

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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ANPA's '37 MEETING EXPOSED

Hearst Memo Shows AFL Strikebreaking Aid

\$140,000 In Raises Come in LA Pact

LOS ANGELES—The highest pay increase won in any single contract signed with the Guild is contained in the new industrial agreement with the Evening Herald & Express (Hearst). It covers 469 employees in all departments of Guild jurisdiction, and brings them raises totalling approximately \$140,000 a year. (Contracts with New York papers have increased editorial department payrolls as

Nearly 600 newspaper employees in three cities won substantial increases in contracts signed or ready to be signed last week, stories beginning on page 1 of this issue of the Guild Reporter reveal. The agreements, besides that on the Los Angeles Herald & Express, are with the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press and the Albany Times-Union. In addition, the Seattle Guild was reported nearing agreement on an industrial contract with the Post-Intelligencer which will increase wages about \$35,000 a year.

much as \$125,000, and increases as high have been added as the contracts were renewed and extended to cover commercial workers.—Ed.)

The Herald & Express contract, signed on April 20, replaced one covering the editorial department only. Strength gained from the organization of all departments enabled editorial workers to increase their minimum from \$50 to \$55 after five years' experience.

The 5-day 40-hour week was established throughout the paper except for the circulation district managers, who remain on a 6-day 40-hour week. Virtually all em-

5 Per Cent Boost In Albany Wages

ALBANY—A new contract which insures a salary increase to every Albany Times-Union (Hearst) editorial department employee was to be signed here by the end of April.

The wage increase is effected by provision for a five per cent raise for all employees with four or more years' experience. All others will be affected by mandatory increases which the contract provides for the first three years of experience. The minimum schedule negotiated six months ago to provide \$42.50 after three years' experience remains unchanged.

Other gains are the reduction from ten to four in the number of exemptions from the five-day week and elimination of the clause which reserved to the publisher exclusive hiring and firing rights.

The severance pay clause, providing 24 weeks' pay after service of 15 years or more was removed.

Chicago Official Wrote to Ad List

The first direct evidence of the aid being given to the Hearst management by AFL top leaders working to disrupt the Guild strike in Chicago was discovered last week, in a memorandum sent by the Chicago Hearst management to other publishers in the chain.

The memorandum revealed that the Chicago Federation of Labor, headed by John Fitzpatrick, was circularizing advertisers from lists supplied by the management, with letters and propaganda promoting the "jurisdictional dispute" claim raised by Hearst. It was addressed to "Publishers, All Hearst Newspapers."

The copy discovered by the Guild bore notations indicating that it was referred to Business Manager Malcolm S. Lunn of the New York Journal-American. It read: "Copies of the enclosed material were mailed last week by the Chicago Federation of Labor to a list of 1,000 select local and national advertisers." Attached to the memo was a sample of the material disseminated by Fitzpatrick.

But Ads Still Drop Fitzpatrick has been spearhead of the drive to break down labor's campaign among Chicago Hearst advertisers by spreading the "jurisdictional dispute" story and declaring the struck papers "fair" to labor. Withdrawal of advertising, however, has increased progressively. The combined advertising revenue losses by the Herald & Examiner and Evening American have exceeded \$1,000,000 since the strike began on Dec. 5.

OLD TACTICS TRIED ANEW

CHICAGO—Having run through the Mohawk Valley Formula without success, the Hearst management has begun to repeat its tactics to break the Guild strike against the Evening American and

(Continued on Page Three)

ITU and ANG Boards To Hold Joint Talk

The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union and the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild will meet jointly at Guild headquarters, 1560 Broadway, New York, on Friday, May 26.

The meeting was proposed by President Claude M. Baker of the Typographical Union, as an alternative to a proposal made by Executive Vice President Eddy of ANG for a formal meeting of official committees from both unions to discuss mutual problems. The proposal grew out of a dinner conference of President Baker, Representative Buckley of ITU, and Vice Presidents Eddy and Watson of ANG.

This will be the first time that the Guild has ever participated in such a meeting. It is thought also to represent a departure for the Typographical Union.

In confirming the arrangements, Eddy wrote Baker that, "I felt and still feel that your proposal for a joint meeting of our International Boards constitutes a statesmanlike approach to a harassing situation, and that it will redound to the benefit of the membership of both organizations." In reply, President Baker expressed the hope that "nothing will prevent all of the members of the two

(Continued on Page Four)

AFL Locals Increase Chicago Aid

CHICAGO—An increasing number of AFL unions are going on record in support of the Chicago Hearst strike, despite the nationwide campaign being carried on by William Green and other top federation leaders. While during the first months of the strike, the majority of the unions sending resolutions of support here were in the CIO, the number of AFL supporters increased as the strike progressed.

To April 20 a total of 1,500 resolutions backing the strike were passed by internationals, local unions, union councils, lodges, orders and independent organizations. For the month preceding April 20, 157 resolutions were passed.

Of these 157 resolutions, 73 or nearly half of the total came from AFL bodies, as compared with 61 from CIO locals, 16 from independent unions and organizations, two from independent brotherhoods and four from industrial union councils and central labor councils.

The AFL resolutions came from:

(Continued on Page Four)

Twin Cities Commercials Win Raises

ST PAUL—Raises ranging from \$5 to \$65 a month were obtained for advertising department employees of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press in a supplemental contract ready for signature by the Twin Cities Guild. The contract affects about 50 employees, and all received increases but one Guild member, who now receives \$85 monthly over the minimum.

The supplement extends provisions of the editorial department contract, and is the second commercial agreement in the Twin Cities. The local is negotiating for its commercial members as fast as the departments are organized; the schedule calls for bargaining for the maintenance employees of the Dispatch-Pioneer Press next.

Editorial department benefits extended to the advertising workers include dismissal indemnity of a week's pay for each year of service, up to 26 weeks' pay; overtime pay, limitation of beginners, and two 15-minute rest periods daily for inside classified workers.

NY Times Officials Tell Plan To NLRB

The famous anti-Guild convention of newspaper publishers in Chicago on June 29, 1937 was being planned and organized before the Guild adopted its program which was represented as giving the publishers so much alarm.

This fact came out in Labor Board hearings during the last ten days on a Guild complaint against the New York Times, in testimony by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher, and by Colonel Julius Ochs Adler, vice president and general manager of the Times.

Adler, testifying on cross-examination with obvious unwillingness, admitted that an American Newspaper Publishers Association meeting in New York on June 2 had decided to hold the Chicago meeting. It was this latter meeting, called by nine publishers associations and the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which declared war on the Guild because of its demand for the Guild shop.

Five hundred and sixty-five publishers and editors attended the one-day, heavily publicized meeting. Besides making public a long, excited resolution, the body set up a committee to "Keep the public informed."

The Guild Convention at St. Louis, which was represented as having shocked the publishers into this united action was held from June 7 to 12.

Sulzberger on April 26 revealed that the group that met in New York was the board of directors of the ANPA, and that he had attended, although not a director.

This case, in which hearings have been in progress since Jan. 30, not

(Continued on Page Five)

Paper Bankrupt, All Unions Unite

A plant-wide committee, representing all of the printing trades unions and the New York Guild, met April 25 with Frank Schroth, publisher of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, for the purpose of learning how the unions would be affected by a bankruptcy petition filed by the company.

Ed Hughes, sports writer and cartoonist, and Blair Leeds, chairman of the Typographical Union chapel, were the spokesmen for the committee. In addition to the committee, delegates from the unions were present at the conference.

The Guild has an industrial Guild shop contract with the Eagle covering more than 300 persons.

The Federal court appointed Publisher Schroth as the trustee in bankruptcy. The unions are concerned with what type of economy the management is preparing to enact.

Lewis Plans to Reveal NAM-AFL Tie, Ken Says; Frey, Padway 'Scared Stiff'

(Reprinted from April 20 Ken magazine.)

AFL leaders are scared stiff of a John L. Lewis threat to make documented exposure of a direct connection between John P. Frey, Joseph Padway and other AFL bigwigs and the National Association of Manufacturers in a "conspiracy" to rewrite the Wagner Act, amend the life out of it. They do not know what or how much John L. knows, or whether he really has proof of the threat he made during the CIO-AFL unity negotiations in New York a few weeks ago. But the AFL people are exhibiting guilty consciences: recent executive council meetings have been taken up to a great

extent with alibiing themselves and each other, and whistling in the dark generally.

Who Will Break First? Here's Way to Find Out

As the strike in Chicago is prolonged, economic pressure upon Hearst grows, as the falling line figures show. But Hearst expects the economic pressure on the strikers will break their strength first.

