

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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THE AXE HANGS OVER NLRA

With Ripper Attack Apparently Succeeding in Congress Unions Cry, 'Give the Act a Chance!'

The Wagner Act is the gravest danger of its brief history. The employer organizations and conservative politicians, having been defeated on the court front largely by the Labor Board's skillful handling of its cases, have now built up the general conservative attack to the point where Congress may wreck the act or pervert it into an anti-union weapon.

If the unions want to save it they have one of the biggest fights of their lives on their hands. So, although interest has sagged considerably owing to the Board's long delays in handling cases and its too frequent pussy-footing decisions, the fight is being mobilized. The unions hope that if the Board can weather the conservative storm intact it may yet become a power again in helping the unions safeguard their members from discrimination; and they know also that by only a little tinkering with the act, the conservatives could make it a positive menace.

House Is on Rampage

Most serious danger is the threat of amendment. No one should be lulled into a false sense of security by the stand taken by Senator Wagner and the House Labor Committee against all the Smith committee amendments except the increase of the Board to five members. As was shown by the treatment of the Labor Board appropriation in the House, where \$248,000 was lopped from an already inadequate budgetary figure, the coalition of Republicans and reactionary Democrats want to do murder. There is general expectation in Washington that many of the Smith "ripper" amendments will be restored when the bill reaches the floor. The only hope of keeping them from passing in this session seems to be in the Senate.

Even there the chance of preserving the Labor Board in useful form has been weakened, in our opinion, by the readiness of the Democratic top leadership to accept the five-man scheme. That concession could easily be the most dangerous of all. No one has even suggested that the proposal has any purpose other than to turn the present majority into a minority. This purpose was stated by the New York Times in the same story that reported Senator Wagner's position.

The story said:

"Creation of a five-man Labor Board would be designed to give Dr. W. M. Leiserson, at present a minority member, two colleagues with whom he could work to make necessary changes in administration procedure and personnel."

The same thing was strongly implied two days earlier by Ludwell Denny, Scripps-Howard labor writer. So the same groups that cried so loudly about "packing" the Supreme Court are now trying to pack the Labor Board for the open purpose of changing its policies.

The idea even has the President's support, it is reported by both the Washington News Letter, the pro-labor mimeograph weekly legislative report, and Labor, the organ of the railway unions published in Washington.

MADDEN



SMITH



LEISERSON

MAJORITY INTO MINORITY?

The amendment might preserve the appearance of the Wagner Act, but what would happen if we got two more Leisersons, as everyone expects?

We reported before (GUILD REPORTER, Oct. 15, 1939) on Dr. Leiserson's attitude toward the act as revealed in his early dissents from Board decisions. Up to that time his dissents merely showed a lack of interest in promoting the growth of unions, although this is contemplated by the act. In the Guild's Boston Globe case, for example, instead of assuming that young unions often have to build up their position a step at a time, he took the view that once the union and the employer had to agree to a particular bargaining unit, that was what both wanted and should not be changed, even though the union was applying for a larger unit later.

Leiserson Record Unsatisfactory

In two dissents last week he moved into direct opposition to the union side. His dissent in the Guild's Newark Ledger case is reported elsewhere in this issue. There the fact that there was internal dissension in a Guild unit was sufficient to him to excuse an employer for firing the local's president, even though the record showed that the dissension was fomented by the employer.

In the McQuay Norris Company dissent, which was widely publicized but without some of the important facts, he favored letting the company get away with a contract withholding full recognition of the union merely because the union, after a long effort, had signed a compromise, and even though at the time it had indicated it would put the question up to the Board.

The dispute was over whether the company would recognize the union as exclusive bargaining agent, since its majority was admitted. The two other Labor Board members, Madden and Smith, stressed the prestige value of the recognition, and also the union's right to this prestige once it had established its majority. They pointed out that the elimination of controversies of this kind was one of the main purposes of the Wagner Act. But despite the admittedly long effort by the company to evade the recognition, Leiserson held that the Board in acting on the union's petition was "unnecessarily injecting itself" into the situation.

Thus the latest appointee to the Board is very receptive to arguments favoring the employer's position. Considering that many employers already find the Board machinery works to their advantage in resisting unions, because of the long delays, it is evident what use they would make of that machinery if the Board had two more Leisersons.

House's Attitude Revealed

The second big menace to the Board is the shortage of money, threatened when the House majority cut the Board's appropriation. Congress has never yet provided enough money to enable the Board to work with the necessary speed. It is still following the same tactics. President John L. Lewis wired all international unions of the threatened cut last week, and undoubtedly much pressure was exerted by CIO unions—Guild headquarters wired locals in various areas of the danger—but the House put the cut through, leaving the fight to be made in the Senate.

