

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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CITYWIDE GUILD SHOP PACT IN S. F. CRACKS BIG CHAINS

Chicago Parley Reopens Again

CHICAGO—For the third time in three months, negotiations were in progress between spokesmen for the struck Hearst Herald & Examiner and Evening American and the Guild last week. The talks began on July 20, as the strike was nearing the end of its eighth month.

As a result of their previous experiences with "negotiations" which evidently had as their sole aim the breaking of morals, the strikers took the present conferences in their stride, and intensified their activities.

CIO Leaders Aid

Meeting daily, the conferees for the first five days dealt mainly with tenure of employment and job security features of a proposed contract. The Guild spokesmen are being assisted by Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, and Gus Scholle, CIO regional director. Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche and ANG Representative Morgan Hull, en route to the Convention at San Francisco, sat in for several days' conferences with ANG Representative H. Richard Seller, Local Executive Secretary Don Stevens and President Harry D. Wohl. Executive Vice President Eddy, who passed through Chicago earlier, consulted with the local leaders on the negotiations.

The management representatives are J. D. Gortatowsky, assistant general manager of the Hearst Enterprises; Max Sewrin and Edward G. Woods, attorneys, and Harry Koehler, Herald & Examiner publisher.

Lewis, Bishop Speak

The talks began four days after CIO President John L. Lewis had addressed a pack-house workers' rally of 16,000 people, before whom he pledged Guild support anew in a tribute "to the loyal union newspaper men and women

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They Feared 5-Day Effect on Pay

SEATTLE—"We can't have a 5-day 40-hour week, they'll cut our pay if we do." That was the fear of advertising salesmen on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer when the Guild's 5 day 40-hour week clause was included in the present P-I contract.

The contract is now over two months old. What has happened? Every salesman today is earning more than he did before the contract was signed. Advertising volume on the P-I has shown a huge increase. "You know I just couldn't believe it, but this 5-day 40-hour week is a pretty good thing after all," commented several of the classified salesmen at lunch the other day.

ANG CONVENTION READY; GETS NATIONAL BROADCAST

Administrator Andrews Talk Goes On
Blue Network on Opening Day
Of San Francisco Session

SAN FRANCISCO—At the height of a great year of growth in membership, contracts and financial stability, the American Newspaper Guild opens its sixth annual Convention at the Hotel Fairmont here on July 31. And for the first time, a radio broadcast goes out from an ANG Convention floor.

NBC's Blue Network, which ordinarily includes about 70 major stations, is to carry the address of Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, scheduled for 2:15 P. M., Pacific standard time, on July 31. Guild members should check the NBC stations in their regions to promote the widest possible broadcast.

President Heywood Brown opens the first formal session at 10 A. M., July 31, after a meeting of the

International Executive Board which was scheduled to appoint the credentials committee and make other preparations for the Convention sessions.

Substantial gains in membership and net income, and extension of contract coverage to from two to three times the number covered at the time of the Toronto Convention last year will be the high points in the reports of officers and IEB committees.

The officers' reports, scheduled to be made on the opening day, will be led off by Executive Vice President Eddy. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Pasche (text on page 6), will present to the Convention the membership and fiscal phases of the Guild's growth during the year. Pasche lists 18,755 (Continued on Page Three)

'Preferential' Contract on Chi. Times

CHICAGO—A contract providing preferential hiring for Guild members and a top editorial minimum of \$65 has been negotiated with the Chicago Times and is ready for signing after nearly five months of conferences.

The contract—first for the Guild in Chicago with a daily other than Hearst's—replaces a series of bulletin board statements, the most recent of which was posted by the Times in the middle of negotiations last May. It covers 126 employees in the editorial department.

The agreement provides that the management must give the Guild five days in which to supply can-

(Continued on Page Two)

Andrews Bars Change Of Hours Act

WASHINGTON—Wage-Hour Administrator Andrews has withdrawn his support of a proposal to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to exclude white collar workers earning \$200 a month, he told a press conference on July 21.

Andrews revealed his position in answer to a question asked by a newspaperman. The question was asked after the administrator had criticized the Barden amendments in the House, seeking to exclude more than a million employees from the benefits of the act and, among other things, bring the white collar exclusion down to employees earning \$150 a month.

