

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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TIMES NLRB WITNESSES HIT

Canada To Get Its Own 'NLRA'

TORONTO — Aggressive action by Canadian labor has won important legislative advances against the solid front which interlocked Canadian business presents to any progressive action.

At Ottawa, Mackenzie King's old-line Liberal government finally accepted a freedom-of-organization measure which Socialist Leader Woodsworth has introduced annually in the federal parliament. The essentials of the Woodsworth bill were incorporated into amendments to the criminal code providing for fines or jail terms for employers who intimidate or refuse to hire because of union activity. With the government-backed amendments assured of passage in the Commons, the Conservative party did not risk opposing them in its own stronghold, the appointive and life-tenure Senate.

Guild Active in Fight

The federal action supplements and reinforces similar legislation already on the statute books of seven of the nine provinces, and so removes danger of jurisdictional dispute. The exceptions are small, agricultural Prince Edward Island and large, industrial Ontario, where a third of the Canadian population lives and works.

Ontario labor has already launched a battle for support of a measure when it is introduced at the 1940 session of the legislature.

The Toronto Guild took a prominent part in assuring introduction of the Ontario bill and in creating public interest in its passage.

NMU OFFERS REWARD

The Natl. Maritime Union, which has called a strike on tankers of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Tidewater Oil Co., and C. D. Mallory Oil Co., has offered a \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person engaged in transporting strike-breakers across state lines in violation of the Byrnes law.

Fear of War in Europe Makes FIJ Cancel Meet

PARIS — Fear that the rising threat of war might endanger the lines of communication between northern Africa and the European continent and keep the delegates from returning to their newspaper duties in various European countries has caused the executive board of the International Federation of Journalists to cancel, on short notice, the plans for the eighth annual convention of the federation which was scheduled for late in April and early in May in Casablanca, Morocco.

Newspapermen from many European countries were to have attended the convention, which was

Hearst Recognizing Guild On Industrial Base in West

Two major advances in establishment of the Guild's right to represent all its eligible departments on Hearst papers were made in the last two weeks when the San Francisco-Oakland papers—three of them owned by Hearst—recognized the Guild's full jurisdiction in editorial and commercial departments, and the Hearst paper in Seattle signed a contract on this basis.

The San Francisco recognition came when an AFL union voted to enter the Guild. The Los Angeles Guild had just previously signed for all its departments with the Hearst Herald-Express.

It was Hearst's efforts to split away part of the Guild's membership, through firings and other intimidation, that led to the strike in Chicago. There the Typographical Union took an important step to aid by exposing Hearst's position.

HEARST SIGNS IN SEATTLE; FACTS IN 4 OTHER CITIES

Substantial gains in wages were obtained for hundreds of editorial and commercial department Guild members in contracts signed during the past fortnight. The agreements were in five cities and covered six dailies, and a farm weekly and semi-monthly. Great Falls won the Guild shop on two dailies and the farm papers, and St. Louis extended its Guild shop coverage on the Star-Times from the editorial to the commercial departments. (Contract summaries on Page 3.)

(Continued on Page Three)

The series of semi-monthly 50-cent strike assessments levied by the last IEB meeting continues. While the small payments to Wilkes-Barre ended with the victory there, the Chicago needs have increased. Levies are due on the 15th and last days of each month.

CITY-WIDE RECOGNITION WON IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Association last week recognized the San Francisco-Oakland Guild as bargaining agent for the full editorial and commercial jurisdiction. (Continued on Page Six)

Letter Links Padway With NAM

John L. Lewis' charge that the AFL amendments to the National Labor Relations Act were drafted in collusion with the "National Association of Manufacturers and other enemies of labor" is no bluff, reported Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in their syndicated column, Washington Merry-Go-Round.

On May 8 they wrote: The shaggy-browed CIO boss has a file of letters, notes and (Continued on Page Four)

FDR Backs Arts Projects Anew in Letter to Broun

President Roosevelt's endorsement of the Federal Arts Projects of the WPA was emphasized in a letter he sent to ANG President Broun on May 6.

The President's letter was in reply to one from Broun, in which Broun had voiced the hope that the congressional sub-committee investigating the WPA would hear testimony on the achievements of the arts projects. At the same time Broun sent to every member of Congress a reprint of an article in Publisher's Weekly, praising the work of the writers' project, which provides relief work for many unemployed Guildsmen.

Broun said in his letter to the President:

Since we talked to you in Hyde Park last fall there have been many unjust and unwarranted attacks upon the white collar part of the WPA program.

Asks Expansion

The Guild feels that the clerical, educational, professional, recreational and other "white collar" projects are not only vital to the preservation of the skill and talents and the health of the workers involved, but that these projects have enriched the nation culturally. We hope that the administration will do everything in its power to preserve these projects under Federal control and to expand them so that they will meet the needs of the large numbers of white collar unemployed.

We are opposed to any legisla-

TYPOS AID IN CHICAGO, DEFEYING FITZPATRICK

CHICAGO — Defying threats of expulsion from the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Chicago Typographical Union has refused to repudiate its members who are active on the AFL Committee to Aid the Guild Strikers against the Hearst newspapers here.

At the same time, the local, which with its 4,900 members is the second largest in the ITU, adopted a motion by Harry Rosemont, a Hearst employee, rejecting a recommendation by its executive board that the union support the Hearst management against the Guild. President Ralph E. Fischer, who was among the opponents of the executive board's proposal, there- (Continued on Page Five)

3 Guild Leaders Quizzed By State

Two days after the end of hearings in the New York Guilds Labor Board case against the New York Times ended two of the key Guild witnesses and the editor of the Times unit News Letter were haled for a mysterious probe before Assistant State Attorney General Benjamin Heffner in New York City.

Saying first that he was acting on word from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Dies Committee and later hedging on these and referring to the city Police Department, Heffner quizzed the three men — Herman Dinsmore, Times unit chairman, Leonard Goldsmith, one of the Times victims whose case is before the NLRB, and Herbert French, unit paper editor—regarding an alleged connection with the Communist shop paper, the New Times.

Guild Starts Probe

All three men denied any connection.

Investigation of the incident was immediately begun by Executive Vice President Eddy in behalf of the ANG and by Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the New York Guild, who accompanied Dinsmore and French to Heffner's office. Eddy telegraphed United States Attorney General Frank Murphy demanding to know whether the authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been used, and Kaufman made demands along this line of Governor Herbert H. Lehman, State Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., and Mayor LaGuardia.

Eddy's telegram read: We demand to know whether the authority the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been used to lodge requests with the New York State Attorney General for investigation of working newspapermen on the New York Times as to their alleged Communist affiliations.

Called to Office

Officers of our organization on the New York Times, namely Herman Dinsmore and Herbert (Continued on Page Six)

BUILDING: An Answer to ANPA's New Bargaining Thought

By JONATHAN EDDY

THE American Newspaper Publishers' Association has just held its conclave, for the conduct of secret business. Behind closed doors, the most powerful publisher representatives of the nation's biggest financial interests, and their stooges, agitated and propagandized the smaller fry against many things that the bulk of their readers favor. They are against the Roosevelt administration, against progressive and social legislation whether it be designed to help workers in general or merely to protect children, against high wages, and against unions. As usual, the Newspaper Guild was the piece de resistance. After hearing all the bushwa, they proceeded to elect under their rotation system a new president equipped with the usual qualification. (In order to qualify with the plutocratic clique that rules the ANPA, it is required that the candidate has successfully prevented organization of his own employees.)

Although the operations of this society of dictators against labor and against a free press are mainly of a conspiratorial character, its (Continued on Page Six)

W.-Barre Merges 2 Dailies

WILKES-BARRE—Fifteen Guildsmen and 39 mechanical workers lost their jobs when the long-threatened merger between the News and the Times-Leader, Wilkes-Barre's two evening dailies, became effective on May 1. The dismissed Guildsmen received about \$3,500 in severance indemnity under their contract which provides 20 weeks' pay as a maximum. The publishers paid the mechanical workers nothing but their current week's wages. Some of them had been with the paper as long as 34 years.

Under pressure of local advertisers who complained of duplicated circulation, and other sources, the merger had been in contemplation for three years. Anticipating it, the strikers during their recent six months' fight held out for adequate dismissal indemnity as a major objective. The publishers' concession of the 20 weeks' maximum pay (there was no dismissal indemnity in the old contract) was the last they made in the negotiations settling the strike.

Ten Guildsmen were transferred to the Times-Leader when the News folded, while two in the Times-Leader news room and one ad man were fired. The ad man had 20 years of service, and he received an indemnity check of \$800. His branch office job was filled by a Guildman, making 11 jobs salvaged in the merger.