It will not if other Guildsmen continue and improve their prompt regular payment of assessments and dues.

CIO would have ample opportunity for knowledge of anything funny in AFL. Many craft unions are bitterly opposed to changing the labor act and are prepared to go to bat in every way possible for its defense. Curiously enough, their cooperation with the CIO in this regard appears to be furnishing an excellent basis for labor unity for which FDR has been calling so long. Also unusual: the craft unions involved are those representing aristocrats of labor among aristocrats of labor: machinists, pattern makers, etc., whose pay would make that of the average young professional man look like a proletarian pittance.

L.A. Pact Raises Pay \$140,000

(Continued from Page One)

Employees outside of the editorial department had been on a 6-day week of 44 hours or more up to the time of signature of the contract.

Gain in Severance Pay

Severance pay was extended to all departments and the scale revised upward to one week for each six months' service up to a maximum of 28 weeks. The old schedule had been one week for each six months' service up to a maximum of 28 weeks.

Other Big Raises

Highest minimums set were for display advertising salesmen on major accounts. They are to get \$60 a week—meaning salary increases of as much as \$25 a week for some individuals. Promotion artists also got a \$25 a week boost, and the establishment of a \$35 minimum weekly guarantee plus an increase in the base pay and 7 cents a mile for classified advertising salesmen brought some men in that department up as much as \$20 a week.

Donations to Defense Fund

Five advertising collectors, for whom a minimum of \$32.50 was set in the contract, are all to receive \$37.50 under terms of a memorandum from Harvey J. Kelly, general labor counsel for the Hearst chain, who conducted the negotiations for the management.

Herald Express unit members voted unanimously to donate their first week's raises to the ANG Defense Fund. Collections are now under way. Although the contract was not formally signed until April 20, pay raises were retroactive to Easter Sunday, when negotiators initiated the draft contract at 8:10 a. m. after an all-night session.

Representing the Guild in the negotiations, which began the first week in January and continued at least three nights a week until April 9, were President Tom O'Connor, Secretary John Cohen, Treasurer Karl Schleicher, Urel Daniel and Mike Phinney.

Unit Chairman George Rogan, Unit Secretary Russell Hodges and International Vice President Philip Connelly played an important part in the negotiations through their leadership of the unit.

EDDL LAUDS LOCAL

In conveying the IEB Employer Relations Committee authorization for signing of the Los Angeles Herald & Express contract, Executive Vice President Eddy congratulated the negotiators, the unit and local on their achievement, which is "without parallel for a comparable community and Guild. . . . You have won the applause of the Chicago strikers and the whole Guild for strengthening our common position in respect to the current attack against our right to organize and bargain collectively and that this contract, bringing recognition and sweeping improvements for our entire jurisdiction is a living guarantee for eventual victory in Chicago. We think furthermore that it furnishes a splendid base for an enlarged and solidified Guild movement in Southern California, thereby enhancing the strength and prestige of the Guild and the CIO in general."

CIO, AFL Rebuke Firing Of Harrisburg Guildsmen

HARRISBURG, Pa.—In apparent continuation of its fight to halt growth of the Guild in its circulation department, the Harrisburg Telegraph has discharged Gilbert Honnaffous, the third veteran employee in that department fired since February.

AFL and CIO locals and a joint committee from the Guild and the AFL Central Labor Union have been protesting the dismissals in February of Promotion Manager John G. Brackenridge and Assistant Circulation Manager Charles H. Forrest. They were fired for "insubordination," but union committees visiting Publisher E. J. Stackpole Jr. report that they have been unable to write from him a single instance of "insubordination."

Honnaffous, an employee of the paper for seven years, was told by Assistant Circulation Manager E. J. Stackpole Jr. that they have been unable to write from him a single instance of "insubordination."

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Locals Map Zones for Penna. Drive

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Representatives of Guild locals in Pennsylvania met here April 23, and set up an organization to promote statewide membership campaign. Advance announcement in the GUILD REPORTER of the meeting prompted the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association to send "warning" to its members that the Guild will attempt to force the Wilkes-Barre contract on all publishers in Pennsylvania.

Attending the conference were representatives from the Philadelphia-Camden, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, and Harrisburg Guild locals and unattached members from nearby cities. International Vice President Morris Watson represented the ANG. The Pittsburgh Guild sent word that because it was engaged in negotiating new contracts in that city, it could not be represented but would support any program the conference adopted.

To Work in Zones

Zones were mapped out at the meeting, and each of the Guilds represented undertook to extend activities in its respective zone. The delegates also pledged their aid to Guilds in other zones and their co-operation in any plan or activity of the neighboring Guild.

A co-ordinating committee, consisting of the secretaries or the Pennsylvania locals was set up, and a sub-committee was named to outline the immediate plans and set them into motion.

The delegates outlined the status of organization in their respective Guilds and pointed to the necessity of bringing to the attention of Pennsylvania newspaper workers the tremendous gains made by the Wilkes-Barre Guild in the contracts it obtained as a result of the strike.

Representative at the meeting besides Watson, Ross, Halsey and Storch were Nelson Weiser, secretary, Lehigh Valley, E. M. Schoff, president, and Jack Kaufman and T. R. Hughes, Reading; Stanley A. Kuptas, president, and M. Drugach, Wilkes-Barre, and Sidney Barson, Fred U. Ross and Samuel Botsford, president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of Harrisburg.

Herald-Express Contract Has Craft Men 'Talking'

LOS ANGELES—Members of the printing trades "are still talking" about the Guild's new contract with the Herald & Express, says a story written by a member of the Newspaper Mailers' Union, in the April 21 issue of the Los Angeles Citizen, weekly organ of the AFL here.

The story was printed in a section of the paper devoted to printing trades news. It reported that the Guildmen "received a larger raise in one swoop than any of us have received in over 20 years," adding:

"It certainly should make some of those who are always ready to snap at the first two or three bucks the publishers offer us sit up and take notice. Another thought that comes to mind is we claim to be skilled workmen, who have to serve an apprenticeship of six years and are represented by the best talent that money can buy, but in all our negotiations never came close to that finish. At least we should change our tactics and become more aggressive than we have in the past."

W.-B. Wage Case Up To Larkin

WILKES-BARRE.—Dr. Thomas Larkin, arbitrator conciliator, has been notified that the Guild and publishers of the three dailies here are unable to agree on an arbitrator to determine the issue of minimum wages, and that the question shortly will be turned over to him.

Under the terms of the March 21 agreement settling the six months' strike, Dr. Larkin is to make a salary schedule award within 45 days of the time the briefs are filed before him.

Meanwhile, rumors of a merger that has been threatening for several years, gained new prominence with publication of a legal notice of the incorporation of "The Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company," to publish one or more papers. The reported merger would be between the Record (morning), and Evening News.

The Guild executive committee has adopted a resolution declaring the Guild's intention to protect members' jobs in any eventuality.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

N. Y. ENTERTAINMENT

"We guarantee that it will give you the best evening you have had in a long time." —Damon Runyon

THE AMERICAN WAY

FREDRIC MARCH (in person)
FLORENCE MORAT
EDLIDGE MORRIS WESTON
GENTLE THEATRE—430 E. 4th St.
Eves. 8:10-10:30, 11:10-1:15, 2:20-4:20, 7:20-9:20
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 12:40-5:55, 11:10, 11:45, 12:20

PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th

—Famous for French specialties. —Lunch 55¢. Parisian dinner \$1. Wines and liquors.

THE DINER

"NO FOOD FINER"
234 EAST 41st STREET
Opposite NYSE Building Entrance
Vanderbilt 2-5952

Eat in Cafeterias

YOU WON'T SEE IT (YET) AT THE AUTOMAT WALDORF BICKFORD'S

YOU WORK UNION—Eat Union, too!

JOIN IN WEVD

N. Y. THEATRES

"There have been a number of good girl and music shows in town of late, but this is by all odds the most brilliant of the lot." —Critic, Herald Tribune.

THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE

ALVIN TRACY, 325 W. 4th St. Eves. 8:10-10:30, 11:10-1:15, 2:20-4:20, 7:20-9:20
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 12:40-5:55, 11:10, 11:45, 12:20

WARNER BAXTER in 'Return of the Cisco Kid'

Any Day 9:15 to ROXY THEATRE, 124-126th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

ROCKEFELLER CENTER
BETTE DAVIS
in "DARK VICTORY"
with George Brent, Humphrey Bogart, Geraldine Fitzgerald
Eves. 8:10-10:30, 11:10-1:15, 2:20-4:20, 7:20-9:20
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 12:40-5:55, 11:10, 11:45, 12:20

MAN OF CONQUEST

with RICHARD DIX
GAIL PATRICK, JOAN FONTAINE
EDWARD ELIAS
CAPITOL THEATRE

Pygmalion

LESLIE HOWARD in Bernard Shaw's
Pygmalion
2nd Big Week! As in G-M-H

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE

Sat. & Sun. April 25-26
Lombard & Stewart
"Made for Each Other"
Men. & Tues. May 1-2
Elisabeth Laurence
BERGNER OLIVIER
"As You Like It"
One Week
Charles Irene
BOYER DUNNE
"LOVE AFFAIR"
MIDNIGHT SHOW SATURDAY

"Confessions of a NAZI SPY"

In Person—FRED WARING
A PENNSYLVANIAN
4th St. 47th St.

Hearst Note Bares Strikebreaking

AFL Chief Wrote To 'Select' List Of Advertisers

(Continued from Page One)

Herald & Examiner.

The last fortnight has been marked by another phony back-to-work movement initiated by the management inspired rumors that the Herald & Examiner is about to collapse, be sold, leased, converted into a Morning American; reports that "the strike is about to be settled"; mysterious threats concerning some "knockout blow" the management is concocting; and a whispering campaign against the strike leadership. Coupled with these have been renewed attempts of the management, aided by the top leaders in the AFL, to convince the public that the strike is "a jurisdictional dispute."

Meanwhile, by agreement of counsel in Superior Court, all motions relating to the injunctions against the Guild were continued until May 16. The continuance puts over the contempt trial of 20 strikers charged with violating the injunction, the motion of the Guild to dissolve the Hearst injunction, and the petition by the Walgreen drug store chain to intervene.

Public reaction has further cut the advertising in the struck papers to the total of 2,549,689 agate lines, or 2,105.5 columns, or 1,138.2 standard size pages, an estimated revenue loss since the strike started (Dec. 6) of \$1,019,835.

Competitors Gained

The combined lineage loss of the two struck papers for the first 22 days of April (as compared with the similar period last year) was 711,000. Of this, the American dropped 182,000 lines, the Herald & Examiner 529,000. The figures are Media Records'. In percentages, the April loss for the American was 94.6 for the Her-Ex 58.9. During the 31 days of March the combined lineage loss was 718,000. For the April period, the Tribune gained 71,400 lines (or 5.5 per cent); the Daily News 2,388 lines (or 3 per cent); while the Daily Times lost 11,181 lines (or 2.7 per cent).

The delegates to the "jurisdictional dispute" angle of the campaign is meeting with the same lack of success locally as it is nationally as indicated by the action taken April 20 by Lodge 48, International Association of Machinists, which has more than 2,000 members here. By a standing vote of approximately 3 to 1, the lodge defeated a motion urging the members to buy the struck papers.

Car Cards, Too

The motion was believed to have been presented by followers of John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and chief aid to Hearst in promoting the jurisdictional dispute story throughout the country. The Sunday Herald & Examiner recently printed a full-page ad, with a drawing of Fitzpatrick, and quoting him on the "perfect" union conditions in the Hearst plant. Similar advertising is now appearing on street car cards.

Efforts of management to hold its circulation by frenzied appeals to the Negro population are meeting with failure, according to latest surveys.

Charlotte Carr in Group

The main factor in the fight on the Guild's side is a city-wide committee of leaders on which the only non-Negro is Charlotte Carr, head resident of Hull House, Willard Saabey Townsend, president of the International Brotherhood of Red Cars, is chairman of the committee.

Other members are Ira W. Williams, president, Chicago branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Chicago Catholic Workers; G. S. Marchman, execu-

THE AFL'S AID TO HEARST

Block Units Act On Contract Talks

Group Lays Stress On Need for Guild Shop Protection

PITTSBURGH.—After reviewing experiences during their two years of operations under Guild contracts, representatives of the four units on the Paul Block chain of dailies, meeting here on April 16, adopted a statement, emphasizing the need for protective features in the contracts now under negotiation.

The Block chain consists of the Toledo Blade and Times, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and the Newark Star-Eagle. Each unit is bargaining for an industrial contract. Pointing out that the units have had to maintain "constant vigilance" to protect their contracts and members' rights since the agreements were first signed in 1937, the committees' statement said:

"The Guild shop clause, along with other clauses requiring adequate notice to the Guild in advance of any dismissals and even graduation and extension of unqualified severance indemnity schedules are primary factors in the effectuation of a program to protect Guild members in their jobs."

Pay Cut Efforts

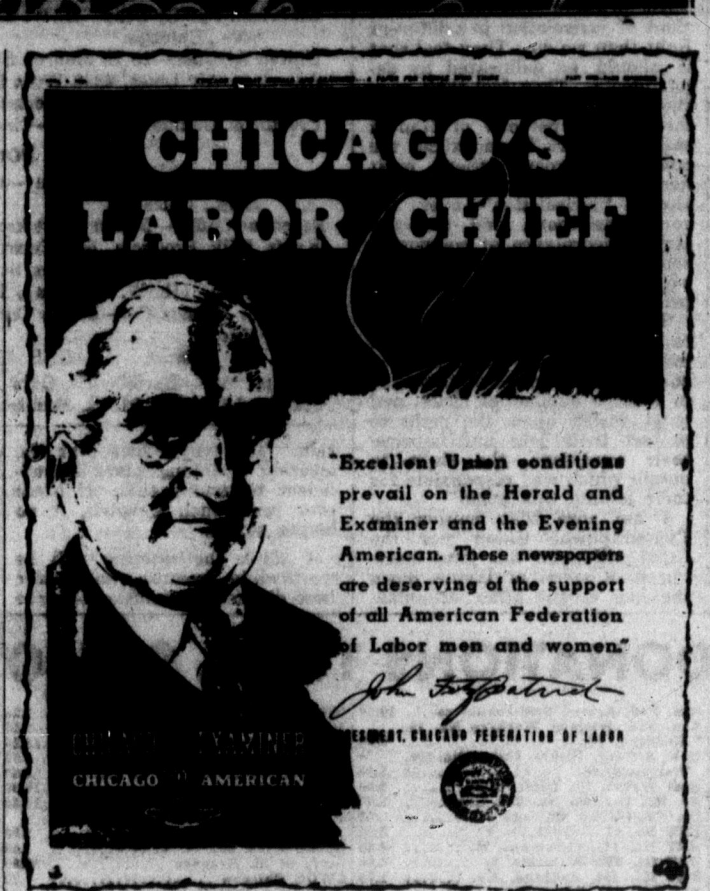
Representatives at the meeting reported the imposition, or attempts at imposition of pay cuts through reduction in the work-week or by waiver of automatic salary increase clauses in pacts. Resistance to these maneuvers brings on firing waves, they said. The representatives took to their units an advisory program unifying the basic contract points being negotiated. The statement they adopted said:

"The two-year history points to the need for a tightening up of the contracts to provide greater job security, protection against dismissals that have an intimidatory effect on the units, and protection against dismissals resulting from the signing of agreements. The units should strive to obtain continued improvement in salary schedules. . . . (and) pressure movement drives to perfect organization in all departments covered by Guild jurisdiction."

Representatives Present

Present at the meeting were, for Pittsburgh, Walter Burson, John E. Jones, Leo Finegold, Harry Kodinsky, Mrs. Margaret A. Donnelly, Wilbur Bollinger, R. E. S. Thompson and F. H. Richards; Toledo, Lester F. Heins and Peter F. Hess; Newark, Arthur E. Force, and ANG, Nathan Goldberg.

Above: A memorandum sent by the Chicago Hearst management to all publishers in the chain reveals the direct link between the AFL top leadership and Hearst. The handwriting indicates that it was turned over to Business Manager Malcolm ("Mac") S. Lamm of the New York Journal-American. The memo refers to strikebreaking propaganda sent to advertisers by President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Below, Fitzpatrick proclaims his anti-Guild position in a full-page house ad in the struck Herald & Examiner.



Chicago Stickers Are Vets In Hearst Organization

Below is the third batch of a series of thumbnail personality sketches of our people participating in the Chicago strike.