This appropriation fight is worse than usual, however, because of the attack on the Board's chief economist, Dr. David J. Saposs, led by Congressman Cox. The appropriations committee majority apparently does not want the Board to have an economics division. There is good reason for that. From the outset, in taking its cases to court the Board has supplied the most careful documentation. It adopted the plan of the "Brandeis brief," briefs of the type written by the late Justice Brandeis as a lawyer, in which he supplied such a weight of evidence that the court could not evade the logical conclusion. This must at least partly explain why the Labor Board's record of Supreme Court victories surpasses that of any other administrative agency. It has been upheld 19 times, partially upheld twice, and reversed only twice. The documentation for the briefs, of course, is largely worked up by the economics division.

The CIO has taken a position against all amendments and its unions are mobilizing all possible pressure on Congress to fight off the present attack. Labor's Non-Partisan League has taken up the fight, headlining its latest bulletin, "Labor Act in Grave Danger. Write, Wire, Phone House Labor Committee Against Smith Changes." In summing up the situation it coined a slogan which might well become the battle cry for the unions: "Give the Labor Board a Chance!"

N. Y. Times' Firings Hit in NLRB Report

The New York Times was found guilty of unfair labor practices against the Guild and of firing or discriminating against three employees for union activity in the intermediate report of Trial Examiner Telford E. Dudley submitted to the Labor Board on March 22nd.

Cases of two other discharged employees were dismissed but after only pointing to the difficulty of ascertaining motives in discharges of newspaper employees because of the lack of definite rules and measurements of an individual's production.

The report assumed a significance to the labor movement as a whole because of its declaration of a union's right to represent its members in grievance actions even though the union does not have a majority. Because the Times re-

fused to recognize this right, Dudley held that this action also constituted an unfair practice.

Guild to Argue for Two

Dudley recommended two reinstatements, those of Grace Porter, an auditing department employee who was dismissed in January of 1936, for membership in the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union, and of Jane Schwartz, formerly of the classified advertising department, a leader in Guild organization. He also called for the return of Isaac Gilbert to his job as cable editor.

In the case of the firing of Fred Jaeger, business news reporter who was transferred to the advertising department and then soon dismissed, and Leonard Goldsmith, advertising solicitor, both of whom were leaders in the organization of

(Continued on Page Four)

Peace Talks In Chicago; Deadline Set

CHICAGO—Formal negotiations for settlement 16-month-old Chicago Hearst strike which began March 14, were expected to end April 2, a deadline set by both sides to be observed whether agreement is reached or not.

In continuous session for more than two weeks, it was agreed that any further extension of talks would be fruitless.

One of the major issues has been the number of reinstatements.

Craft Unions Ask Talks

Conferences started after representations to the management of Chicago Herald-American by Thomas Carty, president of Typographical Union 16, and David Golden, president of Chicago Stereotypers Union. Later they were joined by

(Continued on Page Three)

Philadelphia to Raise \$8,000 to Aid Strike

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia-Camden Guild at the largest meeting in its history and after a three-hour full dress debate, voted 211-107 to assess its members one day's pay immediately to launch a victory drive against the Hearst Herald-American, and called on all other Guilds to take similar action.

The assessment was to be collected in four weekly installments, March 18, March 25, April 1 and April 8. It was estimated that the total sum would be at least \$8,000, probably more.

The new assessment does not replace adoption of strikers, voluntary contributions, the International assessment or any other usual aid given by the local. In fact, the vote on the assessment came just one week after Harry

Wohl, Chicago strike leader, collected more than \$1,000 in Philadelphia, more than \$900 of which came from Guild members. The Philadelphia local has been sending approximately \$1,000 a month in International assessments. More than \$2,000 have been sent in voluntary contributions during the past year.

"Join-the-Strike" Plan

The "Join the Strike for a Day" movement in Philadelphia and Camden originated during Wohl's visit.

The entire executive committee, comprising all the city-wide officers, and the chairmen of all the local's units, unanimously approved the one day's pay plan. The proposition was then laid before the Representative Assembly.

(Continued on Page Six)

The Industry

Survey of What Public Reads in Newspapers Reveals Little New or Startling

This is a day of research and the newspapers are getting into the swim. Under pressure of increased competition for advertising they are making a survey of what the reader actually reads in his paper. The project, called the "Continuing Study of Newspaper Reading," was sponsored by the recently created bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and is being done in the Gallup poll manner, with research workers interviewing sample groups of men and women readers of various papers. About 600 readers are interviewed in the average city, the interviewer checking off on a copy of the paper the stories and advertisements which each reader has read.

Last week the results of the first 70 studies were made public. So far there is not much surprise, at least in the information made public. Nearly every man and woman reader read something on the main news pages; 82 per cent of the men and 79 per cent of the women read something on the editorial page, but only 53 per cent of the men and 40 per cent of the women read an editorial. The sports pages appealed mostly to men, with a 75 per cent following, but had a fairly large following of women—40 per cent. The men, on the other hand, stayed away from the society pages, only 28 per cent reading something on them, as against 59 per cent of the women.

