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Lukes in N.Y. Guild Broadcast On Apr. 11

3 N. Y. Units Form Bargaining Front

Seattle Gains 100 New Guildsmen

Bargaining activities on the Post-Intelligencer stimulated both enrollment and dues payments.

Hearst Strike 'Justified,' Says Churchmen's Report

With the Churmer's Committee support, the strike now has the backing of virtually every denomination in Chicago. Earlier, the Catholic archdiocese, through its official organ, the New World, gave its support in a long page-one editorial, and local priests have lent assistance in numerous ways.

The Churchmen's Committee held public hearings on Feb. 13 and 22 during the course of its six weeks' investigation. Each time the management was invited to send a representative, the committee report discloses, and each time it sent a leading member of the Editorial Association. The report said:

At the first hearing, the man-

agement declined to send a representative, but in a written statement of their position, into the record, and refused to answer questions in behalf of the management.

Another Man Sent

Prior to the second hearing, the management was again urged to send a representative. This time they sent Mr. David Camelon, a member of the Editorial Association, who, upon being questioned, refused to represent the management officially....

After reviewing the history, reasons and issues of the strike the committee made these findings of fact:

In the light of the facts, we believe that the strike of the

(Continued on Page Five)

Court Backs Us in Hearst Seattle Case

CIO Urges Fight for WPA Fund

While Congress is delaying on President Roosevelt's renewed request to restore the \$150,000,000 cut from the WPA appropriation, actual need has risen to the point where \$200,000,000 is necessary, said CIO Unemployment Director Hetzel in a letter last fortnight to all affiliates. Internationals and locals were urged to press their Congressmen and Senators for the additional appropriation.

Hetzel's letter noted that 500,000 WPA employees were scheduled for layoff on April 1 unless the appropriation were made meantime. Another fact is that there is an upward movement in applications received for relief, according to the Social Security Board.

In laying off WPA workers, among the first affected are those on arts projects. These include the writers' projects where jobless Guild members find relief work.

Application of the 5-day week is delayed until Labor Day with the 6-day, 40-hour week obtaining until that time. The strikers worked the 6-day, 44-hour week under their old agreement. Eighteen employees of branch offices were excluded from the 5-day week, but gained the 6-day, 40-hour week. Under last

(Continued on Page Three)

By JONATHAN EDDY

Such speculation is an enticing waste of time and does not seem in the least conducive to the success of the negotiations for unity. In fact, it might conceivably contribute to the aforementioned efforts of the employers to create a bad atmosphere for the negotiations—which is precisely their objective in trying to force the Senate committee to conduct open hearings at this time. What they want to do is to scratch all the old sores in the hope of preventing their healing. For this reason, the Guild and other CIO unions have urged the

(Continued on Page Four)

(Continued on Page Four)

CIO-AFL Unites to Aid Guild

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—With the active backing of every CIO and AFL union in Harrison county, the Clarksburg Publishing Company reinstates two women employees fired for union activity, cease intimidation and bargain with the local. The company operates the Telegram (evening) and Exponent (morning).

The course of action was mapped by the local after a visit here by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Pasche and his conference with local labor leaders. On April 1 the company board of directors was scheduled to meet to act on the Guild's demands.

Requests Ignored

Organized in July, 1937, the Clarksburg Guild waited a year before moving to open negotiations. This decision brought about the resignation from the Guild of the then president, Frank Carpenter. Under the leadership of a new president, Leo Garrett, a contract was prepared and requests for bargaining sent by registered mail on Dec. 6 to Publishers John A. Kennedy and Cecil B. Highland.

The letters and repeated requests met with silence. Then on Dec. 23 and 29, Highland summoned City Editor Leo P. King and Sports Editor Herbert Welch of the Telegram into his office and put the pressure on them. Both resigned from the Guild, "of my own free will and without any intimidation or coercion on any person."

Third Refusal to Quit

Then Highland called Art Wright, state editor for the Telegram, to his office on New Year's eve in an attempt to obtain a third Guild resignation.

Through five or six hours, Highland pleaded,ajoled, threatened and swore, in an effort to obtain Wright's signature on a prepared resignation which lay on the publisher's desk. Wright left the publisher's office late at night with a threat of discharge on Monday morning in his ears.

Wright was not fired. But his story was incorporated in Labor Board charges and Guild members went to the CIO and AFL leaders of the county for advice and support.

2 Fired After Promise

Meanwhile, John A. Kennedy, the other main cog in the publishing company, phoned to the Guild from Miami, Fla., declaring himself innocent of the persecution and promising to "straighten everything out" upon his return. He assured Guildsmen that the matter would be taken care of at a board of directors' meeting Feb. 7.

At that board meeting, two Guild members were fired—Society Editor Margaret Tucker, an Exponent employee for over 18 years, and Miss Helen Post, assistant proof reader on the Telegram. These, with the earlier resignations, cut the Guild down to a minority in the plants. Miss Tucker was the local's first secretary.

Yielding to the demands of an aroused labor movement, the company called another directors' meeting for March 18. "Illness" presented a quorum session, and it was continued until April 1.

NEW YOUTH PAPER

The Youth Digest, an 8-page monthly tabloid, organ of the New York City Council of the American Youth Congress, has made its appearance to add to the growing number of periodicals providing a group point of view in addition to that of the daily papers. Published entirely by members of the Congress, the paper is self-supporting and covers activities of a large variety of youth organizations. John S. Jordan is editor-in-chief.

PAY YOUR DUES

Drive for Guild Shop On Newark Block Paper

NEWARK—The Star-Eagle (Paul Block) has voted to emphasize in its contract renewal negotiations its demand for a Guild shop contract and other adequate guarantees against the possibility of intimidatory dismissals. The action was taken following a strike vote. The unit charged that the firing of Lawrence Buttenweiser, a copywriter, was aimed to intimidate it on the eve of negotiations.

The later Relations Committee of Organized Newspaper Crafts, composed of the presidents of the

mechanical unions and the Guild, obtained from the management agreement to place Buttenweiser on a preferential rehiring list and to make no dismissals during bargaining.

Later the mechanical union president expressed to Guild President Agnes Fahy their belief that the Guild's best remedy was in securing a Guild shop.

At a subsequent meeting the unit rejected a motion to rescind its strike vote, adopting a resolution to hold the matter in abeyance and asking the negotiating committee to demand immediately a Guild shop clause.

Newhouse Guild Case Shuts Paper Against Times To Hit Union Holds Firm

S. I. Newhouse, the New York suburban publisher against whom the Guild has been compelled to wage four strikes, continued last week the suspension of the Nassau Daily Journal, Hempstead, L. I., rather than deal with the News-Week and Mail Deliverer's Union which has jurisdiction over delivery in New York.