(Continued on Page Two)

Where Was Green When Congress Bloc Ruined WPA? Answer: Making a 'Deal'

By NATHAN L. GOLDBERG

WASHINGTON—When the AFL workers on WPA building projects struck to win the reestablishment of the prevailing wage rates they struck against a situation made for them in considerable part by the eloquent inactivity of the AFL top leadership.

President William Green made a deal to curtail the WPA with Representative Woodrum, the Virginia Democrat who was architect of the WPA's wreckage. The protection of the prevailing wage for the AFL's thousands of members on the projects was not part of it. And he has continued his inactivity during the ensuing struggle.

The same story has to be told of his failure to give serious aid to the thousands of members of AFL

unions, musicians, actors, stagehands, electricians and others, on WPA Arts Projects.

The whole WPA incident focuses a glaring light on the role of Green in the current political scene, for members of the overwhelmingly anti-WPA, anti-New Deal Senate-House conference committee which revised and steered the legislation through the House and Senate, were elected to office in all cases except two with AFL support.

Here are the conferees:

House—Taylor (D), Colorado; Woodrum (D), Virginia; Cannon

Remember the strike assessments, due the 15th and last days of each month.

(D), Missouri; Ludlow (D), Indiana; Johnson (D), West Virginia; O'Neal (D), Kentucky; McMillan (D), South Carolina; Taber (R), New York; Wigglesworth (R), Massachusetts; Lambertson (R), Kansas; Ditter (R) and Snyder (R), Pennsylvania.

Senate—Adams (D), Colorado; Glass (D), Virginia; McKellar (D), Tennessee; Hayden (D), Arizona; Byrnes (D), South Carolina; Hale (R), Maine; Townsend (R), Delaware.

Congressman Taber and Senator Hale were the only two members of the committee who did not have AFL backing. Among the others on the committee there are only two supporters of adequate relief legislation, Cannon in the House

(Continued on Page Four)

Modified Clause On Five Papers

SAN FRANCISCO—A citywide industrial Guild shop contract—the Guild shop clause modified to cover present members and four out of five future employees—was signed with the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Publishers Association on July 24.

Its signing is a major event in the ANG's collective bargaining history, for the contract brings the Guild shop to the two biggest chains, Hearst and Scripps-Howard. It covers the three Hearst papers in the San Francisco-Oakland area, the Examiner, Call-Bulletin and Oakland Post-Enquirer, and the Scripps-Howard News. Included also is the independent Chronicle. Both chains had fought off this protection until June 23, when the Hearst Milwaukee Sentinel signed a contract requiring present and future Guild members to maintain their membership in good standing.

Fourteen hundred employees in all the Guild-eligible departments of the five dailies in San Francisco and Oakland are covered by the new agreement. Ninety per cent of them are already in the Guild, and preferential treatment accorded to Guild members by the contract is expected quickly to induce the remainder to enroll.

How It Will Work

The Guild shop clause requires that present Guild members and present employees who are not members but join must remain members in good standing as a condition of employment. In the case of future employees, not less than four out of five are required to enroll within 90 days. Employees fired in compliance with the Guild shop clause are not entitled to severance pay. Guild members discharged for economy are to be placed on a preferential rehiring list, but not non-members.

There are other important gains. About 500 commercial employees who worked a six-day week last year now have the 5-day 40-hour week, which is applied to all departments. There are substantial salary increases for several large groups. A new clause provides leave of absence for employees who may take up full time work for the Guild. Severance pay, which is unqualified except in case of discharge of commercial employees for dishonesty, is increased from one week's pay for each 30 weeks of service up to a maximum of

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. Hearst Unit Presses Demand

The New Mirror Hearst unit of the New York Guild is insisting upon a Guild shop clause in its renewed contract despite the emphatic "no" with which Harvey Kelly meets the demand.

Citywide Guild Shop On Coast

(Continued from Page One)

26 weeks' pay, to one week's pay for each 26 weeks of service up to 28 weeks' maximum. In the event of dismissal or resignation, the employee gets his vacation money, pro-rata.

Has Limited Arbitration

The contract contains provision for arbitration of questions arising over interpretations of the contract, but specifically excludes arbitration of discharges or new contract terms. Withholding of severance pay from employees discharged for dishonesty also is not arbitrable, but is subject to review by the Guild.

The new contract is for one year, and is the second citywide one negotiated by San Francisco. A year's experience of operation under the expiring agreement was the basis for the removal of many "bugs" from the old clause, so that the new agreement is model in many respects. Restrictions on outside writing have been eliminated, and six holidays a year allowed for commercial employees and three for editorial employees.