Among those dismissed were six members of the local's executive board, including President Stanley Kupstas of the News, and Second Vice President Michael Kolesar, of the Times-Leader. The executive committee, accompanied by ANG Vice President Morris Watson, protested the discrimination, charging violation of a promise to CIO Chairman John L. Lewis that the dismissals would be in order of seniority. The publishers had informed Lewis of their plans when they were in New York for the ANPA convention.

Family Jobs Intact
The publishers told the executive committee that Kolesar had been fired because he had "less service" than another man, but this line was not followed in other cases. Action on the protest was held in abeyance, pending further word from the publishers.

The Hourigan, John Jr., son of John Jr., who received \$125 a week from the News, and his two daughters, all came through the merger with their jobs intact.

N. Y. MOTION PICTURES
The Hourigan, John Jr., son of John Jr., who received \$125 a week from the News, and his two daughters, all came through the merger with their jobs intact.

CONFIDENTIAL
"UNION PACIFIC"
STANLEY KUPSTAS
STANLEY KUPSTAS
STANLEY KUPSTAS

HELD OVER! 3rd & FINAL WEEK
"Confessions of a NAZI SPY"
In Person—Fred WARING
AND HIS PENNSYLVANIANS
STRAND 47th St.

"Thrilling Sequel to
"YOUNG DR. RILDARE"
LOUISE
AYRES BARRYMORE
"CALLING DR. RILDARE"
LAKAINE DAY—LANA TURNER
CAPITOL

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
CARY GRANT—JEAN ARTHUR
"Only Angels Have Wings"
Produced by Howard Hughes
Gale Ruggie & Wynnebury Orch.
First Motion Picture Released, Class 1-100

Lewis May Speak At IEB Meeting

John L. Lewis, President of the CIO, has been invited by Executive Vice President Eddy to address the International Executive Board on collective bargaining procedure, at the board's quarterly meeting during May 26, 27 and 28. President Lewis indicated that he would appear, at the meeting if the problems involved in the settlement of the dispute with the coal operators left him time to do so.

Their jobs intact. The senior Hourigan is now chairman of the new Times-Leader board, his son got an executive post on the morning Record, one daughter is in the Times-Leader business office and the other in the editorial department.

Daily Competition Ended
Several minor executives of the News were fired and several on the Times-Leader were given pay cuts. No Guildman was affected on the morning Record which, with the Sunday Independent, also operates under a complete Guild shop contract.

The daily newspaper industry in this city is now controlled by one corporation, the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company, The Times-Leader and Record each has two members on the company's board. Upon merging the News and Times-Leader, it immediately made sharp increases in the Times-Leader advertising rates, going up as high as 90 per cent in some instances. Several department stores went on "strike" during the first week of merged operations, running only their contract-required minimum of 20 inches daily.

Arbitration of the Guild's wage question—left open in the strike settlement contract—got under way on May 9 before Dr. Thomas Larkin with submission of the question by both sides. This was to be followed by oral argument and the filing of briefs.

WILKES-BARRE DUES DRIVE
WILKES-BARRE.—With a membership of 175, Wilkes-Barre has opened a drive to place the local in first place in the ANG in dues and assessments collection. The executive committee is arranging plans to "adopt" a Chicago striker.

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."
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH
in
FLORENCE MORAY HUTCH
CLYDE LUTHER MORRIS WESTON
CENTER THEATRE—41st St. & 4th Ave.
CLOCK 2-10—2:30, 5:15, 7:45, 9:30, 11:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2-10, 5:15, 7:45, 9:30, 11:30

"Run, don't walk, to the nearest cinema."
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
"PINS AND NEEDLES"
New York's Hit Musical Revue
Runs at 4th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 7:45
LABOR STAGE, 39th St. 6th Ave.
H.R. 9-1163. Prices: Box, \$1.50 to \$2.50
Mats. 50c to \$1.50

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS
Savoring Place of Guild Members
GUS & ANDY'S
SOMERSET
"A Hot & Delicious at Somerset"
(44 West 47th St., New York, N.Y.)
Around Cor. from ANG Headquarters

PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th
—Famous for French specialties.
—Lunch 55c. Parlorian dinner \$1. Wines and Liquors.

THE DINER
"NO FOOD FINER"
234 EAST 41st STREET
Opposite NEWS Building Entrance
Vanderbilt 3-9392

Thomason Says Offer Is 'Final'

CHICAGO—Negotiations with the Chicago Times reached a deadlock when Publisher S. E. Thomason declared he would stand upon a "final" offer including at least a half-dozen sub-standard clauses and compulsory arbitration.

The Times unit had unanimously rejected the publisher's proposal which came at the conclusion of seven weeks of bargaining, including few pay increases, three-week vacations and an increase in dismissal indemnities to one week for every thirty weeks of service without limit, the management proposal insisted on arbitration and other sub-standard clauses.

A unit resolution declaring that Thomason's offer smacked more of loyalty to the ANPA than to his employees, drew in outburst from the publisher and the suggestion that bargaining end. Thomason, whose tabloid Daily Times, is pro-New Deal, denied that it was "pro-labor," but insisted his interests were not those of the ANPA. He characterized the unit's resolution as "pommes de chevaux."

The unit has been insisting on a full Guild shop contract to replace a bulletin board statement posted first in 1937 and revised last year. Thomason suggested that the unit either sign his "final offer" or allow him to post it as a new statement.

International Representative H. Richard Seller, who with local Executive Secretary Don Stevens and Edward E. Clarke, Robert Greenough III and Joseph Carroll, has been conducting negotiations, obtained another session with the publisher following a unit meeting this week.

2 Memphis Guildsmen Die In Paper's Plane Crash

MEMPHIS—George Stokes, 34, pilot - photographer, and Ted Northington, 31, reporter, were killed May 2 when The Commercial Appeal plane crashed at Grenada, Miss., airport. On assignment with a goodwill air tour for the Memphis Cotton Carnival, they were landing on a small port when the plane crashed and broke into flames. Both joined the Guild as soon as

it was organized here and were in good standing at their deaths. Stokes, a former Army pilot, had flown for The Commercial Appeal since 1934.

Northington, former city editor of the Clarksville (Tenn.) Leaf-Chronicle, joined the sports staff of The Commercial Appeal in 1935, and transferred to the city staff six months ago.

7 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Let it be understood at the outset that Broun's Nutmeg is strictly a commercial proposition and that I am the publisher. Don't be exploited. We are after the dough, but we are gambling on the belief that there are plenty of readers who will be interested in a sheeting magazine which purports to fight Fascism and Anti-Semitism and definitely favors the New Deal.

HEYWOOD BROUN
Editor and Publisher
Broun's NUTMEG
Published weekly at 60 Elm Street, New Canaan, Conn. 10c per copy
Twelve \$1
Issues for
Subscriptions \$4 per year

THE RECORD... Facts That Concern You

THE STORY OF RELIEF FROM RELIEF

FOR OVER 100,000 FARM WORKERS AND FARMERS—JOBS AND MARKET MADE BY BEER

BEER PAYS A MILLION DOLLARS A DAY TAXES NATION-WIDE

FOR A MILLION BREAD WINNERS: A MILLION JOBS MADE BY BEER

FOR 130 MILLION TAXPAYERS (ALL OF US) A GREAT NEW HELP SINCE 1933 IN CARRYING INCREASING TAX BURDENS

FROM coast to coast, Beer has helped in putting men back to work... into a million new jobs in six short years. Beer also each year buys the produce of 3,000,000 acres of farm land and pays a million dollars a day in taxes.

The brewers want to preserve these economic benefits. They want also to protect the public's right to enjoy beer and their own right to make and market it.

We would like to send you a booklet that describes the Foundation's unusual program of self-regulation. Address: United Brewers Industrial Foundation, Dept. G-3, 21 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

BEER...a beverage of moderation

CONTRACTS IN FIVE CITIES SEND UP WAGES

Guild Shop Coverage Spreads

(Continued from Page One)

of the strike in 1936. The contract talks began last December with Publisher John Boettiger, after employees in the editorial and commercial departments voted 3 to 1 for the Guild in a Labor Board election.

In Great Falls, the Guild doubled its membership early in the year, bringing the enrollment to about 40, by taking in the commercial employees of the Tribune and Leader, both dailies, the Montana Farmer, a weekly, and Treasurebelt News, a semi-monthly, all under joint management.

Resisting the Guild shop demand to the end, the management finally yielded in return for Guild acceptance of a 20-month contract. The wage provisions, however, will be automatically increased for several groups on Jan. 1, 1940.