Newhouse opened the Nassau Journal on March 1, selling it in a combination arrangement with his combination of Long Island papers, the Star-Journal and the Daily Press. Twelve Guild members who were shifted from the Press and the Star-Journal were laid off when the paper was suspended on March 9. The New York Guild has demanded that they be rehired pending the opening of the Nassau Journal.

Newhouse's tactics in fighting the drivers' union are identical with those he used in fighting the Guild on the Star-Journal last year, when he attempted to get employees to the Guild's jurisdiction to sign red-lag contracts, under threat of killing the paper.

After two weeks he negotiated a contract and opened the paper. Newhouse has obtained injunctions against the driver's union and has started suit in the name of his local publisher against the driver's union for damages of \$150,000.

Court Upholds Us In Hearst Case

(Continued from Page One)

Their unfair labor practices. The two employees were Frank Lynch and the late Philip Everhardt Armstrong. They were fired for Guild activity in June and July, respectively, of 1936, and the unit struck on Aug. 13. The Labor Board decision was handed down on Jan. 13, 1937.

Soon after the National Labor Relations Act was validated by the Supreme Court in April, 1937, the paper "rehired" but did not formally reinstate Lynch. Under the court decision the estate of Armstrong would be paid back salary from the date of his dismissal on July 14, 1936, to the date of his death on Mar. 18, 1937, and Lynch from the date of his dismissal up to his rehiring.

In this year's bargaining on the Post-Intelligencer, the Guild is demanding the Guild shop, guarantees against economy layoffs, increased severance pay, and increased wages. Publisher John Boettiger's counter-proposal was rejected by the unit because it disregarded the major demands for Guild and job protection and offered the lowest pay minimums on any Hearst paper. After the counter-proposal was made, the Guild, with the aid of Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director, obtained from Boettiger promises of a qualified "three weeks' notice of dismissal pay, and severance pay to above the present offer of 30 weeks' maximum.

Guild Case Against Times Holds Firm

Advertising department executives of the New York Times, called by the company's counsel, during the past two weeks as defense witnesses in the National Labor Board case on charges of firings and discriminatory transfers of Guild members who worked under them, failed materially to upset the previous testimony of the Guild members in the hearings being held in New York.

Discrepancies in the company witnesses' testimony, produced under cross-examination by Lester M. Levin, attorney for the Board, have been frequent. Denials by the executives on the stand of any knowledge of union activities in their staff have been contradicted by their own statements that they had followed closely the Guild's shop paper and bulletins.

Louis S. Berger, display classified advertising manager, was deposed at the end of July, 1937, for the reason, according to testimony, that he had bungled the "handling" of Newspaper Guild and Newspaper Guild growth in his department.

In the company's defense, Berger told a story of being suddenly removed from an executive place by General Manager Julius Ochs Adler after "missing" some auctioneers' advertising. Cross-examination brought out that the Times did not want the advertising because the Auctioneers' Association demanded rebates.

Max Falk, Berger's successor as head of the department, testified that he had refused to consult Berger regarding members of the staff. But on the basis of personal records made out by Berger and Berger's assistant, Falk admitted, he had Leonard H. Goldsmith, advertising salesman who was the leading Guild organizer in the commercial departments, fired a few weeks later. He had no direct reason of his own to discharge Goldsmith, Falk admitted.

Fred Jaeger, who had been shifted in 1936 from the news staff, where he was an energetic Guildsmen, to Berger's staff, was fired in 1937.

Buffalo Pushes Drive on News

BUFFALO—The enrollment drive on the Buffalo Evening News was given impetus recently through a letter sent to Guild President Alfred G. Larkie by Managing Editor A. H. Kirchhofer assuring that "appropriate action" would be taken to see that no News executive said or did anything which might be construed as attempted intimidation of employees.

The letter grew out of a conference in which the Guild protested the dismissal of two members and other actions declared to be acts of intimidation. Pastille copies of Kirchhofer's letter were enclosed with "creditors" and Guild application cards sent to News staff members.

NLRB Poll Protested By Local

MILWAUKEE—Protest of the Milwaukee Guild against faulty conduct of a representation election at the Milwaukee Sentinel March 13 is being considered by the National Labor Board, which is expected to order a new vote to determine whether the intervening AFL Office Workers' Union shall represent commercial department employees.

The protested election was a runoff ordered after neither union won a clear majority in the original election Dec. 21 and 22.

The AFL appeared to have won the runoff by getting 46 votes from the 137 employees involved.

THEATRES

New Songs-Sketches-Dances! "PINS and NEEDLES"

New York's Hit Musical Revue. Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 7:15. LAUREL STAGE, 340 N. 9th Ave. Tel. 5-1400. Prices: Eves. \$1.10 to \$2.75. Mat. 50c to \$2.25.

"Shines like a new dime in a naughty world."

THE AMERICAN WAY with FREDRIC MARCH

FLORENCE McKAY, RUTH ELDRIDGE, MORRIS WESTON, CLEVELAND HARRIS, E. E. AVE. Eves. 8:10-10:15. Mat. 7:15-9:15. Tel. 5-1400. Prices: Eves. \$1.10 to \$2.75. Mat. 50c to \$2.25.

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

GUS & ANDY'S SOMERSET

140 West 47th St., New York, N.Y. Around Cor. from 43rd Street

PIROUETTE now at 111 W. 46th—Famous for French specialities.—Lunch 55c. Pastilles dinner \$1. Wine and Liquor.

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MOTION PICTURES

"HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES"

Richard Dix, Basil Sydney, Greene, Rathbone & Barker. "Gals Revue on the Stage" Anytime. ROXY THEATRE

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE 22 West 8th St.

Wed. Thurs. Mar. 23 & 24. ROLLAND YOUNG

CONSTANCE BENNETT in "Topper Takes a Trip"

Fri. to Mon. Mar. 31 to Apr. 3. W. C. FIELDS

CHARLIE MCCARTHY & EDGAR BERGEN "YOU CAN'T CHEAT AN HONEST MAN"

Tues. Wed. Thurs. Apr. 4 to 6. Constance Bennett, Kelly, Faye

"TAIL SPIN"

Wallace "SERGEANT BEERY IN MADDER"

Continuing Thurs. Virginia Bruce, Walter Pidgeon "SOCIETY LAWYER"

CAPITOL

Castor

Pygmalion

"You Can't Get Away With Murder"

JIMMY DORSEY & ORCH. STRAND

"I'm From Missouri"

BOB BURNS with CLAYTON GEORGE

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WILKES-BARRE WINS STRIKE; 200 UNDER PACT

Lewis Aided In Talks

(Continued from Page One)

Tentative agreement was reached in New York on March 20 after four days and nights of negotiations in the Hotel Commodore with John L. Lewis, president of the CIO and of the United Mine Workers of America, sitting through all conferences. Also assisting the Guild were Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the UMWA, and former Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and John Kmetz, UMWA international board member. Kennedy and Kmetz, both residents of the anthracite area of which Wilkes-Barre is the heart, were active leaders throughout the strike in the rallying of labor support.