The Raises Listed

Five per cent increases are given to all classifications of editorial employees on the afternoon papers, bringing the top minimum up to \$239.75 a month. Ten per cent increases are given to classified advertising salesmen, bringing the outside salesman's pay up to \$38.50 a week and telephone salesmen's to \$27.50 a week, after one year's experience. Raises for merchandising, promotion, and other commercial department employees who were not covered by last year's agreement range to \$12 a week. Office boys and messengers are raised to \$20 a week after six months' experience. Last year they got \$18 a month, or \$17.21 a week. Morning paper editorial pay, which goes to a top of \$250 a month, is carried over from the old contract.

Fight for Guild Shop

The negotiations got off to a flying start in the Spring when the Publishers Association recognized the Guild for the entire industrial jurisdiction after an AFL classified advertising employees union on the Examiner voted to join the Guild. Reviewing the negotiations, Executive Secretary Charles L. Irvine emphasized that numerous factors contributed to the success of the bargaining.

He said: "Immediately following the 1938 negotiations and up to and including the Spring when the Guild was recognized, the local negotiating committee carried on a most intensive campaign of education on the subject of the Guild shop. Then there was the Chicago strike. Every local in the country that has carried on negotiations since the Chicago strike began has felt the influence of that strike. This is particularly true in connection with Hearst paper negotiations. The valiant fight of the Chicago strikers was reflected on the West Coast in both the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Los Angeles Herald-Express negotiations."

Here in San Francisco three Hearst papers were involved, one of which, the Examiner, is a real heavy producer. Chicago played a great part in helping us to win.

Labor Unity Helped

The labor unity that is being forged in San Francisco, the very close cooperation between the Guild and all of the AFL unions in the plants, the powerful CIO waterfront unions, the progressive state administration—all played a part in the general picture.

And last, but by no means least, we won the Guild shop because we were an industrial union. The contract is with the San Francisco Examiner and Call Bulletin (Hearst); the San Francisco News (Scripps-Howard); the San Francisco Chronicle (Independent); the Oakland Post-Enquirer (Hearst).

'Preferential' Contract Signed on Chicago Times

(Continued from Page One)

A three-week vacation provision for four-year employees is another feature. Dismissal indemnity, qualified only for those discharged for "gross breach of trust," provides for one week's pay for every 30 weeks of employment with no top limitation.

Disputes arising under the contract will be arbitrated. The clause provides, however, for maintenance of the status quo conditions in effect prior to the matter which caused the dispute, until a decision is made.

The arbitrator is named in the contract as Dr. John A. Lapp, who is head of the Chicago Civil Liberties Union. He is also head of A Better Chicago League, a political organization with which the local Guild is affiliated along with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The history of the Times negotiations goes back three years, with each previous negotiation ending the posting of a statement of policy by the management while the Guild still sought to negotiate further. A militant unit carried the negotiations to the contract conclusion this year after sessions in which as many as 60 observers participated.

Negotiators for the Guild in the final sessions included ANG Representative H. Richard Seller, Chicago Executive Secretary Don Stevens and Joe Carroll of the free lance unit.

NLRB Lays 'Frameup' to N.Y. Times

Charges that the New York Times tried, over long periods, to build up records against leading Guild members so that it could fire them without apparently violating the Wagner Act, and that one man was deliberately "framed" and dismissed, were set forth in oral argument in the last fortnight by Labor Board and Guild attorneys in the Times NLRB case.

The charges were made by Lester Levin, attorney for the Board, and A. J. Iserman, counsel for the Guild, in oral argument on the case from July 11 to July 20 before Trial Examiner Telford E. Dudley.

The oral summations, instead of the usual written briefs, were presented at the insistence of Emil Goldmark, Times attorney. They added 1,500 more pages to the 3,500 pages of testimony.

Convicted With Hearst Aides

Levin asserted that the Times, with the help of the Hearst management in New York, trapped Leonard H. Goldsmith, president of the Newspaper Office Guild before the ANG took in commercial employees, into a "violation of office" rules so that he could be accused of doing union business on company time.

On June 4, 1937, Levin said, Goldsmith, then business manager of Hearst's New York American, and Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor counsel, connived with Harold Hall, labor relations man for the Times, to get Goldsmith to see Kelly on a grievance matter for American employees in the middle of the afternoon. Kelly set the time and place for Goldsmith to meet him, and Goldsmith's moves during the day were reported to the Times management by telephone calls from Kelly to Dunn to Hall. When Goldsmith got back from seeing Kelly, he was hauled before the top executives of the Times. He was fired the following August.