ROBERT GREENOCK III: They call him "Becky" and he is establishing records as chairman of the Fund Raising Committee. He is a featured speaker at the nightly meeting of strikers, and they like him for his sparkling spiel. Born in San Francisco 31 years ago, Greenock got his B. S. degree from Northwestern in 1931, immediately going to the American as reporter. Leaving college he ended a 10-year career as maestro of his own orchestra. Now he likes to chase fires. Has two children, whom he calls Scooter and Mickey. Their mother can be found toiling daily behind the strike headquarters food counter. Besides raising

DAVID MANN: He has been a photographer on the Herald & Examiner since 1925, but laid aside his camera for the duration of the strike to work with the advertising committee. A native Chicagoan, 35 years old, Mann gave up high school in 1920 to join the army. In the medical corps, he hoped to become a bacteriologist, but a laboratory explosion cut short that notion. Injured and gassed, he was sent to Colorado and Arizona to recover, thence to Los Angeles to a government vocational school. A short course in photography started him on newspaper work via the free lance route, then to the Los Angeles Times and Examiner, and to Chicago.

HANSON ADVISES BLOCK

NEWARK.—The Star-Eagle management is demanding that the Guild prove its industrial majority through a Labor Board election, and declares that Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, advises that the editorial department, being already recognized, may be barred from voting. Guild negotiators pointed out that this is against all precedent, even contrary to that established in a board poll on Block's Pittsburgh paper, where all departments voted in a plant-wide election. The Star-Eagle management refused to accept a statement of bargaining authorization signed by the unit membership and refused to make provisions of the new contract retroactive to April 26, expiration date of the present agreement. Further developments awaited the outcome of a conference between Hanson and the management. Later it was acknowledged that the entire unit would be permitted to vote, but the paper insisted on a Labor Board conference before proceeding.

ITU-ANG Boards To Meet Jointly

(Continued from Page One)

bodies being in attendance." Besides Baker, who defeated the late Charles P. Howard, secretary of the CIO, in the last ITU presidential election, members of the Typographical Union Executive Council are F. G. Barrett, first vice president; John J. Conley, second vice president; Thomas J. Martin, third vice president; and Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer.

The International Typographical Union is one of the outstanding unions in the American labor movement, and has been for more than eighty years. It led the way in the organization of the American Federation of Labor during the period when the old Knights of Labor was breaking up.

Unions which were formerly a part of the Typographical Union are the present International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America and the small craft unions engaged in the reproduction of art material for printing purposes.

Probably no other union on the American labor scene has experienced such acute and protracted controversy over the AFL-CIO issue as has the ITU. Although the American Federation of Labor interpreted the election of President Baker as a defeat for the CIO, many members of the union have subsequently expressed themselves as having voted on internal union issues rather than on the broader labor policies.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor appeared at the last convention of the Typographical Union, held in Birmingham, in September, and threatened expulsion from the Federation if the ITU failed to pay a special assessment to fight the CIO, and offered money to the Typographers if they would fight the Guild. The convention also heard another side of the picture from ANG Executive Vice President Eddy, who stated that the Guild sought cooperation rather than contention. Although it is not paying its special assessments, the Typographical Union is still a close-jawed affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

The joint meeting of the Boards, therefore, may be said to represent the first such coming together of individual unions of the CIO and AFL.

Precisely what matters would be handled, Eddy would not undertake to predict.

The fact that the meeting is taking place is the main thing (he said). Many Typographers have sincerely believed that the Newspaper Guild was intent upon raiding, and was actually raiding the jurisdiction of the Typographical Union. On the other hand, many Guild members have been equally convinced that the Typographical Union in certain cities was attempting to bring about the discharge of Guild members, simply because they had joined the Guild.

Disputes inevitable. The truth of the matter is that with the present labor situation in the United States, disputes are inevitable, and the newspaper industry probably more than any other industry is split as to the allegiance of its workers between CIO and AFL.

As a result, incalculable employment, with heart in the lead, have been able to set workers against each other, keeping them from uniting into a body capable of meeting the centralized authority of management on a plane of equality.

This situation has affected innumerable collective bargaining sessions, and of course it has been dramatized principally in strikes. Every strike we have had, however, has eventually clarified the fact that there was no fundamental difference existing between the compositors and the men and women in the Guild. Most printers understand questions of jurisdiction in a different light than we do. They feel that it should be decided by departments. They feel that, even though they do not accept internal membership persons of limited skill who work in and about the composing room, they must nevertheless maintain unquestioned "jurisdiction" over the composing room, and that the Guild's acceptance of composing room helpers is a threat to the security and wage scales of printers.

The situation is complex because no Guild member has membership and undertaken to bargain for workers of this type in a large number of cities, and most insist upon the right to protect their jobs and improve their conditions, the right to obtain which was in jeopardy for their joining this union.

I am sure that neither the Typographical Union nor the Guild will enter this joint meeting in a spirit of laying down the law to the other organization.

These Advertisers Prolong The Chicago Hearst Strike

The following national advertisers' products are being advertised in the Chicago American and Herald-Examiner despite the Chicago Guild strike. These advertisers are thus helping Hearst in his attack on the Guild. You can help by writing to them.

AUTOMOBILES

Buick, Flint, Mich.
Ford—Dearborn, Mich.
Chevrolet—Campbell-Ewald & Co., General Motors Bldg., Detroit.
Plymouth Motor Co.—10600 Mt. Elliot Ave., Detroit, Mich.—W. W. Romaine, Adv. Dir.
Nash Motors Co., Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.
Oldsmobile, D. P. Brother & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Pontiac Motors, General Motors, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

CHAIN STORES

A&P—420 Lexington Ave., New York.
National Tea—1000 Crosby St., Chicago.
Sears Roebuck—Homan and Arthington, Chicago.
Montgomery Ward & Co., 619 West Chicago Ave., Chicago.
Walgreens Drug—744 E. Bowen, Chicago.

CLOTHING

Bond Clothes—391 Fifth Ave., New York.
Lane Bryant—101 N. Wacker, Ave., Chicago.
Richman Bros.—Cleveland, Ohio.

DRUGS

Pepsodent Antiseptic—6901 W. 46th St., Chicago.
Doan's Pills, Strick & Finney, Adv. Agency, 230 West 42nd Street, New York.
Bromo Seltzer—Emerson Drug Co., Eutaw and Lombard Sts., Baltimore, Md.

LIQUORS

National Distillers—120 Broadway, New York.
Wilson Distillers—White & Lowell Co., 639 Lexington Ave., New York.
Schlenker Products—20 E. 40th St., New York.
Carstairs Bros. Distillery Co.—11 West 42nd St., New York.

TOBACCO

Cameo—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston Salem, N. C.
Chesterfields—Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., 215 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Old Golds—P. Lorillard Co., 119 West 40th St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Family Soap—H. W. Kastor & Sons Adv. Co., 390 Michigan Ave., Chicago.
United Airlines—23 E. Monroe St., Chicago.
American Air Lines, 4848 West 63rd Street, Chicago.
T. W. A. Airlines (J. C. Roberts), 10 Richards Rd., Kansas City, Mo.
Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co.—Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOODS

Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour—Quaker Oats Co., 141 W. Jackson St., Chicago.
Beechnut Coffee—McCann-Erickson, Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York.
Kraft Milk Products, 500 Pennington St., Chicago.
Mrs. Wagner's Pies—13 Vesey St., Newark, N. J.
Salada Tea, (H. W. Stevens), 244 Washington St., Boston.
Kellogg's Brands Co.—Battle Creek, Mich., Walter Hazelbrouk, Adv. Mgr.

GAS AND OIL

Phillips "66"—Bartelsville, Okla.
Standard Oil Co.—910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

tion. The very fact that a meeting is taking place is sufficient testimony that, if there should be any spirit, it no longer exists.

I think the meeting will be worthwhile because, no matter how difficult of solution are the problems that confront us, a mutual understanding of each other's interests and outlook cannot fail to be helpful. If the meeting should eventuate in the establishment of some sort of joint machinery for consideration of disputes as they arise and determination of general policy concerning them, then it would be most successful than I feel it safe to hope for at the present time.

As President Brown has often said, we regard the International Typographical Union as an older brother, and hope to obtain counsel and guidance. If we have grown to maturity ourselves, we can still count upon that fraternal understanding of our specialized problems.

Many Writers, Artists Make Gifts to Chicago

CHICAGO—Writers and artists all over the country are supporting the Guild's strike against Hearst, to date contributing 110 inscribed and autographed books, five original manuscripts and 16 drawings and paintings. The works will be sold at auction for the benefit of the strike fund.