War News Most Read

The old adage about a dog fight in Main Street being worth more than a war in Europe broke down as far as men readers were concerned. With a war actually in progress in Europe during the period of the study—it began last Fall—the war news was rated among the 10 best stories by 41 per cent of the men, as against 39 per cent for local news, and 20 per cent for national. The women, however, followed the old pattern: 18 per cent rated the war news highest, 30 per cent the national, and 62 per cent the local.

In pictures the old pattern held firm. Asked to choose the picture in a paper, local ones were picked most by 64 per cent of the men as against 16 per cent national and 20 per cent international. Among women the choices were local, 76 per cent; and national and international, 12 per cent each.

The fold, too, is an important dividing line; stories below it do not fare as well as those above.

In advertising the results also confirmed the general assumption. Women are the big readers and they like the local advertising best, especially the department store ads. Ninety-two per cent of the indicated having seen pieces of local advertising and 80 per cent department store ads, while 58 per cent had seen national ads. The men paid equal attention to national and local advertising—65 per cent saw some of each; but only 37 per cent read department store ads. In announcements 60 per cent of the women saw the ads and 43 per cent of the men; in classified the percentages were 46 and 23.

Readers "Left Handed"

A mild surprise came in the apparently better attention given the first left-hand pages as against right-hand. Left-hand pages were 8 per cent better read by men than right-hand pages. A breakdown for one paper, the Oklahoma City Oklahoman, for Nov. 16, showed 78 per cent of the men reading page 2, 43 per cent page 3, 72 per cent page 4, 52 per cent page 5, 72 per cent page 6, and 77 per cent page 7.

Pictures helped both advertising and news reading. Even half-column pictures gained readers for stories of fairly limited appeal. Attractive, well-illustrated layouts also made a big difference in advertising reading; at least, the well-read advertisements were those so handled.

The information released so far is generally lacking in critical appraisal of the kind which marked the Fortune study of newspaper reading last summer, and it is impossible to tell how much value the survey will have for improving newspaper practices. At least it seems to be reinforcing some of the rules of thumb, particularly the ones evolved in recent years.

It is intended primarily, of course, to provide sales talks to sell advertising and the actual running of the survey is in the hands of the Advertising Research Foundation, a unit of the big advertising associations.

Guild Wades In

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Feeling that the contents of court citation against the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe is a threat to freedom of the press, the St. Louis Newspaper Guild has announced it will seek to intervene in the case if an appeal is taken on the court's decision, scheduled to be handed down April 3.

The announcement was made by Victor Harris, the Guild's attorney, after Judge Rowe last week denied the Guild's petition to intervene as a friend of the court.

The contempt proceedings relate to two editorials and a cartoon published in the Post-Dispatch after Judge Rowe dismissed proceedings against State Legislator Edward M. "Patty" Brady on an extortion charge.

The representative assembly of the Guild, following the filing of the contempt citation, voted unanimously to seek to intervene, named a committee to do so consisting of Karl Pretzhold, labor editor of the St. Louis Star-Times; Marion R. Lyons, Municipal Courts reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; and Edward A. Harris, City Hall reporter of the Post-Dispatch. The application to intervene was also signed by Bernard Walsh, Guild president.

The application said, in part: "Applicant further states that as working journalists, its members have special and vital interests that no restrictions be placed on the efforts of those who are engaged in the gathering of facts and information for publication."

Posts on "P.M."

Kenneth G. Crawford, president of the American Newspaper Guild, and Carl Brandon, president of the New York Herald-Tribune, are among the men who have been named to the new National Council of Editors, which is scheduled to begin publication June 1.

Crawford went to work last week as Washington correspondent, setting up a bureau with three persons besides himself. He resigned his position with the New York Post and The Nation, a weekly.

Randall will join P.M.'s foreign news department.

Other Guildsmen who have joined P.M. are Richard Givone, from the New York Herald-Tribune, as librarian; Robert Neville, Time, foreign news department; John P. Lewis, Cleveland NEA, assistant managing editor; John Thomas McManis, Time, editorial writer; William T. McCleery, who is leaving Life to become picture editor of American Magazine, and Wesley Price, now picture editor of American Magazine, who will become city editor—both hold honorable discharge cards from the Guild.

IN CITY JOB



GORDON TURRENTINE

HOUSTON, Tex.—Gordon Turrentine, Houston Guild delegate to the San Francisco convention, has been appointed director of the newly created municipal research bureau here.

Turrentine was among those who helped to organize the Houston Guild and has been consistently active from the beginning. Prior to his appointment he was editorial writer on the Press (Scripps-Howard).

All three Houston newspapers praised the appointment in editorials.

Turrentine's newspaper career began while he was still a student at Rice in 1928. He was a member of the Press staff for all but 18 months since. He is 32, married, and has one daughter.

