The GUILD REPORTER

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

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Limit on Joining ANG Set By Times

To a refusal to recognize the right of all news department employes to join the Guild, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the New York Times, added on Oct. 24 a refusal to agree to adequate minimums for photographers in the contract which the New York Guild is negotiating on behalf of the unit on Wide World Photos, Inc., a Times subsidiary.

Under the guise of an attack on the Guild shop, Sulzberger in a letter to the staffs of the Times and Wide World on Oct. 13, told his employes that "no press can be objective . . . which has on its news and editorial staffs only the members of one particular group." Forced out into the open, negotiators for Mr. Sulzberger stated in the conference room that the management questions whether the Wagner Act insures to all editorial department employes the right to join the Guild.

Unit Quotes Record

Sulzberger's letter of Oct. 13 attacked a reminder in the Guild unit's shop paper that Sulzberger had said back in August, 1935, that he would recognize the Guild only when he was "forced" to do so, making clear that the Guild and not the Guild shop—which had not been written into the Guild's Constitution then—was the real point at issue. Sulzberger said the shop paper's version was—"untrue." The Unit answered on Oct. 18 by quoting the record of abortive Times negotiations in 1935 and 1936.

Sulzberger's letter to the staff illustrated one of the many pressure methods by which he fights the Guild.

"The management holds," one part of it read, "that its obligation to preserve a free and objective press cannot be fulfilled unless the objectivity and independence of its news and editorial staffs are assured. Specifically, we are not willing to turn over the writing, the editing or the photographing of the news to the CIO, of which the Guild is a member, and we doubt that those who do not belong to

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ACTION BRINGS REHIRING OF TWO

Business Members Defended Against Discrimination

Two Guilds last fortnight won the reinstatement of members fired for organizing activity, making a record of three such victories in as many cities in the last month.

All three members involved were in the commercial departments. The latest were in Newark, where the Star-Eagle unit took a unanimous strike vote and the management yielded; and on the New York Journal American (Hearst), where hundreds of signatures to protests backed up the Guild's demand for reinstatement.

The previous was that in Chattanooga, where preparations for a strike brought the rehiring of D. Wert Campbell, display advertising salesman, by the News. (GUILD REPORTER, Oct. 15.) In addition to Campbell's reinstatement, the Chattanooga Guild obtained a guarantee from Executive Editor Charles Poe that "no member of the Guild shall be discharged by the News without two weeks' written notice to the Guild, followed by conference with

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Detroit Observers Fill Auditorium at Parley

DETROIT — Negotiations on Hearst's Detroit Times got under way this week with a conference. Such a large group of observers attended that it was necessary to move from the office of Publisher W. E. Anderman to the building auditorium, which was filled.

Both commercial and editorial Guildsmen listened as Harvey J. Kelly and Business Manager William Mills, for the management, and Jack Weeks and Katherine Lynch, for the Guild, went over the contract in an initial survey to determine any points of agreement. The Guild is negotiating for more than 300 employes.

Papers End Parley As Green Tries Split In Wilkes-Barre

AFL's Ace Representative Sent in to Start Dual Movement, But With Slim Chances; Reopening Talk Scouted

WILKES-BARRE—Four weeks from the opening of the Guild strike against Wilkes-Barre's four newspapers, the publishers last week were reported ready to attempt resumption of publication. Three organizers had just been sent here by AFL headquarters at Washington and were working hard although fruitlessly to organize a dual "union."

The strike, taking in about 140 editorial and commercial department employes, began on Oct. 1 and closed the papers on Oct. 3. Publisher T. F. Heffernan of the Sunday Independent abandoned the Wilkes-Barre Publishers Associa-

The Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Union (AFL) Thursday night unanimously endorsed the Guild strike and denounced the granting of an AFL charter to a group of clerical workers opposing the strike.

tion front two weeks ago and entered into individual negotiations with the Guild, but these soon collapsed. During the past fortnight the publishers have centered all their energies and strategy upon efforts to force the Guild into a Labor Board "representation" case. This apparently is the purpose of the AFL organizers' work.

ANG Vice President Morris Watson is assisting the local Guild.

Despite the commonly known fact that employers have no Labor Board status as petitioners, the publishers requested an election to determine Guild representation—which they acknowledged in a contract one year ago. However, "pending Labor Board decision," they publicly announced, they were "suspending all negotiations" with the Guild.

This move coincided with the appearance of the AFL organizers.

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Schenectady On Strike After Rebuff

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Five months of futile negotiations climaxed by a management statement that "we will never sign a contract with the Guild," ended on Oct. 24 in a strike of Guildsmen on the Schenectady Gazette. The strike has the united backing of the predominating and strong CIO labor movement in this industrial city. CIO leaders were active in the Guild's negotiations. The ITU local met on Oct. 26 and voted to contribute $100 to the strike fund.

The Schenectady CIO Council members in a body on Oct. 21 served an ultimatum upon Dudley T. Hill, managing editor, which expired on Oct. 24. When Leo Jandreau, State CIO Council vice president and spokesman for the Guild and council, asked Hill the reason for the paper's stand, Hill answered:

"Because we won't sign a con-

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KFS Unit Nominates W.W. Chaplin

Opening a concentrated drive upon company unionism in the Hearst King Features Service, the New York unit of KFS last week nominated a slate of unit officers headed by William W. Chaplin, nationally known news commentator and columnist for International News Service. Chaplin is unopposed.

Formerly a foreign correspondent for the Associated Press before he joined International News Serv-

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Iowa Packers Intimidate Newspaper

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Admittedly capitulating to outside pressure, the Sioux City Journal on Oct. 14 removed Guild President Don Pinkston from his assignment of covering the Swift & Company packing house strike. A blanket injunction barring persons from approaching the plant was served on him and the paper chose not to fight.

The action brought immediate protests from the local Guild, which

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Andrews Rulings Seen Supporting Guild In Barring Professional Exemptions

Newspaper employes, editorial and commercial, are entitled to all benefits of the Wages and Hours Act which became effective Oct. 24, local Guilds were informed in special bulletins from Executive Vice President Eddy and Secretary-Treasurer Pasche.

Upon his return from conferences at Washington with Wage-Hour Administrator Andrews, other officials and labor leaders, Eddy notified locals that Andrews' definition of professional employes definitely excluded any newspaper worker eligible to Guild membership from exemption. Eddy reported that Andrews gave him such personal assurances also. In behalf of the International Executive Board Employer Relations Committee, Pasche later issued a bulletin (page 4) containing specific directives and information on the applicability and enforcement of the act.

Both bulletins emphasized the necessity for local Guilds to police the new law on newspapers, particularly as to overtime provisions, which call for time and one-half overtime pay after 44 hours of a week's work, as distinct from time off. Where contracts provide for a standard 40-hour week, the con-

(Continued on Page Six)

Guild Shop Is Won In Industrial Pact

NEWARK, N. J.—The Guild shop and other improvements were obtained in an industrial contract signed by the Newark Guild with the Sunday Call on Oct. 19. The contract, which runs for one year, replaces separate commercial and editorial department agreements which expired on Oct. 1.

The dismissal indemnity scale was advanced to one week's pay for every 30 weeks of service, with a maximum of 26 weeks, from the old schedule ranging to 24 weeks' salary after 15 years' service. The editorial minimum salary schedule remains at $50 for reporters and photographers with five years' experience. The expiring commercial department agreement contained no salary provision. The new contract provides these as follows:

Display solicitors, copy desk chief

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LATE NEWS

TO INVESTIGATE CHICAGO FIRING

Executive Vice President Eddy obtained from Joseph V. Connolly, recently appointed executive head of the Hearst newspapers, a pledge to go to Chicago no later than Nov. 14 to discuss the recent firing of Harry Read, former Herald & Examiner city editor, who was dismissed immediately after testifying for the Guild in its Labor Board case. **(See Page 2.)**

Connolly said he would talk with the management, Read and the Guild. He added that he was opposed to dismissals for Guild activity and believed he had demonstrated that where he was convinced a mistake had been made he would correct it.

Eddy acted on the unanimous request of the Chicago Guild executive board.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN CAMDEN PACT

CAMDEN, N. J.—Negotiations for a revised Guild contract containing a large number of major improvements, including the lifting of the top minimums from $35 in the old contract to $45 for reporters and $50 for copyreaders, were completed here Oct. 27 between Publisher J. David Stern and the Philadelphia-Camden Guild for Stern's local morning and evening papers. The Guild had held out for a year against renewing the old contract, because of the injury its terms would do to Guilds elsewhere.

Negotiations were pushed to a conclusion in long sessions starting Oct. 26 just after what is regarded as a company union group announced it had obtained an AFL charter and was going to seek representation rights before the Labor Board.

Guild Wins Vote In Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS — Climaxing 11 months' of effort to bring the Times (Scripps-Howard) management into negotiations for commercial Guild members, the local won an NLRB election, 52 to 39. The Times immediately entered into bargaining, 40 unit members turning out as observers at the first session. The editorial department has a Guild contract.

Elmer Whitman, local CIO leader, and L. O. Royer, AFL, aiding the Guild in the negotiations, expressed keen interest in the ANG-innovated practice of mass observation. Guild spokesmen are President Joseph K. Shepard, R. G. Tilton and Max Schneider. Management representatives said they were in accord on general terms of Guild contracts already in effect on Scripps-Howard papers, thus practically assuring employes that they would receive established severance-pay schedules, the 5-day 40-hour week and other benefits.

NLRB Witness Fired by Hearst

Praised by Brisbane and Chief as 'Best City Editor,' Harry Read, Chicago Unit Chairman, Is Out of Job After Testifying Against Management; Guild Opens Fight.

CHICAGO—Harry Read, chairman of the Hearst Unit here, was fired from the Chicago Herald & Examiner reporting staff, immediately after he testified against the management in an NLRB hearing.

Former city editor of the Chicago Evening American, Read was known throughout the Hearst service as having been called his "best city editor" by William Randolph Hearst. The late Arthur Brisbane, shortly before his death, wrote of Read in the Hearst press as "a real newspaperman."

The Guild branded Read's firing as the maneuver of a management convinced—on the basis of evidence already introduced—of defeat in current Labor Board cases, and therefore resorting to further outright attempts to demoralize Guild forces before an eventual plant election and contract negotiations. Hearings have been on complaint of rival union fostering, Guild activity firings and other law violations.

The unit recommended a fight for Read's reinstatement through the NLRB and direct ANG representation to the Hearst general management.

Offers Arbitration

To Read, to a Guild delegation and in mimeographed bulletins to employes, the management declared Read was discharged by Harry Canfield, executive city editor, for selling to a national magazine photographs "taken from the reference room" of the paper. Care was shown NOT to charge Read with having himself taken them from files. Read said he sold to "True," a detective story publication, several photographs to illustrate a story by him. He declared he bought them from a commercial photographer and had no knowledge they were "company property," and has none now.

Hearst Attorney Edward G. Woods, at first adamant against Read's reinstatement, later offered "arbitration." By unanimous vote of the unit, the Guild refused this on principle.

Tells of Demotion

Read testified he was demoted from night city editor to reporter eight weeks after he joined the Guild. Kirk Earnshaw, chairman of the former separate Herald & Examiner unit during contract negotiations, testified he was demoted from assistant city editor to local rewrite and then to Sunday rewrite. Both cited John W. Dienhart as having brought job pressure against Guild policies, while Dienhart was city editor and later while managing editor.