In St. Louis, Star-Times unit members from the editorial department, still a voting majority in the unit, decided to forego demands for increases in order to obtain more favorable action or raises for the new commercial division members. In addition to the minimum schedule, a number of merit raises were obtained for the new members.

The contract will remain in effect until Dec. 31, 1940, to line up with the paper's fiscal year, but may be reopened at the end of a year to negotiate new wages.

After approximately two months of negotiation, the Sacramento Valley Guild won a bulletin board statement from the Morning Union, raising wages and greatly improving conditions for a majority of the editorial staff.

Cooperation of surrounding CIO unions in sending management resolutions urging satisfactory termination of negotiations helped win agreement. During one meeting the paper received a telegram from the San Francisco-Oakland Guild—50 miles away—pledging the support of its 600 members.

Frank Thompson, business agent of the Sacramento CIO Warehousemen's Union, canvassed all northern California CIO unions and they sent resolutions of support. In addition, the Guild had the negotiating aid of Charles Bingham and John T. Dudley, Sacramento CIO council executives.

Having covered the advertising and business office divisions of the Evening Ledger unit in a supplemental contract, the Philadelphia-Camden Guild was planning to open negotiations for a single contract covering both editorial and commercial divisions when the existing editorial agreement expires July 4.

GREAT FALLS (Mont.) TRIBUNE and LEADER (dailies), MONTANA FARMER (weekly) and



SEATTLE SIGNS UP: The first formal contract with Hearst's Post-Intelligencer, center of the 1936 strike, is consummated, with Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger as a spectator. Seated, left to right, are Local Treasurer Monty Johnson, Executive Secretary Claude M. Smith, President Burt Sparks, Publisher John Boettiger and

Mrs. Boettiger. Standing, Guildsmen Forest Williams, Executive Secretary Paul Stumpf of the Seattle CIO Council, Guildsmen Russ Amer, ANG Vice President Robert T. Camozzi, Executive Secretary Eugene V. Dennett of the Washington State CIO Council, Guildsmen Cliffe Erickson and Frank Lynch. Lynch's firing, followed by that of the late Everhardt Armstrong, precipitated the 1936 strike.

NEW PACT HIGHLIGHTS

Below are the main features of new contracts or renewals negotiated by Guild locals during the past fortnight.

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER. First contract signed with this Hearst paper, it covers 216 employees throughout Guild's full editorial and commercial jurisdiction. Provides \$35,000 in raises, which is added to the Guild-credited \$32,500 payroll increase made during the two-year period of organization and consolidation following P-I strike of 1936. Editorial pay ranges to \$55 a week for desk men of four years' experience; \$45 for reporters. Stenographers and collectors get \$25 minimum; outside classified \$35 guarantee, inside \$25; circulation men \$40 after two years' experience. Five-day 40-hour week is consecutive. Dismissal notice of two weeks provided. Dismissal indemnity ranges to 28 weeks' pay for 12½ years of service, and is payable upon retirement after 25 years' service.

ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES. Extends Guild shop contract protection from editorial to newly-organized commercial employees. All but three commercial employees get raises. Editorial minimums remain at \$50 top. Commercial minimums from \$18 plus commission for suburban solicitors to \$32.50 for district representatives, \$30 plus commission for classified salesmen, \$25 for stenographers, \$30 for production workers, \$22.50 for clerks and collectors. Economy dismissals must be reviewed by Guild. Severance indemnity maximum increased from six weeks' to 12 weeks' pay.

GREAT FALLS (Mont.) TRIBUNE and LEADER (dailies), MONTANA FARMER (weekly) and

TREASUREBELT NEWS (semi-monthly). Establishes Guild shop in all Guild-eligible departments throughout the papers (under one management). Provides modified preferential hiring. Previous pact was open shop, covered editorial department of dailies only. Increase pay \$4,000 annually. Minimums: editorial, \$40 after 3 years' experience; display salesmen, \$40 (to be increased to \$45 Jan. 1); copy and layout men, \$40; office salesmen, display and classified clerks, \$25 (to be increased to \$30 Jan. 1); bookkeeping machine operators, \$30; circulation solicitors and collectors, \$32 (to be increased to \$35 Jan. 1); telephone operators and reception clerks, \$24.

SACRAMENTO MORNING UNION. Negotiated bulletin board statement for editorial department. Provides raises between \$2 and \$7.50 for majority of unit. Guarantees 5-day 40-hour week, severance indemnity of one week's pay plus one week's notice for each year up to six years. Establishes \$42.50 minimum for 5-year men, but management agreed to raise those with longer service to \$45. Increases mileage rate from 3 cents to 5½ cents. Establishes bulletin board and grievance committee rights.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING LEDGER. Supplemental to editorial contract, covers 75 advertising and business office employees and expires July 4 along with editorial agreement, when joint pact will be negotiated. Provides job security, 5-day 37½-hour week and dismissal pay. Bars pay cuts.

ANPA FINDS NLRA AIDS UNIONS, DISCUSSES INDUSTRY-WIDE PACT

Acknowledgment that the Wagner Act "is continually widening the field of unionization" was made in the annual report of the Special Standing Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to the association's convention in New York. The committee, headed by Eugene MacKinnon, handles labor problems for the ANPA.

Open-minded consideration was given in the report to the possibility of industry-wide contracts. MacKinnon pointed to the favorable reports on such collective contracts in Great Britain and Sweden given by President Roosevelt's special commission, and added that in several industries in this country the fundamental forms of contracts were negotiated on an industry-wide basis, "leaving to local negotiation certain wage and hour provisions."

He added that "employers and employees of newspapers alike may find it advantageous to broaden

their bargaining base in a manner that may achieve greater harmony and economy, yet not entail confusion."

Pointing out that publishers now have to meet from seven to 15 unions in their plans, MacKinnon stresses the role of his committee. He says:

Each year, collective bargaining becomes more complex. . . . It is necessary for employers to show great patience in these matters and in order to make a more enlightened approach this committee engages in daily correspondence with publishers. . . . The only point on which a united position has been taken by a majority of publishers was the agreement that the closed shop should be opposed in news and editorial departments. Deliberate misinformation on this policy is insisted upon by some in bargaining with regard to the history and results of strikes involving the closed shop principle in news and editorial departments. . . .

MacKinnon refers throughout to the "closed shop" instead of the Guild shop. He also makes the broad statement that "a total of 18 strikes for a closed editorial shop have occurred." He adds:

Of the 18 the Guild failed to win the closed shop in 12 strikes, to wit: Newark, Milwaukee, Bellingham, Seattle, Decatur, Brooklyn, Waterbury, Bayonne, Duluth, Hollywood, Schenectady (2). In five strikes, namely, Flushing, Jamaica, Wilkes-Barre, Superior and Orange, closed shop agreements resulted. In one city where the Guild strikers lost this issue they obtained the closed shop a year later in conciliation and in one city a strike is still going on.

Of the strikes enumerated by MacKinnon, only one was precipitated by the refusal of a publisher to sign a Guild-shop agreement. The others were necessitated by intimidatory dismissals, by refusal to bargain, payment of employees by rubber check, lockout, and so on.

Mass dismissals in the face of

the Guild's bargaining demand caused the Newark Ledger strike. Mass dismissals plus payless pay days led to the Orange Courier strike. The Wisconsin News in Milwaukee refused to bargain and restored the six-day week; the Bellingham (Wash.) News refused to grant the Guild's demands in general and withdrew concessions previously made, as did the Brooklyn Eagle and the Bayonne (N.J.) Times. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer fired Guild leaders and the Seattle Star attempted to force Guild members into the Teamsters' Union. The Decatur (Ill.) Herald & Review refused to sign a contract and tried to force the Guild into agreement that it would seek no improvements for a year.

The Waterbury (Conn.) Democrat refused to make concessions in bargaining and refused to guarantee against firings threatened during negotiations. The Hollywood Citizen-News fired three Guild leaders in the midst of negotiations.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette bargained for five months and then said, "We will never sign a contract." The Schenectady Sun fired the unit chairman. The Flushing (L. I.) Journal locked out Guild members who refused to cross an ITU picket line. The Jamaica (L. I.) Press, with a long history of discrimination, refused to grant minimum pay demands after three months of bargaining. The Wilkes-Barre strikes were caused by refusal to recognize the Guild in organized departments. The Superior (Wis.) Telegram refused to negotiate until the AFL local council "approved," although there was no jurisdictional dispute.

The one strike for the Guild shop came in Duluth (Minn.) last year, when the Herald and News-Tribune, after having extensively violated the Guild contract, refused to grant the clause which had just been won in the contract signed with the Telegram in the adjacent city of Superior.

