provisions!

Employers who have been doing everything possible to keep unions divided and to keep employees from unionizing are asking in Washington and in effect in California that no union be allowed to strike unless a majority of all the employees so vote. Employers, who through one device or another usually have an inside track in dealing with public office holders, propose—again in Washington—to make a public office holder a key figure in the taking of strike votes by unions.

Employers who have discriminated against employees for joining unions, firing them and in many sections organizing brutal vigilante attacks on them, propose in California to legislate that picketing by unions "must not be calculated to influence any person to join or refrain from joining a union or to influence an employer to employ or not to employ any person or class of persons."

Employers whose own organizations have practically no restrictions under the law and who have all the means of propaganda through newspapers, movies and radio seek through the numerous clauses of this picketing measure practically to take away the unions' only sure communication with the public, namely the picket sign.

Such grossly unfair proposals could not even be seriously made except for the fact that the great significance of the labor movement to the entire population, its tremendous contributions, its enormous influence on the side of progressive legislation, and similarly its problems and the attacks against it, are concealed, confused and distorted in most of the public sources of information. How many people appreciate that their present reduced working hours are directly the result of labor pressure, from the eight-hour day to the five-day week—which labor saved after the NRA was scrapped—and down to the wage-hour law which was only carried through Congress because of the great drive put on by the unions? How many know that it is the labor movement that prevented a new epidemic of wage cuts during the recent "recession"? How many know that that other hopeful reform of our time, the Social Security Act, depended largely on organized labor's support for its passage, as the Security Board's chairman recently acknowledged (GUILD

REPORTER, Aug. 15)? How many know that even the public school system owes its origin largely to labor's civic influence?

Labor represents a broad powerful influence in the life of its communities, on which liberals and civic leaders interested in honest reforms lean heavily. It is because this influence is great and growing and progressive, because it is so effective in the present onward sweep of democracy that employers; more than for any other reason, want to kill it.

These are things the papers never tell. Instead they keep up a solid barrage of defamation, blaming labor for everything bad, giving someone else the credit for everything good.

Labor on the Coast has a terrific fight ahead to get the facts of a complex situation before the public. Already, however, numerous civic bodies have joined the battle. We believe that many others will recognize that these tongue-in-cheek initiatives are aimed not merely at unions; they are aimed at the whole substructure of the progressive movement on the Coast.

When President Don Wiley of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild said, "hidden in Proposition No. 1 is enough dynamite to reduce the Guild to the status of a third-rate debating society," his remark applied with almost equal force to all organizations interested in economic improvements for the mass of the population.

We congratulate the Coast Guilds on their powerful contributions to this fight. Actually, they are in the front trenches for all of us. We believe they will win. And we think the whole attack will prove a boomerang on the employer organizations, for it will bring home to the whole public as never before the position of the labor movement—as a great spearhead in the broad drive for social progress.

HOW ONE TREASURER COLLECTS UNIT DUES

How can dues collections be maintained at the "good-standing" level? The following answer is based on experience as unit treasurer of the St. Louis Star-Times.

By FOSTER EATON

UNDER a Guild-shop contract, of course, the payment of dues and assessments becomes a dignified, automatic obligation upon the membership, a mutually acceptable condition of employment.

The Star-Times was an early possessor of a Guild shop contract.

Ours went into effect on July 1, 1937, with the mutual approval of the unit, the management of the paper, and the International Executive Board.

Under these conditions, the treasurer of the unit merely keeps the books for the business of the membership. To keep each member au courant on the status of his account, however, the treasurer distributes to each member on the first Monday of each month a statement showing how much the member owes, if anything, in dues and assessments.

On succeeding Mondays through the month, additional statements go out to those who have not paid. When and if a member happens to get unhealthily close to the point of losing good standing, a special note is sent to him alone.

That note consists mainly of Article VI of the Star-Times unit contract, which reads: "Guild Shop. On this agreement becoming effective, all persons employed in the editorial department shall be members of the Guild or shall become members of the Guild within 30 days after date of employment."

Each Monday the unit treasurer submits to the unit president a list of all members, showing how each stands with respect to financial obligations to the unit. As the month progresses, the list of "delinquents" dwindles, and the treasurer's efforts take on more specific direction.