Read swore that while he was night city editor and Dienhart city editor, late in 1936, Dienhart ordered him to "watch George Murray and Hal Andrews" to see if they were "organizing for the Guild." Murray and Andrews, later chairman and controller of the Herex unit, were fired with other Guild leaders in July, 1937.

Newark Fights Off Retaliation

(Continued from Page One)

the Guild upon the matter on request of the Guild."

NEAR STRIKE IN NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J.—Confronted by a unit making strike preparations with the backing of printing trades leaders, the Star-Eagle management last week unconditionally reinstated a commercial department employe held by the Guild to have been discharged for organizational activity.

The dismissal of Mrs. Clara Williams, who had been with the Star-Eagle ten years as a telephone operator and, more recently, as a circulation clerk, took place at the height of an enrollment drive.

When the management on the following day refused to reinstate Mrs. Williams, the unit, at a well-attended meeting, unanimously authorized the local executive committee to call a strike. Twenty-four hours later, General Manager Henry J. Auth informed Guild officers that he would discuss the situation again. At a brief conference he agreed to reinstate Mrs. Williams without loss of pay or interruption of service record.

In preparation for the possible strike, leaders of the printing trades unions and CIO officials had been informed of the situation and had promised their cooperation. A group from the printing trades, including Presidents Rolle of the Pressmen and Daly of the Mailers, former President Cullen of the Mailers and several other members of the latter union, were present at a combined unit and executive committee meeting when announcement of the reinstatement was made. Assistance had also been promised by President Neudoerffer of the Typographical Union.

The Sunday Call unit had voted a voluntary assessment of 4 per cent of salary for the duration of the strike.

The Guild has a contract with the Star-Eagle covering the editorial department, which is practically 100 per cent organized. An intensive drive in the business offices was inaugurated in the early fall under the leadership of Art Force, unit chairman. One of the first to sign up was Mrs. Williams, who thereafter took an active part in the campaign.

Four new applications were turned in from the commercial departments the day after the strike vote and eight were filled out the day following the reinstatement.

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GR 11-1-38

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Revised Lynn Pact Brings Security

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Guild won a new and greatly improved Guild-shop contract from the Telegram-News last week and on the same day received enough membership applications from the Item editorial staff to assure a new unit there with a strong majority in that department.

The new contract, in addition to granting for the second time the Guild shop and preferential hiring for Guild members, provides for a 5-day week on March 1, 1939, guarantees that no employe will be discharged except for "gross misconduct," and contains most of the clauses of the model contract.

Substantial wage increases were won.

Frank Reynolds, president of the New England District and former president of the Salem Guild, and Fred Myers, executive vice president of the district, negotiated the contract.

Firings for Speed-up Hit In San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—As the result of vigorous Guild action based on the belief that six economy dismissals on the San Diego Sun would cause unbearable speedup conditions, the paper rescinded its dismissal notices on Oct. 14, pending discussion of the problem by the management with the Guild prior to budget revision scheduled for Nov. 15.

The dismissal notices were handed out on Oct. 12. They affected a vice president of the Guild, an executive committee member and a negotiator, among the six. The management explanation was that $300 needed to be cut from the payroll, but calculation revealed that the total cut came to more than $700.

A unit meeting the following day took a unanimous strike vote and demanded that the management give assurances that the dismissals be held in abeyance at least until further negotiation. It was pointed out that a former editor was being carried on the payroll at $150 a week and that his successor's moving expenses were being charged to the editorial payroll. The Guild took the view that these practices were laudable, but declared against taking the money from other employes' pockets.

AD MEMBER IS BACK

Albert Robillard, Guild member in the classified advertising department of the New York Journal and American, was reinstated last week, four days after he was fired, following strong protests from the unit.

Robillard was the only member of his department to testify for the Guild at the National Labor Relations Board case involving the Journal and American, a Hearst newspaper, and his discharge came virtually on the eve of a collective bargaining election.

Unit representatives swung into action at once, with the aid of Jack Ryan, organizer for the New York Guild. A petition containing more than 300 names of unit members demanded Robillard's reinstatement.

On the New York Mirror, also a Hearst newspaper, 131 persons signed a similar petition.

The petitions did not actually have to be used. On Oct. 25 General Manager Mal S. Lunn, after listening to arguments by a Guild committee, reinstated Robillard.

Lunn asserted it was the management's desire to take no side in the Board election, which is expected to involve 700 persons.

Iowa Packers Intimidate Newspaper

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adopted resolutions and informed the management that it saw in the removal the results of "an attempt of outside forces to discriminate against the Guild and to infringe upon the traditional rights of a free press."

Pinkston is president of the Sioux City Industrial Union Council and a vice president of the Iowa-Nebraska States Industrial Union Council. When he protested his transfer to Managing Editor John W. Carey, Pinkston was told that he was being switched, "at least for the time being, because there has been a lot of heat on this." Both Carey and City Editor Willis Forbes said that they regarded Pinkston's coverage of the strike as completely impartial and expressed confidence in his objectivity as a reporter.

Strike Implications

The resistance of Swift & Company to the strike here is regarded as the center of a nation-wide effort to smash the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee. Governor Kraschel, notorious for his reopening of the struck Maytag Company plant at Newton, ordered National Guard troops placed around the Swift plant.

Pinkston was served by a sheriff's deputy with a copy of the same injunction distributed to the Swift strikers. Previously, he and other Guildsmen reporters were pushed around by the police and guards while attempting to cover the story. Pinkston sought to test his rights as a reporter upon being served with the injunction, but the city desk refused to allow him to force an arrest. Later Managing Editor Carey protested to Swift executives and county officials. The following day Pinkston was transferred to other work.

Charge Pressure by Swift

The Guild's resolution charged that "the Journal . . . as the result of pressure brought by Swift & Company" removed Pinkston from the assignment. It noted that there had been no complaint from any source about Pinkston's coverage. The resolution added:

> The Sioux City Guild goes on record as strongly protesting the service of the injunction . . . and further protests Pinkston's removal from the assignment by the Journal as being an attempt of outside forces to discriminate against the Guild and to infringe upon the traditional rights of a free press.

In a letter sent with the resolution to both local publishers, the Guild said:

> The Guild emphatically points out that it is making no attempt to dictate the policy of making assignments, but it does believe the motives for the change are contrary to a free press.

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Thanks to the Members of the "Fourth Estate" For Their Splendid Cooperation
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LABOR STAGE, 39th St. 6th Ave.
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PULITZER PRIZE PLAY of 1937
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
A Comedy by MOSS HART & GEO. KAUFMAN
AMBASSADOR 49 St. W. of B'y Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40

Dwight Deere Wiman Productions
DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in the RODGERS & HART Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie - Charles Walters
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30
LAST WEEKS!

"The Best Show in Town."—Winchell
DUDLEY DIGGES in ON BORROWED TIME by Paul Osborn from Lawrence Edw. Watkins' novel
LONGACRE, W. 48 St. Evs. 8:45 Matinees WED. & SAT. at 2:45 LAST WEEK

"Gay, vital, convulsing."—Brown, Post
MAX GORDON (in association with Geo. S. Kaufman & Moss Hart) presents
SING OUT THE NEWS
Music & Lyrics by HAROLD ROME Conceived & Directed by CHARLES FRIEDMAN
MUSIC BOX TH., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
SPECIAL MAT., ELECT. DAY, Tues., Nov. 8

JED HARRIS PRODUCTION
1938 Pulitzer Prize Play
OUR TOWN by THORNTON WILDER with FRANK CRAVEN
MOROSCO, W. 45 St. CIr. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

MOTION PICTURES

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JOHN BARRYMORE in "HOLD THAT CO-ED"
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Lew Ayres - Lionel Barrymore
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Crisis Is Growing in AFL, Houston Parley Shows

Tobin Bombshell, Revolt on Floor Just 2 Signs

By LEN DE CAUX
Editor, CIO News

The expressions of dissent at the Houston convention reveal the existence of a profound crisis in the American Federation of Labor.

Such incidents as the rejection of an anti-New Deal report of the resolutions committee and Daniel Tobin's stand for labor unity, may not at first sight seem to justify such a conclusion.

But to anyone who is familiar with the methods whereby dissent is smothered at AFL conventions, these and other signs of revolt have a far greater significance than appears on the surface.

Rank and file sentiment has little, if any opportunity for expression at these conventions. They are run, from the top down, by a half dozen heads of the biggest unions, who control the bloc votes which decide all issues.

Agents of Inner Circle

Matthew Woll and John P. Frey are the agents of this inner circle who always head the resolutions committee.

A traditional timidity seems to afflict all who disagree. At rare intervals they are allowed the floor to orate a little, but their opposition usually collapses when it comes to voting.

If a measure stands no chance of overcoming the bloc votes of the few who rule the AFL, few unions will dare to vote for it.

All of them have some special interests for which they seek the support of the big unions. So the dissenters argue, "Why incur loss of this support or definite retaliation, for the sake of making what can be no more than a gesture of dissent?"

Tobin's Bombshell

Daniel Tobin heads what is now the biggest union in the AFL. He is one of the all-powerful inner circle. More than that, his union, the Teamsters, serves as the shock troops in the field for the actual carrying out of the policies of the Federation's leaders.

The Teamsters can do more to punish a recalcitrant union or to aid a favored union than can any other organization in the AFL.

When Tobin rose to oppose the abusive anti-CIO stand of the resolutions committee and to criticize, however mildly, their attacks on the Wagner act and New Deal policies, his speeches were a bombshell which completely shattered the composure of the ruling bureaucracy.

Leads New Courage

Tobin's stand lent new courage to the usually timid elements who reflect more closely rank and file sentiment in the AFL. And one result was the angry revolt from the floor which buried the anti-New Deal report of the resolutions committee.

No sooner had Tobin spoken than he was deluged with messages of congratulation from the rank and file of the AFL. He reported receiving no fewer than 2,500 such communications in a couple of days.

It was obvious that his stand reflected a tremendous upsurge of labor sentiment against the policies of the AFL top leadership.

Sick and Tired

He voiced the feelings of thousands of working teamsters who are sick and tired of being used as cannon fodder in futile battles against their union brothers of the CIO.

Tobin also became a channel for the expression of the pent-up feelings of countless other AFL members, who view with abhorrence the reactionary anti-New Deal policies foisted upon them by the ruling bureaucracy; who give credit to the CIO for its success in organizing the unorganized; and who profoundly desire a united and progressive labor movement.

The causes of the present crisis in the AFL are not far to seek. They are the same causes which led to the formation of the CIO three years ago.

The refusal of the AFL leaders to permit industrial organization of the mass-production industries did not prevent these industries from being organized. It simply meant that the workers in them had to find another instrumentality, the CIO, to meet their union needs.

And now these same AFL leaders have overstepped themselves again. With the CIO unions ousted, they thought they had a set-up which nothing could disturb. They proceeded to extend their opposition to labor progressivism to all other forms of social and political progress.