Principal contributors include Vincent Sheehan, author of the best-selling autobiography, "Personal History," who sent \$50 in cash and seven copies of his work; Ferdinand Lundberg, author of "Imperial Hearst" and "America's 60 Families," who is contributing the original manuscript of these two books; From Paul de Kruif came a \$10 check and four copies of his book, "The Day Before Tomorrow"; Besides Lundberg other original manuscripts received include a story by Ben Ames Williams, "The Summer Soldier," a novel by Leone Zegmitch; and notes for the

AFL Locals Increase Strike Aid

(Continued from Page One)

inst. Union of United Brewery, Plaster, Ceramics and Soft Drink Workers; Loc. 283, San Francisco; Loc. 354, Little Rock, Ark.; Loc. 106, Reading, Pa.

Inst. Association of Machinists: Dist. Lodge 65, Jamestown, N. Y.; Loc. 1333, Monticello, N. Y.

Inst. Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: Thunder Bay, Loc. 134, Port Ontario, Canada; Beaver Wood Pulpers, Loc. 228, Thunder, Ont.; Loc. 30, Port William, Ont.; Loc. 103, Three Rivers, Que.

Order of Railway Conductors: Loc. 287, Lafayette, Ind.; Div. 221, Salisbury, N. C.; Div. 543, Canton, O.; Loc. 102, Indianapolis; Thunder Bay Div. Port Arthur, Ont.

Inst. Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers: Loc. 371, Brandon, Man.; Loc. 581, Edmonton, Alta.

Canadian Shoe Workers Union: Loc. 5, Toronto, Ont.; Loc. 2, London, Ont.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Car & Equipment Workers: Loc. 181, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Loc. 324, Grifton, N. C.

Carpetweavers and Joiners: Loc. 1284, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Loc. 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Sheet Metal Workers: Loc. 253, Denver, Colo.; Loc. 12, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Federation of Teachers: Loc. 340, Baltimore, Md.; Loc. 562, Boulder, Colo.; Loc. 580, San Francisco; Loc. 580, Green Bay, Wis.

Motion Picture Projectionists: Hamilton, Ont.; Windsor, Man.; Loc. 200, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Car & Equipment Workers: Loc. 194, Winnipeg, Ont.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: Hamilton Lodge 111, Toronto, Ont.; Loc. 147, Saskatoon, Sask.; Loc. 194, Windsor, Ont.

Inst. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Loc. 263, St. Catharines, Ont.; Loc. 1650, N. A. Loc. 348, Calgary, Alta.; Loc. 745, Reading, Pa.; Loc. 804, Laramie, Wyo.

Machinists, Bakery & Confectionery Workers: Loc. 228, Reading, Pa.; Loc. 471, Winnipeg, Man.; Am. Fed. of Stationary Engineers: Loc. 10, St. Paul, Minn.; Loc. 10, St. Paul, Minn.

Inst. Union of Operating Engineers: Loc. 190, San Francisco; Loc. 10, St. Paul, Minn.; Loc. 10, St. Paul, Minn.

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ANPA'S 1937 ANTI-GUILD MEETING EXPOSED

Times Executives Admit Offensive Against ANG Was Mapped in N.Y. Prior to Our Convention

(Continued from Page One)

only threw considerable light on the Chicago meeting but also, from the testimony of Sulzberger, showed earmarks of being what the publishers would regard as the model case for beating the Guild along the lines developed at the meeting.

With all signs pointing to an intention to carry the case to the Supreme Court, Sulzberger put into the record at every opportunity statements purporting to indicate an acute abhorrence of anything that could cause bias in his news columns and to support his contention that a Guild shop would be in subtle and unintended ways introduced such bias.

He told openly of statements which he all but said constituted a suggestion to commercial department workers—with whom the case is largely concerned—to split off from the editorial, justifying his attitude by declaring that as long as there was any possibility of the Guild seeking a Guild shop covering news departments he was bound to do everything he could to avoid contributing to strengthening the Guild to the point where it could successfully make the demand.

Top Executives Testify

This was the first time that the three leading executives of the country's most famous newspaper had appeared on the witness stand. Managing Editor Edwin L. James testified, as well as Sulzberger and Adler. They spoke in rebuttal of various statements attributed to or made about them by Guild witnesses, introduced many documents purporting to show their own attitudes in dealing with the Guild, and submitted to cross-examination by Lester M. Levin, attorney for the Board, and A. J. Iserman, representing the New York Guild.

Their testimony, in the opinion of Guild observers, clinched rather than hurt the Guild contention of discrimination practiced against three of its discharged members, Fred Jaeger, Leonard Goldsmith and John Schwartz. The other six employees, who had been either discharged or, as the Guild holds, discriminated against by transfers, had not come sufficiently to the attention of the leading executives to figure much in their testimony. Their cases rest on the extensive testimony introduced earlier.

Publisher Sulzberger's testimony in the hearings, which are being held before Trial Examiner Telford E. Dudley, was marked also by a confirmation of the interpretation placed on recent management actions, that the Times' policy on "textured employment" has altered very much in the last few years as a result of circumstances beyond our control. Among these factors was Guild dismissal pay. In the old days there was an understanding that an employee who once established himself on the paper had a place for life. In these days, Sulzberger said, people have to be let go.

Changes Employment Policy

He mentioned first the various taxes for unemployment compensation, which he favored—and for similar reasons, saying that these taxes amounted to about \$400,000 a year. About as much again, he added, was paid out in various private benefits. The institution of dismissal compensation asked by the Guild, he added, "might relieve us from the policy that we had previously had of retaining employees against our better judgment."

Adler's admission that the Chicago meeting of the publishers was actually planned and in process of organization before the Guild Convention came in his cross-examination by Iserman. Referring to a statement by Sulzberger to a Guild bargaining committee in 1937, he had to admit he had off discussions for a week

while he went to the Chicago meeting. Iserman asked Adler about a meeting in New York on June 2.

Q. I wanted to ask you whether or not at that particular meeting the decision was not then made to hold a conference in Chicago, which Mr. Sulzberger attended later in the month?

A. To the best of my recollection.

Q. Then you would say that the fact that a subject was for discussion at that meeting.

A. I would like to clarify your mind. You are speaking of two different organizations, Mr. Iserman. One is the New York City Publishers Association that Mr. Hall (Times labor editor) and I attend, Mr. Hall regularly.

Q. I am not confused. I am referring to the meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

A. Yes.

Q. And I ask you now if, in that meeting, at the early part of June, at which it was decided to hold the conference in Chicago, the question of the publishers' policy toward the Newspaper Guild was discussed.

A. Undoubtedly.

(Iserman asked about the minutes and Adler had never seen or known of any.)

Q. Colonel Adler, do you know whether or not the meeting in Chicago was in fact a meeting of the ANPA?

A. To the best of my knowledge it was not an official meeting of the ANPA. It was a meeting of a number of newspapers.

Q. The calling of which, however, was determined at an ANPA meeting held in New York in June, 1937; isn't that so?

A. I suppose that that is so.

Sulzberger Tells His Part

Sulzberger in his own direct testimony, under questioning by Louis M. Loeb, one of his counsel, added that he not only attended the Chicago meeting but helped write its resolution announcing the concerted publisher fight against the Guild shop. He also followed this with an editorial in the Times, "News Without Bias," which he "helped" to write, although he seldom did so. The Times attorney sought to introduce the editorial

into evidence, but the trial examiner, after the publishers' evidence, declined to admit it to go into a paper's editorial statements. The Times withdrew the exhibit when the Guild indicated it was willing to admit it but would want to insert also some other Times editorials. One of these, dated Aug. 25, 1936, had drawn the Guild's AFL affiliation as various publishers have since drawn from the CIO affiliation.

In cross-examination under Iserman, Sulzberger revealed that he and two other publishers had drafted the Chicago resolution while the other publishers were off drinking. His fellow drafters were George B. Parker, editorial director of the Scripps-Howard chain, and Stuart Perry, publisher of the Adrian (Mich.) Telegram, a member of the Associated Press board of directors.

The June 2 Meeting

He revealed that, although he was not a member of the ANPA board of directors, he had attended the Baltimore Hotel meeting on

June 2, at which, he admitted the idea of the anti-Guild shop convention had originated. On all other details Sulzberger protested he could not remember. He could not even remember how he came to go to the board meeting when he was not a member of the board. He gave the name of his fellow-members of the drafting committee under protest, explaining that the Chicago meeting had been secret.

The revelations help to clarify the role of Sulzberger and the Times in the publishers' fight on the Guild—which Sulzberger denies he is conducting. Heretofore the only public knowledge available on the Chicago meeting was the Editor's Publisher story, which mentioned Sulzberger and Roy Howard as the two who had steered the resolution through the convention, supplying the right word here and there to resolve "dialectical differences."