President Lewis, although preoccupied with his own bituminous coal negotiations and with CIO-AFL peace conferences, invited the publishers to meet under a plan worked out in a conference between himself and ANG Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy, ANG Vice President Morris Watson, Kennedy and Kmetz. This meeting followed a break in negotiations two weeks before when the publishers submitted an inadequate "final offer" and walked out.

Guild negotiators were Watson and three officers of the Wilkes-Barre Guild strike settlement won by the Guild, Executive Vice President Eddy wired: "You accomplished it for the CIO and the Guild when nobody else was able to." Eddy also expressed appreciation for Lewis' willingness to overburden himself, "even for the smaller unions."

In a wire to Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, Eddy expressed his appreciation of the unceasing assistance Kennedy gave throughout the strike and acknowledged the Guild's indebtedness to him and the UMWA.

The settlement was ratified by the three units involved after six hours of discussion on the night of March 21. The strikers of the Record voted 48 to 16 in favor and those of the Times-Leader and Evening News voted 40 to 6 and 20 to 2, respectively. The executive committee had recommended the agreement by a vote of 11 to 6 after receiving a unanimous report from the negotiators.

Colonel Smith, publisher, was the only publisher personally to sign the contract.

"The other publishers feel that if they sign this they might be bothered," he announced as he signed, "but I feel that it would be poor sportsmanship not to sign something that I have negotiated. Therefore, I am going to sign for myself." John A. Hourigan, Jr., business manager, signed for the Evening News and Robert Johnson, editor, for the Wilkes-Barre Record.

Arbitration Board Makeup

Arbitration of wage minimums will be left to a five-man board, two to be appointed by the Guild, two by the publishers and a fifth to be chosen by the four. Kustas and Willard West have been chosen by the Guild. If the four fail to choose an umpire within five days, the choice falls to Jonathan Eddy and Eugene McKinnon of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. If they cannot agree within ten days, then Dr. Thomas Larkin, arbitrator for the anthracite industry, automatically becomes the umpire. The decision must be handed down 45 days after submission and the award must be retroactive and become a part of the contract.

"Arbitration was accepted," said Vice President Watson, "because the negotiators were convinced that an impasse had been reached and that possibly several more months of strike would have been necessary."

Following the absorption of the



Lewis, Kennedy Thanked by Eddy

Acknowledging the efforts of CIO President John L. Lewis in the Wilkes-Barre strike settlement won by the Guild, Executive Vice President Eddy wired: "You accomplished it for the CIO and the Guild when nobody else was able to." Eddy also expressed appreciation for Lewis' willingness to overburden himself, "even for the smaller unions."

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Following the absorption of the

Wilkes-Barre Conditions Before Strike and After

(Continued from Page One)

1. Severance pay ranging up to 30 weeks' pay.
2. Agreement to establish wage minimums and classifications by arbitration. (Sunday Independent contract runs to \$47.50.)
3. No wage reductions. No dismissals as result of contract.
4. Free outside activity.
5. Employees not required to handle struck work or to pass labor picket lines.
6. The ANG model clause for handling grievances.
7. No severance pay.
8. A flat minimum of \$20 per week in editorial departments and \$15 per week in commercial departments, excluding office boys.
9. No guarantees.
10. No provision.
11. No provision.
12. No provision.

The clause requiring reinstatement of the strikers reads: "The publisher and the Guild agree that all regular employees, determined as of Sept. 30, 1938, shall be returned to their employment when publication is resumed, without prejudice to either party."

The Wilkes-Barre strike was unique in the annals of the ANG in that it brought about a virtual Guild shop almost two months before its end. An AFL office workers' union, formed 19 days after the strike began, swung over to the Guild with every member.

The swing completed organization except for a handful of business office people who were necessary to the maintenance of the closed newspapers. Even these people signed application cards and deposited them with the United Mine Workers to be turned over to the Guild upon the resumption of publication.

Since the amalgamation several of the former AFL unionists have been integrated into the Guild leadership. Among these are Regan, who was one of the negotiators of the final agreement. He is an advertising salesman for the Record.

The AFL unionists decided that they were prolonging the strike by dual unionism after a meeting which was addressed by Kmetz, and by Charles Weissman, a Wilkes-Barre merchant, Thomas Hicks, industrial commissioner of the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, and Walter Harris, TWOC organizer. Weissman, Hicks and Harris had previously been agreed upon by the publishers and the Guild as observers for negotiations which subsequently proved abortive. Also urged them to dissolve their union and join the Guild was Lucille Flynn, an AFL office workers' organizer.

"Final Offer" Changes

Following the absorption of the

THE PEACE TALK

In the group are, seated, left to right: Stanley Kustas, Wilkes-Barre Guild president; Morris Watson, ANG vice president; G. D. Beemiller, Wilkes-Barre Guild negotiator (advertising department); Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers; John L. Lewis, L. J. Van Laey, general manager, Record; Ernest G. Smith, publisher, Times-Leader, and Joseph Murphy, assistant general manager; John A. Hourigan, Sr., publisher, Evening News; standing: John A. Kmetz, international board member, UMWA, and Joseph Collis, Guild negotiator.



N.Y. Asks Typos To Talk on 'Boys'

The New York Guild has asked for a conference with Typographical Union No. 6, prior to moving under a Labor Board decision in the Journal-American case to obtain representation for about 40 composing room "boys."

Ask Friendly Settlement

The Typographical Union contested the claim of the Guild, although admitting that they would not take in the boys. In the decision, the Labor Board confirmed all the Guild's contentions, but in the case of the boys set aside a 90-day period in which to permit the Typographical Union to set up satisfactory machinery for collective bargaining. The Board said if such provision was not made, "we shall then entertain a motion to include them in the general unit hereinafter found appropriate (a unit of 719 employees for whom the Guild is now negotiating)."

The New York Guild executive committee wrote to William Ward, president, informing him of the expiration of the period, and asking that "there be a conference between members of the Guild executive committee and members of your committee for the purpose of working out a friendly settlement of this question."

Although the Wilkes-Barre strike began in October, it was voted in August. The Guild unanimously voted an instruction to the executive committee not to permit work after Sept. 30 if a full trade union contract had not been signed by that time.