Disregarding the overwhelming majority sentiment of their members, they have repeatedly endorsed reactionary politicians, and they have become ever more stiff-necked in their opposition to effective labor unity which will preserve the right of industrial organization for all workers who desire it.

The CIO, on the other hand, is profiting from policies which reflect no divergence between the leadership and the rank and file.

The Way to Genuine Unity

From an Editorial in the CIO News

The CIO has from the first done all in its power first to preserve and then to restore unity. It did not choose to form a new movement outside the AFL. This course was forced upon it by the action of the AFL leaders in expelling the unions which undertook the essential task of industrial organization in the mass-production industries.

And even after the CIO had become a great new labor movement, representing the majority of the organized workers, it still was ready to take the initiative for peace conferences that might hold any prospect of restoring unity.

Last year's conferences broke down because the AFL leaders were not willing to admit the new labor movement into the Federation except on terms which threatened the very existence of the new industrial unions.

The Houston convention of the AFL indicates that its leaders do not yet share the desire of the CIO and of most of their own members for restoration of a unified labor movement.

The CIO can afford to ignore the torrents of abuse which were poured upon it and its members. But if peace is to be achieved, there must be evidence of a sincere desire for it on both sides.

Chairman Lewis put this question of sincerity to a test by his offer to resign. But the response to this offer from the other side has been far from heartening.

The forthcoming convention of the CIO, however, so far from being an obstacle in the path of unity, is likely to be a most effective step in that direction.

For once it is conclusively established that the CIO is a firmly grounded movement with the organized power as well as the right to protect the interests of its affiliated unions, the AFL leaders will have to forget their foolish hopes of dividing and destroying the new movement.

And once they are ready to recognize established facts, and to deal sincerely and on a basis of equality with the CIO, they can be sure that neither the CIO nor its leaders will place any obstacle in the way of that genuine labor unity which has always been their aim.

GOVERNORS ENDORSED BY GUILDSMEN



GOVERNOR BENSON



GOVERNOR MURPHY

Guildsmen in Lists for 3 Governors; Ad Burns Up the Press in Detroit

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—**A resolution indorsing the state administration of Gov. Philip F. LaFollette and the national administration of President Roosevelt was adopted by the Milwaukee Guild at its last meeting. The resolution also called for appointment of a committee to assist in the campaign to re-elect Gov. LaFollette.**

In acknowledging receipt of the resolution, Gov. LaFollette said that it was important in that it showed men writing for the newspapers were in favor of progressive government, while the owners of the newspapers for which they wrote were opposed.

RUN AD FOR MURPHY

DETROIT—The Detroit Newspaper Guild last week opened an aggressive campaign in support of the candidacy of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan.

A quarter-page advertisement in Oct. 26 issues of all three Detroit newspapers, headlined, "Reporters Know," and citing Murphy's great record as seen by the men who cover the news opened the campaign and precipitated acrimonious publisher attack. The Detroit papers support the Republican Frank D. Fitzgerald for governor.

The Detroit Free Press, which as a morning paper was first to run the ad, "explained" it in a page-one editorial box — probably the first time an advertisement has been accorded such notice. The "explanation" was that the Guild is a radical CIO union and not representative of the sentiment of Detroit newspapermen.

President Paul Weber called the Free Press after seeing the first edition and dictated a statement pointing out that the Guild has a majority of editorial workers on the Free Press and Times, that the News is represented in its membership, and that not content with that, the Guild had taken a poll of all Detroit newspapermen which showed a 5-to-1 preference for Murphy.

He added that the degree of radical feeling in the local can be judged by the fact that its elected president is also president of the local of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. The statement was not carried, although Malcolm W. Bingay, editorial director, assigned a rewrite man to take it.

Acknowledging the Guild's support, Governor Murphy wrote in a letter to Local Secretary Edwin Scott:

"Nothing in a long, long time has pleased me more. . . . I hardly need to tell you that I would much rather have the sincere friendship and backing of the working newspapermen than any endorsement the papers themselves might give me. . . ."

Three radio talks by Guildsmen over Station WXYZ and the Michigan Radio network have been planned in support of Murphy.

50 WORK FOR BENSON

ST. PAUL—Issuing a warning against the dangers which confront American democracy and urging election in Minnesota of a "militant defender" of democratic principles, more than 50 newspaper men and women of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth endorsed Governor Elmer A. Benson, Farmer-Labor, for re-election. The group formed a Working Newspaper Men's Benson Volunteer Committee. All members of the committee are Guild members.

Governor Benson acknowledged the endorsement at a dinner in his honor, from which a program was broadcast over six radio stations, sponsored by the newsmen. News of the broadcast was transmitted through paid advertisements in all the state dailies, as few newspapers printed reports of the activity. The daily press of Minnesota is lined up about 90 per cent against Benson, as are the great majority of the weeklies.

The statement issued by the committee said in part:

> We inject ourselves into this campaign because in our opinion the fundamental issue is whether or not Minnesota is to go forward under strong, progressive leadership.
>
> We feel that today more than ever the basic principles of democracy are in danger and we need at the head of the state government a militant defender of those democratic principles.
>
> We do not hope for, nor expect, any sort of Utopia, but we do believe in a forceful, liberal leadership whose aim is the improvement of the vast majority of the people of this commonwealth.
>
> In Governor Benson we feel we have such leadership.

Co-chairmen of the committee are Abe Altrowitz, Minneapolis, and George W. Kelly, Duluth.

Unity Won In Fight on 'Initiative'

Throughout California organized labor became practically 100 per cent united behind Democratic New Deal candidates and against the anti-labor Initiative No. 1 [GUILD REPORTER, Sept. 19] during the past fortnight, correspondents in San Francisco and Los Angeles report.

The high spot was the repudiation by scores of AFL state leaders and every large AFL council in the state of President William Green's endorsement of Governor Frank Merriam, who has refused to reveal his position on the initiative and whose record includes the pigeonholing of Tom Mooney's pardon application.

The swing toward unity came to a climax in San Francisco with the calling by the AFL Building Trades Council of a meeting of all local unions Oct. 15 to formulate a united program to defeat the initiative. In Los Angeles a similar meeting was held, with many professional, political, fraternal and civic organizations participating with AFL and CIO unions.

It was pointed out to AFL President Green that the same interests which had raised over $100,000 to put over Initiative No. 1—among them Associated Farmers—were the backers of California's Governor Merriam. Associated Farmers, a West Coast industrial group now spreading inland, has just been denounced in an NLRB report by Trial Examiner Charles Wood as "a vigilante organization with interstate connections." Officers of the organization, fronting as leaders of the American Legion and other patriotic organizations have given much of the attacks on labor officials before the Dies Committee.

Dr. H. Dewey Anderson of Stanford University was elected chairman of the State Committee Against the Initiative. Guilds are taking active part in the drive. ANG Vice President Philip M. Connelly, president of the State CIO Council, addressed the Los Angeles meeting.

The unity among unions was regarded as an important factor in the settlement of the 65-day lockout of 3,000 CIO warehousemen in San Francisco. The newly-formed Organized Labor's Democratic Committee headed by Andrew Watchman, San Francisco Building Trades Council president, adopted a resolution urging the AFL Warehousemen's Union not to attempt to open a "new" warehouse with whose operator AFL leaders signed a five-year contract during the CIO strike. The contract was ultimately repudiated by the AFL union membership.

Signing of the contract temporarily blocked mediation of the dispute by General Manager Paul Smith of the San Francisco Chronicle. But the resolution acted to delay the opening, and a few days later the lockout was satisfactorily settled.

Then came Green's endorsement of Merriam. President C. J. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor joined in the protests. Characteristic of their tone was the statement made by George Kidwell, business agent of the San Francisco AFL Bakery Wagon Drivers Union:

"I consider Green's endorsement of Merriam the most disgraceful attempt to betray the working people of California that could possibly be conceived."

Even J. W. Buzzell, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles CLU and long a Green follower, joined in the protests.

WHITE COLLAR DELEGATES

SAN FRANCISCO—The local Guild recently named two more delegates, Emerson Daggett and Nell Finnegan, to the White Collar Unions' Coordinating Committee.

Wage Law Sends Hanson Off Again

He Says Papers Are Not In Business, Just Doing a Public Service; Advertising Ditto; Working for Same Is Great Privilege, and so on for Pages and Pages.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 TO THE DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING BUSINESS. A brief by Elisha Hanson as attorney for 12 newspaper publishers' associations. Washington. 50 typewritten pages.

Reviewed by
NATHAN L. GOLDBERG

Elisha Hanson makes his debut in this work as an historian of sorts. He pleads that the Wages and Hours Act is not applicable to the newspaper industry. His work sounds a little as though he had mislaid part of his notes and didn't have time to look for them, for informed readers will see in it errors in historical and contemporary statements, but that is of no matter at the moment. The brief will be answered in due course; here we only wish to pay our respects to the artistry of the man.

The theme is as familiar to us as it must be to Hanson: newspaper publishers should have special privileges. But there is concrete evidence here that the old free press wail has been laughed out of court. Nowhere in the brief is it contended directly that application of the law would restrain the freedom of the press. Our author in his maturer years has gone in heavily for obscurantism. This time he scatters miscellaneous facts and figures after the manner of the early modernistic painters and explains that they show that publishers are not in business primarily "to manufacture or produce or sell goods in commerce." They are in business, Hanson says, to render a public service, some of which is rendered free, some at a loss, and much at nominal cost. The nub of the argument is that the application of the law would impose a restraint upon this "service by the daily newspaper press to more than 41,000,000 readers a day."

'Rendering a Service'

But how about newspaper employes? Aren't they covered? No, says Hanson, and this is why: Editorial workers are excepted as professionals. To deny them that status would be to them "an injustice not contemplated by this act." Commercial department workers are either "administrative" employes or engaged in rendering a service so, therefore, they, too, are exempt. Mechanical employes are eliminated by Hanson in this way: "The job of these men is to get the newspaper out. Their hours are shorter one day, longer the next. Except in cases of emergency they are never extreme. But in such cases they have shared with their employer the privilege of giving service to their fellow citizens."

Hanson presents these conclusions to Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews in behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the New England Daily Newspaper Association, the Del-Mar-Va Association, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, the Inland Daily Press Association, the Pacific Northwest Newspaper Association, the California Newspaper Publishers Association, the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association, the New York State Publishers Association, the New Jersey Press Association, the Virginia Press Association and the Ohio Newspaper Association.

This group, aa Hanson says, embraces within its membership practically all of the daily newspapers in the United States. They get together like this occasionally. It will be remembered that nine of the associations named were represented at that historic meeting in Chicago on June 29, 1937, when publishers of the country declared their unalterable opposition to the Guild's demand for a Guild shop.

Hanson notes that he was aided in preparation of his brief by Eugene MacKinnon, who is chairman of the ANPA special standing committee.

He Takes a Broad View

Hanson takes a broad view. The Wage-Hour Act, which specifically exempts only small weekly and semi-weekly papers, presents, he says, a problem to publishers and Administrator Andrews alike. The problem is to determine whether the law applies to dailies, and if it does apply, how that application can be made "without greatly curtailing and restricting the service of the press."

He calls in history and a long statistical study of the nature of newspaper distribution, accompanied by illustrations, to prove that "the daily newspaper is essentially a local institution" 90 per cent or more of whose total daily product is distributed within the state of publication. Such an institution, he argues, is not amenable to federal laws applicable to establishments in interstate commerce.