AID A.F.L. JOB PROTECTION

TOLEDO (FP).—The CIO unemployed workers' auxiliary has issued instructions to its WPA members to refrain from taking jobs that should belong to skilled AFL craftsmen.

Shakeup in Macy Chain Faces NLRB Complaint

YONKERS, N. Y.—The Westchester Guild's complaint against Publisher J. Noel Macy, a culmination of two years of futile negotiations, goes before a National Labor Board Trial Examiner in New York on Aug. 1.

Meanwhile the Guild has sought, with only partial success, an explanation of a sudden shakeup in the Macy-Wechsler chain just before issuance of the complaint. Eight Guildsmen, several of them officers, were among a dozen transferred.

The Guild has been assured by Macy that the transfers will not affect employees' rights, but requests for warning of future transfers, payment of moving expenses and adjustments for time spent traveling to new places of work were ignored by the publisher.

Talks Due In Orange Lockout

NEWARK—As labor groups rallied to the support of Guildsmen locked out by the Orange Transcript, Publisher Charles E. Moreau agreed to meet with the Guild on July 26 to discuss adjustment.

Size of seven Guild members on the paper were discharged as final terms of a contract were being negotiated. Moreau announced that hereafter the paper, up to then a daily, would be published weekly. The Guild demanded that the fired employees be paid their proper dismissal indemnity and be placed on a preferential rehiring list.

NLRB Gets New AP Complaint

Charges of refusal to bargain in good faith and of hindering Guild organization were filed with the National Labor Relations Board last week against the Associated Press management in New York.

The action followed AP's refusal to sign a contract unless the Guild gave management the right to censor personnel items in the Guild unit's shop paper, "IT" (Guild Reporter, July 15).

As the complaint was in preparation, word came from other strategic AP bureaus that units in those cities, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, were contemplating filing similar complaints. The Eastern Seaboard Wire Service Organizing Committee, meeting in New York on July 16, supported the action.

Seaboard Wire Service Drive Spread

Activity of the Eastern Seaboard Wire Service Organizing Committee since its creation here January has revealed a strong desire for Guild organization in wire service cities in the region not yet organized.

Meeting at ANG headquarters on July 16, members of the committee reviewed the seven months' effort, took steps to extend it, and adopted resolutions on the Chicago strike, the fight of the New York AP unit to force the AP management to bargain in good faith, and in support of the effort to eliminate the company union in Hearst's King Features Syndicate.

The resolution on Chicago adopted by the committee expressed wire service members' support, and "confidence that victory in this strike will constitute the most important milestone yet reached in the progress of the whole Guild."

FORM LABOR PRESS UNION

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia. (FP).—Iowa labor papers formed the Iowa Labor Press union at a meeting here. Twelve papers are expected to be represented at the Aug. 20 meeting in Ottumwa.

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N. Y. MOTION PICTURES

THE MAGNIFICENT FRAUD BOB HOPE

PARAMOUNT

Continued from 104 p.m. Pop. 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Local Wins Gannett NLRB Case

ALBANY—Three Tri-City Guilds dismissed in June 1937, when two Albany Gannett newspapers were merged, and a fourth whose resignation was forced by discriminatory demotion after the merger, have been ordered reinstated by the National Labor Board with full back pay.

The Gannett management has announced that it will refuse to comply with the order, handed down July 18, which holds the Gannett Company and the Press Company liable for an estimated \$10,000 in back pay. The order also directs the companies to cease discrimination, coercion and espionage.

"We will carry an appeal all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary," the Associated Press was told by Herbert W. Cruickshank, secretary of both companies.

Board Widens Order
The decision of the Board carries the Guild victory one step beyond that accorded by Trial Examiner George Bokst who recommended the reinstatement of Austin J. Scannell and John Wanhope, former Tri-City Guild presidents, and Henry E. Christman, former chairman of the Albany Evening News unit, all dismissed at the time of the merger. Also ordered reinstated is Ray Mowers, former star rewrite man on the Albany Evening News, who survived the merger but thereafter was demoted to handle obits and the school page, when he became temporary chairman of the merged Guild units. Mowers resigned in October, 1937.