Almost a year before, after a strike on the Record, an "interim agreement" was signed with all of the publishers. Another instrument, signed just before the "interim agreement," provided for the Guild shop in the editorial departments and set up machinery for establishing the Guild shop in other departments.

Teamsters Backed Us

The "interim agreement" carried a promise that the publishers would negotiate a "full trade union contract" before Sept. 30, 1938

court only to have the judge dis-
miss the case . . . Evidence
points to the fact that the Guild
has been reasonably free from
the use of violence. Mayor
Kelly . . . acknowledged that the
Guild's hands had been "amaz-
ingly clean."

Under the heading of criticism the committee held that "the Guildsmen were in error when they sought to force the management to

Violations of its contract with the Guild in the editorial department were as follows:

Violating what appears to be the intention of the contract in denying any real job security.

Hiding behind a "jurisdictional dispute" in delaying settlement of the strike.

Asking for an injunction against so-called "mass picketing."

The report also noted that "there has been general opposition by the Hearst newspapers to the Newspaper Guild in various parts of the country. It concluded with a rec-

ommendation that the Guild and management "settle this dispute at once, so that human suffering may be alleviated and the best interests of society as a whole may be served."

Following are the members of

CLERGY :	SOCIETY OF
Methodist	FRIENDS
Rev. W. B. Walthire	George Watson
(chairman)	Elizabeth Watson
Rev. Armand	Ethical Society
Guerrero	Dr. Ralph B. Hagan
Rev. William M.	Universalist
Shepard	Rev. Dr. Frank
Rev. Thomas B.	

Rev. Thomas R. Pendell	D. Adams
Presbyterian	Methodist
Rev. Clifford Earle	Herman Will
Rev. Howard Johnston	Frank Brezina
Evangelical	Ruby Oakland
Rev. Albert W. Buck	Congregational
Episcopal	Mrs. Rosalind Ray Wheeler
Rev. Dr. Corliss P. Hargraves	Wayne Harlan
JEWSH	Howard F. Schomen

Rabbi Joshua	Evangelical
Liebman	Professor Herman
Rabbi A. G. August	J. Sanders
Rabbi David	Church of the
Graubart	Disciples
	Henry Dyer

IN 3 WEEKS

U. Furn. Workers of America, No. 136, Boston	2.00
U. Furn. Workers, LIU No. 176, St. Louis	5.00
U. Laundry Workers No. 298, Mil- waukee	3.00
UMWA No. 236, Sheridan, Wyo. . .	5.00
UMWA No. 443, Decatur, Ill. . . .	10.00
UMWA No. 867, Shenandoah, Pa. .	25.00

UMWA	No. 985,	Henryetta, Okla.	6.00
UMWA	No. 1289,	Cleanton, Ky.	25.00
UMWA	No. 1397,	Centralia, Ill.	2.00
UMWA	No. 2162,	Jacksonville, Ind.	1.90
UMWA	No. 2467,	Danville, Ill.	2.90
UMWA	No. 3091,	Hooverville, Pa.	5.00
UMWA	No. 3257,	Wyano, Pa.	7.25
UMWA	No. 6744,	Blairville, Pa.	25.00
UMWA	No. 5967,	Drift, Ky.	25.00
UMWA	No. 6296,	Quinwood, W.Va.	8.25
UMWA	No. 6349,	Bellingham, Wash.	1.00
UMWA	No. 6444,	Bonny, W.Va.	1.00

UMWA No. 6692, Erie, Colo.	15.00
UMWA No. 6913, Freeman, W. Va.	25.00
UMWA No. 6959, Bay City, Mich.	2.00
UMWA No. 7599, Black Diamond, Wash.	25.00
UMWA No. 12012, Stamford, Conn.	5.00
UMWA No. 12929, Terre Haute, Ind.	14.50
UMWA No. 12960, Dist. 59, Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
	4.50

UOPWA No. 12168, Birmingham,	10.00
UOPWA No. 10, Pittsburgh	1.00
UOPWA No. 16, ANG Office Staff	12.00
UOPWA No. 17, Bayonne, N. J.	5.00
UOPWA No. 24, Chicago	7.16
UOPWA No. 24, Social Ser. Unit,	
Chicago	4.50
UOPWA No. 27, Washington	3.03
UOPWA No. 29, Toledo, O.	2.00
UOPWA No. 85, U. Artists and	
Screen Cast	

U. Packing House Wkra. LIU No. 284, Akron	11.30
U. Packing House Wkra. LIU No. 681 (Local 50), Milwaukee	50.00
URWA No. 5, Akron	15.00
URWA No. 6, Akron	25.00
URWA No. 7, Akron	5.00
URWA No. 15, Akron	5.00
URWA No. 22, Jeannette, Pa.	25.00
URWA No. 32, Elkhart, Ind.	5.00
URWA No. 45, Nantuxet, Cal.	5.00

URWA No. 83, Barberton, Ohio	1.50
URWA No. 65, Mishawaka, Ind.	15.00
URWA No. 85, Lima, Ohio	25.00
U. Shoe Workers Amer. No. 39, Newburyport, Mass.	11.00
U. Textile Wrkrs. of Amer. No. 2165, Cleveland—AFL	8.25
U. Textile Wrkrs. of Amer., No. 2192, Taunton, Mass.	20.00
White Collar Council	25.00
Clev. Fund Ass'n, W. H. Davey	7.25

Steel Co. Cleveland	25.00
Chicago AFL Committee to Aid	
Strikers	33.85
Matrix Club	1.62
Serfs of St. Gregory	11.00
Solidaridad Internationale Anti-	
fascista	5.00
Mrs. Marion Stern	150.00
Miscellaneous	390.08
Total	\$5,052.71

court only to have the judge dis-
miss the case . . . Evidence
points to the fact that the Guild
has been reasonably free from
the use of violence. Mayor
Kelly . . . acknowledged that the
Guild's hands had been "amaz-
ingly clean."

Under the heading of criticism the committee held that "the Guildsmen were in error when they sought to force the management to

Violations of its contract with the Guild in the editorial department were as follows:

Violating what appears to be the intention of the contract in denying any real job security.

Hiding behind a "jurisdictional dispute" in delaying settlement of the strike.

Asking for an injunction against so-called "mass picketing."

The report also noted that "there has been general opposition by the Hearst newspapers to the Newspaper Guild in various parts of the country. It concluded with a rec-

ommendation that the Guild and management "settle this dispute at once, so that human suffering may be alleviated and the best interests of society as a whole may be served."