Broun's Versatility Stressed in Pamphlet

The amazing versatility of Heywood Broun which he employed in the cause of humanity is stressed in a pamphlet about the first president of the Guild just issued by the American Council on Public Affairs.

Five persons who knew Broun in his various roles write the pamphlet. With the exception of "Broun the Man," by Bruce Bliven, which is a reprint from the New Republic, the contributions were all written especially for this document. Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman is one of the five writers, telling the story of Broun's part in founding and developing the Guild.

"The fact that he was frequently unassuming," Bliven writes, "gave double significance to the few heavy anchors he put down—his desire to help poor people, his belief that all society's traps should not have jaws pointed their way, his faith that humanity in its last test tube is good or can be made so. No leader... ever went into battle with more doubts of his own than Broun, or was more able by that self-admitted fact to help his followers and his cause."

In discussing Broun, the liberal, Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, emphasized that Broun was "an outstanding opponent of injustice and a friend of every underdog."

"Broun fought for better systems and institutions in the terms of men and women to be benefited," writes Marg. John A. Ryan, prominent Catholic sociologist. Graduate Jackson, legislative director of Labor's Non-Parliament League, emphasizes Broun's role in the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The Council for Public Affairs is "dedicated to the belief that extensive diffusion of information is a profound responsibility of American democracy" and pub-

Your Doings

Newspaper Unions Get Together in Texas; Chicago, New York Plan for Frolics

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Evidence of closer cooperation between mechanical unions on the newspapers here and the Guild local was revealed recently when the executive committee of the local met with officers of the stereotype, press and printers unions.

There were no direct results of the conference as none was planned, but the session was considered a progressive step by all concerned.

Held at New York's huge Manhattan Center, the party will be attended by singers, dancers, and comic stars from the Columbia Broadcasting System Artists' Bureau.

In addition, Helen Morgan will drop in to sing her songs for the gathering, and Gypsy Rose Lee will be present together with Beatrice Kay, radio singer who formerly appeared at Cabaret TAC.

Former Mayor James J. Walker and Joe Laurie, Jr., have been invited to act as Co-Masters of Ceremonies, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been invited to appear as guest of honor.

An invitation has been extended also to Kenneth Crawford, president of the American Newspaper Guild.

To the lulling tunes of two orchestras the more than 1,000 members and guests will dance away the night in the grand ballroom of the Midland Hotel. A floor show, continuous showing of the movie "Strike," a contest for a large prize donated by the auxiliary and several other special events are planned.

An intensive campaign to sell advertising for a souvenir program and tickets has been underway for some time. All proceeds will go to the strike fund.

An AFL Theatrical operators are members of the International News Service division have been requested of the New York Guild Club by the executive committee of the King Features unit of the Guild.

This request followed the issuance of such cards to all INS teletype men in the New York office who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, AFL. The Postal operators are members of the American Communications Association, CIO, and have assisted the King unit in many instances.

Dance in New York

The New York Guild's Fifth Annual Dance, to be held on April 26, will feature a two-hour program of stage and radio stars together with twin orchestras that

will supply music for a seven-hour stretch of continuous dancing.

Guest membership cards for union operators of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., who work in the International News Service division have been requested of the New York Guild Club by the executive committee of the King Features unit of the Guild.

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The meeting began with a presentation by Wehl of the local Guild's new famous movie. Then followed the debate by the local Guildsmen. The objections to the plan were primarily two: (1) that the support of the Chicago strike could not be a purely Philadelphia matter and that the local Guild should merely recommend to the AFL the levying of an increased assessment on all Guild locals, and (2) that the local assessment was too large.

Surprisingly, the second objection did not play as large a role as had been anticipated. The proposal for an increased international assessment failed to gain much support because it would necessarily have to be a flat increase, hitting the \$25-a-week members just as hard as it hit a \$100-a-week member. It was felt that the day's pay plan, based directly on ability to pay, was much fairer.

Moreover, the meeting stressed that the International drive should be carried on by the locals themselves, aided by the International, and that this assessment would have a greater moral effect since it originated in the rank-and-file.

Boettiger informed the Guild president, Edward Hill, that he was ready to meet at any convenient time.

Boettiger's wife, Anna, is the daughter of President Roosevelt.

Local Elections

HILL GETS FULL TERM

MILWAUKEE—Perry C. Hill, Jr., elected several months ago to the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild, re-elected to a full term. Other officers: Edward Schorke, vice president; Mary McDonald Wells, secretary; and Al G. Mayor, treasurer. Board members: John O. Kyri and Lloyd Gladfelder from the Journal unit; J. Donald (Stoney) McGinn, Lawrence I. Butzer, Ira Richart, Ted Moberg; and Frank Jenks, Sentinel unit; Al Mahberg, at large and unemployed unit. Kyri and Moberg, delegates to CIO county council.