AP Votes To Reinit Levy During Strike

Members of the Associated Press at their annual meeting in New York recommended by a vote of 139 to 36 that the AP board of directors be empowered at its discretion, to remit assessments to members forced to shut down by strikes or other circumstances "beyond the members' control."

The matter was brought up by Joseph E. Riddler, publisher of the Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune, which was closed for seven weeks by a Guild strike in 1938. He said that the AP board doubted its authority to act on his application for refund last year.

Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star and former president of the AP, opposed Riddler's position, saying that while "the board naturally felt sympathetic to members in such instances, the AP is a news-gathering machine pure and simple. It is not to be aligned with unions or against unions. I say you are going on a fatal way if the board is to take sides on any such question at issue."

NAM Link To Padway Revealed

(Continued from Page One)

memoranda that he is going to place before the Senate Labor Committee. How he got the sensational documents is a closely guarded secret, but he has them, and is going to make them public.

Wording Matches

One of the bombshells in Lewis' possession is a letter from Gilbert H. Montague, prominent Wall Street lawyer, to Colby M. Chester, head of General Foods and former chairman of the Manufacturers Association. This letter discloses confidential dealings with Joseph Padway, AFL general counsel, and contains wording identical with parts of the AFL amendments. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Chester: When can I confer with you regarding the following confidential matter:

"During July, August and September I supplied confidentially to Judge Padway various legal memos and data he requested regarding certain National Labor Relations Act questions, and during the AFL convention in Houston this month I responded to his hurry calls for additional legal memos and data.

Confidential Request

"Judge Padway has now asked me confidentially to prepare for him draft amendments of the act covering the following points, on which he has now received instructions from the AFL executive council:

"First: Jurisdiction shall be granted appellate courts to review the facts as well as the law to determine whether the decision conform to the weight and credibility of the evidence.

"Second: Separate the administrative functions from the judicial functions of the board, lodging the judicial functions in a tribunal wholly independent from the National Labor Relations Board.

Montague An Expert

"I will thank you if on receipt of this you will write or telephone my office when I can confer with you regarding the above."

(Signed)

"GILBERT H. MONTAGUE."

NOTE: Mr. Montague, an expert on anti-trust laws, has been associated with both the National Association of Manufacturers and the powerful U. S. Chamber of Commerce in drafting legislation proposed by them.

NOW FIGHTING NLRB

The Federated Press reports that it could not reach Gilbert H. Montague at his Wall Street office for comment on the letter to Chester. It was explained that he was in Philadelphia, where he is defending the Baldwin Locomotive Works against NLRB charges of firing CIO members for union activity. Chester was also unavailable.

The Montague letter got little attention from the New York papers. The Mirror (Hearst), which is the only New York paper that publishes the Merry-Go-Round column, omitted the section entirely. The New York Times suppressed the story; the Herald Tribune carried it as a brief shrill to another story. The World Telegram and Post carried medium-size stories on inside pages.

Guild Aids Rebuff To 'Detectives'

ST. PAUL.—The Twin Cities Guild was the only union to submit detailed briefs before Governor Harold Stassen when the Burns and Pinkerton detective agencies applications for license reinstatement were heard. Following the precedent set by former Governor Elmer Benson, the licenses were denied by Stassen.

Various CIO unions concurred in the Guild's brief, which were based on testimony taken by the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

GUILDSMEN WIN NIEMAN AWARDS

Six of the 1939 Harvard Fellowships Go to Members



CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Six Guildsmen were among the twelve newsmen awarded Nieman Fellowships this year for study at Harvard University. The fellowships, which carry stipends approximating each recipient's salary, were established in 1937 through a bequest of more than \$1,000,000 by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee Journal, "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States and educate persons deemed specially qualified for journalism."

Last year five of the nine appointees were Guildmen. Of this year's group of 12, five were editors or executives not usually eligible to Guild membership. The appointments start their academic year next September. The Guildmen chosen are:

EDWARD ALLEN, 33 years old, reporter on the Boston Herald. For seven years a member of the old AFL News Writers Union, he was an organizer of Boston Guild, its first president and is now its

secretary. Former ANG vice president and secretary of New England Guild District Council. Studied at Boston University, has been in newspaper work 14 years. His wife is a district correspondent for Boston Herald Traveler. He will study economics, government, history and sociology.

STEPHEN E. FITZGERALD, 30, reporter on Baltimore Evening Press, now in Washington bureau. Specializes in social security and public welfare. Will study economics and government, with emphasis on labor and social reform.

WELDON B. JAMES, 26, foreign correspondent for United Press, graduated from Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and in six years he taught high school, hitchhiked and flew about the U. S. and Africa, doing "Adventuring Thru America" series for southern Sun-

day papers, worked on Greenville, Piedmont, Spain for the UP, made a lecture tour. Joined Guild on return from leave early this year. Only American newspaperman aboard the U. S. S. Panay, his 5,000-word story on its bombing by Japanese brought him fame. Story was fully corroborated by a Naval Court of Inquiry.

STEVEN M. SPENCER, 38, science editor, Philadelphia Bulletin. Charter Guild member at Philadelphia, was Bulletin unit's first chairman and worked on committee to map group hospitalization and medical plan. Son of G. R. Spencer, noted Omaha World-Herald cartoonist, he was graduated from University of Pennsylvania. With Bulletin since 1927, covering science exclusively for seven years. Will study biology, physics, chemistry, sociology.

VOLTA W. TORREY, 34, news review editor, Associated Press, Washington, D. C., and William B. Dickinson Jr. 30, Northwest news manager, United Press, Minneapolis.

Non-Guildsmen who won awards were: Carroll Kilpatrick, 25, associate editor, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser; Hodding Carter, 32, editor, Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times; Edward A. Wyatt 4th, 29, associate editor, Petersburg (Va.) Progress-Index; Oscar J. Butedahl, 35, editor, Bismarck (N. D.) Leader; Glenn C. Nixon, 31, reporter, United States News, Washington, D. C., and William B. Dickinson Jr. 30, Northwest news manager, United Press, Minneapolis.

School Guildsmen Wins Scholarship

Bernard R. Redmont, associate Guild member at the Columbia University School of Journalism in New York, has been awarded one of the Pulitzer

traveling scholarships of \$1,500 for a year's study in Europe. The scholarships are given to three outstanding students at the school each year.

A recent questionnaire submitted to the 60 students at the school asked their attitude toward the Guild. Over 90 per cent of the students declared that they were in favor of the Guild—even if they were to become editors of papers.

U.P. Operators Win Cut in Workweek

After weeks of negotiation, conciliation, arbitration and, finally, a strike vote of 4-0-1, the Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) has signed a contract with the United Press reducing the work week from 6 days of 41 hours to 5 days of 38½ hours in the five major bureaus and 5 days of 37½ hours in other bureaus. At the end of six months, hours in the large bureaus will be reduced to 37½.

Leaders of the union were in consultation with ANG officers after the strike vote was taken and received assurance that nothing in the Guild's contract with the U.P. required Guildsmen to operate telegraph machines.

The contract is for two years and covers 170 operators. Wages are unchanged, the employees losing their right entirely on the shorter work week.

While the contract provides for arbitration, either side may reject.

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.
Chevrolet—Campbell-Ewald & Co., General Motors Bldg., Detroit.
Plymouth Motor Co.—10000 Mt. Elliot Ave., Detroit, Mich.—W. W. Romaine, Adv. Dir.
Nash Motors Co., Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.
- CHAIN STORES**
A&P—420 Lexington Ave., New York.
National Tea—1000 Crosby St., Chicago.
Sears Roebuck—Homan and Arthington, Chicago.
Walgreens Drug—744 E. Bowen, Chicago.
Liggett's Drug Stores—6 N. Clark St., Chicago.
- CLOTHING**
Bond Clothes—261 Fifth Ave., New York.
Lane Bryant—101 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Richman Bros.—Cleveland, Ohio.
- DRUGS**
Pepodent Antiseptic—6901 W. 65th St., Chicago.
Bromo Seltzer—Emerson Drug Co., Rutaw and Lombard Sts., Baltimore, Md.
Nature's Remedy, Tums—A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., St. Louis.
- LIQUORS**
National Distillers—120 Broadway, New York.
Wilson Distillers—White & Lowell Co., 639 Lexington Ave., New York.
Schenley Products—20 E. 40th St., New York.
Carstairs Bros. Distillery Co.—408 Lexington Ave., New York.
- TOBACCO**
Camels—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston Salem, N. C.
Chesterfields—Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Old Golds—P. Lorillard Co., 119 West 40th St., New York.
- MISCELLANEOUS**
American Family Soap—H. W. Kaster & Sons Adv. Co., 360 Michigan Ave., Chicago.
United Airlines—23 E. Monroe St., Chicago.
Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co.—Cincinnati, Ohio.
- FOODS**
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour—Quaker Oats Co., 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.
Beckmuth Coffee—McCann-Erickson, Inc., 285 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Mrs. Wagner's Pies—13 Vesey St., Newark, N. J.
Kellogg's Brands Co.—Battle Creek, Mich., Walter Hasselhorn, Adv. Mgr.
Snyder's Catsup—Snyder Packing Co., Temple Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
- GAS AND OIL**
Phillips "66"—Bartelville, Okla.
Standard Oil Co.—910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

FIJ Cancels Meet Over War Scare

(Continued from Page One)

The initiative of asking that the convention be held in an easily accessible city, and that the proposed trip be an optional activity to be held independently of the working session. This proposal might have seemed attractive if circumstances had not cast a doubt on the availability at any time of communications between northern Africa and Europe. It is difficult to foresee professional newspapermen being willing to run a risk, even if slight, of being kept from their work longer than they had planned.