Following are the members of

CLERGY :	SOCIETY OF
Methodist	FRIENDS
Rev. W. B. Walthire	George Watson
(chairman)	Elizabeth Watson
Rev. Armand	Ethical Society
Guerrero	Dr. Ralph B. Hagan
Rev. William M.	Universalist
Shepard	Rev. Dr. Frank
Rev. Thomas B.	

Rev. Thomas R. Pendell	D. Adams
Presbyterian	Methodist
Rev. Clifford Earle	Herman Will
Rev. Howard Johnston	Frank Brezina
Evangelical	Ruby Oakland
Rev. Albert W. Buck	Congregational
Episcopal	Mrs. Rosalind Ray Wheeler
Rev. Dr. Corliss P. Hargraves	Wayne Harlan
JEWISH	Howard F. Schomer

IN 3 WEEKS

[illegible]

The Free Press

News of a 'Gigantic Swindle' Breaks—Into the Back Pages

In the Appalachian coal region, 122,000 miners pay \$6,000,000 a year for medical care, an average of \$4 per month per man out of wages of about \$900 per year. The money is collected by wage check-off, but the control of the hospitals and services remains in the mine companies' hands. The mine companies in this way respond to their obligations under the state compensation laws, which provide that a miner injured at his work must be provided with medical care at his employer's expense.

'Accidental' Suicide
On March 12 the newspapers throughout the country received a report on how the system operates. The report revealed that much of the \$6,000,000 goes into "unjustifiable profits to the operators and contract doctors," that the men get often nothing, and usually only the most switched treatment. Other highlights:

Company doctors often attempt to show that injuries are not compensable. For example, "A man was carrying explosives in the mine and was killed when they were accidentally detonated. The doctor called it suicide. Another man's back was broken in the mine and he died three days later of an ensuing pneumonia. The hospital said death was due to natural causes." In another case, death from an obvious fractured back was registered as due to "meningitis."

"One mine doctor in West Virginia recently let his horse because he certified that a man's death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning instead of 'heart failure' or 'stomach trouble' as the company insisted."

When claims reach compensation commissions despite these attempts to block them, the mine doctors and the company-controlled hospital doctors "are apt to minimize the disability to an incredible degree."

A consultant doctor insisted that a man near Beckley, W. Va., who had lost an eye in an accident had "nothing wrong with him."

This amazing case was duplicated in Bell County, Ky. A broken back, a left arm dropped as "a bad sprain," even in the face of x-ray evidence, until outside physicians testify.

Union Busting Also

"One must not forget that the doctors who give such biased testimony against the miners are at the same time making their entire living from payments from these very men."

The same doctors help the company get rid of abounded men who are active unionists by finding signs of high blood pressure, low blood pressure, or leaky hearts. In one instance a local union officer obtained from a friendly company man a list of 22 unionists who were scheduled for rejection by the company doctor on a certain date. When the physical examinations (paid for by the men) were held, every one of the 22 was turned down.

"In one instance the investigators were told that the construction of a new hospital building was financed through an increase in the men's wage deductions, but the operators kept the deed and later turned it over to a group of doctors."

The Atlanta Constitution editorially characterized the business as "trickery of the unfortunate" and the Federal Press described it as a "gigantic swindle."

The report was based on a survey made by the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine at the invitation of the United Mine Workers and financed by money left by the late Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, and administered by the Twentieth Century and Good Will Funds.

A comprehensive publicity release was sent out widely, and the Associated Press and United Press carried generalized but adequate coverage.

In ten days following the release, the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine's clipping service had turned up just about 50 clippings from

papers as far west as Long Beach, Cal., and Seattle, and south to New Orleans. A total of three editorials appeared. In New York, the Times skipped it on the first day, although it had given 14 inches of type and a top headline on an inside page on Aug. 26, 1938, to the mere announcement that the United Mine Workers Union had arranged for the survey to be made.

The Times Hesitates
On the second day after the report was out—and after the World Telegram had run a 13-inch story—the Times came out with a five-and-one-half inch story inside under a small head.

Of the other New York papers, the dip service turned in nothing from the Herald-Tribune, the Daily News, Post or Sun. The Journal-American (Hearst) printed three inches on March 18. If any thanks are due, the tabloid Mirror (also Hearst) should get them for its inside-page display feature on March 18. The Mirror supplemented the information in the publicity release by digging through the 44-page survey for detailed facts. It apparently devoted more space to the story than any other paper in the country, giving it 18 inches.

They Liked AP Service

The papers in the mining regions covered by the survey—in southern West Virginia, Kentucky, eastern Kentucky and northern Tennessee—uniformly relied upon the AP story, although the more detailed publicity release was sent to them. There were no follow stories. The only editorials to be found, besides the Atlanta Constitution's, were in the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader and the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. The three demanded an end of the abuses disclosed.

Wage-Hour Ruling Misinterpreted

In a Wage and Hours Act story in the March 16 issue, the GUILD REPORTER said that, under the law, which employers could obtain overtime exemptions was where the employee was employed not more than 2,000 hours in any period of 36 consecutive weeks. It should have been added that exemptions can be obtained on this basis only when employment or salary is guaranteed for a full year.

That this was the intent of Congress was stressed in a recent interpretive bulletin by Administrator Andrews. Under union agreements, employment usually is guaranteed only from week to week. The overtime exemption, however, applies in cases where employers sign union agreements providing "that no employee shall be employed more than 1,000 hours during a period of 36 consecutive weeks." Here no guarantee of continued employment is involved.

SULZBERGER ON 'RESPONSIBLE' PAPERS

The difference between a "free" press and a "responsible" press was stated by Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York Times in a talk at Rollins College (Florida) on Feb. 26. He said:

"One hundred and forty-seven years ago the Bill of Rights gave to the people this country four fundamental freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion and freedom of assembly."

These rights, freely given to the people, exacted in return no obligation either from them or from those who claimed to be the media through which they were expressed. There was no injunction of objectivity placed upon the speech of an individual. Ministers and priests were subject to no regulation in their pulpits. And the publisher of a

There's Freedom Aplenty, But Where's the Fairness?

From a Speech
By GEORGE SELDES
Before the New York Guild Forum

Why have the newspapers set up such a barrier to the freedom of the press? Why have the publishers begun proclaiming their great honesty? No one is denying the press its freedom, no one is attacking it. In fact, the press of this country seems to be in the same position as Victor Hugo's old virgin lady: "The less danger there was of the fortress being assaulted, the higher she raised her battlements."

The question is not freedom of the press, but fairness of the press. We have a free press; we do not have a fair press.