SALEM RE-ELECTS ROWE

SALEM, Mass.—Ken Rowe was re-elected president here. Other officers named are: Foster T. Chandler, vice president; T. Murphy, secretary; Russell Jackson, treasurer. Harold Hadley, Chester Hutchings, Stephen McNeill, Charles McGee, Francis Murphy, Frank Reynolds, Warren Rockwell and Leonard Willey are on the executive committee. The local has established headquarters in the Textile Workers Hall.

BERARDI ELECTED

CHICAGO—Tony Berardi, a striking photographer and member of the Hearst strike committee, is the new chairman of the striking Hearst unit. Berardi was unanimously elected to succeed Harry Read, who declined to be a candidate again.

Other Hearst unit officers chosen are: Kirk Earnshaw, secretary; Mike Fusello, William Jardine, C. T. "Pop" Frecker and Art Czech, executive board members. Jardine and Frecker were incumbents.

WIN FRISCO RACES

SAN FRANCISCO—Winners of the only contests for office in the recent San Francisco-Oakland Guild's annual election were: first president, Eric A. Erickson; second vice president, Arthur Gilbert, Examiner; third vice president, Maurice A. Raiser, Associated Press. Luther Meyer was re-elected president and Charles L. Irvine had no opposition to re-election to his third term as executive secretary.

SMITH RETAINED

SEATTLE—The newly elected executive committee of the Seattle Guild reappointed Claude M. Smith, veteran Seattle Guildsmen, as executive secretary for the ensuing year. The appointment was ratified by the membership.

NELSON IN ROCKFORD

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Herman G. Nelson, reporter for the Morning Star, was elected president of the Rockford Newspaper Guild at the March meeting. He succeeds James S. Flagg who resigned a month after being elected.

RADIO MAN ELECTED

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—J. B. Jackson, of Radio Station KVO5, elected president; Frank J. Downie, Herald reporter, vice president; Don Austin, of KVO5, secretary, and George A. Hipke, member-at-large, treasurer.

ANG Makes Pact With S. Africans

An agreement providing for mutual exchange of members' cards and other courtesies has been signed by the ANG with the South African Society of Journalists. The agreement follows the lines of one made previously with the Australian Journalists Association, paving the way for cooperation in trade union efforts where helpful. "Solidarity in the establishment of travel scholarships and recognition of university diplomas.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RADIO FOR LABOR

NEW YORK

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: RCA and the Federal Communications Commission are at last opening their hearts to frequency modulation radio, which Mayor Armstrong first demonstrated to the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1935. Frequency modulation, or FM, has been heralded as the radio with faithful reproduction, completely free of interference, hum, or static. It is also of great social importance, and of extreme significance to labor.

Present broadcasting methods strictly limit access to the radio audience. The best hours belong to advertisers. The left-overs are given occasionally to the representatives of labor. On the whole, the radio audience has little opportunity to hear the facts of life.

FM offers a green light to labor. It is estimated that as many as 700 FM broadcasting stations can operate in the New York area. This estimate is probably too optimistic, but it is expected that FM receivers will have a choice of at least 50 different programs at any given moment. Each of these will be heard without fading, and without echoes from stations on neighboring bands. There are many reasons why several of these stations should be owned by labor. There are good reasons why one ought to be owned by the Guild.

On January 26, 1938, the FCC set aside 25 megacycles in the ultra-high frequency bands (where FM operates) for the exclusive use of non-profit educational institutions. Brooklyn Technical High School now operates a station in that field. Any non-profit group may apply to the FCC on forms 312 and 399 for a permit to build a broadcasting tower. Construction costs are about \$20,000. An application

MR. PILAT REPLIES

NEW YORK

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: In the Guild Reporter of March 15, Marc Rosenblum purported to reply to a previous letter from the Guild, in which we asserted that if Morris Watson engages in personal political activity (as in the current internal fight in the New York State American Labor Party), it should be made perfectly clear that he does not speak for the American Newspaper Guild.

Mr. Rosenblum ignores the content of our letter and indulges in assorted false conclusions, "un-

justified assumptions and non-sequiturs. He's welcome to them. Our position was clear. For the benefit of Marc Rosenblum, we reiterate it:

We believe that any local of the ANG or the ANG itself may take political action—by majority vote of all the members of the local or international, as the case may be. We also believe that any member of the ANG may engage in political activity—as an exercise of his personal constitutional rights—with the provision that if he does so, it must be clear that he is acting in a personal capacity.

Frank White, chairman New York Post unit; GILBERT CANT, New York Post unit; MARVIN BERGER, New York Post unit; OLIVER PILAT, New York Post unit; MALCOLM LOGAN, New York Post unit; JO RANSON, Brooklyn Eagle unit; HERMAN DINSMORE, New York Times unit; HARRY LOPATIN, chairman Jewish Daily Forward unit.