After pointing out that the arrangements and the agenda for the Convention would be set shortly by the executive board, Valot continued:

It is evident that the importance assumed in these times by the question of refugees, the recent experiments in that field, and the results obtained, and the disappearance of certain States in which we had member organizations, will give rise to discussions of considerable interest and require new decisions.

Chicago Printers Aid Guild Strike

Large Typo Local Defies AFL Threat of Expulsion From City Federation to Back Members Assisting Guild; Hearst Stalls on Union's Mediation Offer

(Continued from Page One)

upon tendered the union's good offices to both sides in an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike.

The Guild immediately accepted. After a delay of a week, Publisher Merrill C. Meigs replied to Fischer with a 400-word letter discussing "jurisdictional disputes" and asking whether Fischer could obtain "a ruling of jurisdiction" from the other unions, including the AFL editorial and commercial unions with which the management signed contracts after the strike began.

The AFL threat of expulsion to the printers was contained in a letter from President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor reading:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, sustaining the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor in closing the account of North Shore Teachers Local Union No. 460.

[Editor's Note: The account of this local was "closed" by Fitzpatrick when the teachers refused to repudiate its members who are serving on the AFL Committee to Aid the Guild Strikers. Another AFL group, the Artists Union of Chicago, affiliated with the CIO when it was threatened with punitive action by Fitzpatrick for its aid to the Guild. A like threat to the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was ignored.]

In the group known as "AFL Committee to Aid the Guild Strikers" there are included three members of your union, namely Merle R. Simpkins, Joseph Curry and Earl Kries, whose names are listed as representing Typographical Union No. 16.

Action Threatened

We have sought to get the unions involved to secure retraction, or else repudiate the action of their members in this matter, and where we fail to do so, there is no other course for us to pursue than to take action against the organization that refuse to cooperate with us in protecting the interests of the Printing Trades and other AFL unions in the printing industry.

We hope that you proceed immediately to secure such retractions and repudiation and if this is not forthcoming we will, of course, be compelled to protect ourselves.

The typographical union's general membership replied to the letter with the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas the jobs of members of the Chicago Typographical Union, as well as those of the other Printing Trades Unions, are being jeopardized by the prolongation of the controversy; that we earnestly wish the speedy possible adjustment of the differences between the Guild and the Hearst dailies; that we tender the good offices of our Union to bring about such adjustment; and that we invite the cooperation of all other unions whose members are affected with a view to bringing the parties together.

President Fischer informed the Guild of the action and offered his cooperation, asking:

Would it be possible at this time to arrange a conference between the Hearst management and the Newspaper Guild, with officials of the Allied Trades' whose members are employed on the Hearst papers cooperating, working towards an amicable settlement of this controversy?

Local Executive Secretary Steve was replied on behalf of the Guild that its representatives "will be glad" to negotiate. He added:

We appreciate your effort to bring about such negotiations, especially in view of our lack of success for five months in getting the management to negotiate toward settlement.

Referring to the resolution adopted by No. 16, we always have regretted, as you know, the fact that jobs of printers might be jeopardized through prolongation of this controversy by thus aiding the management to picture the strike as a "jurisdictional dispute" between your members and ours.

Certainly, successful settlement may now be speeded by the fact the printers themselves, in this resolution, have publicly and clearly established that there is no such dispute and that the strike is a legitimate one which can only be settled between the management and the Guild.

In taking this position, the typographical union rejected a resolution offered by its executive board which sought to declare the Herald & Examiner and Evening American "fair to the printing trades unions." The proposed resolution also said that the printers' trades jobs "have been jeopardized by the action of the Newspaper Guild" and that the standing of the typographical local "has become endangered by action of certain irresponsible members" of the union.

Adm. Still Drop

Meanwhile advertising lineages losses for the struck papers have reached the total of \$2,836,798 lines. Media Records figures reveal April's loss, of \$26,825 lines (as compared to April 1938), to be the highest for any single month since the strike started.

Of the April loss, the American dropped 226,250 lines; the Her-Ex 600,566. It was the greatest loss suffered by either paper in one month.

In April this year the Daily Times carried 171,000 lines more than the American. In April 1938, the American topped the Times by approximately 65,000 lines.

STRIKE STORY IN 'FIGHT'

The May issue of "Fight," magazine of the League for Peace and Democracy, carries an article on the Chicago Hearst strike, by ANG Vice President Morris Watson. It is titled "Hearst Learns Hard." The magazine's index carries a reference to the article.

Declaring Guildsmen had been forced to strike in order to defend their right to have a union of their own choosing, the convention wholeheartedly endorsed an appeal for funds for the strike.

CHICAGO STRIKE GIFTS TOTAL \$2,903 IN 2 WEEKS

Below are the Chicago Hearst strike receipts between April 17 and 30, exclusive of ANG Defense Fund payments. The weekly strike budget is now \$3,800.

Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, Salem, 10.00	UAW No. 208, Detroit, 6.75
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, St. Louis, 25.00	UAW No. 166, Marshalltown, Ia., 25.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, San Francisco, 40.00	UAW No. 114, Chicago, 4.55
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, Tex. City, 1.00	UAW No. 297, New Britain, Conn., 10.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, W. Va., 1.00	UAW No. 213, Springfield, Mass., 25.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, Wis. Rapids, 1.00	UAW No. 124, Fayetteville, Ark., 1.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, Ill., 1.00	UAW No. 1272, Tennessee, Pa., 10.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 615, Sunlight, Ala., 1.41
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 601, Louisville, Colo., 5.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1298, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
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Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
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Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit, 1010.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2, Boston, 2.25
Chicago Guild, Times Unit, 25.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 1212, Dist. 56, St. Louis, 10.00
Chicago Guild, Tribune Unit, 65.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 7589, Black Diamond, Wash., 3.00
Chicago Guild, City News Bureau, 1.00	Adoption of Striker, N. Y., 1.00	UAW No. 2

Guild Witnesses In Times Case Hit

Unit Leaders, Dismissed Employees, Hailed by N. Y. Assistant Attorney General for Questioning in Mysterious Probe; ANG, Local Protest to Officials

(Continued from Page One)

French, copy editors, and Leonard Goldsmith, Times employee who is now New Jersey CIO secretary, were yesterday subjected to being haled to the New York Attorney General's office in New York City by Benjamin Heffner, assistant attorney general, who informed them that he was acting of the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

These three men are the most active members of the New York Times Unit of the Guild. Mr. Dinmore is editor of the Guild shop paper in the Times. Both Mr. Dinmore and Mr. Goldsmith were leading witnesses against the Times in a National Labor Board case pressed by the Guild charging the Times with the discriminatory discharge of Mr. Goldsmith and others, and a campaign of intimidation and discouragement of union membership.

Hearing was "Amazing"

The hearing on the Times, one of the longest and most amazing on record was completely suppressed by the Times, upon orders of Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher, and his influence through the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, The Associated Press and national advertising agencies, was sufficient to suppress this story throughout the American press.

It is of distinct concern to the newspapersmen and women of this country that close on the heels of labor board prosecution of the Times we find realtors steps launched against the Guild who courageously withstood the anti-Guild attitude of the publisher of the Times.

We feel entitled to learn whether the influence of Mr. Sulzberger extends to the point where Government agencies under the direction of an outstanding exponent of American democratic processes as yourself, can be employed in the business of smashing unions.