Some Charges Dismissed
The Board concurred with the Trial Examiner in dismissing the complaint of unfair labor practices in the firing of Richard Jackson and John Andrews and in the resignation of Jo Leonard which the Guild charged was forced as result of discriminatory demotion following the merger. The Board found that,

The record leaves no doubt of the respondents' hostility and active opposition to the unionization of their editorial department employees. The hostility and opposition was manifested openly in the statements and acts of Byron J. Lewis, the respondent Press Company's editorial director who was the official in direct charge of the editorial department employees.

Some of these statements by Lewis, cited by the Board from the record, were his reference to "Guild rats," a statement to Mowers that "Rochester has cut off my money because of the activities of that God-damned labor union," and a statement to Scannell that "the God-damned labor union is wrecking this newspaper."

Episodage Cited
The Board found that the evidence regarding regular reports made to Rochester by Lewis in which he detailed occurrences at Guild meetings and Guild plans "convince us that his knowledge of Guild activities was obtained by espionage rather than through fortuitous circumstances."

NLRB Dismisses Detroit Case

WASHINGTON—While declaring that the case "is by no means free from doubt," the National Labor Board has dismissed a Detroit complaint charging the Detroit Times (Hearst) with unfair labor practices in the firing of Leon A. Everts, a commercial artist.

In doing so the Board reversed its trial examiner, who held Everts in June 1938, and found for the Guild. The Board found that he had not committed any prejudicial errors, but concluded "that the evidence does not sustain the allegations." Everts was fired in October, 1937.

GREEN'S ROLE IN WRECK OF W.P.A.

(Continued from Page One)
ing. They went to the liberals and pro-labor members. Here they ran again and again into the plea "Where is Green?" get a statement from Green. None was forthcoming. The act was passed with Green silent.

When Green Woke Up
His failure to go to bat continued throughout the struggle of his member unions. The wave of strikes of AFL members on the building projects put him in a difficult position. It was accompanied by strong protests from state and local AFL leaders. But where was Green? A week after the bill was adopted he returned to Washington after a brief absence but had "no comment" to make when reporters sought him out. On July 10, in his first public utterance on the 1940 Relief Act, before the Convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in New York, he made an indignant speech which the papers headlined, "Green supports WPA strikers." But two days later, on July 12, he held a conference of international presidents and other leaders of AFL unions in Washington at which he said that "the strikes have never been ordered by the AFL because we fully recognize the fact that their remedy lies with Congress rather than through strikes on WPA projects." This time the headline was, "Green Disavows WPA Strikes."

This conference was supposedly the rallying point for the WPA strikers and spokesmen of the AFL fight generally. Yet New York State AFL leaders found it necessary to send a "protest delegation" of 30 representatives of building trades unions, according to the New York Daily News.

The Daily News said that the hope of the delegation was to stiffen up the national AFL leadership. A New York AFL officer who doesn't care to be identified said there was "room for doubt" that the delegation succeeded. The conference adopted a resolution, drafted and presented by a sub-committee headed by Matthew Woll, AFL vice president who operates a big insurance company. It petitioned for restoration of the prevailing wage provision, but also took occasion to attack WPA as an agency "no longer engaged in a purely relief enterprise." Although the primary purpose of the AFL resolution was a wage appeal it contained this jibe at WPA:

"It is engaged in construction work never designed for relief purposes and under a cloak of a relief measure is working a vital injury not alone to labor but likewise to free enterprise in the construction of other fields of industry."

Angry statements of determination were made by President Fred Scholl of the New Jersey Building Trades Council and Presidents James McDewitt and George Meany of the Pennsylvania and New York State Federations of Labor, respectively.

"Wherever heard of a union winning a strike and sacrificing the workers who made the victory possible?" demanded Meany.

A motion to insert a demand for protection of the strikers in the resolution was defeated, although this also reached the ear of President Roosevelt through Green and his committee the following day.

Later the plea for restoration of the prevailing wage was taken by the committee to House Speaker Bankhead and Vice President Garner, but Green interspersed his plea with statements like this:

"The AFL has long held that the policy of doing heavy construction work under WPA rather than under private contract has been a great mistake."

The committee's request was not stated.

And even when a group of progressives in the Senate introduced amendments to restore the prevailing hourly rate principle and stop the reduction in monthly wages, it got no help from Green. Senator Murray of Montana, spokesman for the Senate group, urged Ted Hushing, legislative representative of the AFL, to press for hearings on the amendments before the Senate Committee on Unemployment.