Details and Facts
The publishers deny that the newspapers are business, big or little. Honest publishers, William Allen White, for example, admit it, but the majority of the ANPA, either through ignorance or hypocrisy, repeat all the formulas of the code of ethics which make of publishing a sacred profession. Some go so far as to deny the well-known fact that news is suppressed every day. The biggest laugh of the year is Frank E. Gannett's statement at Town Hall recently. This chain publisher said: "In all my experience I have never known of an item being omitted from a newspaper because of pressure of the advertising department."

I suggest that Mr. Gannett subscribe to the Federal Trade Commission reports and the Department of Agriculture publicity service; both are free and both issue "cease and desist" and "fraud orders" which almost every week involve some big medical advertiser. If it is news that the Lord & Taylor department store opened up a new shoe department—several New York papers gave it a three-column display—then it is also news that the Federal Trade Commission has issued orders to Lord & Taylor against false advertising of some women's dresses as silk when in fact they contained rayon.

Pleats of Room, But—
On Feb. 16, the government found the Bloomingdale department store, a heavy New York advertiser, guilty of misrepresenting both men's and women's clothes in their advertising; silk was not silk and wool was not wool. The story was released for evening papers that day and morning papers the next day. The World-Telegram had room for an item about Rusk's basketball team; the Sun and the Post published all sorts of so-called humorous feature items, from three lines to twenty; the Journal-American carried a big story about orders against three food stores—which do not advertise; the Times exposed a little Greek candy maker in Brooklyn—who also does not advertise. But neither the Times nor any other paper carried a word about the government orders against Bloomingdale's.

Unpublished Goss
As for the World-Telegram, I

have carbon copies of several letters which strangers sent me; they are copies of letters to that paper in response to a request that readers give their opinions of the World-Telegram. One of the unpublished letters said:

"There is a rumor that you are not going to renew the contract of your liberal columnist, Heywood Brown. If he goes, I quit." Mr. Thomas W. Thomas, whose letter was featured, sent a carbon copy showing that the following two paragraphs had been suppressed:

"The Nation, the New Republic, the Guild Reporter, etc., announce from time to time that you suppress your columnists, most often Mr. Brown, who is a liberal, and once Mr. Pegler because he had the courage to attack the 'fascist' aviator-murderers. You keep silent if the charges are untrue, say so; if they are true you are convicted by the facts."

I am a constant reader of the World-Telegram because there is unfortunately no honest liberal progressive paper in New York. I switched to another paper for political fight is attempted in these papers." In Montana, and but one paper is owned and controlled by the Anaconda Copper Company. The National Electric Light Institute boasted it had corrupted four-fifths of the entire press, regretting that in Missouri only the Post-Dispatch refused to take its anti-public ownership and anti-public welfare propaganda. Finally, in the recent elections the vast majority of the papers exercised their right to support the anti-New Deal candidate, but only a tiny fraction of the press published the news of the campaign at all fairly. The evidence was overwhelming that the free press of America was not a fair press.

The question is not whether the press needs a new deal, but whether the new deal needs a new press.

With the Auxiliaries

ONE LOUD OUCH!

Commonwealth College, the labor college at Mens, Ark., cancelled a large order for supplies from Sears Roebuck because of the firm's patronage of the struck Chicago Hearst papers. Sears Roebuck came back with a line about the alleged "jurisdictional dispute," and was promptly squelched.

UNION LABEL DRIVE

CLEVELAND—Countering the National Association of Manufacturers' slogan "What Helps Business Helps You," the Cleveland Industrial Union Council is broadcasting the slogan, "What Helps Labor Helps Everybody."

Around this council has organized a campaign to buy union label merchandise.

CAPITAL GROUP STARTED

WASHINGTON—Aided by several women Guild members, a group of wives of Washington Guildsmen have organized provisionally. Mrs. Frank Rylich is chairman and Mrs. Wheeler Johnson is secretary. Plans include a benefit party for the Chicago strike fund.

DEFENSE FUND PARTY

JERSEY CITY—Hudson County Auxiliary members provided sandwiches and other refreshments for a cocktail party held for the benefit of the local defense fund. All proceeds went to the fund. William Greenspan, former local president, sponsored the party.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS!

THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

Actions At IEB Meeting

Below are additional actions taken by the ANG International Executive Board meeting held in New York, on Feb. 25, 26 and 27.

FREE PRESS COLUMN
After a discussion of the Guild Reporter Free Press department and of ideas being advanced for its wider use, the Board decided that "any labor paper that wishes to do so be permitted to pick up the Free Press column."

AWARDS "IMPRACICAL"

The question of an ANG plan of awards, which Convention and Board committees have considered since 1935, was discussed by the Board and it was agreed that the idea was impractical. The Board, on motion of Farnson, voted unanimously to so report to the Convention.

MILWAUKEE RULING

A request of the Milwaukee Guild that former members of the News-Sentinel unit, now unemployed, be permitted to continue as members of the unit, was denied by the Board, and it was decided to advise Milwaukee that once the local had closed the matter the former members could no longer belong to the unit. Motion by Pasche, seconded by Kenen, carried unanimously.

NORWALK REINSTATE

Restoration of the charter of the Norwalk (Conn.) Guild, automatically suspended recently under Art. XVII, Sec. 10, of the Constitution (signing a contract without submitting an original or completed draft to the IEB in advance of signature) was voted unanimously by the IEB, on motion of Pasche. The action followed a report by ANG Representative Nathan L. Goldberg, who visited the local to assist with the steps necessary to lift the suspension. He reported that these were being taken.

With the Auxiliaries

Strike Aid Extended On Coast

SAN FRANCISCO—In a Chicago strike aid program, the San Francisco Guild Auxiliary has circulated all CIO unions in northern California, and is writing letters to and calling on hundreds of firms whose products are advertised in the struck papers.

The Auxiliary is also cooperating in ticket sales and program for the Front Page Frolic, local fund raising party. New officers of the Auxiliary are president, Ruth Erickson; secretary, Mrs. Edward Rosendorf, and treasurer, Carolyn Heustis.

Dr. George Gallup's greatest concern in conducting his public opinion polls is to get every section of the public represented—people on relief, people of low average and high incomes, rural areas, small towns and large cities, men and women, and people of all voting ages.

The need for this, he said in explaining his methods before the New York Guild Forum on March 22, was demonstrated by the failure of the Literary Digest poll, which on its final attempt sent out 10,000,000 ballots and yet went 19 per cent wrong. It is possible to come within 3 per cent on the basis of 2,000 answers, Dr. Gallup said; he now usually uses 10,000.

"The Digest," he said, "had not counted on the split between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' and is continuing at the present time."

Brown, Lee Ask Questions
Dr. Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, spoke before a capacity audience in the Guild Club auditorium, replied to comments by Heywood Brown and Dr. Alfred McC. Lee, author of "The Daily Newspaper in America," and prolonged questioning by the members.