The selection of Monday for so much of the unit's business is important only because the Eagle flies on that day.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of The Guild Reporter, published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y. for October 1, 1938, State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Clyde Beals, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Guild Reporter and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher—American Newspaper Guild, 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Editor—Clyde Beals, 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Managing Editor—None.
 Business Manager—Clyde Beals, 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Bishop Warns of GULLIBILITY Tells Catholics Not to Swallow Anti-Labor Tales

WHEN the record of the current period in United States history is written, the CIO will stand out as the "major labor movement" of the era, Bishop Robert E. Lucey of Amarillo, Tex., said in a recent issue of "The Commonweal," Catholic weekly magazine.

Bishop Lucey urged that Catholic educators, lay and clerical, equip themselves in the fields of economics, labor movements and sociology before undertaking to appraise or criticize the new trends in the American labor movement. He attacked those members of the Catholic hierarchy and lay leaders who were given to recurrent criticism of a "virile" labor movement in this country.

He attacked Catholic opposition to the child labor amendment, President Roosevelt's court reorganization bill and other social reforms and said the Catholic Church, despite the liberal pronouncements of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI, was alienating itself from the common people in their well-ordered and inevitable march toward social and economic justice.

"An old era containing much that was good and plenty that was bad," he wrote, "is passing. The new era appears only in rough outline; its final form is not predictable. This much is certain; labor has become articulate and economic slavery will no longer be endured in silence. Governments everywhere are discarding their do-nothing attitude toward social injustice and are trying to promote the general welfare."

SOME OPPOSED COURT REFORM

After reviewing certain aspects of Catholic opposition to the child labor amendment and the "hopes of millions of Catholic and non-Catholic workers" that the legislation would end widespread industrial and agricultural oppression, Bishop Lucey turned to the Supreme Court bill and said:

The proposed reform of the Supreme Court found us again protesting. That the American labor movement had suffered bitterly from the ultra-conservatism of the Court cannot be denied. For many years an exaggerated concept of liberty rendered unconstitutional that type of labor legislation... so necessary for the working people.

The present administration believed that the (court) amending process would be too slow; that relief for the worker must be instant... The shorter way, and some thought the only way, was to reform the court.

As was the case in the child labor bill, Bishop Lucey said, many Catholic leaders identified themselves with the reactionaries who opposed the reform, "those who stood to lose the most by its enactment—certain privileged interests who have waxed wealthy during a regime of economic domination on the one hand and economic slavery on the other."

The bill did not pass [he wrote] but the President was triumphant in defeat. The Court has swung strangely toward the left. Let us hope and pray that some legislation affected with a national interest will soon be proposed wherein this burden of necessity will carry us forthrightly into the arms of labor.

With respect to Catholic orators and writers who "discuss the labor movement without studying it" and who "confuse Communism" with industrial unionism, he said:

They get their ideas from the daily press, various magazines and perhaps in part from our own national and diocesan weeklies, religious monthlies and other publications. Having no solid background of economic science to guide them, not knowing the history of the American labor movement... they may easily accept as true the most ridiculous charges hurled by captains of industry or their attorneys against labor and its leaders....

SEES DESIRE FOR WEAK UNIONS

By this time we ought to be aware that certain interests in this country are trying to stop the progress of labor by amassing its leaders. Inspired by greed of gain and lust of power they will not tolerate the rise of strong labor unions. It spells the end of their domination. By fair means or foul they intend to stop a particular labor movement which is strong and determined. Here and there some of us have enlisted in the war against these industrial unions because we think they are Communist. It is proper that we should be as simple as doves, but nowhere is it written that we should be gullible.

Mr. John Lewis and his associates have given the unskilled and semi-skilled wage earners a chance to organize by industries. More than 3,000,000 working men and women are enrolled under the banners of the CIO. Hundreds of thousands of them are Catholics; all of them are bread-winners and they don't relish some of the things some of us say about their leaders....

Our judgment of industrial and agricultural disorders is usually based on press dispatches. Not being on the scene, not knowing conditions in the plant, not being informed of the complex social forces in the background we are prone to interpret the conflict in terms of press releases which may be inaccurate, inadequate or downright false.

Unless one is blinded by prejudice he must admire the unflagging zeal of these labor leaders who are out in the field and even in the halls of Congress, fighting the battle of the oppressed proletariat. They are trying to better the condition of labor; they have gone to the workingman; they have gone to the poor. While we speak and write about social justice they make it a reality.

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Clyde Beals, Editor.
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September 1938.
 (Seal)
 Katherine Ormiston, Notary Public.
 (My commission expires March 30, 1939.)