On the ground of avoiding bias in the news through avoiding discrimination, insisting that he revealed his desire not to have any agreement or other relations with the Guild that might enhance its strength to the point where it would be able to force the Guild shop on the Times. On this basis he justified the raising of formidable obstacles to the signing of a Guild contract—chiefly a demand that for as long as the Guild could legally promise, it would undertake not to ask for a Guild shop. Once that was out of the way he might have to challenge the appropriateness of the bargaining unit, he said, and if that hurdle were passed he would then be prepared to "write a contract which incorporated the lowest scale which the Guild had accepted in any of its contracts in New York City."

On the same basis he justified, especially in Iserman's cross-examination, his making suggestions looking toward splitting off the business office from the news department membership. He verified the fact that he had advised news department workers that they should forego organization because of the danger of bias—referring to those who write, handle and comment on the news, and photographers, but not artists, secretaries and office boys; and he asserted that he had told people in other offices that there would be no obstacle in the way of their organizing and negotiating a contract if it were not for the connection with the news department.

He recalled repeatedly his saying to an artist Guild member—emphasizing different words according to the occasions he was describing—"I told him if he thought he could get a better deal from the New

York Times by joining a union, he was a damned fool if he did not do it."

At the same time, he admitted to Iserman that though he knew about the Guild shop on the New York Daily News, and had at least once received a detailed private memorandum outlining the demands which the Guild was making in its early bargaining there, he had never investigated how the Guild shop worked out on that paper. In explanation he added that "bias depends on the turn of a word," and he could not take the time to search the News for possible bias.

Committee "Not Necessary"

He justified his not acceding to the Guild request for establishment of a grievance committee by contending that to do so before the Guild had shown proof of a majority would violate the Wagner Act. This, he said, was because the American Press Society had advised him that the Guild was not engaging in collective bargaining and because there were some employees who had indicated they did not want to be

man modified this stand by saying that if unionism became as common as Americanism, the same danger would not result because then unionism would cease to be an issue.

He dodged Iserman's questions as to whether there would be bias if the news department became 100 per cent Guild without the Guild shop, but eventually said that he thought the bias would arise from the imposition of the Guild shop rather than from voluntary action. At an earlier point in the hearings he had said that he would not have all Guild members, any more than he would have all Catholics or Jews. But in answer to Iserman he said he was convinced that the Guild would never have 100 per cent of the staff, because he had evidence (a loyalty petition) showing that some employees did not wish to be represented by the Guild.

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SULZBERGER ARGUES FOR THE CALM LIFE

Essential for Men On Papers; Guild Shop Would Disrupt It

Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger's views on the dangers of news being arriving from the Guild shop, as stated by him in the Labor Board hearings in reply to the questions of his counsel, appear below. The Guild shop was not an issue in the case and the Guild did not go into this subject.

Q. Now, when, with reference to the conversation you had with Mr. James, did you have a conversation with Colonel Adler?

A. It must have been prior to putting Mr. Jaeger in Colonel Adler's department.

Q. And will you tell us what you recall of that conversation?

A. I told Colonel Adler again of my desire to avoid an issue. And Colonel Adler at that time did not see eye to eye with me; he objected to taking Mr. Jaeger in that department. I insisted that we should do so. I again developed for him the point of view that I outlined, that I have already outlined in the testimony here, and that is that we should not create an issue in the office.

That was particularly important, and if the Examiner will permit, I will be very glad to say why I regarded it as so important.

Ours is a peculiar business, Mr. Examiner. It is not just an ordinary manufacturing business. The New York Times is a very great newspaper property. Mr. Ochs built it to a very high estate.

I became publisher four years ago. It was not a simple task to step into the place that as great a man as Mr. Ochs had created.

I was deeply concerned with holding the Times to the same high level of objective reporting that he had created.

A Man Has to Be Calm

Now, in my judgment, you can't do objective reporting if there is a violence of feeling on the part of those who are doing the reporting. Men have to be calm and judicial. They can't be steamed up about this issue or that issue any more than the paper can.

I do not think that a great newspaper like the New York Times can also be a crusading newspaper. It can't go out for things in the splendid way in which the old World did, for example, because, in my judgment, that influences the quality of the reporting. The men who do the reporting, after all, read the paper, and they love the paper, and they get caught up with the same ideas and ideas, and they are apt to place too much emphasis on one side and not enough emphasis on the other side.

The New York Times has never tried to be a crusading newspaper. It has wanted always to be a good and a factual reporter. It has felt that its duty was to put the facts before an adult and intelligent community, and that the community could then do its thinking from the facts which it presented.

The Times' Mission

Now, that is our mission, and we can't have prejudices in that mission, and for that reason I say I felt convinced that we must not create issues in the business office, or in fact in any place, if we could possibly avoid it. I said the business office. I meant in the news department, if we could possibly avoid it.

It was a matter of deep fundamental philosophy, and I have tried to be guided by it ever since this first issue arose.

We have never been prejudiced against the Guild. We have never been prejudiced against unionism. Our building is full of unionists. We were not making the acquaintance of unions for the first time.

Long before the Wagner Act, we recognized the union's right to bargain collectively. We did not need any instructions along those



NOT THE REAL THING: This is one of the shots a Guild photographer was able to get after Guild Reporter Editor sought in vain the right of the free press to take pictures during the NLRB proceedings against the New York Times. Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger (left, seated) refused to allow it, although admitting,

that his paper continues to take pictures of the real thing in courts as long as other papers do. He agreed to pose during intermission. Picture on Page 5 was made the same way. Left to right: Times Attorney Louis M. Loebl, Publisher Sulzberger, NLRB Attorney Lester M. Levin, the court reporter, and Trial Examiner Clifford E. Dudley.

lines. There never was any difficulty on the part of the Guild to see the management of the New York Times, even in the early days when they thought they had achieved something by getting in to see the management.

Now, to have created an issue would have meant that there would be a violence of feeling; there would have been those who thought we were right, and those who thought we were wrong, and I did not want that. I did not want people going out and reporting the labor movement feeling that the Times was unfair to labor... and that to a certain extent explains my point of view.

I could keep on much longer, sir. Thank you for this.

Q. ... Mr. Kaufman [New York Guild executive secretary] testified:

"Whereupon we returned, Mr. Randolph and I, to the argument then, 'Why did Mr. Sulzberger, as well as the resolution, confuse the two, the closed shop and the Guild shop?'"

And the resolution he referred to was the resolution of the publishers which had been adopted in Chicago, which has been introduced in evidence here.

Let me ask you, first, Mr. Sulzberger, did you confuse the Guild shop and the closed shop, or did you recognize that there was a difference between the two, and what the difference was?

A. There has always recognized that there was a distinction. Mr. Sulzberger again held that if all his news and editorial department people were members of the Guild, that if only through unconsciousness I think he used the word—regimentation there would be bias in the coverage of news or in the editing of the news.

I would like to ask you, Mr. Sulzberger, did you on that occasion refer to the matter, that if all your news and editorial people were members of the Guild, that if only through unconsciousness, there would be bias in the coverage of the news or in the editing of the news?

A. I did say that, because I made the point very clearly—I hope, if not, I would like to make it more clearly now—that we never accused a Guild man of being biased any more than we would accuse a non-Guild man of being biased.

We have confidence in the men who work on the New York Times. What we feared was the bias that comes through uniformity of point of view, of letting down the bars

Reference to Spies a Joke, Says James; 'Family' Happy

Highlights of Managing Editor James' testimony describing his relations with the Guild on the Times appear below. In the first part the questions are those of the Times counsel.

Q. This is the memorandum which reads:

"Spies report that some of the auditing people are back of this. Maybe it will amuse Mr. Weinstein to try to find out who."

I ask you, Mr. James, did you ever employ spies on the New York Times?

A. No, but I have a lot of volunteers.

Q. Will you explain what you mean by that?

A. Voluntary informants. I might explain that in an organization like the news department of the New York Times, where an office boy may become a reporter and a reporter may become an editor, there is no class line except in the work.

They are my spies, the day spies I have.

Q. Now, will you state the circumstances under which you used that word "spies" in this note to Mr. Sulzberger?

A. Entirely facetiously, which I think should be indicated by the use of the word "amused" by me. I think it should be understood that in a news department of a paper you can't bring in outside spies. It does not make any difference who shows up, whose face is not familiar, but in 15 or 20 minutes people want to know who that fellow is, and right away a Pinkerton would be paroled.

Furthermore, if I were spending the New York Times' money hiring spies, I do not think I would be dumb enough to uncover them in an open office memorandum.