Hanson warns that more than 1,700 of the country's 2,140 dailies could remove themselves from the interstate field "at a monetary saving" by dropping less than 1 per cent of their circulation lists—that small proportion representing out-of-state subscribers. Many sets of figures are offered to uphold this contention.

The flow of news to newspapers on the wires of the AP, UP and INS has been held in Labor Board and other cases to be interstate commerce. Hanson admits that these services are maintained and supported by the newspapers of the United States, and through them that world wide or international news is obtained. We are given six or seven pages of written illustration of the variegated form news can take:

"...four European rulers met in Munich to determine whether the world should be thrown into war... Hitler's face is scratched by a bouquet... the President at Hyde Park maps a drive on foreign spies ...a jailer's daughter, flattered by one of her father's prisoners, releases him and his pal... Greta Garbo lands in New York and asserts she is a human being... workers at Kenosha reject a plan to end the strike..."

Just a Duty, He Says

There are primary and general elections every year which "not only present newspapers with a great opportunity for public service, but a duty to perform that service promptly and efficiently. During national campaigns, the candidates on their swings around the circle are preceded, accompanied and followed by newspaper correspondents..."

Then Hanson says:

"From none of this does a newspaper directly derive revenue."

Somewhere we have read that while we pay only three cents a copy for our paper we pay plenty more for everything else we buy because of the advertising cost. But Hanson didn't discuss that.

Calls All Ads 'Local'

Lest anyone subscribe to the theory that advertising is an interstate business and that there is money to be made in it, Hanson sets forth that "the preparation, printing, publication and dissemination of advertising by daily newspapers is a service," and that "advertising is peculiarly local." He cites a Supreme Court decision against the farm magazine Western Live Stock. The magazine had sued to restrain the collection of a New Mexico state tax upon its advertising revenue, charging that the tax was a restraint upon interstate commerce. The Supreme Court rejected the appeal, agreed that the publication of advertising was a local operation, but later decisions have made clear that the ruling was a limited one, based mainly upon the right of the state to exercise its taxing power.

Hanson grows as eloquent about advertising as about news. "An important feature of newspaper service is legal advertising," he says, and "there is classified advertising, which is one of the most important fields of newspaper service... A widow may have a room for rent... a housewife may desire a cook and a cook may desire a job; a boy or a girl may lose a pet and offer a reward for its recovery ... a music teacher would like more pupils. All of these wants are cared for by the daily newspapers through their classified columns at nominal costs" (!) [New York Times, 75 cents an agate line; GUILD REPORTER 25 cents—and we are glad to have it.—Ed., G. R.]

Hanson admits that there is also local display and national advertising, both of which are, he says, services of intrastate character. He adroitly eschews the constructions of phrases and sentences which might form any positive or affirmative statement that publishers make money from advertising and like it. Here is how he says it:

"From the time the first daily newspaper was started in the United States in 1704 [it was 1782 —Ed., G. R.] down to the present time newspapers almost universally have been sold to their subscribers at less than the cost of printing. Receipts from advertising always have been necessary to bear a portion of the cost of gathering and disseminating general information."

The closing chapters of the brief are devoted to the theme that newspaper workers are professionals, administrative employes, and public servants, all of them beyond reach of the Wage-Hour Act. By far the most impressive arguments are marshalled in defense of the postulate that editorial employes are professionals. He says:

"The profession of journalism is one of the highest in the United States. At the present time 32 colleges and universities maintain courses of journalism wherein they treat journalism as a profession. In addition to this 500 other colleges and universities in this country offer that subject today, and still in addition there are any number of business colleges and thousands of high schools also offering courses in journalism."

'Like Secret Service'

As to the limitation of hours for newspaper correspondents, this is a problem—solved long ago in Guild contracts—which to Elisha Hanson is insurmountable.

"...A reporter who accompanies the President of the United States on a trip away from Washington would consume his entire normal work-week within... a period of two days after leaving the national capital.

"A reporter accompanying the President may catch even a bigger fish than the chief executive lands. He may have but a few minutes in any one day with the President, or he may obtain all of his information from one of the Secretariat... Yet he must always be alert for what happens, just as the secret service men maintain a 24-hour vigil."

These are among Hanson's most interesting statements. Where he lacks interest, Hanson writes with emphasis, and where this quality is lacking, there are impressive collections of circulation figures. Someone once said that sheer emphasis, an impressive manner and tone of historical authority will win an argument. The ANPA attorney may have had this in mind.

PRINCESS ENGAGED TO GUILDSMAN



HONOLULU—Princess David Kawananokoa has announced the approaching marriage of her daughter, the Princess Lilliuokalani, to Clark G. Lee, a member of the Associated Press staff now on assignment in Tokio. Lee was an active member of the Guild here and editor of the local Guild bulletin. He formerly worked in the AP bureaus at Newark, N. J., New York, and Mexico City. His bride-to-be was scheduled to sail for Tokio on Oct. 26.

POLICING WAGE-HOUR LAW IS UP TO THE GUILDS

The IEB Employer Relations Committee's bulletin to locals on the ANG's position on the wages and hours act and the interpretive rulings to date (See Page 1) follows, slightly condensed.

It should be stressed that much of the language in the Act, and in the various definitions and rulings, is vague and subject to a variety of interpretations. In the final analysis, the exact meaning will be determined by a number of court decisions. The Committee will from time to time prepare supplementary advice in the light of such decisions as they come down, but believes that in the meantime the present statement will serve as a guide for Guild locals in doing their part to derive from the Act the maximum possible benefits for all newspaper employes.

I. APPLICABILITY OF ACT

Newspapers Covered

All newspapers are covered . . . except . . . "any weekly or semi-weekly newspaper with a circulation of less than 3,000, the major part of which circulation is within the county where printed and published."

Employes Covered

All employes eligible to Guild membership and contract protection come within the terms of the Act.

The Act exempts professionals and bona fide executives. . . . No employes within the Guild's jurisdiction are professionals. . . . An executive is a person in charge of a department, who directs the work of the employes in it, has authority to hire and fire, or whose recommendations regarding hiring and firing, promotion, etc., are accepted, and who *spends virtually all of his time in supervision* and not in the actual work of the department, and is paid in excess of $30.00 a week. *None of the persons for whom the Guild customarily bargains comes within this definition.*

The definition of retail salesmen and outside salesmen does not cover any newspaper employes. The Act gives the administrator discretionary powers to exempt messengers, but the definition . . . *does not include any possible application in the newspaper industry, such as errand boys and copy boys.*

In What Respect Act Applies

WAGE MINIMUMS. At the present time the Act establishes an hourly minimum of 25 cents. Persons under the protection of Guild contracts are uniformly receiving more than this minimum, and therefore will not be affected by the minimum wage provisions. Enforcement of these provisions will affect unorganized newspaper employes, and possibly in some cases Guild members where there is no contract. Under the machinery of the Act, the hourly minimums can be raised to 40 cents, and it is the Guild's business to press for this increase. When and if this increase is obtained, the minimum wage provisions will affect some employes under Guild contract (for example, a copy boy paid less than $16 a week on a 40-hour week basis).

OVERTIME PROVISIONS. The Act provides that an employe shall be paid for any hours worked in excess of 44 hours in one week at one and one-half times his regular rate of pay. (Under certain Guild contract conditions discussed below, where the protection of the Guild contract is better than that of the Act, this provision has no effect.)

The regular rate of pay is the regular weekly salary of an employe divided by his regular number of weekly hours of work. This is confirmed by a definition issued by the Administrator.

Effect Where There Is No Guild Contract, or Where Contract Provides Either That All or Certain Employes Could Work More Than 40 Hrs. Per Week Maximum.

In all such cases the above overtime provision must be applied strictly.

Effect Where There Is a 40-Hour Week Contract

The Act contains a provision that the overtime section does not apply where there is an agreement, subject to certain restrictions as to its validity, which "provides that no employe shall be employed more than 1,000 hours during any period of 26 consecutive weeks," and nevertheless time and one-half is paid for any work in excess of 12 hours in any day or 56 hours in any week. This is one of the most confusing provisions of the Act, and we have found no one who has studied it, not even inside the Wages and Hours Administration, who claims to know exactly what it means.

At the present time it seems to us that where a contract provides for the 40-hour week, with time off for overtime, and two weeks annual vacation, by assuming that half of the annual vacation falls within each of two six-month periods, the contract does in fact limit working hours to 1,000 in six months. It should be stressed that this would only be a fact where compensation for overtime *was in time off*, because where there was the alternative of cash, as is the case in a great many Guild contracts, there is no guarantee that the employe will not work more than 1,000 hours, as required by this provision of the law, and therefore the exemption could not apply. Under this common form of contract where there now is a cash alternative, the publisher could give time off or equal time in cash for weekly overtime between 40 and 44 hours and would have to pay time-and-a-half in cash above 44 hours in any one week. Even under the contract providing for overtime in time off only, the publisher would still have to pay time-and-a-half for any hour's work in excess of 12 in one day or 56 in one week.

As to the question of the applicability of this section to union agreements, the Guild for the present takes the position that all Guild contracts, if they actually limit working hours to 1,000 in six months, come under the section. In view of the fact that a contract with a *cash overtime alternative* does not come within this provision, the provision gives publishers an incentive to accede to the Convention position that overtime, when of not more than equal time, should be in time off and not in cash.

II. ENFORCEMENT

Union locals will be in a position to play an important part, and render service to their mem-

(Continued on Page Five)

40 Pacts Since June 1—A Record

The period from June 1 to Oct. 15 saw a record amount of bargaining in the ANG, although this season is usually thought of as one of scant activity. Forty contracts were signed, of which 22 were new and 18 renewals. These facts were brought out in a report on the period by the IEB Employer Relations Committee to be submitted to the Board's quarterly meeting in Pittsburgh, Nov. 11 and 12. Here is the report.

In terms of contracts, evidently the most convenient index, the period covered set a record of collective bargaining activity and results on behalf of newspaper editorial and commercial department employes. It reflects a continuation of the steady process manifested particularly during the past two years, of solid recognition of the Guild's right to contractual relations with the publishers, first on behalf of the editorial department, and now more and more on behalf of its full industrial jurisdiction.

During the period covered, a total of 40 Guild contracts were signed, of which 22 were new, and 18 were renewals, mostly of existing contracts, but in two cases of bulletin board statements posted a year ago. The new contracts covered 21 newspapers, 3 wire or other services, one news magazine and 2 radio stations. The renewals covered 21 papers, and 1 information service. One bulletin board agreement was renewed and 6 new bulletin board statements carrying benefits were posted.

Negotiations in Progress

In addition to the foregoing figures, during the period covered, 8 contracts covering 11 papers and two bulletin board statements on two papers, expired. Two of the contracts were extended for short terms with slight improvements pending later negotiations, while the remaining contracts and statements are scheduled to be replaced by full contracts now in varying stages of negotiations. There is every reason to believe that all will result in improved agreements, in several cases with extension of the contract to new departments. One of the contracts not yet renewed is that with the four Wilkes-Barre papers, where an effective strike was in progress as this was written.