Heffner, who is in charge of monopoly investigation, used as his legal basis the charge that the Communist paper had not complied with the state law requiring the publication of the owner's name in each issue. However, the last issue of the paper circulated in the Times plant appeared several months ago, and Managing Editor Edwin L. James said on the witness stand in the Labor Board hearing that it had discontinued publication. This was verified by the Daily Worker, New York Communist paper.

Attorney Withdrew Allegation

The New Times was mentioned in the case when the management attempted to show that leaks of confidential information were occurring. When challenged, however, the Times attorney stated categorically that he was not alleging any link with the Guild.

The haling of the three men by Heffner came at the end of three months of hearings in the Times case in which Guild observers were convinced that the management's defense had been shattered.

Dinmore was one of the last

witnesses on the Guild's side. He put into the record a statement of Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger to a Guild committee in 1937 that the Watson case, in which the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act in the Associated Press case, had been badly handled; that the lawyers had taken the "wrong tack."

The closing days of the case were also marked by the testimony of George Seligman, war correspondent and author of "Lords of the Press" and other newspaper books. He was introduced to show that leaks of confidential information did not necessarily occur in the Times office, and told of seeing in Madrid one cable sent by Managing Editor James to Herbert L. Matthews, Times Correspondent and others, and a campaign of intimidation and discouragement of union membership.

The Guild sought the assurance that a committee in a conference with Editor George W. Cottingham and Business Manager J. H. Butler.

ENDORSEMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1939

My dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of April twenty-first and for your endorsement of the Federal Arts Projects and the anti-censorship program of the Works Progress Administration in general.

In a recent message to the Congress, I expressed my conviction that the progress of the Works Progress Administration should, as at present, include some projects of the non-construction type to assist the needs of those unemployed workers whose training is such that they are not adapted to employment on construction projects.

I stated further that "the provision of work for these people at occupations which will conserve their skills is of prime importance, and the emphasis placed upon this portion of the program."

I am glad to have your assurance that these projects have contributed to the national sentiment of the nation.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President Roosevelt reaffirms his support of WPA Federal Arts Projects in response to a letter to ANG President Brown.

BUILDING—An Answer to ANPA's 'New Bargaining Thought'

By JONATHAN EDDY

(Continued from Page One)

WILKES-BARRE.—A move to place the name of Stanley A. Kupstas, local president, before the forthcoming ANG Convention as candidate for international vice president, has been started here. Secretary-Treasurer Daniel Delaney was elected Convention delegate.

His supporters point out that Kupstas led the local through two important strikes, the latest winning "victories" for the Guild shops throughout the four Wilkes-Barre newspaper plants. A former member of the United Mine Workers, Kupstas was top reporter on the Evening News until it folded. He is vice president of the CIO Council here and widely known in the northeastern Pennsylvania labor movement, his backers cite.

STRIKEBREAKER EXPELLED

ST. PAUL.—Robert LeFevre, announcer at radio station WTCN, has been found guilty by a Guild trial board of working in a struck shop and has been ordered expelled. LeFevre worked as an announcer during the strike which was a WTCN contract. When members of the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers refused to pass the Guild picket line, LeFevre also worked as electrician.

LEADS THEATRE GROUP

LYNN, Mass.—Local Guild President Humphrey Owen is in charge of the Labor Theatre Group in the educational program sponsored by the North Shore CIO Industrial Council.

Houston Gets Assurance In Drive on Chronicle

HOUSTON.—Launching a drive to organize employees in the Guild's jurisdiction on the Houston Chronicle, the Houston local recently obtained from the management assurances that no employee need have any fear because of union membership or union activity.

The Guild sought the assurance that a committee in a conference with Editor George W. Cottingham and Business Manager J. H. Butler.

Editorial workers on the Chronicle, owned by Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman, were organized 100 per cent until the Guild went CIO at St. Louis, after which the unit broke up under inspired opposition. Only four members remained.

Mr. Cottingham told the committee that any opposition to the Guild in the Chronicle plant was carried on without his knowledge. A summary of the committee's report, containing the management's assurances, was mailed to all prospective members on the Chronicle.

FDR Backs WPA Arts Projects

(Continued from Page One)

and Vice President Watson. At that time the Guild representatives pointed out the pressing need for more white collar projects.

Transmitting a copy of his letter to the President to the congressional investigating committee, Brown asked Chairman Taylor to permit Guild representatives and others familiar with the subject to testify on WPA project achievements.

Coast City Wins Full Recognition

(Continued from Page One)

tion of all local papers, paving the way for the immediate opening of city-wide negotiations.

Way for this action was cleared when the AFL Newspaper Classified Advertising Workers Local 21253 on Hearst's Examiner voted by secret ballot to affiliate with the Guild, with a proviso that its present contract will be administered by the Guild.

The local was organized by Edward D. Vandeleur, state AFL secretary, more than a year ago as part of a nation-wide move by top AFL officials to create jurisdictional strife for the Guild.

Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor relations counsel, authorized the full Guild recognition as soon as formal notice was received from P. E. Sturdy, president of the AFL union, of the local's vote.

"This Guild victory sets a precedent that once and for all should halt attempts to disrupt the Guild by formation of small unions," said Local Executive Secretary C. L. Irvine. "The Guild now will begin negotiations with the San Francisco dailies and the Oakland Post-Enquirer on a new contract, with the Guild shop as one of the principal goals."

"Without to say, we feel this sweeping victory was made possible largely by the valiant fight of the Chicago strikers."

The Guild's present contract covers editorial employees on all the half a dozen papers and a great many of the business departments and other classifications.

MARTIN HYMAN, Philadelphia Record unit, had eight of his photos in a recent issue of "U. S. Camera," to photographic publication. One of his pictures served as the cover. Hyman also had a 3,500-word article in the magazine, in which he credited the Guild for much of the job improvements gained by news cameramen in recent years.

also perfectly obvious, in the same situation, that the Guild could not be defeated. The only possible source of miscarriage was failure properly to organize our finances in an undertaking far bigger than anything with which we had had previous experience. So, I would say that our relations with the employers are not only improving but that there is an opportunity ahead for real stabilization. The employers are in favor of stabilization except where one of them sees a chance to cut the other's throat. Reducing labor costs is the most alluring avenue of competition and if general stabilization can be achieved only at the expense of stabilizing the union, too many employers would be in favor of leaving their hands free to cut labor costs and cash in quick strikes the opportunity one day arise. Thus they would oppose any national agreement that we could favor.

But the fact that Mr. MacKinnon was permitted to use such a formulation for public consumption indicates that there is a considerable body of publishers today that has become adapted to the idea of permanent organization of their plants. That much is encouraging.

Krock Asks Krock About Guild Shop

And Learns That It Is an Attempt to Grab News Columns for a Single Economic Group; Student Asks Publishers Using It and Learns It Isn't.

Through "inductive reasoning" and without inquiry, Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent for the New York Times, concludes that the Guild shop clause sought in ANG contracts is a demand that the news columns be turned over to reporters "belonging to a single economic group." This, he believes, creates the danger that "the news columns, however unconsciously, will reflect a single economic group or class interest."

Krock raised these points upon the invitation of the New York Fraternity Women's Committee for the New York World's Fair Committee to pose a question for color in the "four big student essays" on the "freedoms" contained in the first article of the Bill of Rights. One student, B. William Steinberg of New York University, who chose Krock's question from among those submitted by 10 prominent persons, made inquiries of three newspapers having Guild shop contracts. Each denied that the Guild shop affected its news columns.

Hares His 'Weakness'

Visited by the GUILD REPORTER, Krock acknowledged that the Guild does not attempt to control the news columns, nor did he deny that the Guild shop affected its news columns.

"My weakness in taking this position," he said, adding that he wanted this statement emphasized by the GUILD REPORTER, "may be that, as newspaper life goes, mine has been successful. When one gets ahead, he may not know so much about these matters as do others not so successful. I am perfectly willing to say that perhaps my experience doesn't warrant the opinion. It has been my good luck to work only under high-minded gentlemen (as editorial manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, every brother and sister newspaperman has been successful in his own way, and as Times political writer). My reasoning is inductive. It is entirely the result of my own training."

"The Guild shop remedy is too drastic for the disease, although I am not in a position to deny that the disease exists. I don't charge the Guild with controlling or wanting to control the news columns. The question posed by Krock was as follows:

"Should the news columns of the American press be turned over to the American Newspaper Guild demands, to reporters belonging to a single economic group? Or should the Guild with controlling or wanting to control the news columns, assure that no one economic or class viewpoint however conscientiously repressed supply them to the public?"

What the Editors Say

In preparing for his essay, Student Steinberg asked the New York Daily News, the New York Post, and Philadelphia Inquirer, whether they were aware of any bias in

Entertainment Enroute

Delegated from the other New England Guilds who are helping us to plan for this Convention are arranging open house parties for those who travel through their towns by automobile.