Denies Questioning Members

Q. Now, in the five years that the Guild has been established in the Times, it is really a bit more than five years; have you ever asked any person whether or not he was a member of the Guild?

A. No. A lot of them have told me. I never asked them. Q. Has membership in the Guild ever influenced your actions toward that member in any way, shape or manner?

A. No.

(Questions by Board counsel) Q. Did Mr. Laurence [then unit chairman] ever inform you that the Guild organization had fallen off when Jaeger stopped his activities in the sports department?

A. That would be just one thing he wouldn't tell me.

Q. Was there a distinction between what Mr. Laurence, or a clear line drawn between what Mr.

(Continued on Page Seven)

Spy Note a Joke; 'Family' Happy

Managing Editor James of Times Explains Memo; Tells N.L.R.B. Examiner a Newspaperman 'Owes His Heart to the Outfit' Which Pays His Salary.

(Continued from Page Six) will show that has been the practice. Saw Committee in 1936.

Q. Coming back a minute to this question of the Guild grievance committee, Mr. James, didn't you yourself receive an official Guild grievance committee in December, 1936?

A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you receive the adjustment committee of the Guild in December, 1936, and discuss grievances with them?

A. I can't answer that question yes or no.

Q. Did you discuss with the adjustment committee any number of grievances?

A. About twelve.

Adjustments Preferred

Q. As a result of that discussion, were not some adjustments made in salary, and some changes made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was not that meeting the grievance committee in December, 1936?

A. No, sir.

Q. The fact that the adjustment committee takes up grievances doesn't make a grievance committee?

A. No, sir, and I will tell you why. In the parlance of all labor discussions the term "grievance committee" carries a connotation, carries a distinct connotation, that it would carry the term "grievance committee." I never remember seeing a contract which carried the term "adjustment committee."

Q. Let me ask you, was there any other committee of the Guild that took up grievances other than this adjustment committee?

A. No. There were many efforts to have a committee, but we avoided meeting grievance committees, as such, and official grievance committees, on the theory that a grievance committee should follow the making of a contract and not precede it.

Q. Do you know of any difference between what constituted the adjustment committee and the ordinary grievance committee as they met with you and discussed matters with you in December, 1936?

A. Yes, I should say, if we met a grievance committee it would be an established committee, with a foundation much more solid than this committee had.

Discussed Overtime

Q. You took up the question of the five-day week, didn't you?

A. That is not a fair statement. The origin of this committee was the allegation by the Guild that there had been some short-changing which might easily be possible in

the statement that we have broken off relations with the adjustment committee is scarcely fair since we had only one talk with the adjustment committee, which convinced us that for the present we did not wish to continue negotiations with it."

A. Yes, sir.

Bulletins for Members Only

Q. In another conversation with Mr. Dinsmore, didn't you request him to have the heading of the Guild bulletins changed from "To All the Staff" to "To Members of the Staff?"

A. I may have. I do not recall it. I thought that that was proper. I may have said it to Mr. Dinsmore.

Q. What difference did it make to you?

A. Since you asked the question, I received a good many complaints from people who said their letter-boxes were cluttered up with this Guild material, which they did not want to read, and that is why I made the suggestion.

"Why don't you just put them in the boxes of the Guild members?" Q. Of course, this question that came up was a question of changing the wording on the bulletin and not the question of changing the practice of putting it in boxes, was it not?

A. Presumably you would send a document addressed to certain people only to those people to whom it was addressed.

ANPA's Meeting Bared in Hearing

N. Y. Times Officials Reveal That Great Outcry of Publishers in 1937 on ANG Guild Shop Demand Was Planned Before Our Convention Took Action.

(Continued from Page Five) aging editor testified that he had sought to work with the Guild by getting the unit chairman to "whisper in my ear" any cases where he thought a man was not getting enough money. He also tried to get the unit chairman to restrict the distribution of Guild bulletins to Guild members only. He frequently made the statement that the Times had the best salary list in the United States but was obliged to admit under cross-examination that some of the salaries were better on the New York Daily News, Mirror and Journal-American—all of which were raised by Guild bargaining.

Parts of his testimony appear elsewhere.

Sulzberger threatened throughout his appearance on the stand, and said he had made the same statement to employees, that if the Guild shop was installed in his news department he would sell his interest in the paper.

Publisher's Memory Fails

When questioned about the installation of the five-day week in the business offices Sulzberger said that he considered it a very important step, and one that he had "long wanted" to take. Yet he was unable to remember when these discussions had taken place.

Adler testified that the advertising department had had "spotters" checking up on how the salesmen accepted their time, but that he had stopped this when he took charge of the department. The Colonel's notation that he wanted to discontinue the practice read, "Abandon espionage."

An off-the-record assertion that the Times files contained "dyna-mite" on the Guild which the management was reluctant to reveal was a prolonged argument over the requirements of the Board's subpoena as the defense compelled putting in its testimony. Ilesman immediately demanded to have the dynamite brought in, but when the files arrived, they contained none.

Adler admitted that Goldsmith had been fired on the recommendation of a new executive on the basis of reports by an executive who had just been demoted, and whose records had been found inaccurate. Too, he did not know that the advertising manager did not give Goldsmith a chance to explain disputed points in his report.

The third especially active Guild worker in the case, Miss Schwartz, left the Times advertising department for more pay elsewhere after having been transferred from a classification for which she had been hired and in which she was doing well, to one which she did not like and found unproductive.

Adler testified that he was particularly concerned that no issue arise regarding Miss Schwartz, but admitted on questioning that he did not know to what class she had been transferred.

On the other hand the top executives admitted numerous actions that would have a disruptive effect on organization. The man-

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SEZ MR. DOOLEY

The Sage Talks About the Open Shop

"What's all this that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Why don't you know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at your ignorance, Hennessy. What is the open shop? Sure, 'tis where they keep the doors open to accommodate 'th' constant stream of 'min comin' in 't'ake jobs cheaper than 'th' min what has 'th' jobs."

A. No. A lot of them have told me. I never asked them. Q. Has membership in the Guild ever influenced your actions toward that member in any way, shape or manner?

A. No.

(Questions by Board counsel) Q. Did Mr. Laurence [then unit chairman] ever inform you that the Guild organization had fallen off when Jaeger stopped his activities in the sports department?

A. That would be just one thing he wouldn't tell me.

Q. Was there a distinction between what Mr. Laurence, or a clear line drawn between what Mr.

(Continued on Page Seven)



THE M.E.

num wage for certain employees.

Q. Were not certain employees' wages raised as a result of that conference?

A. Very minor. The whole thing amounted to \$21 a week. There were ten or eleven cases.

Q. After that meeting with the adjustment committee, didn't you refuse to have any further meeting with that committee?

A. No, I received a letter from Mr. Dinsmore, saying, in effect, that the work of the committee was terminated, and I took his word for it. It had never been in my mind that this was a continuing proposition, but was a one-night show, a one-time show, and that part was over.

Q. Show your Board's Exhibit No. 82, dated March 9, 1937, signed by you, and ask you if you did not write that letter to Mr. Kaufman? (Handing a paper to Mr. Kaufman.)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you state in that letter:

"The statement that we have broken off relations with the adjustment committee is scarcely fair since we had only one talk with the adjustment committee, which convinced us that for the present we did not wish to continue negotiations with it."

A. Yes, sir.

Bulletins for Members Only

Q. In another conversation with Mr. Dinsmore, didn't you request him to have the heading of the Guild bulletins changed from "To All the Staff" to "To Members of the Staff?"

A. I may have. I do not recall it. I thought that that was proper. I may have said it to Mr. Dinsmore.

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"Why don't you just put them in the boxes of the Guild members?" Q. Of course, this question that came up was a question of changing the wording on the bulletin and not the question of changing the practice of putting it in boxes, was it not?

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THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor: Clyde Beale
 News Editor:
 Nathan L. Goldberg
 Contributing Editors:
 Leon Swirsky
 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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May 1, 1939

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Vol. VI—No. 10

Judicial Labor Baiting

THE Sherman Anti-Trust Act, fruit of a great popular movement against big business, has finally been enforced by a Philadelphia Federal District Court—against a labor union, not a trust.

That is the Court's version of the Apex Hosiery strike decision in which the Sherman act was used to justify damages of \$711,932 against Branch 1, of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The judgment includes triple damages for the Apex Hosiery company's LOSS OF PROFITS during a sit-in strike during which machinery was damaged.