Hushing promised to get from the Executive Council instructions to go ahead, "tomorrow," when the Council meets. "Ten days later," members of the House and Senate seen by Hushing, reported that "tomorrow" had not yet arrived for him. Meanwhile, the Woodrum place was already warning that amendments to restore the prevailing wage would be opposed on the ground that no protest was made when the original bill was being considered.

Is it only WPA that Green and his close associates do not like?

The answer on that point begins with the famous resolution which his bosom companions, Woll and Frey, sprang on the AFL Convention last fall, and which was at once identified by the delegates as a veiled attack on the New Deal and sidetracked by Green in the face of outraged opposition from the floor.

Today Green will not even work with the people who could help him get what he supposedly wants, the big public works projects. They are the New Dealers. After Woodrum's gesture of inserting the \$125,000,000 public works appropriation in the relief bill flatted in the House the State New Dealers, desperate on the last day for the appropriation to be made, seized on this possibility as a means of keeping up the supply of jobs. With Green conspicuously absent these Senators tried to insert an appropriation for WPA of \$500,000,000. It was voted down. Then they tried for \$250,000,000. It was lost by a tie vote.

Below are the Chicago Hearst strike receipts between July 3 and July 16, exclusive of ANG Defense Fund payments. The weekly strike budget is now \$9,000.

ADOPTION OF STRIKERS

Albany Guild	12.00
Baltimore Guild	1.00
Chicago Guild, Daily News Unit	10.00
Cleveland Guild	1.00
Elkhart Guild	1.00
Havertown Guild	1.00
Hudson County Guild, Bayonne	1.00
Indianapolis Guild	1.00
Lake Superior Guild	1.00
Los Angeles Guild	1.00
New York Guild	1.00
Philadelphia-Camden Guild	1.00
St. Louis Guild	1.00
St. Paul Guild	1.00
St. Petersburg-Greenville (Conn.) Allied	1.00
Tri-City Guild	1.00
Union City Guild	1.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	1.00
Wichita Guild	1.00
ACWA, No. 118, Allentown, Pa.	1.00
Albany Teachers No. 5, Marysville, Tenn.	1.00
Ames, Ind. of Bakery Workers	1.00
Asst. Fed. of Bakery Workers	1.00
Bay Drovers and Drivers No. 21, New York	1.00
CHU, No. 14, San Francisco	1.00
CHU, Cleveland	1.00
CHU, Wisconsin State	1.00
CHU, No. 273, Chicago	1.00
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THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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

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August 1, 1939

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Police Records Show Up Bridges Case Witnesses

SAN FRANCISCO—With the prosecution already half finished in the Harry Bridges deportation case, it has not as yet been able to produce a witness who could get through cross-examination with his credibility unharmed.

Taking the witnesses in the order of their appearance, the score goes like this:

1. Major Lawrence A. Milner, secret agent for the Oregon National Guard: Admitted perjury in an earlier case; saved himself from similar admissions in the Bridges case only by persistent inability to understand questions put by defense attorneys and the trial examiner; now faces possible prosecution for contempt by the solicitor of the Department of Labor on a reference from the trial examiner, Dean James Landis.

A Convicted Forger

2. John L. Leech, expelled Communist, refused to admit authenticity of signature on affidavit stating he had been offered up to \$10,000 for testimony smearing Bridges two years ago; he and wife and seven children living in comparative luxury past two years; admitted previous conviction for cashing forged money order.

3. Leech's wife, Mary, briefly gave testimony similar to her husband's.

4. John Layton Leppard, twice expelled from a local maritime union for anti-union activity; proudly claimed the title of "No. 1 red-baiter of the waterfront"; could not say Bridges was a Communist, except that he had once opposed a motion to picket the Soviet consulate.

A Racketeering Lawyer

5. Aaron Sapiro, one-time labor attorney; indicted with Al Capone in Chicago for racketeering; involved in the formation of mysterious "associations" in eastern cities; disbarred in Federal court in New York state for jury tampering; admitted bitter personal enmity against Bridges.

6. Photostatic copy of an asserted membership book in the Communist Party, made out to "Harry Dorgan." This book, heralded for years as proof Bridges is a Communist, was introduced for identification only, the prosecutor stating he would not use it as evidence since he had been unable to prove its authenticity.