Of the 40 contracts signed, 19, covering 23 of the 42 papers, gave contract protection to newspaper commercial department employes.

Commercial Side Covered

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the latter figures, from the point of view of application of the Convention program, is that on 13 papers contract protection was given to the Guild's full industrial jurisdiction, in all but one case for the first time.

Of the bulletin board statements posted, one covered the Guild's full jurisdiction, while two extended editorial department benefits to the commercial departments.

The contracts signed during the period established the Guild shop for the first time in six newspaper plants, in two cases covering our full jurisdiction. The Guild shop was further extended to our full jurisdiction by supplement or renewal contracts on two papers, A non-Guild shop contract which expired during the period covered by this report was renewed with a Guild shop, covering all departments, a few days ago. One contract provided for a modified or "frozen" Guild shop covering all departments.

Three of the new contracts signed came at the close of strikes, while one settled a lock-out.

2 Pacts Repudiated

Two of the new contracts were repudiated by this committee, because of serious violations of the Constitution, in one case the contract causing the automatic suspension of the local. This is being reported on separately. In both cases, the Committee understands that new negotiations are rectifying the principal contract faults.

The foregoing figures are impressive in more than one respect. The period covered is almost identical with that in which we usually experience a summer lull in activities. That it should be marked by record activity in obtaining contracts shows how established, not to say common-place, contract bargaining has become.

But more significant from the point of view of the ANG program is the consistent progress in carrying out that program reflected by the figures. Extension of our jurisdiction under the action of the St. Louis Convention is reflected in the fact that more than half of the papers covered by the contract also gave contract benefits to commercial departments. Both in respect to coverage of the new departments and in respect to contents, the contracts reflect the very general acceptance of that program, in spirit and in letter, by all active locals.

In reporting to the Toronto Convention, this Committee took occasion to state that the collective bargaining machinery of the ANG laid out at St. Louis had worked effectively. The record of the past four months brings this out even more clearly. Of all the contracts renewed, only one was allowed to do so automatically. All the others were the subject of negotiations, mostly extended, and in almost every single instance, there was an improvement in terms. At a time of continued publisher propaganda for wage reductions, there were actually several contract renewals with improved minimums, and widespread success in obtaining definite contract protection against any pay cuts. Improvements in other clauses, such as severance pay and general provisions, were marked. By and large, it was true that the units obtaining the most improvements in the editorial conditions on renewal were also those which had extended their organization to the commercial departments, proving the soundness of our industrial jurisdiction policy.

Contracts Improved

With rare exceptions, locals have shown their desire to cooperate in the application of the Convention program, and this is reflected decidedly in both new contracts and renewals, particularly in the tightening up of contract provisions, elimination of objectionable clauses, offensive language, automatic renewal and arbitration.

Automatic renewal clauses are being eliminated completely. Of the 42 contracts negotiated, renewed or extended, only seven contained arbitration clauses. Two of these were in renewal or extension of Guild shop contracts, while one was in a supplement extending a Guild shop contract in the commercial department. One was in a new Guild-shop contract and one in a new contract with a modified Guild-shop provision settling a serious lockout situation.

"Dull" Season Is Most Productive Yet —Commercial Side Widely Covered

Department Close-ups

Ad Staffs Now Get Taste of Security

By WILLIAM J. FARSON
ANG International Vice President

Before the advent of the Guild there was little, if any, security in the advertising departments. Papers were notorious for changing managers in these departments. Each new manager had his own ideas and very frequently brought in new salesmen with him. Salesmen whose only sin was the fact that they happened to be working in the department at the time the change was made, were let out to make room for these new additions.

The new manager was naturally interested in increasing the linage and usually seemed to feel the way to do this was to drive the men and threaten them with loss of their jobs. This ever-present mental hazard has been doubly acute during and since the depression and since it is the very small minority who can do their best work under pressure—and the advertising salesman is no exception—the situation did not make for very happy working conditions.

Time Just Never Ripe

While newspaper workers in the organized departments were gaining additional security, salary increases and shorter hours, the advertising departments in quite a number of cases were losing what few advantages they had along these lines. Individuals who tried to get raises were told that it wasn't the proper time even though the papers were showing increased linage in a great many instances. Nor did employes in these unorganized departments get back pay cuts which were put into effect during the depression. As a matter of fact, things seemed so tight in one particular instance, that workers were making less after we had supposedly turned the corner than they had been during the depression. They also lost income in the discontinuing of bonus and commission plans. Added to these conditions they had no recourse from unfair demands on overtime.

There was a case of a manager whose wife went to the country for the summer. Having no place to go himself, the manager would hold long sales meetings in the evenings, Saturday afternoons and even on Sundays.

Pay Shoots Up

Today through the Guild, working time in these same departments has been cut to the 5-day, 40-hour and in some cases to a four-and-a-half day, 35-hour week. They have enjoyed substantial salary increases. Men whose pay ranged as low as $22.50 per week are now making standard minimums of $45, $50 and $56 per week and those above this scale have in many cases enjoyed flat increases—in one case 15 per cent. With "no dismissal" clauses and dismissal pay running as high as 28 weeks, organized workers in the advertising departments feel the Guild has been of very real benefit to them, individually and collectively. It has given them a feeling of security which they could never have hoped to enjoy before they had the opportunity to bargain collectively through the ANG.

A new manager no longer brings with him the fear that for no reason at all you might be the one to get a pink slip in your envelope next pay day. The employes know that should it be found necessary to make a change in personnel, it will be done in a fair and logical manner.

Here's How an Ad Department Works

The advertising department of a newspaper consists of three major classifications—national, local display and classified. On a paper that has an editorial staff of about 175, the advertising staff would number approximately 100. Here is a typical breakdown of its divisions and functions.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT. Manager, 5 salesmen, 1 stenographer. This department, as its name implies, solicits advertisements of nationally sold commodities such as tobacco, automobiles, etc. As approximately 98 percent of national advertising is placed by advertising agencies, the salesman contacts them to sell the space buyers his particular paper. The salesman also contacts the local office of national advertisers to get it to request the home office to schedule his paper in their advertising campaign.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT. Manager, 15 salesmen, 2 stenographers. Solicits department stores and other local merchants. This department usually includes a shopping column with write-ups for goods being featured by advertisers.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT. Manager, 20 salesmen, 2 stenographers, 2 clerks; telephone room, manager, 20 telephone solicitors, 4 telephone room clerks. This department differs from the other two departments in that in national and local the advertiser seeks the reader while in classified the reader seeks the advertisement. The classified department is split into two groups—namely the telephone solicitors and the street force.

The phone solicitors sell light face, or agate, ads exclusively. A small percentage of the staff is assigned to take care of voluntary advertising—the volume of which depends on the paper's size and its reputation as a classified medium. On papers which permit only light-face advertising the salesmen solicit this type of advertising. On papers which permit classified display the street solicitors will solicit agate ads and display advertising such as real estate, used autos, auctions, mail order, farm and garden, poultry, railroad, steamship and resort. The salesman's job here is similar to the local in that he contacts the advertising manager or space buyer to sell his paper.

MERCHANDISING AND PROMOTION DEPARTMENT. Manager, three copywriters, and three outside men, two clerks and two stenographers.

This department is also a branch of the National Advertising Department and, as its name implies, furnishes merchandising information for the national advertisers, such as store lists broken down as to types of business, locality and buying power.

The amount and type of services rendered an advertiser depends upon the amount of linage to be used. Some of the assistance given by this department consists of sending letters to jobbers and retail merchants calling attention to the advertising campaign and how they can use this campaign to their best advantage. The department will also make personal calls on key jobbers and retailers. They will conduct surveys for the account, getting such pertinent information from the retailer as to which brand leads in its competitive field and why. They will also conduct a direct-mail campaign in connection with the advertising copy. Window and counter cards will be placed in retail stores tying up with an advertising campaign. Reprints of the advertisements will be furnished for use as direct mail pieces. They will also address the sales force of the advertiser to instruct them how to merchandise the paper's particular market to get the most out of the campaign. They will also hire salesmen for the advertiser for the duration of the advertising campaign.

Policing Law Rests With Us

(Continued from Page Four)

bers, in the enforcement of the Act. The Administrator may enforce the Act by injunction proceedings and similar prosecution of violators. But the trade unions have an effective weapon under the provision which permits use of either state or federal courts to collect compensation owed an employe by reason of either the wage minimum or maximum hours and overtime provisions of the Act. Any employe having a claim may designate the Guild to act as his representative in such a suit. In any cash suit, the union may sue on behalf of all other employes of the same publisher having similar claims, without further authority from those other employes.

In the event of a judgment in favor of the employe or employes affected, the amount awarded is double the amount due under the Act, plus attorney's fees and costs. Guild locals have an important function to perform in policing the Act by this method. As explained above, in shops where conditions are regulated by Guild contract, policing will be principally in respect to overtime. However, Guild locals have an interest in policing it in respect to both overtime and wage minimums in unorganized shops, in view of the obvious effect of working conditions in those shops on wage levels in the industry, even where organized.

The Act specifically protects an employe bringing suit under the Act from discharge because of his bringing such suit.

III. EFFECT ON GUILD CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS

The principal point to be kept in mind is that the Act provides a floor for wages, and a ceiling for hours. By and large, we are going to get considerably better conditions by Guild contract than those provided for in the law, and while we must see to it that our members get any benefits coming to them under the law, the emphasis must continue to be on the Guild program in respect to wage minimums and hour limitations, namely, the five-day, forty-hour week. It will probably work out that the overtime provisions of the Act will offer a certain leverage in respect to improving overtime regulations under Guild contracts. For instance, the fact that a publisher must pay time-and-a-half over 44 hours a week is a convincing argument for straight time-and-a-half for all overtime when such compensation is in cash. Also, where a publisher is willing to accede completely to the Guild position on the full five-day, forty-hour week, without chiseling, the Guild local can make it attractive for him by doing away with overtime figuring under the provisions of the Act, *and let the matter of overtime be regulated entirely by the contract.* In such a case, it would probably be advisable to provide specifically that no employe shall work more than 1,000 hours in any six-month period, and that any hours worked in excess of 12 hours in one day or 56 in one week shall further more be compensated for in cash at time-and-a-half.

IV. CENTRALIZED INFORMATION AND POLICY IN RESPECT TO THE ACT

During the policy-forming stages of the application of the Act, it is important that your local report to ANG headquarters any developments in its application, including any opposition of publishers to such application, and that steps taken to enforce the Act, and policies in negotiations, be in full consultation with the undersigned committee.

IEB EMPLOYER RELATIONS COMMITTEE
By: Victor Pasche.

Score New Stalling By Macy

A new stalemate, reached after the Guild was led to believe it had made considerable progress in bargaining in a conference before an NLRB examiner, has brought from the Westchester (N. Y.) local a demand that Publisher J. Noel Macy negotiate in good faith or face the consequences of a public campaign and another Labor Board complaint. The Guild is attempting to bargain with Macy on behalf of employes on three papers of his chain in Westchester County.

In a strongly worded resolution unanimously adopted by the local, Macy was accused of repudiating commitments he had made in a conference before NLRB Field Examiner Frederic Cromwell (GUILD REPORTER, Oct. 15). Many concessions made by Guild negotiators during this conference were withdrawn when Macy reneged.