Lee, who welcomed the poll idea as "superb in theory," questioned whether it did not have certain drawbacks. The Institute's poll on the Dies committee, representing the public as being over-whelmingly in support, put the committee over in Congress, he argued, without adequate attention to certain serious details. The poll showing sentiment against a third term for Roosevelt had prejudiced the chances of the President's nomination unfairly, he thought, and would create a handicap even

Local Officers Elected

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—President, Bernard Galtner; vice president, Arthur Wright; secretary, Dorothy Hindman; treasurer, John Howard Martin.

MILWAUKEE—President, George A. Mann; vice presidents, Joseph Cohen and John O. Kykry; secretary, Mrs. Mary Welles; treasurer, Perry C. Hill, Jr.; delegates to CIO Council, Kykry and Mrs. Welles.

SAN FRANCISCO—President, Pat Casey; vice presidents, M. A. Raiser, Francis McCarthy and Louis Janofsky; secretary, Eric A. Erickson; treasurer, Luella Peterson; delegate to CIO Council, George Wilson, Francis McCarthy, William Beaton, Gordon Leete and William Fisher; delegates to county CIO Council, Estel Ward, B. S. Sanders and Dick Dyer.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—President, Thomas A. Rose; vice presidents, Henry S. Miles and Robert T. Brown; secretary-treasurer, Charles Villency; corresponding secretary, Marvin Serkin.

TORONTO—President, Fred Payne; vice presidents, Ralph Foster, George Gillespie and Jack Smaller; secretary, Harry Rose; treasurer, Montgomery J. Palmer; assistant secretary, Isabel Thompson; delegates to District Labor Council, Paul Gardner and Harry Rose; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Jerry Anglin and Mike Fenwick; teler (doorkeeper), Fred Nash; archivist, Norman Phillips.

BETHANY (Albany-Schenectady)—Troy, N. Y.—President, John S. Blawie; vice presidents, Kenneth Moore, Janet Scott and Michael Gravano; secretary, Douglas Daley; treasurer, Marjorie Osborn.

UTICA, N. Y.—President, Harold A. Sample; vice president, John W. Kelly, Jr., and M. Joseph Hahn; secretary, Paul J. G. Friedlander; treasurer, James Doyle.

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GALLUP ON POLLS OF OPINION AND ON OPINIONS OF POLL

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Papers Liked Digest Poll

"We do not say there is no hand-wagon vote," Dr. Gallup said in answer, "but we find little scientific evidence of any. In the Georgia election last fall, Senator George Gore was elected that there was evidence of great changes in opinion being produced by campaigns. Emil Hurja, statistician of the Democratic Party, he said, reported a 16-point change in the attitude toward Roosevelt in one community as a result of his speech and appearance there. Events, apparently, have the biggest effect of all, he added, citing Hitler's seizure of Austria as a great turning point in the American public's attitude. From being neutral toward Hitler, he said, sentiment changed to active hostility.

55 Papers Subscribe
As to the polls' influence on legislation, he remarked that they had been "reporting public reaction to the spending program ever since we started and Congress has not done anything about it." He thought if the time ever came when legislatures did "govern by the results of our polls, that would be bad for us, because Congress would put us out of business."

Dr. Gallup said the Institute serves only newspapers and now has 85 clients, equally divided among Republican, Democratic and "independent." It has 700 interviewers scattered about the country. The interviewers do not have a specified list of people to see, but selected segments of the population—so many relief workers, so many business men, etc. They give detailed reports about the living conditions, etc., of the person interviewed, and these are entered on

the minority candidate to the majority in the course of the campaign.

Polls Influence
On the possible influence of the Institute's questions themselves in shaping opinion, he replied that this "might be had if there were imposed on debate." To later questions he added that there was evidence of great changes in opinion being produced by campaigns. Emil Hurja, statistician of the Democratic Party, he said, reported a 16-point change in the attitude toward Roosevelt in one community as a result of his speech and appearance there. Events, apparently, have the biggest effect of all, he added, citing Hitler's seizure of Austria as a great turning point in the American public's attitude. From being neutral toward Hitler, he said, sentiment changed to active hostility.

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Heads Local

Walter Harrison, Post-Gazette business office employee, is the new president of the Pittsburgh Guild.

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THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1939, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beale
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.

ANG International Officers

President Heywood Brown	Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy	Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters		
International Vice Presidents:		
Donal M. Sullivan, 883 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass.	Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters	
Harry Martin, 1971 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.	William J. Farson, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.	Philip M. Connelly, 3230 Descanso Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.	
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Roger Irwin, 597 Oriole Parkway, Toronto, Can.	Quentin P. Gore, 415 James Blvd., Signal Mtn., Tenn.	
International Representatives		
Morgan Hull	H. Richard Sellar	
International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.		

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—But Not Good Enough

THE most important subject in the world today for the future of your organization, the local to which you belong and the American Newspaper Guild, is that of dues and assessments.

Thanks to the policies followed by your International Executive Board during the Fall and Winter and to the support accorded them by the organization as a whole, we are in good shape for a union that has been so long on the defensive.

With many months of the biggest strike situations in our history already behind us, we are in better shape financially than when we entered this period.

But sound planning requires organization for possible months of struggle ahead of us and we should be prepared not only for the present but for the eventuality that before we finally defeat the present attack on the ANG, we may be subjected to even more serious attacks.

During the recent months our rates of dues payments have steadily improved despite the fact that record assessments have had to be imposed at the same time. In actuality this accomplishment ranks alongside of the battle being put up on the picket lines in its effectiveness as a reply to the present attack.

But still we have far to go—our collection machinery is not anywhere near what we can make it.

A strong union treasury constitutes insurance against defeat. And the building of a strong union treasury in the midst of strike struggle, as we are doing, is in itself a guarantee of victory.

Let us at once end the situation where some members can still say, "But nobody asked me for my dues or assessments." Let us speed up and complete the job of 100 per cent collections. Let that be our answer to the Hearst attack, our insurance for the future of our jobs and security.

JONATHAN EDDY.

It Still Doesn't Know

EDITOR & PUBLISHER in its zeal to explain away a Guild victory succeeds in revealing an appalling lack of familiarity with ANG policies—which it consistently attacks, nevertheless.

E & P "discovers" a change in the ANG heart because in Wilkes-Barre the Guild accepted (1) arbitration of wage minimums, and (2) "constitution of a standing committee to adjust grievances during the contract's term."

"Those seem to be desirable arrangements, but they have been resisted in other cities by the ANG," says E & P.

That gives it a score of 100 for inaccuracy.