FOLK LORE SOUGHT

DETROIT

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: I am seeking material for a thesis on folklore and would like to ask my fellow Guild members throughout the country to send me localisms and idioms; local, proverbial and popular sayings; folk tales and related lore; local anecdotes, jests and hoaxes. Any one who can write me anything in this line, can write me at 15100 Leasure Ave., Detroit.

LAURENCE B. KROGH

SEATTLE ELECTS

SEATTLE—Mrs. Beatrice Lynch has been elected president of the Seattle Auxiliary, succeeding Mrs. Helena Johnson. Mrs. Jean Ashford was elected vice president and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson and Mrs. Carrie Mortenson were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Mrs. Erla Holmgren and Mrs. Marion Camozzi were elected to the executive committee.

HUDSON COUNTY CHARTER

Local Charter No. 7 has been received by the Hudson County Auxiliary from the national organization. The auxiliary has 12 members, according to Mrs. Gertrude Bristol, secretary, who says an organizing campaign will soon be started.

Officers of the newly chartered group are: Mrs. M. D. Shapiro, president; Mrs. Samuel Kaufman, vice president; Mrs. William Greenspon, treasurer.

PUSH CIO AUXILIARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent WNGA luncheon meeting had President Kenneth G. Crawford as guest speaker. He spoke about the potentialities of auxiliaries, their help to the Guild itself, the need of acquainting Guild members with the activities of the Guild and the personal benefits derived from organization.

A tea was recently held at the home of Mrs. Len De Caux, wife of the editor of the CIO News. Auxiliary members and Guild wives not yet in ANGAs were introduced to Mrs. Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis and

LIBRARY IN MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS—A lending library will be sponsored by the Memphis Auxiliary, it was decided at the

auxiliary, it was decided at the

Side Lines

Henry W. Clome, Guild member and columnist for the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle and other Gannett papers, has delivered the manuscript of his second novel, "Monkey on a Stick" to his publishers, William Morrow & Company.

Frank Scherschel, chief photographer and member of the St. Louis Guild, has written a book about the Squalus disaster which he covered for his paper. Dodd Mead will publish it under the title, "The Storm Breaks."

Fredrick T. Birchall, New York Times, is the latest of the foreign correspondents to write his personal history. He will call it "The Storm Breaks."

Marquis W. Childs, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and a Goldsman, had a sketch of Robert H. Jackson in the March issue of The Forum.

Nat A. Barrows, reporter on the Boston Globe and member of the Guild, has written a book about the Squalus disaster which he covered for his paper. Dodd Mead will publish it under the title, "The Storm Breaks."

Dorothy Kilgallen, of the New York Journal-American Guild unit, and Jerry Horwin have completed a scenario and outline for a musical comedy, "Old White Joe," which is now being offered to Broadway and Hollywood producers.

Richard Lockridge, drama critic of the New York Sun, and his wife Florence (who used to be a reporter in Kansas City) collaborated on a recently published mystery, "The North Meets Murder."

Leland Stowe, who is covering the Russo-Finnish campaign for the Chicago Daily News, recently sent word to Alfred Knopf that he had written 80,000 words of a preliminary draft of a book about his war experiences.

The Associates

Students Get Expert Advice

A "journalism university" for Associate Members will be started by the New York Associates beginning with a class on "The Foreign Correspondent" by Joseph Barnes, who covered European capitals for the Herald-Tribune for several years. The class will be Sunday, April 7, at 8 p. m., in the Guild Clubroom, 117 West 46th St.

Giving students of journalism knowledge in fields that are rarely discussed in academic halls, the "journalism university" will be free to associate members and their friends. Instructors will be newspapermen who have years of experience in these specialized fields.

"Labor Reporting" will be the subject of the second class to be held by Amos Landman, of the New York Daily Mirror, April 21. Other sessions are now being planned.

ELECTIONS HELD IN N. Y.

Sara Rubin and George Nelson were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the New York Associates, March 18. Miss Rubin is managing editor of the Hunter Bulletin and Nelson was formerly managing editor of the C.N.Y. Campus. Bob Goldberg was elected secretary.

The American Newspaper Guild is a force for a Free Press in the United States," declared Lyle Dowling, publicity director of the U.E.R.M.W., speaking at the Associates' meeting.

MAON GUILD AWARD

MAON, Cal.—A \$25 award will be made for the most outstanding newspaper work by a Guild member here during 1940. It has been announced by Paul M. Conaway, president.

"The award is being made," Conaway said, "to help raise the professional standards of the Macon Guild and to recognize meritorious journalistic accomplishments."

Editorial workers of the Telegraph and Evening News will be eligible. A committee to plan how the selection will be made has been appointed by Conaway.

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Editorial workers of the Telegraph and Evening News will be eligible. A committee to plan how the selection will be made has been appointed by Conaway.