The resolution said: "In the event of J. Noel Macy's continued refusal to bargain in good faith, the Guild is resolved to use whatever means it has within its power to acquaint the public with its policies and Mr. Macy's actions." The publisher was accused of stalling by "quibbling over minor points which obviously could be settled by a grievance committee under a contract; raising hypothetical problems which have made discussion . . . virtually impossible . . . and by suggesting the Guild write its vacation and sick leave proposals so as to deceive the International Typographical Union."

Times Puts Limit On Membership

(Continued from Page One)

that organization would wish us to do so, no matter how keenly they may feel the need of union organization."

Says Employes Are 'Professionals'

Management negotiators in another conference last week declared that reporters and photographers were "professionals" under their interpretation of the ruling by Wage-Hour Administrator Andrews, and therefore not entitled to time and one-half pay for overtime after 44 hours.

In answer to a specific question asked by Executive Secretary Kaufman of the New York Guild, Harold Hall, Sulzberger's labor relations adviser, said that his statement covered the publisher's attitude on Times reporters as well as Wide World photographers.

Guild spokesmen, among them Attorney A. J. Isserman, disputed Hall's contention that Andrews' ruling on professionals "clearly includes photographers and reporters."

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

Locals Send $200 For Wilkes-Barre

WILKES-BARRE — Local Guilds and units have made voluntary contributions of $200 to the Wilkes-Barre Guild's strike. The contributions, during the first four weeks of the strike, were: Philadelphia Guild, $50; Philadelphia Record unit, $25; Pittsburgh Guild, $25; Pittsburgh Post-Gazette unit, $40.45; Washington Guild, $25; Memphis Guild, $25, and Bronx (N. Y.) Home News unit, $10. In addition, there have been many contributions by individuals and local unions and other organizations.

Green Tries Dual Move in Wilkes-Barre

(Continued from Page One)

Leading the trio was Lewis Hines, right-hand man of President Green.

The arrival of the trio created deep resentment among the local AFL leadership and rank and file who are participating in a broad CIO-AFL committee activity to aid the strike.

Want to Sway Printers

The publishers' stalling furthered their desire to starve the mechanical department employes into taking an anti-Guild position, a stratagem brought into play by Hearst in the Seattle strike. The printers and other workers have not been paid since the plant closed down.

As the GUILD REPORTER went to press, the publishers of the Times-Leader, Record and Evening News were reported planning their attempt at reopening on Oct. 28. There was little belief that the intention was serious, for AFL Teamsters have pledged themselves to refuse to truck anything to or from the plants, and newsboys won't handle the papers. Of 25,000 papers printed the last day of publication, on Oct. 3, only 3,500 were distributed and these have since been returned to the plants.

News Comes In

Out-of-town newspapers have been adhering strictly to the publisher practice of keeping extra newspapers out of struck towns. But local newsboys break the boycott and bring papers to this newshungry area by driving 18 miles to Scranton and buying up every available paper on newsstands there. These are sold in Wilkes-Barre at double the list price. The Guild is continuing its daily news broadcasts.

Advertising and circulation revenues which would have paid many times over the increased wages asked by the Guild have been tossed overboard by the publishers. They are also spending large sums on imported legal talent to carry their maneuvers before the Labor Board and in "negotiations" with the Guild.

Schenectady On Strike After Rebuff

(Continued from Page One)

tract with the Guild; that's our reason."

Strike committees on finance, publicity, pickets and strategy were immediately set up by the CIO Council. The finance committee is to function temporarily until every CIO union in Schenectady calls an emergency meeting to elect committee members. Corresponding Guild committees are working with the Council ones. William Marquet, Tri-City president, is the Guild's strike chairman. The unit is composed solely of editorial workers.

Twelve Are on Strike

CIO Council members and Guildsmen distributed pamphlets before 7 a. m. Monday at the gates of the General Electric and the American Locomotive works, announcing the 2 p. m. deadline and the possibility of the Gazette strike. A second sheet was distributed that afternoon after the strike was called.

Police Threaten Arrests

Mechanical union members passed the Guild picket line when they went to work about 6 p. m. Police threatened to make arrests because a rule limiting pickets to two was ignored. First efforts at obtaining cancellations of subscriptions and advertisements met with good response.

Strikers are Marquet, Douglas Dales, Joe Armstrong, Don Munson, Peter Stickle, Harold Cole, Arthur Chadwick, Loraine Rowe, Helen Clinton, Harold Von Linden and his wife, Phyllis Teller Von Linden, and John Bonifacio, who was married the day before the strike and is away on a brief honeymoon.

In addition to Hill and the city editor, Ned Winterstein, former Guildsman, there were eight persons working the first day. Scabs include three men suspended from the Guild for non-payment of dues in addition to Winterstein.

During the long negotiations history at the Gazette, the manager ment not only refused to sign a contract but even "to change a comma" in last year's policy statement. Neither the owners or Publisher Austin Liecty would meet with the Guild. Instead they delegated Hill who admitted he wasn't even empowered "to debate" with the Guild.

Guild Shop Won In Newark Pact

(Continued from Page One)

and assistant credit manager, $25 for less than one year's experience to $50 after five years.

Classified solicitors, assistant copy desk chief, senior clerks and circulation men, $20, to $35 after four years.

Bookkeepers, $30, to $40 after four years.

Telephone operators, $20, to $25 after three years.

Cashiers, $20, to $30 after four years.

Junior clerks, $18, to $23 after three years.

The contract renews the struck-work clause, the three-week vacation period for five-year employes, and overtime in equal time off or time and one-half in cash. Employes given night assignments are credited with overtime beginning at the end of the normal working day. The Guild shop clause exempts present non-Guild employes.

Your Dollar

By CONSUMERS UNION

The wear a car owner gets from a set of tires depends on many factors—some of them entirely beyond his control. Hot weather can wear tires out three times as rapidly as cool. Improper front wheel alignment, found even in new cars, will wear out the tires unevenly and raise bumps where they were never intended to be. Maintenance of proper air pressure helps get better wear, and tires driven at a moderate speed may last more than twice as long as at high speed.

Because of their greater resiliency, Consumers Union considers 4-ply tires preferable to 6-ply for passenger cars driven on good roads. A complete retread job, properly done on an uninjured first-line tire, should give 70 per cent to 80 per cent as much mileage as the original tire—at about half the new tire mileage cost. It is not easy to get a good retreading job, however, and retreads will not stand up under high-speed driving as well as new tires.

The relative durability of 6-ply tires tested by a government agency was as follows: Best Buy: Goodrich (3.9¢ per 100 miles). Also Acceptable: Century, General, U.S. Royal, Lee, Goodyear All Weather, Dayton, Diamond, McClaren, Kelly-Springfield, Firestone (5.5¢ per 100 miles). Four-ply tires of these brands should rank in about the same order. The cost per 100 miles is based on a price of $13 for a 6x16 6-ply first-line tire.

UNION-MADE TIRES

Do fair wages, short hours and decent working conditions penalize the consumer? Must you pay a high price for union-made products, as open-shoppers claim? Not if you judge by the tire values presented above.

The United Rubber Workers, after a two-year struggle, have won a one-third wage increase and almost 50 per cent hour reduction in unionized shops. Yet the union-made tires tested average as good wear per dollar as non-union brands. The following "Best Buy" and "Also Acceptable" brands are union-made: *Goodrich, General, U.S. Royal, Diamond, Firestone.*

HOW MONOPOLY PRICE-FIXING WORKS

Possibly you noticed that canned peaches were unusually high all of last year. More than likely, you bought less peaches. As a result, California has a carryover of 5½ million cases, small canners face bankruptcy, farmers were offered $5 a ton for peaches that cost $20 a ton to produce, farm laborers and cannery workers are unemployed, and peaches rot on the ground.

Who planned this crime and who profited by it? That's a long story, part of it told in this month's C.U. Report, part still to be unearthed before a federal investigating committee. But all indications point to a clever price rigging scheme by which Del Monte and Libby profited, while farmers, consumers, workers and small canners held the bag.

FOOD MIXERS

Why do food mixers stay on the kitchen shelf? Largely, C.U.'s technicians find, because a mixer isn't as convenient as it's cracked up to be for small household jobs. A housewife, dazzled by the ads, may get a mixer on the installment plan or wangle it from her husband as a Christmas present. Oftimes she finds, on getting it home, that squeezing an orange or mixing a muffin batter by hand is really less trouble than hovering over and washing the machine.

Large families doing plenty of cooking and baking at home may find a good mixer a convenience. It should be easy to clean and repair, sturdy enough to stand up to heavy tasks, free from electric shock hazard. The following models, tested by C.U., offered fair value in the order named: Hamilton Beach Model D ($21); Sunbeam Mixmaster Model 3A ($21); Universal Model E 891 ($18.95); General Electric Model 159 DM4 ($21); Westinghouse Cat. No. FP-3 ($26.95). The Sunbeam and Westinghouse showed excessive shock hazard and the Hamilton Beach presented some slight hazard. The Universal and General Electric were found satisfactory in this respect. Since mixers are used near the stove and kitchen sink, the frame should always be grounded while in use to a water or steam pipe. If this is done, shock hazard is eliminated.

YOUR DOLLAR is a regular monthly feature. The facts and opinions given are based on Consumers Union Reports, the monthly magazine of Consumers Union, 55 Vandam St., New York, a non-profit membership organization whose object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. Note especially the information on labor conditions under which products are made.

KFS Unit Reorganizes In Drive on New 'Union'

(Continued from Page One)

ice to cover the Italo-Ethiopian war, Chaplin heads a strong slate for the biggest unit of the Hearst syndicate where a so-called "independent" union has been set up since the Guild lost an NLRB election by a narrow vote last summer.

Also on the slate is the retiring unit chairman, Mark A. Baron, well-known photographer of the International News Photos, who has been nominated as vice chairman. Sidney Edelberg of INP received the nomination for executive secretary and Sam Shulman of INP was nominated as secretary.

Link Other Cities

Wilfred Wille of the Chicago INS bureau and Baldwin Sullivan of the San Francisco INP office have been named as honorary vice chairmen of the New York unit for purposes of quick consultation on common problems affecting the 630 employes of the syndicate throughout the country.

In accepting his nomination, Chaplin delivered a vigorous speech in which he denounced the fallacy that the higher-paid writers stand to suffer by the improvement of wages and working conditions for the lower-paid employes. He declared that the attempted formation of an "independent" union was a signal of danger to all the benefits achieved through the Guild in King Features in five years of endeavor. Speaking of the "present attempt to foist a company union on the employes," he said:

"The company union is only a weed in the garden now, but it is growing. Therefore, it is going to be a tough fight for us and we need everybody we can get to help us. I certainly pledge that I and others who haven't been very active in the past are now going to stamp out this company unionism."

Hull Gets 6-Month Leave of Absence

International Representative Morgan Hull, who has been active in Guild strikes and organizational work since early 1936, this month begins a six months' leave of absence. He plans to spend the time in rest and study. Hull was ANG representative assisting locals in a number of strikes, the latest of which was the successful Hollywood Citizen-News strike. Since its conclusion he has visited Guilds in the West and Midwest.