It is strange indeed if any local Guild resisted standing committees, particularly in view of the fact that the standing committee clause of the Wilkes-Barre contract is taken lock, stock and barrel from the ANG model contract adopted at St. Louis two years ago.

As to arbitration of wage minimums, the Guild has accepted arbitration before in rare instances where a single issue threatened to prolong a deadlock to everybody's cost. To accept arbitration of wage minimums was the part of wisdom in Wilkes-Barre in view of the fact that agreement had been reached on other material points. Also, the publishers agreed to the establishment of classifications and minimum wages for those classifications in place of the old flat minimums for departments.

WAGNER ACT FOES—I

MAN OF MANY TOMORROWS

Burke, a Hitler Fan, To Show NLRA's Faults Some Day

On the day that Neville Chamberlain made his Munich peace with Hitler Senator Edward Raymond Burke of Nebraska, chief Congressional attacker of the Wagner Act, arrived in New York. He was returning from a seven weeks' journey to Europe. Here are excerpts from the ship news story appearing in the New York Herald-Tribune of Sept. 30:

"Senator Edward R. Burke... praised without stint the accomplishments of the Nazi regime in Germany. He saw Chancellor Adolf Hitler as even 'a greater man than Bismarck,' and declared the annexation of the Sudeten German territory by the Reich was justified. 'Beaming enthusiasm for conditions as he found them in Germany... Senator Burke would not compare working conditions for general laborers in Germany with those of the United States, explaining that trade unions had been abolished in the Reich.'

When He Was Running

That was Senator Burke on Sept. 29, 1938. On his way to Europe a few weeks earlier, he had boomed Jack Garner for next president. Now here is the same man speaking on Aug. 1, 1934, when, while still a Congressman, he was running for election to the Senate:

"The New Deal is an old deal—as old as the earliest aspirations of humanity for liberty and justice and the good life. It is old as Christian ethics, for basically its ethics are the same. It is new as the Declaration of Independence was new, and the Constitution of the United States.

"Its motives are the same; it voices the deathless cry of good men and good women for the opportunity to live and work in freedom, the right to be secure in their homes and in the fruits of their labor, the power to protect themselves against the ruthless and the cunning.

"It recognizes that man is indeed his brother's keeper, insists that the laborer is worthy of his hire, demands that justice shall rule the mighty as well as the weak. It seeks to cement our society, rich and poor, manual worker and brain worker, into a voluntary brotherhood of free men, standing together, striving together, for the good of all."

P. S. He Was Elected

President Roosevelt was much moved by Burke's declaration. In a speech on Aug. 9, 1934, at Green Bay, Wis., he adopted it as a definition of the New Deal which "I like."

Burke was elected.

In the Senate the press gallery soon gave him the sobriquet of "Throttlebottom Burke."

His first vote on a major New Deal measure in the Senate was on the McCarran amendment of 1935 to pay prevailing wages on relief work. Even such mild liberals as David I. Walsh of Massachusetts—who now sponsors the AFL amendments to the Wagner Act—voted in favor of the bill. Burke opposed it.

He supported the Tydings amendment which, in 1935, sought to amend the National Labor Relations Bill to outlaw "coercion from any source"—the Republican Party formula for making the bill anti-labor. He voted against the Wages and Hours Act, for the anti-sit-down strike amendment, and against the New Deal farm bill of 1937. He has been going down the line against major New Deal legislation ever since.

Gets His Views Around

The Senator, a corporation lawyer who made his fortune in Omaha, and a native of Running Water, S. D., has made himself the principal spokesman in Congress in the fight on the Wagner Act. The distinction may have fallen to him

Senator Burke Praises Hitler And Nazis' Rule as He Returns

Nebraska Democrat, Back From Study of European Labor Conditions, Declares Fuehrer Is Greater Leader Than Bismarck

Senator Edward R. Burke, Democrat of Nebraska, who is a vigorous foe of the national labor relations act, last night on the way And I mean that...

Senator Burke on record—A New York Herald-Tribune story.

partly through default, since he has had very few competitors. With the aid of his franking privilege, which gives him free use of the mails, he has conducted a tremendous campaign. Kenneth G. Crawford of the Stern papers and the late Paul Y. Anderson a year ago described his "unique and ingenious system" of putting on a joint drive with 2,500 chambers of commerce with the government footing the

attacks with evidence. Chairman Madden summed up these opportunities in a reply to the Senator's radio attack:

"You speak of 'the entire record of maladministration of this government agency'; you infer that you will at some later date present this record, and that when you do 'the demand for change will be irresistible.'"

Keeps Repeating Charges

"These charges and this offer, Senator Burke, you have made before. On Aug. 21, 1937, you delivered a radio attack where you stated that the Board had 'taken sides,' that it had 'run amuck,' and has rendered a disservice to the cause of labor.' On Aug. 26, 1937, I wrote you a letter asking what evidence you had. . . . Your 'evidence' was not communicated to us.

"Subsequently, you repeated the same charges and you sponsored a resolution providing for an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board. . . . At the hearings you offered to produce witnesses; none was produced. Finally, the subcommittee . . . adjourned and no further investigation was had. You had failed to make out a prima facie case against the Board.

"However, on June 28, 1938, conducting what a local newspaper described as a 'one-man investigation,' you announced that you were receiving complaints against the Board 'at the rate of 150 to 200 a day.' These complaints were not solicited; rather, you sent out, under your franking privilege, hundreds of thousands of pamphlets containing your criticism of the Act and the Board. . . . You stated at the time that you hoped to receive suggestions from a large percentage of the 200,000 to 250,000 employers' to whom you addressed the communication.

Board Seeks Proof

"Yet on June 30, 1938, the Board's secretary . . . wrote you suggesting that the Board was prepared at all times to discuss with you the subject matter of any of these complaints. On July 2, you replied that when you had 'the opportunity to thoroughly analyze all that my correspondents have to say . . . I shall be very glad to avail myself of your courteous offer. . . . We have subsequently received no communication from you. Your radio speech of Dec. 26, 1938, six months later, was your next statement. . . .

"If, Senator, you were genuinely interested in the facts, if you were genuinely interested in our problems, if you were genuinely interested in a two-sided discussion, you have had the opportunities to help us and to improve the administration of the law. Your failure to act upon them and your statements, so often unfounded in fact, do not indicate that your interest is fairly to discuss the problems in a genuine attempt to call to our attention mistakes we may have made."

An article about Congressman Hoffman of Michigan will appear in the next issue.

WORK CUT IN HALF

WASHINGTON—The amount of labor required to process a 100-pound bag of best sugar has been cut in half in the last 20 years. It is estimated that production in 1940 may be 20 per cent higher than it was in 1935 with probably a decrease in the number of men employed.



BURKE