LABOR IN REVIEW

Injunction Menace Grows as Judges Find New Ways to Evade Curbs

To all the talk about the Wagner Act's "one-sidedness" the unions have pointed out the many far greater advantages possessed by the employers. Their voices have usually been drowned out or ignored, but one anti-labor weapon is too big and too widely used to be overlooked.

That is the injunction, which the Chicago and Huntington Park Guilds strikes are now fighting, and which the CIO unions in the Chicago area have just formed a committee to combat.

The Wagner Act does not deprive any employer of his legal rights or economic advantages, but the injunction curbs those of the employes on all sides. The Labor Board has never put any employer out of business, but history tells of many trade unions that have been destroyed by injunctions. No employer was ever put in jail for violating the Wagner Act, but thousands of trade union leaders and members have been jailed by injunction judges. The Wagner Act provides no fines for violations, but injunction judges have been known to fine a union out of existence.

Judge Makes the Law

When a judge issues an injunction in a labor dispute he virtually makes his own law, and he invades the constitutional guarantees of free speech, press and assembly and impairs the legal right of collective bargaining. He does so not in response to public demand, nor because the police or other law enforcement agencies have broken down, but because legal counsel for an employer has come to him with an appeal for "relief" from the strikers. In 34 states the judge may issue a temporary injunction on the employer's request without even giving the union a hearing or notice. Frequently a judge merely signs an injunction document that has been prepared by the employer's lawyer. He may or may not read it.

Approved in 5 Minutes

A famous example of this haste was in the railroad car shop workers' strike of 1922 when Federal Judge James Wilkerson of Chicago signed an injunction document almost two inches thick five minutes after it had been handed to him by railroad attorneys.

Once such a temporary injunction, restricting or invalidating the strikers' rights, such as striking, picketing, distribution of leaflets, radio speeches, use of a sound truck, etc., has been issued, the union may get a hearing to fight a permanent injunction. But the damage has been done.

Eventually the judge may modify his injunction or a higher court may repeal it, but this takes months and even years.

Rectified Five Years Late

For example, the New York Supreme Court recently invalidated an injunction in the May Department Store strike in Brooklyn, but that strike was in 1935 and the injunction long ago accomplished its purpose of breaking the strike.

Theoretically, an injunction is an order which a judge may issue to restrain certain illegal acts which would do irreparable damage to property. But that is not what judges have done with anti-labor injunctions.

For example, the United States Constitution guarantees the right of assemblage, which means that peaceful picketing is legal; out in the last few months the supreme courts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Florida have upheld injunctions forbidding picketing by non-employees. The New York supreme court, on the other hand, has held that such picketing is legal.

Forbidden Any Picketing

Probably the most flagrant disregard for strikers' Constitutional rights was that of the late Judge Salvatore Cotillo, who in the Busch Jewelry case in New York forbade any kind of picketing by the strikers, denied them the right to distribute leaflets, all in face of a New York statute forbidding injunctions of that kind.

Ironically enough, some judges

have actually used the Wagner Act itself as an excuse for granting anti-labor injunctions.

The cruelest of these was the excuse of Vice Chancellor Maja Leon Berry, of Newark, N. J., whom Guildsmen remember for his notorious injunction in the Newark Ledger strike. Berry recently held in another case that unions had no need and therefore no right to strike after the Wagner Act was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Federal Courts Join in

Much more important courts than Berry's have taken a similar line. Two federal courts—the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the Third Circuit Court—have granted injunctions in flagrant violation of the requirements of the Norris-LaGuardia Act which regulates federal labor injunctions.

The reasoning of the judges to reach this end is well shown by an example of last August. Federal Judge John C. Collett of eastern Missouri used both the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Wagner Act to justify an injunction. His reasoning went something like this:

Disregarding the fact that the Wagner Act states that the Labor Board and not the courts decide union representation, he first ruled that the union did not have a majority in the plant against which it was striking. Then he argued that if the union did not have a majority, it could not legally ask for a union-shop contract under the Wagner Act. This led him to the conclusion that picketing for the union shop is illegal. And then he brought in the Sherman Act to justify a declaration that illegal picketing is a restraint on interstate commerce, and therefore the strike must be illegal.

Supreme Court Ignored

More and more federal judges are deciding that strikes violate the anti-trust act although the Supreme Court has specifically stated that a strike is not a restraint of trade.

Why do judges take sides like this in labor disputes?

That question cannot be fully answered in this brief article but the records of some of the judges who have issued the most notorious anti-labor injunctions generally reveal a background that explains their actions. Such judges are, for the most part, corporation lawyers or hack politicians who owe their jobs on the bench to anti-labor interests.

A typical example is that of Judge Claude McCulloch of the



"I Want That, Too!"

federal district court in Portland, Ore. who a few months ago issued a precedent-breaking injunction outlawing a closed-shop contract which the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union had with the canneries in that area.