Wage-Hour Law Rulings Upset 'Professional' Line

(Continued from Page One)

tract provisions govern for the period between 40 and 44 hours, after that compensation may not be less favorable than that in the law.

Meanwhile, Elisha Hanson, attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, has filed a 50-page brief with Andrews, arguing that the law is not applicable to daily newspapers or their employes.

Eddy said to the locals:

It is quite possible that, just as the publishers argued for 18 months that the NRA did not apply to them, and brought it to the Supreme Court, they will take an obstructive attitude towards the Wages and Hours Act. You will recall incidentally that employing interests, including most publishers, were opposed to the passage of the act, and that the Guild was one of the most active in the CIO's campaign of resolutions, letters and telegrams which finally pulled it out of the Rules Committee and resulted in its passage at the last Congress. Due to our superior strength of organization today, we are in a much better position to obtain immediate adherence to the act by prompt union action than was the case with NRA.

WASHINGTON—Light on the range of application of the wages and hours act to employes of concerns in interstate commerce was provided by Administrator Andrews in his first interpretive bulletin. The act, he said, applied to maintenance workers, watchmen, clerks, stenographers and messengers, for, he pointed out, "enterprises cannot operate without employes of these kinds. If they were not doing work 'necessary to the production' of the goods they would not be on the payroll."

Eddy was accompanied at the Washington conference by CIO Counsel Lee Pressman, Attorney A. J. Isserman, and President Rodgers and Secretary Mullins of the Washington Guild.

The Free Press . . .

Haunts Labor With Akron's 'Ghost,' But City's Very Much Alive

The city of Akron has had a "bad press" for several years, and more recently, reports Robert L. Cruden, publicity director for the United Rubber Workers Union, it has been taking a beating at the hands of various magazines. The magazine articles take a diagnostic turn, all attributing the city's imagined special evils to the CIO in general and the Rubber Workers Union in particular.

The climax to a series of such stories came in the Sept. 24 issue of McFadden's Liberty magazine, in which C. Nelson Sparks, a discredited former mayor of Akron, wrote an article entitled "Why Akron Is a Ghost City." Reprints are being distributed to workers in industrial plants throughout the country.

The Los Angeles Times devoted a long, commiserative editorial to the article, pointing the moral to business men of its city. The San Francisco Examiner reprinted the article in full, adding this deck under the head: "How Strikes Brought Ruin to Rubber Capital—The Startling Story of What Has Befallen a Great Municipality."

Quoted in Ads

In Trenton (N. J.) the Times and Gazette published large advertisements during the recent United Rubber Workers convention, quoting liberally from Sparks' article. The advertisements said they were paid for by "public-spirited citizens." The Chicago Journal of Commerce made the Sparks story the feature of one of Phil S. Hanna's columns, giving it 24 inches of space. Several small newspapers in the South reprinted the article, with editorials exhorting Southerners to beware of the fate of Akron.

Honors for "the lowest tactics" in the campaign, declares Cruden, go to the Philadelphia Ledger which sent two men into town, interviewed the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and apparently no one else—and "even distorted what the Chamber of Commerce man had to say." Cruden adds:

They then wrote up a feature article which, with a merry disregard for facts and their setting, proceeded to "prove" through 31 inches, double column, that "Akron is paying dearly for its acquiescence to John L. Lewis and the CIO. Two years after it yielded supinely when it became Battlefield No. 1 in the CIO's invasion of industry, Akron lies limply in the grasp of a staggering depression."

The pay off in this whole affair is, of course, that Akron is is a very lively ghost. Most of the companies with which we have contracts are running full blast and others are beginning to pick up. The city is showing a better than average upturn in business. How "alarmed" Akron business is about the labor situation can be judged from the fact that capitalization of Akron's leading industries rose more than $10,000,000 during 1937.

Other publications giving Akron an ex-parte diagnosis prior to the appearance of Sparks' article, were Nation's Business, organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Factory, a magazine published by McGraw-Hill.

Sparks Led Vigilantes

Ex-Mayor Sparks is taken apart by Cruden in the October issue of United Rubber Worker, organ of the URWA membership. Cruden reveals incidentally that Sparks, a bankrupt on April 20, 1938, listed $1,650 due a race horse bookmaker among his liabilities. In 1936 the former mayor was roundly denounced by local newspapers and prominent citizens for acting as an active front for a strike-breaking "Law and Order League" organized by Pearl Bergoff, the strikebreaker.

Cruden lists a series of "falsifications" in Sparks' article, the first of which was the former mayor's statement that John L. Lewis, John Brophy, Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky, "the Big Four of CIO unionism," were scheduled to address a Newark (N. J.) meeting "on Sept. 19 to discuss what remains of the once great city of Akron, Ohio."

There was no such meeting, nor was one scheduled.

Statements Refuted

Other "falsifications" enumerated by Cruden were Sparks' statements that Akron was booming until 1936, when the Goodyear strike occurred; that the union caused decentralization of the rubber industry; and that Akron is "worse off" than other cities.

Using stories and editorials in Ohio papers and government census figures, Cruden refutes the entire list. His facts disclose that Akron was in the financial and industrial doldrums long before 1936, but that in that year, when the Goodyear strike was called, it was well over the depression. He quoted from the Youngstown Vindicator denials that the union was a cause of industrial decentralization. The rubber industry began decentralizing more than 10 years ago, following the decentralization lead set by the steel and auto industry, and this was long before the unions entered the scene. United States unemployment census figures show that unemployment last winter and spring was not as serious in Akron as it was in other centers, Cruden cited. The Akron figure was 14.5 per cent of the gainfully employed population. Cruden adds that non-union Gadsden, Ala. (where Goodyear established a large plant), had 15.7 per cent unemployed; non-union Memphis had 14.5 per cent unemployed; semi-union Los Angeles had 21 per cent, and Cumberland, Md., had 15.8 per cent.

AN OVERSEAS VIEW

The editorial view of labor legislation taken by most newspapers veered sharply after President Roosevelt's commission had reported on labor relations in Great Britain. The pre-British commission uproar was based upon the false contention that legislation in England regulated unionism. At that time the newspaper demand was for regulatory measures in this country. Now that the commission has revealed that British law does NOT regulate labor relations, the demand is for abolition of all labor law here. So, away with the National Labor Relations Act! is the current slogan.

The Manchester Guardian, great liberal paper of England, takes editorial note of this new turn in its Sept. 16 issue. The Guardian takes the New York Times to task for its perversion of the President's commission report. The Guardian notes that the report emphasized the "cooperative spirit in British employer-employe relations" and adds, "but that is not all that those who dislike the New Deal's measures on behalf of labor conclude from the report."

The New York Times, for example [says the editorial], finds the main lesson in the statement that here "there are no laws to compel union recognition or to compel collective bargaining." It discovers with glee that "both sides oppose government intervention and particularly government coercion."

This is not a fair deduction from British experience and it finds no substantial support in the report itself.

They Would Do Same

One thing can be said with confidence. If the British trade unions had to meet the same forms of opposition to their organization and recognition as are commonly met with in the United States, they would seek government intervention as would those employers who wished to see decent order established in their industries.

In the United States, opposition to the Wagner Act is commonly associated with opposition to the social legislation of the New Deal.

If the advocates of laissez-faire were to contrast the social services in unemployment and health insurance, old age and widows' pensions and housing in this country and in the U. S., their understanding of the picture which the commission has so admirably built up would be improved.

One 'Big Shot' Wasn't News

Man bit dog the other day. An executive of one of America's biggest corporations instead of attacking the Wagner Act urged other industrialists to give it "a try." Was it news?

The executive was W. R. Burrows, vice president of General Electric Company, and he made the statement before the Schenectady County League of Women Voters on Oct. 5. The Schenectady Gazette omitted all references to the Wagner Act from its story, although Burrows' comment that "strikes are the management's fault nine times out of ten" was quoted. In other respects the story was such an excellent build-up for General Electric that the corporation's publicity director wired most of the text verbatim when Federated Press queried him for Burrows' full statement on the Wagner Act.

It's a Social Note

The Schenectady Union-Star put the story on the society page, under the head, "LWV Names Six Delegates to State Convention." Not one direct quote was used in the three scanty paragraphs allotted to the Burrows speech; there was no reference to the Wagner Act, nor to strikes, nor to the fact that G.E. has a contract with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO).

AP carried parts of Burrows' speech. He was quoted as saying, "My suggestion would be to let the Wagner Act ride and let some of the employers who have not tried it give it a try."

Labor Articles Proved Value When Strike Came

MINNEAPOLIS.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I enjoyed the article on Green and I also enjoy the other articles that stir some of the brethren into writing stern protests.

I've found the main trouble with Guilders is that they are woefully uninformed about the labor movement—leaders, aims, conditions, future outlook. I have found GUILD REPORTER articles stimulating and informative on such matters. And it's a pity more of the Guilders don't read them and if they wish other articles and books, too, to find out the why and wherefore of the labor movement.

The ANG is a union, not a press club. But some of the boys don't know that, or else don't want to admit it.

After one goes through a strike, or comes into contact with labor leaders in other manners—and I mean both AFL and CIO—then one begins to understand some of the obstacles facing the labor movement. Also by careful reading and study, one begins to see why the CIO program is so vital.

You're doing a good job in presenting the necessary material, but I'm damned if I know how you can make the newswriting geniuses read.

If it's any comfort, I for one appreciate the general labor articles. I may not always agree, but I learn by reading both sides.

BILL RADE

(Minneapolis Star Unit)

Sees Bias in Story On Post Apology

The GUILD REPORTER account of the Washington Post's acknowledgment that its recent story on an alleged "slow-down" strike by the United Federal Workers, CIO, in government departments in Washington was "bad in every way," is criticised by Dilliard Stokes of the Washington Post unit.

The story (Oct. 15) said the Washington Post's piece, quoting a "close observer," was "obviously intended as a smear of the CIO and the NLRB," and said the piece apparently came from the news service of the New York Herald Tribune (a staunch Republican paper).

Stokes says the story was subject to interpretation as a criticism of the paper for its frank admission that the story was bad. Our story, Stokes says, was of a "biased and partisan stripe."

M'Cormick Fires Back At Minton

CHICAGO — The exchange between Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, continued in October, when McCormick took to the radio to answer attacks made by Minton (THE GUILD REPORTER, Sept. 26).

Answering Minton's quotations from Lundberg's "Imperial Hearst" about the Tribune's use of gangsters in its circulation war in 1911 McCormick repeated the charge he had made a month earlier—that Minton's attacks upon himself and the Tribune were in retaliation for "the Tribune's continuous and increasingly successful exposure of the alliance of crime and politics in Indiana."

In this connection, McCormick cited the escape of the gunman Dillinger from Indiana jails, later to be "shot down and killed from behind, when unarmed, by Indiana state police and federal agents, so that the secret of his immunity from Indiana law would not be disclosed."

Says Minton Could Get Truth

The publisher charged that "as a boss of the Indiana state machine" Minton "can obtain the truth from the state policemen. As a member of the United States Senate he can obtain it, if necessary by subpoena, from the federal agents. When he has done this and bared the truth as to why Dillinger was bilenced, he will absolve himself of suspicion of complicity."