The defense attorneys say that if this is the best the prosecution

can do, there will be plenty of fireworks when the defense gets its innings and completes exposure of the stories the prosecution witnesses are telling. Several shady characters operating in the background of the case are to be dragged to light to prove the defense contention that the case is a frame-up conceived by employer interests and connived at by certain police and Federal officials.

Each day the defense attorneys take to the hearings five big suitcases filled with card files. No sooner is a name or an incident mentioned than they turn to their files. The records of meetings, trips, events and persons for years back is at their fingertips. Using these files, they ask the questions to expose the calibre of the witnesses testifying against Bridges.

L.A. HAS BROWN DINNER

LOS ANGELES — ANG President Brown was scheduled to be the guest of honor at a trade union dinner sponsored by the Los Angeles Guild on July 27. Members of the International Executive Board were invited guests, with the expectation that a number of the officers would be able to stop here on their way to the Convention at San Francisco.

IN FRANCO'S SPAIN

Republican Journalists Are Executed

At least 35 journalists have been executed in Spain in the mopping up ordered by Franco since he entered Madrid, Jay Allen, former Chicago Tribune correspondent in Spain, says he learns from a trusted source there.

"Nothing was done by the journalists of the Falange to save them," says Allen, pointing out that when he was in Madrid in the Fall of 1936, the Republican journalists association saved the lives of scores of right-wing journalists by getting them released from prison and into foreign embassies. He adds:

Among the 35 shot was Javover Bueno, former editor of the Avance of Oviedo, one of the great newspapermen in Spain. Bueno was a Socialist and after the 1934 Republican-Socialist rebellion against the government of Lerroux and the clericals, he was condemned to 30 years imprisonment and fined some fantastic number of millions of

pesetas for having been "ideologically responsible" for the rebellion.

The New Inquisition

Incidentally, he was hung up in his office by officers of the Foreign Legion in a harness of barbed wire and made to eat some of the more "offensive" copies of "Avance." I have pictures of him in prison with enormous ulcers on his torso where the barbed wire bit in.

He was released from prison in the general amnesty which followed the elections of 1936, whereupon he took a most anti-revolutionary line. He refused an attractive offer to edit the organ of Largo Caballero and Aragonistain, "Claridad," and joined the forces of Indalecio Prieto and Negrin, Social-Democrats who felt—like the Communists and all the other groups of the Popular Front—that this was no time for juvenile revolutionary activity such as Caballero and his friends were indulging in.

Labor Board Averted Guild Strikes, Pasche Tells House Committee

Amendment Would Split Us Into 35 Groups

WASHINGTON—Evidence bearing out the belief that the National Labor Relations Board is averting strikes was offered on July 20 by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche before the House Labor Committee hearing on proposals to amend the Wagner Act. Pasche attacked the newspaper propaganda aimed at amending of the Act, citing the fact that the country's three major wire services, three largest newspaper chains and many individual papers were themselves defendants in cases before the Labor Board, and "have a direct and immediate interest in defeating the purposes of the Wagner Act."

Guild Had 106 Cases

Pasche told the committee that the ANG and its locals have filed 106 proceedings before the Board, including 62 complaint and 44 representation cases reported to ANG headquarters, and an estimated additional 10 cases filed but not reported. In the six years of ANG history, Guild locals have had about 25 strikes, he said, adding:

Most of these have been directed not at the ultimate aim of obtaining contract protection, but of defending the organization against attacks by employers. Most Guild contracts have followed through peaceful negotiations, after the right to exist had been assured. Since attacks on the organization were involved in virtually all of the 62 complaint cases which the Guild has filed with the Labor Board, and which in all cases might properly have been fought out through strikes or boycotts, it is evident that in our experience the Labor Board has offered machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes through judicial channels instead of economic struggle.

Only a Partial Offset

The fact that in many cases where action was carried to the Labor Board, and in many in which that stage was not reached, publishers have been able to break up organizations of their employees despite the law, is evidence of the fact that the measure of protection given by the law to the right of organization has been only a partial offset to the bargaining advantage of employers.

In the light of that fact, the arguments advanced in favor of amendments to "make the Act fair to employers," or to "protect American Federation of Labor craft unions" is a distortion which would be ludicrous, were it not brazen and dangerous. The simple fact is that every single one of the amendments now pending before the

Work Praised



The work of Guild Member Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, religious editor of the Boston Evening Transcript, is being singled out for praise by church leaders. Dr. John Haynes Holmes told the recent Associated Church Press meeting in Washington that Dr. Dieffenbach's two-page Saturday department was "the ideal toward which papers should work."