Here is the Court's reasoning. (Watch it carefully. It's cute.) The Sherman act forbids illegal combinations in restraint of interstate commerce. The hosiery business, under U. S. Supreme Court decisions upholding the Wagner act, is in interstate commerce. The strike restrained the company's business. While strikes themselves may be legal, this particular strike was not, because strikers damaged machinery and seized the plant. Ergo—the rest is easy, for some Courts. The union under this reasoning becomes responsible for the loss of profits—tripled—as well as for physical damages.

The man in the street, however, may be left with the impression that only a sit-in strike would be so liable. It would be just as easy for a Court to hold that the same reasoning applies to any strike in which there is a single illegality.

The Wagner Act and the Sherman Act—designed as bulwarks of popular rights—are twinned to break down popular rights. It's an old judicial process of which the most famous example is the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted to protect the ex-slaves, used to protect large corporations.

For labor the most direct and immediate lesson of the Apex decision lies in remembering that one of the proposed amendments to the Wagner Act would give to courts such as these jurisdiction as to the law and the facts in the first instance, thus by-passing the present labor board machinery.

For 'Emasculation'

From a Statement

By A. F. WHITNEY

President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

IF Congress is really bent on doing some "emasculating" during the present session, let it cease sniping at the National Labor Relations Act and train its guns, instead, on the labor spy racket.

"Emasculate" the arsenals of Tom Girdler, and the cause of industrial peace will be furthered.

After two years of intensive investigation... the Senate Civil Liberties Committee... has introduced a bill calculated to strike a mortal blow at the private armies of professional labor spies and strikebreakers employed by big business to curb the... extension of collective bargaining. The bill is entitled the "Oppressive Labor Practices Act of 1939."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen urges all other labor unions and all friends of labor to work energetically for the passage of this measure before the end of the present session of Congress.

The Free Press

POOR OL' SAN FRANCISCO

Papers and Magazines Mourned 'Ghost City'—'Labor Killed It,' Until Up Stepped Los Angeles

This department feels safe in the prediction that Ghost Town campaigns henceforth are passé. Once they were considered the choicest of the stratagems in the anti-labor propaganda manual. The device goes something like this: The employer and industrial associations in cities where labor is on the march pool money and effort to broadcast in newspaper and magazine articles and advertisements the tragic story that their community is being strangled by the unions. Industry is moving out of the Ghost Town. Akron once tried it (GUILD REPORTER, Nov. 1) and San Francisco once tried it.

Now the City of San Francisco is engaged in a furious Sell San Francisco campaign. And, reports Tide, the magazine of advertising

These Ghost Town campaigns are hard to stop. The other week for instance the Chicago Tribune ("The World's Greatest Newspaper") reported that a Chevrolet factory employing 3,500 men had moved from San Francisco to Los Angeles to escape "strangulation" at the hands of a labor union. A few days later the Tribune had to publish a note explaining that no Chevrolet plant ever had been located in San Francisco.

and marketing, one tentative measure of the success of the campaign "is that most of the broad public to whom it's addressed has forgotten or begun to forget why it had to be started."

For those who forgot, Tide reminds that San Francisco business men "have themselves to thank" for the fact that the Ghost Town theory gained currency in the first place. They were the ones who, a few years back, began to advance the argument that labor unions were crippling business, driving companies from the region, laying waste to San Francisco.

At first [said Tide] there wasn't much direct mention of the idea, though an occasional political ad or radio talk would make it as an assertion instead of an inference. Then last May San Francisco's famed employer group, the Committee of 43, readying the pre-election anti-union program, met in the historic Palace Hotel, emerged with a dismal report on "The State of the City." Glumly they opined that labor strife had resulted in tremendous losses to the community, backed the thesis with facts and figures demonstrating a ten-year decline in retail trade, shipping, new construction, tourist

trade, car loadings, business profits.

The opportunity to cash in on San Francisco's woes—thus to attract more than its normal share of eastern capital, tourists, business in general—was too much for Los Angeles. Shortly thereafter, Los Angeles papers were giving San Francisco's troubles front-page play. In November, Satevepost picked up the ball, made anti-New Deal capital by inferring that since the 1933 general strike San Francisco had become "the forgotten port." Few days later, the Chicago Tribune ran a page-one story headlined "CIO Strangles San Francisco, Industries Die, Once Thriving Port Loses Leadership."

By the time the Chamber of Commerce mailed its angry refutations, San Francisco's bigwigs had realized that their Ghost Town idea was going to boomerang, that it might stir up a mess of trouble, cloud up their Golden Gate International Exposition into the bargain.

Hence the Sell San Francisco drive.

The drive hands the unwary peruser of newspaper and magazine "facts" a startling illustration of how things can change overnight. Now he reads that San Francisco, the Ghost Town of yesterday, leads the West in finance, banking, insurance, shipping. Now he learns that somehow car loadings have increased 50 per cent in 20 years, postal receipts 400 per cent. In 1937, 221 new industries came to the city, 374 expanded, 8,500 workers were added to the payrolls. The biggest residential building boom in history is on in San Francisco, the city with the lowest combined city and county tax rate in the country, with the leading distribution and wholesale trading center on the Coast.

Newspapers which earlier mourned over their Ghost Town now are talking up the new hoopla. Shortly before Jan. 1 the San Francisco Chronicle, Examiner, Call-Bulletin and News pooled their mastheads to put a joint extra, the first joint edition since the earthquake, for free distribution.

Developments in the Industry

Transradio Plans a Chain Of Facsimile Newspapers

Herbert Moore, former United Press man who saw his chance five years ago and took it to develop Transradio Press' string of 260 radio and 60 newspaper clients, now announces plans for what the magazine Business Week jovially calls a poisonous brew for newspaper publishers.

The plan: The transmission by radio and wire facsimile (GUILD REPORTER, March 1) of newspapers to local printing plants, where the papers will be reproduced in quantity for reader circulation. The papers will be complete, except for spaces in which to fudge in local news.

Within six months, Moore hopes to have a chain of 25 papers operating in such cities as Providence, Louisville, New Orleans, Richmond, Buffalo, Omaha, Dallas, Hartford, Worcester, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Trenton, Minneapolis or St. Paul, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Asheville, Phoenix, Boston, Akron, and Cincinnati.

Moore's eventual aim is a string of 200 dailies. His projected sheets will be small, slick-paper, printed by offset process. He says produc-

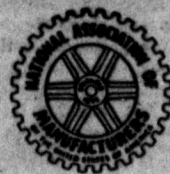
tion will be cheap—\$15,000 will establish a plant capable of handling 15,000 circulation, \$25,000 for 30,000 circulation.

The much-discussed new P. M. paper project for New York City assumed more substance last week, with announcement that Ralph McAllister Ingersoll had taken an "indefinite leave" as publisher of Time magazine to become publisher of the planned daily. Time disclaims any connection with the new project.

Edward Stanley, former head of Associated Press Photo Service, will be editor. Other associates are S. Dashiell Hammett, the writer; Harry C. Cushing, New York banker, and John Wharton, corporation lawyer. The company, known as Publications Research, Inc., is located at 11 West 42nd St., New York.

The group declines to discuss plans, saying they won't mature for seven or eight months, but the new sheet is expected to be radically different from existing papers in methods of production, makeup and news and photo treatment.

EDITORIAL FOR THE WEEK



NEWS LETTER

VOLUME VI • NO. 12, NEW YORK • MARCH 25, 1939

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

14 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, INVESTMENT BUILDING • • • SAN FRANCISCO, 111 SUTTER STREET

STATUS OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

S. 1264 & S. 1090 — BURKE AND WALSH bills to amend National Labor Relations Act; pending before Senate Education and Labor Committee; no date set for hearings.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS: Hearings being concluded by House Ways and Means Committee on all House proposals.

S. 1032 & H.R. 3131 — GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: to extend Walsh-Healey Act, permitting Federal fixation of wage-hour "tent con"

WAGNER HEARINGS AGAIN DELAYED: BUSINESS MEN URGED TO ACT

Labor Peace Conference Affects NLRA Situation; Eccles Acknowledges Demand for Economy

Spirited verbal firecrackers are popping in the ante-rooms of the Capitol near the delayed start of

The National Association of Manufacturers has been busy for many weeks on the present drive to amend the Wagner Act as the newsletter reveals. Since the issuance of this letter, the drive to have "business men act" and to force Congress to do likewise, has been intensified.

The editorial: Labor must match the drive. Be sure your Guild has sent letters, telegrams, post cards or resolutions to Senator Herbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, and Rep. Mary T. Norton, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, Washington.