McCormick pointed out that he was not connected with the Tribune during the period of circulation wars in Chicago, when men were shot on the city's streets. He explained that in 1911, when the Tribune began to develop its street sales organization, there was no "Roosevelt depression then" and employment was high—"the organization had to be made up of such men as presented themselves."

"Among the newcomers," he said, "there were undesirables. There were brawlers and there were embezzlers. As fast as these men were caught they were discharged. . . . In 1914, I found, when I was called to an executive position in the Tribune, a skillful, conscientious organization."

McCormick referred to Minton as "that GPU Senator" and to the national administration his paper is fighting as "New Deal-communism." He answered Minton's citation of the late Jake Lingle's connections with the statement that "it may well be that when we have solved the mystery of Dillinger we will be able to solve the mystery of Lingle." He said that no charge against Lingle had ever been placed with the Tribune or elsewhere.

The publisher also denied Minton's charge that the Tribune had ever proposed "a bill to permit newspaper censorship of the radio." He said that the paper was not "a great beneficiary" of the second class postal law, which, he said, was being allowed to stand as it is in order to "give the politicians a talking point."

San Antonio Takes Paper to NLRB

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The NLRB hearing on the charge that the Express Publishing Co. failed to bargain in good faith with the Guild was held on Oct. 6 in the Bexar County Juvenile Court room (otherwise known as the Lunacy Court room).

The case was presented largely on stipulation which included all letters and the transcripts of four conferences. Publisher Huntress, one of the two witnesses called, answered "No" when asked if he had any counter-proposition to make to the Guild. The case was heard by Examiner William Webb.

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1938, by the American Newspaper Guild

Editor: Clyde Beals

News Editor: Nathan L. Goldberg

Contributing Editors: Leon Svirsky, Richard O. Boyer, Harland Manchester, A. J. Isserman

". . . 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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Make Votes Count

NEVER was the need for political action as an adjunct to the economic action of unions so clear as today. The Toronto Convention called attention to this fact; now the need is even more apparent. At the two ends of the country the opposition forces have come into the open with direct attacks on labor. In California, Oregon and Washington, as we have seen, these forces have put up cunningly devised initiative measures pretending only to seek peace, actually designed to bring death. In New York, where a revised constitution is up for consideration, the astute politicians who ran the convention put in, on labor's demand, a statement of its rights (Amendment No. 6) but added also a concealed hatchet in the judiciary amendment, No. 5, which give the ultra-conservative courts the ultimate control of such administrative bodies as the State Labor Relations Board—a control by which the Board could be made a menace. Formerly the hamstringing devices used to be more subtle. Now, such have been labor's gains that the opposition forces are obliged to make a head-on attack.

In the same way the candidates who have supported pro-labor measures or who, like Governor Murphy in Michigan, have a broad social viewpoint and will not let large industrialists precipitate violence to keep labor down, these candidates are finding the anti-labor drive turned in full force against them. Reactionary forces inside the Democratic Party use their insanely ludicrous tool, the Dies Committee, against them, and the press becomes the mouthpiece.

In Minnesota, similarly, Governor Benson is under the most concerted attack yet organized by the business interests to defeat the Farmer-Labor Party Administration. These interests want to destroy an official who, as Governor Benson did in the Guild's behalf in Duluth, will stand up against the use of force to nullify labor's right to organize. They want to break the labor movement and to do it they must break the party which is the political instrument of labor and the other effective progressive forces of the state.

Similarly Senator Wagner in New York, after his many fine services in behalf of working people, finds many conservative Democrats sabotaging his campaign.

In California the Democratic nominee for Governor, Culbert Olson, whom labor is unitedly behind, has come out against the initiative. Labor has hope of seeing a progressive administration installed as a relief from the reactionary Merriam.

We believe that it is to the fundamental interests of Guild members to support such men. We believe it is time for all to see their stake in the great struggle now going on between progress and reaction throughout the land and to join with the major political forces in forwarding the progressive side—that includes retiring Representative O'Connor in New York and electing Mr. Fay as his successor.

The Toronto Convention urged local Guilds to participate in the program of Labor's Non-Partisan League, which has organized the unions on the political front; or in other programs deemed to be genuine expressions of the movement for independent political action.

All elections are fateful in days like these when the broad movement for social progress is making such headway. By working with other groups of common interests and by voting for their candidates on election day, we can extend and preserve the democratic liberties now becoming so significant to us.

PRESS ISOLATES ITSELF FURTHER

Democratic Party Attack Reveals How Papers Are Destroying Own Position

THE late Marlen Pew once bemoaned the fact that despite the vastly greater resources of the publishers in reaching the public, the Guild was able to get the justice of its case across with convincing effect. Guildsmen have learned through a series of strikes that by and large the public has more confidence in the word of newspapermen than of newspaper owners. Successive elections have shown a loss of faith in the press on the part of the majority of the people. But for the first time, Pennsylvania newspapermen, out on assignment or for a drive on their day off, are learning that the enmity of the press is something which a big popular party can freely admit, in fact point to with pride.



Making Capital Out of Press's Enmity

Plastered along the Pennsylvania roadside, a huge billboard displays a picture of President Roosevelt and announces a nightly broadcast under the title "New Deal vs. Old Deal, The Battle Is On." After giving the time of the broadcast, it continues: "GET THE PEOPLE'S SIDE OF THE NEWS, day by day over the radio."

Since the billboards are spread by the State Democratic Committee, which should have the means to gauge political values, the large-lettered tag line is significant. It reads, "REMEMBER THAT 95% OF PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPERS WANT THE NEW DEAL DESTROYED."

From the point of view only of employment standards, this development presents an interesting question. Are Pennsylvania newspaper proprietors, in their zeal to fight the battles of their natural allies or controlling financial interests, willing to go the full length in incurring popular enmity, to the point where they will lose circulation and ultimately revenue?

We have tackled the newspaper plant as a profit-making enterprise. Newspaper workers formed the Guild because they felt they were entitled to their share of the profits. Conceivably if the anti-New Deal frenzy continues, some newspapers may have to be considered as merely the propaganda agencies of powerful financial interests, or the publicity department of integrated industrial empires. If that happens, it will become all the more important for Guildsmen to fight for decent employment standards regardless of what their publishers' books may be made to show.

If the major political party, actually in power, can discard the usual practice of seeking favor with the press and instead emphasize its enmity, newspapermen need no further proof, if ever they did, that political action is upon them, with direct effect, whether or not they like political action. In order to destroy the New Deal, with its reforms and its protection of our rights as citizens and as union men, our employers are showing their willingness to destroy public confidence in their own industry, which happens also to be ours, and from which we derive our livelihood.

We have never disputed the right of the publishers to control their news columns. But as newspaper workers and union men, we on our side have the right, and in fact the duty to ourselves and to the public which has so often shown its belief in us, to participate in independent political action on the other side of the fence, for the preservation of democratic rights and the gains of the New Deal. Given enough conscious political action by the public, perhaps at least some publishers may decide that the public's wishes are worth considering.

Under the New Act

THE Wages and Hours act has gone into effect, and to all unions it should be a signal for increased activity, in spreading organization as well as in service to their members.

To some it may seem at first glance—and enemies of organization will advance this view—that workers whose standards have been improved by the act are in no need of unionization. They will argue that government protection is a substitute for union protection.

This reasoning is completely contradicted by the facts behind the Wages and Hours act, and similar legislation benefiting working people. These facts, carefully minimized by the bulk of the press, are:

1. The law owes its birth and passage to the labor movement, which sponsored it, and which—particularly the CIO—fought for it right down to the time when it was veritably blasted out of the House Rules Committee by the huge pressure of organized labor. This law is but a sample of what can be gained by the vast working population once it organizes so as to make its voice clearly heard.

2. Full benefits under the act can be assured only by unionization. Enforcement of the law through unions is definitely contemplated by the act. The wage-hour administration acting alone could never hope to unearth all violations or prosecute all complaints. It is true that every employe can sue for himself to compel compliance, and that the law protects him against dismissal for such action. But only a union can furnish the effective protection to make those rights real, and the watchfulness to make them general.

The Guild represents not only its members, but in a very real sense the newspaper workers who have not yet been fortunate enough to organize their own plants or departments into the Guild. In protecting their rights, the Guild will be protecting the standards of its members and building up its membership.

BUILDING

Guild Goes Dramatic And Advertises Opinions

By JONATHAN EDDY

AFTER reading many columns of material which they did not altogether believe, and which a good many of them knew to be hogwash, the Detroit Newspaper Guild placed an advertisement in the Detroit Free Press supporting Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan for reelection. It was common knowledge that if the Guild did not succeed in obtaining acceptance of the ad that it would be printed as a handbill and distributed by the tens of thousands anyway.

After all, we have a free press in many parts of the country and the reporters, desk men, commercial men, artists, etc., were free to state what they had unanimously subscribed to in meeting in the columns of the Free Press, provided they paid for the privilege at the regular advertising rates.

"EXPLANATION" MAKES RADIO NEWS

The Free Press accepted the ad, also it exercised some of its freedom to place upon the front page a two-column box, heavily captioned "An Explanation." The first time I heard of this glorious incident having taken place was over the radio, somebody having turned on a news program. I got a chuckle out of it, even from hearing it on the radio, and even though the brunt of the radio news report was "explanation."

And, after all, perhaps the "explanation" did rate higher as news than did the advertisement.

Of course, for the general public, it probably was front page news that reporters should have opinions of their own on public affairs. Still, to a newspaperman, it might seem even bigger news when a newspaper attacks its reporters on the front page—instead of quietly firing them. Since the day is passing when employers can fire their employes for exercising their right of freedom of expression and opinion, we are treated to an "explanation" instead.

The explanation in this case does not take up the reporters' claim, asserted in the advertisement, of being able to get and to know the facts. Evidently persuaded that, in this instance at least, it is easier to sling mud than to reply to what the Guild had to say about Governor Murphy, it merely characterized the Guild statement as "misleading" and went on to sling a little of the old familiar mud. According to the Free Press, the Guild does not speak for the majority of newspaper men and women, and this majority "do their own thinking and are not led by the nose to the ballot box by John Lewis."

ROOSEVELT STATEMENT FRONT PAGE, TOO

After having their own employes come out on the side of progressive democratic government, it must have been doubly infuriating to the Free Press the next day to be obliged to put President Roosevelt's statement about Murphy on the front page. The President was, of course, talking principally about that great campaign organ for the Republicans, the Dies Committee. The Dies Committee is just catching up to the Chicago newspapers of 1936—all of them but one got used to calling every social and legislative reform, and every proponent thereof including the President, communists at *that* time.

As a matter of fact, the Guild in a lot of places is in a pretty good position to evaluate the effects on their own collective bargaining, the probable arrogance or reasonableness of employers, which may be traced directly to the local or State political setup. The Cleveland Guild put everything behind the effort of all organized wage earners to oust Governor Davey of Ohio. The present and past leading officers of the Twin Cities Guild are equally cognizant of the import to all wage earners including themselves of the combination of reactionaries and phoneys aiming at getting Governor Benson of Minnesota. But I think the Detroit Guild takes tops for dramatics.

IF anybody can ever show me where a group of employes have discharged an employer for joining an association of employers, then I'll agree that the Wagner Act should be amended to protect employers.—*Allen S. Haywood, CIO director in New York City.*