Our invitation is now the oldest before the ANG but we mean to make it something more than that. We mean to make it the most attractive and most cordial.

ED ALLEN, Secretary, Newspaper Guild of Boston.

IS YOUR GUILD ON THIS LIST?

The top 20 Guilds in proportion of members in good standing as of March 1 are listed below. The group in first place was 100 per cent paid up.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1ST PLACE (tie) | 12TH PLACE (tie) | 21ST PLACE |
| Battle Creek, Mich. | El Paso, Tex. | Jacksonville, Fla. |
| Columet (Hammond, Ind.) | Madison, Wis. | 22ND PLACE |
| Great Falls, Mont. | Lynn, Mass. | Denver, Colo. |
| Lansing, Mich. | 13TH PLACE (tie) | 23RD PLACE (tie) |
| Muskegon, Mich. | Birmingham, Ala. | Brooklyn, Mass. |
| Reading, Pa. | Memphis, Tenn. | Tacoma, Wash. |
| San Francisco | 14TH PLACE | 24TH PLACE |
| Peninsula, Calif. | Springfield, Ohio | Baltimore, Md. |
| 8TH PLACE (tie) | 15TH PLACE | 25TH PLACE (tie) |
| Hawaii | Rockford, Ill. | Columbus, Ohio |
| Salem, Mass. | Portland, Me. | Norwalk, Conn. |
| 10TH PLACE (tie) | 16TH PLACE | Rochester, N. Y. |
| Bellingham, Wash. | Indianapolis, Ind. | San Diego, Calif. |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 26TH PLACE | 30TH PLACE |
| | | Utica, N. Y. |

THE SAME OLD TARGET

Aliens Are Scapegoats in New Legislative Drive, But the Real Aim Is Still at Labor

Approximately forty "anti-alien" bills, one of which frankly provide for the setting up of concentration camps, have been unobtrusively placed in the legislative channels of the House and Senate by members or supporters of the Dies Committee in the three months of the present session. Some of the measures would actually affect citizens in a greater degree than non-citizens, and the majority have provisions which would be harmful to the entire labor and progressive movement.

The Denney Bill, or H. R. 4860, is typical. It was introduced by Representative John J. Dempsey (Dem., New Mexico), a member of the Dies Committee. It was passed in the House without a record vote and without debate on March 23. It was brought up a few minutes after twelve, at a time when no progressive Congressmen were on the floor, and it went through in less than three minutes. Representative Dempsey assured the House that the bill was "absolutely non-controversial." Members of Congress usually are uninterested in alien bills, since non-citizens do not vote, and the majority of those who voted for the Denney bill undoubtedly were ignorant of its provisions.

A Road to Union Ruin

The measure is titled "a bill to amend existing law so as to provide for the exclusion and deportation of aliens who advocate the making of any changes in the American form of government." It provides for the immediate deportation of non-citizens who believe in or belong to an organization which advocates "any changes in the American form of government."

Reynolds for Fingerprints

A series of bills having to do with aliens has been introduced by Senator Reynolds, the founder of the Vindicators and an admirer of the government of Hitler and Mussolini. One, S. 407, provides, among other things, for a ninety per cent reduction of every immigration quota, and for the application of quota restrictions to citizens of Latin American countries and Canada, and gives the Secretary of State blanket authorization to exclude as visitors or immigrants any person "he deems inimical to the public interest."

Another Reynolds bill, S. 408, calls for the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens, and for constant registration of every change of address, no matter how temporary. These bills have their counterparts in the House, where they were sponsored by Representative Joe Starnes, of Alabama. A bill introduced by Representative Leslie C. Arends (R., Ill.), provides not merely for registration, but for payment of annual fees by non-citizens (\$25 for unskilled laborers; \$50 for skilled laborers, and \$100 for professionals). It forbids their employment without payment of these fees, and provides for the deportation of aliens on relief rolls. It also provides for the arrest of those without warrant. This machinery would provide for the mass arrest of strikers on "suspicion" of being aliens and deportable. It would be impossible to prevent the arrest of citizens if such a measure were enacted into law. The registration of children of non-citizens, whether born here or not, is another provision of the Arends bill.

Adversaries of such extremist "anti-alien" legislation have appeared before House and Senate committees to point out that such measures, such as the Denney bill, directly affect the constitutional rights of citizens, that the fascist pattern of the Hobbs concentration camps for the threat of concentration camps for citizens of the United States, that the fingerprinting and registration systems the bills would set up are clearly unconstitutional for aliens alone, and that the domestic passport system the bills would inevitably require is foreign to American traditions of individual freedom.

II Project Workers Ousted For Forming Rival Body

LOS ANGELES.—Eleven members of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild were expelled at the general membership meeting on May 2, when the local unanimously accepted the report of a special trial board, which held hearings over a period of three months.

Those expelled were: Theodore Robinson, Dorothy Tait, Ivan J. Deach, Stanley M. Hope, Rena M. Vale, Kenneth Patchen, Philander D. Street, Ann Robinson, Joseph Carrette, Elizabeth Hardy and Harvey Breit. All were members of the Federal Writers Project unit.

More than 550 members attended the meeting. The heavy attendance was attributed to the presence of Mayor Fletcher Bowron, storm center of a clean-up campaign lately which resulted in the recall of former Mayor Shaw. Bowron spoke on the municipal elections which took place the same day and went largely by his way.

Those expelled were found guilty of organizing a rival organization attempting to defeat the collective bargaining aims of the Guild.

Further charges were that "they did vote to reject a duly authorized negotiating committee, elected by the executive board of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, and refused to discuss their problems with this committee."

It was also charged that "such vote was in purpose and in fact withdrawal of designation of the Guild as their collective bargaining agency."

Sixty days after April 11, all those expelled may re-apply for membership, subject to the ANG requirements for eligibility according to the trial board's report. Rena Vale, one of those expelled, most recently broke into the California press when New Deal Gov-

ernor Culbert Olson refused to accept for action an affidavit of hers which purported to prove that numerous Guild, CIO and Democratic party leaders were Communists.

Turnblad refuses to agree to a guarantee against pay cuts, insists upon inserting drastic no-strike clauses in an agreement, and demands that the union accept his clause prohibiting "partial activity," which would bar employees from participating in Guild work, meanwhile, L. G. Hamilton, the bureau's traffic chief, even sought to inject a manufactured "jurisdictional dispute" between the Guild and the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union.

Decision to take the matter before the labor movement was made at a meeting on April 23. It was decided to ask the local CIO council, headed by Guildsmen Georges Wilson, to be the first of the group to act in efforts to aid the Guild.

A committee was set up to contact other AP bureaus on the Pacific Coast and another committee will work toward coordination of the trial boards report. New York and other bureaus where local bargaining is under way.

AP Unit Moves To End Talk Stalls

SAN FRANCISCO.—Steps to line up all San Francisco labor in support of the Associated Press Guild unit's fight to obtain a fair contract have been taken here as the result of AP News Editor Harold Turnblad's persistent refusal to grant any of the Guild's most important demands.

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A LITTLE WORD WORTH MILLIONS?

In the steel industry, it was Tom Girdler who evolved the magic formula for fighting the CIO. His great contribution was the word "irresponsible." He would not, so he said, negotiate a contract with a private company which he considered irresponsible; why should he negotiate with a union which was irresponsible? The adjective was a flat untruth. The men who sought to negotiate with him demonstrated their responsibility through many years of unionism; the employees whom they sought to represent were the workers in Girdler's own mills. But the question could be argued for years. In the existing state of unfamiliarity with unionism and with employer tactics, once this charge was made, the public had no way of deciding the issue. It could only throw up its hands and let the union and the company fight it out.

In the newspaper industry, the New York Times publisher has brought forth a similar word, "bias." It is a natural. Somehow it makes us think of a medieval church window donated by the local lord of the manor showing him in some act of piety: how better could a publisher show himself to the public than in the act of abhorring bias? When Sulzberger's fellow publishers heard the word at the Chicago anti-Guild meeting in '37, they were struck dumb. Here was the word, and here was the man to spread it. As Sulzberger testified on the witness stand, the other committee members went off for a drink, leaving a couple of lightweights to help him draft an appropriate resolution.