The printing of this comment in Editor & Publisher was followed by a letter from the Rev. Guy Emery Shipley, president of the Associated Church Press, saying Dr. Dieffenbach's job is "known and admired throughout the United States."

Dr. Dieffenbach, minister of the Newton Centre Unitarian Church, was a former member of the Boston Guild executive committee. He formerly wrote religious columns for the Baltimore News and the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

House is aimed at defeating the purpose of the Act, peaceful collective bargaining. . . .

35 Unions Out of ANG

He asserted that the present proposal would not merely enable established craft unions to obtain elections along craft lines, but would give publishers the right to demand that his employees be split up into a diversity of feeble so-called craft divisions. He added:

These could be split up into groups going way beyond the practice of even the most craft-minded of AFL craft unionists. Even in the days when the Guild was a chartered AFL union of editorial employees only, its recognized jurisdiction included at least four separate crafts. Today, when it covers all newspaper workers not properly belonging in the established unions in the industry, it would be easy to list 35 specific crafts within its normal jurisdiction on the average newspaper and these might run to 50 or over on a big metropolitan paper. Any such division would offer to the anti-union publisher—and we have found that most of them would prefer not to bargain if they could help it—untold opportunities to divide and weaken the bargaining agency of his employees and to use judicious pressure to keep some out of bargaining. . . .

Industrial unionism makes for effective bargaining while preserving peace, because if an employer realizes that he cannot divide his employees, he will bargain with them on a realistic basis. The result helps the employees and the employer too, although he is liable to overlook the fact if he is more intent on defeating bargaining entirely. . . .

It is also a fact that, in our experience, there have been vir-

Cites Attacks Led By Defendant Newspapers

tually no jurisdictional difficulties with AFL unions, even within our recognized field of organization, where these were legitimate independent unions whose members simply chose to organize in the AFL. The Guild has been able to get along with and has actually supported legitimately organized AFL groups of circulation, advertising and even editorial employees, although such groups are rare, since most of them feel they belong in the Guild. The only real difficulties have been with craft groups chartered by the AFL in the Guild field of organization at the behest of management, as a splitting or even strikebreaking move. . . .

When There's Collusion—

The Guild has been singled out particularly for attacks by agents of the AFL acting in collusion with publishers. The AFL amendments are nothing but a series of proposals to enable employers better to interfere with independent organization, in return for which, and as part of which campaign, employers are expected, as they have often done in our own experience, to herd their employees into AFL unions dominated by the management. This statement implies no attack on the innumerable legitimate AFL unions, which have no use for this kind of organization method, and these unions are completely opposed to the so-called AFL amendments.

The Dissent Grows

An analysis of the position of AFL unions on these amendments was made, properly documented, by our official organ in its issue of Feb. 15. Since then have come numerous additional expressions of opinion by AFL unions in opposition to the amendments. This opposition within the AFL was recently emphasized by William Green himself in a statement bemoaning the fact that many AFL publications have, "in many instances, ridiculed the position of the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council on important legislative matters." (AFL Weekly News Service, June 17, 1939.) Mr. Green blamed this unpleasantness on some mysterious beguilement exercised by the American Newspaper Guild. . . .

The propaganda in favor of emasculating the Act has been carried on principally through the newspapers, and newspapers have claimed to be the representatives of public opinion instead of large profit-making enterprises representative of the viewpoint of big employers. The traditions of an earlier day have assisted newspapers in asserting their claims to be the spokesmen of public opinion. . . .

When They Cry Loudest

The fact is that to protect the desire of employees of these papers to organize, the Guild has had occasion to file charges with the Labor Board against newspapers belonging to the three biggest chains, Hearst, Scripps-Howard and Frank Gannett; major independently owned newspapers such as the New York Times, Chicago Tribune, Atlanta Constitution and Milwaukee Journal, a host of other smaller dailies; and the three major wire services, Associated Press, United Press and King Features.

These newspapers and wire services therefore have a direct and immediate interest in defeating the purposes of the Wagner Act. . . . The newspapers developed their loudest opposition to the CIO and bias for the AFL after their organized editorial employees had voted by better than 2 to 1 to join the CIO.

We believe that in considering how the Wagner Act has operated and how the Board has carried out its duties under that Act, your committee will want to consider the evidence of other than flagrant violators of the law.