So armored, Sulzberger went forward to a new Supreme Court test of the Wagner Act as applied to newspapers. This he has never admitted, but he told a Guild committee in 1937 that the lawyers took the wrong tack in the Watson case. And he has gone down the line of the typical Girdler formula of union-busting. Here is the record as proven in the Labor Board hearings:

1. **Spy work.** Managing Editor James has denied that his use of the word "spies" in his famous memorandum was written seriously. We believe him. But by his own statements put into the record under the guidance of the Times attorney he openly encouraged "voluntary informants," and so did most of the other executives concerned. When the business office workers on the paper started organizing with Guild assistance, James knew it before the unit chairman. When Fred Jaeger, one of the Times victims, made some remarks which were interpreted as a statement that he had a virtual guarantee of his new job to which he had just been transferred, Sulzberger had the information in his office the next morning. Grace Porter was fired by the head of the auditing department, Weinstock, on the basis of a tip by one of her office associates that she belonged to a union—the Bookkeepers, Stenographers & Accountants Union, this being in 1936.

2. **Intimidation by discharge and transfers to undesirable assignments.** While Sulzberger has denied this charge, the record shows him constantly making known his desire to keep the Guild weak, constantly accepting the flimsy pretexts of executives for victimizing active Guild workers, constantly showing the executives that no questions would be asked. Things were quiet while the Guild appeared to be going poorly, but immediately after the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act and when the Guild began helping the business office workers to organize and seemed in a good position itself to begin bargaining, the three top leaders in the business office were in quick order discharged or forced to resign; five other members were otherwise promptly victimized. The executives made erroneous statements in justification and Sulzberger accepted them without question. And when the Guild openly charged that discrimination was occurring, he not only made no investigation—this he admits—but called his executives together and told them the charges were without foundation, and that he had "perfect confidence" that they understood the Times policies.

3. **Loyalty petitions.** These were tried both in the news department and in the Wide World picture department, where the Guild won a Labor Board poll. In each case the petitions were signed by leading executives in the departments. Far from remaining neutral, Sulzberger called the news department signers the "backbone of the Times." The Wide World poll gave a glaring proof of the extent of official pressure behind the petitions. The one in this department bore 47 signatures, but in the secret poll the management side got only 27 votes against 72 for the Guild.

4. **Refusal to bargain.** The Labor Board has held that the erection of insuperable obstacles to bargaining is an evidence of bad faith. Sulzberger, as he himself testified, introduced four: first, the demand for a promise that the Guild would never, for as long as it could promise, seek the Guild shop—its best contractual protection against management disruption; second, the statement that if this promise were given, he would then "have to take into consideration" the views of "a group of men that I knew of who had no wish to be represented by the Guild"—meaning, presumably, that he would demand a Labor Board election (in which he would have destroyed any pro-Guild interest by obstacle number four); third, "we might find it necessary to challenge the appropriateness of the bargaining unit"—

THE GUILD REPORTER BOTH SAY 'NO BIAS'

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"... It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the REPORTER shall constitute notices to the entire membership."—From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

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

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which could easily mean a long-drawn-out Supreme Court case in view of his free press plea; and fourth—and this is the payoff which would make the taking of the other hurdles futile—if all the other hurdles were passed he would then sign only a contract embodying the poorest terms the Guild had accepted elsewhere, which would obviously be inferior to the Times's present conditions.

5. **The threat to sell the paper.** This device is one of the most common in the arsenal of anti-union employers. It was included in the "Mohawk Valley" strikebreaking formula distributed by the National Association of Manufacturers. Sulzberger repeated the threat several times on the witness stand. He would not merely sell the paper if it became what he would call biased. He would not wait to see whether his fears were justified; he would sell it the minute he was forced to sign a Guild-shop contract.

BERNARD SHAW in his "Man of Destiny" has Napoleon describe the part that the Englishman's moral purpose played in building the British Empire. When the Englishman wants a thing, says Shaw,

he never tells himself that he wants it. He waits patiently until there comes into his mind, no one knows how, a burning conviction that it is his moral and religious duty to conquer those who have got the thing he wants. Then he becomes irresistible. . . . He is never at a loss for an effective moral attitude. As the great champion of freedom and national independence, he conquers and annexes half the world. . . . His watchword is always Duty; and he never forgets that the nation which lets its duty get on the opposite side to its interest is lost.

As Sulzberger warmed to his testimony on the witness stand he began to introduce phrases about "our mission," and about the aims to which he and his fellow publishers were "dedicated." So ordinary standards of conduct do not apply to him. When pressed on the charge of anti-union discrimination, he professes to believe in unionism ("unionism is an advantage to an employer"); when pressed as to the proportion of Guild members he would allow on his staff, he voices the belief that if unionism became as "common as Americanism" the danger of bias resulting from a Guild shop would disappear; yet he would not give unionism the great impetus that would come from an easy passage on the Times. He must have spent months of his time fighting the Guild shop, counting time at the publishers' convention, in the preparations for it, in the many Guild negotiations sessions made futile because of this issue, and the large amount of attention he must have devoted to the Labor Board case, which also stems from it; and yet he said he had never had the time to study the effects of the Guild shop on news in one of the other New York papers. He often sees Captain Patterson of the Daily News, where the Guild shop has been in existence for many months, yet has never asked him about it. He even received a full report on the News' negotiations with the Guild. This was useful to guide him in meeting the Guild's demands on the Times. He would have asked for it, he said, if it had not come without request. But on the Guild shop he is destined never to know that the News management says it has not caused bias in the news.

Nor could Sulzberger let Leonard Goldsmith, the Newspaper Office Guild president whom he had fired, see the dossier of charges against him. He could not, he said he told Goldsmith, because "I assumed that the Labor Board might become involved, and we had to win this particular case."

"We had to win it," he explained, "because of the fact that in my judgment a free press was involved in this issue of the closed shop in the news department."

This is his line for the Labor Board and internal office consumption. This was his justification for telling his news staff they should forego their right to organize, and for urging the commercial workers to split off from the news members. "Because if only through unconscious regimentation under a Guild shop there would be bias in the coverage of the news."

Yet here is what he said on Feb. 26, speaking in a public speech at Rollins College, Florida:

"These rights (freedom of the press, etc.), freely given to the people (sic!), exacted in return no obligation either from them or from those who chanced to be the media through which they were exercised. There was no injunction of objectivity placed upon the speech of an individual. . . . The publisher of a newspaper was

The argument by some publishers that reporters' membership in a trades union makes impartial coverage of industrial disputes impossible took a bad beating in the recent Washington, D. C., hotel strike.

The two weeks' strike against 13 hotels, conducted by Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, an AFL union, was covered by twelve reporters of the Washington dailies, all but one of whom were Guildsmen. Their work was praised for its fairness and accuracy by the union, the hotel managements, and the conciliator assigned to the dispute by the U.S. Department of Labor.

In a letter to the editor of THE GUILD REPORTER, International Vice President James McNamara of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance said:

"Throughout the strike, we felt that the handling of the strike news by Guild members was done in a most fair and accurate manner."

Osgood Roberts, publicity man for the managements, wrote to the newspapers:

"I have been requested by the managements of the 13 hotels involved in recent labor difficulties to communicate our sincere appreciation for the fair treatment in the news columns. . . .

"I could not single out all of your reporters who so capably demonstrated the true journalistic approach that there are two sides to every question, but I did have considerable contact with . . . and found them most courteous and uniformly fair."

FOLK SCHOOL SESSION

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—The Highlander Folk School on July 3 opens its six weeks' summer session of lectures and discussions on how to conduct the affairs of a trade union. The courses are planned to meet the needs of southern workers. The cost is \$42, applied to tuition and board for the full six weeks' term, and applicants must be recommended by their union. More than 30 officers of AFL and CIO unions, labor paper editors and representatives of governmental agencies such as the Labor Board and the Social Security Board will assist the six teachers conducting the session.

PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS! THEY BUILD THE GUILD!

free to issue as partisan a sheet as he saw fit. . . . Thus a free press not only implies but grants the right to be biased."

In actual fact the Times chose the objective manner of news presentation not because there was any injunction on a free press to do so but because that policy would win and hold the largest number of intelligent readers. Old-timers on the paper still recall when the paper gave up campaigning for one major candidate in presidential elections. Adolph S. Ochs stopped it not because campaigning was a sin against democracy but because the readers in the other camp, usually the Republicans, dropped the paper at such times and months were required to win them back.

By creating the belief that it was unbiased, the Times has become probably the richest newspaper property in the world.

It is Mr. Sulzberger's prerogative to continue to maintain its value. And let us add that every Guild member in America, on or off the paper, wishes it were more unbiased, not less so. But no operator of an enterprise has any right to exact sacrifices from his employees in order that he can line his own pockets. It is not up to the Times employees, news or otherwise, either to forego their right of organization or to have a weak organization. It is up to Mr. Sulzberger to adjust himself to their inherent right.