A Power Attorney

Before being appointed to the bench by President Roosevelt three years ago, McCulloch was attorney for the California-Oregon Power Company in Klamath Falls, Oregon. His appointment was opposed by both the CIO and AFL and liberal groups such as the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. At that time he was state chairman of the Democratic party and even now he participates in party conferences.

Then, of course, there was the less typical case of the Guild's old enemy, Vice Chancellor Berry who was shown to be in debt financially to Merritt Lane, one of New Jersey's leading anti-labor lawyers, and counsel for L. T. Russell, Ledger publisher.

The obvious way to prevent anti-labor injunctions would seem to be to elect judges that won't issue them, but that is not so easily done as said, and in the case of ap-

pointed federal judges it is impossible.

Some Curbs on Injunctions

For years unions have been trying to get laws which would at least curb the judges in their injunction power. They have been enacted by fourteen states and the United States Congress. They are called anti-injunction laws but they actually are not. They merely lay down rules under which injunctions may be issued. As we have seen, the federal judges are finding ways to disregard the Norris-LaGuardia Act by using some other law.

In the fourteen states where there are similar laws the lower courts do not always obey them. True, a higher court may later reverse them—long after the strike is broken or the union destroyed.

Labor's best guarantee that its strikes and its membership will not be broken by injunctions is its own organizational strength. This does not mean that it should abandon its legal fight against the injunction or legislative battle for regulatory legislation. It is also important to arouse public opinion against the gross abuse of judicial power that lies in the injunction.

Eying the G-Man

When the labor press, Senator George Norris, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the International Labor Defense, the Baltimore Sun, the CIO and the New York Daily News all condemn a man, he must deserve it.

Each of them has recently attacked J. Edgar Hoover, the chief of the G-men, for actions of his which they consider threatening to civil liberties such as wire-tapping, industrial espionage, and indexing of workers which the CIO took to mean that he is putting union leaders under surveillance for no apparent cause.

Demands have been made on the Department of Justice to restrain the boss G-man, and the inclination is to place all the blame on him. Readers will recall, however, that Hoover's general intelligence labor protests, was organized on President Roosevelt's orders. Pearson and Allen in a recent Merry-Go-Round also stated that in the midst of the attacks, Hoover conferred with President Roosevelt who, it was believed, renewed his support.

New Craft Scramble

Faced with what appears to be certain defeat in two elections involving almost 170,000 workers which will be conducted by the NLRB this month, the AFL lead-

ership has adopted a "rule or ruin" policy.

All indications point to a victory for the CIO United Auto Workers in elections to be held for 136,000 workers in 59 separate General Motors plants April 17, so the AFL leadership apparently has abandoned Homer Martin's so-called industrial auto union, and is preparing to scramble for bargaining rights on the old craft lines regardless of the elections' outcome.

In the election at Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, involving 31,000 workers and to be held on April 4-5, the AFL withdrew its International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from the ballot while the leaders of its locals there joined in organizing a company union called the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees. This company union is trying to defeat the CIO's Utility Workers Organizing Committee.

The CIO's campaign in the GM plants will reach a climax April 6 and 7 when John L. Lewis will address mass meetings in Detroit and Flint.

Law Won't Stay Put

Another division of the Department of Justice which is giving labor increased concern is the anti-trust division co-operating with the Federal judiciary drive on unions.

An example of this was the decision of United States District Judge Peyton Gordon in Washington that Section 6 of the Clayton anti-trust law does not exempt the trade unions from anti-trust actions as labor has long believed. Judge Gordon sustained an indictment of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on anti-trust charges.

Meanwhile the CIO was appealing to the Supreme Court an application of the anti-trust laws in the Apex Hosiery Co. strike. CIO counsel pointed out that Section 6 of the Clayton Act states plainly that "unions shall not be held to be combinations in restraint of trade."

Here and There

(As reported by Federated Press)

Mayor LaGuardia of New York yielded March 27 to a strike threat on the city's transit systems and recommended to the transportation board that it honor union contracts when the city takes over two privately owned subway systems.

With the support of Sister Eleanor Roosevelt of the Guild, seven delivery boys won a strike for a living wage against a lunch-eon service company in New York. . . . Confronted with wage-hour suits by union red caps who have never received wages, the Illinois Central Railroad started charging passengers for having their luggage carried, something which the union declared was illegal and unfair. . . . Grand Rapids (Mich.) unions are enjoying a new type of entertainment at their meetings as they listen to dictaphone records of conversations between employers and labor spies which the union's counter-espionage service obtained.

Real unity between CIO and AFL unions has been established in Paterson, N. J., where representatives of both have signed an agreement to keep out of plants where a strike or organizing drive is in progress. . . . Tom Girdler who tried to break the steel union in 1937 has just signed a written assurance that his company will not interfere with the steel workers' legal rights. . . . Next to Harlan County, Ky., the most notorious anti-union center in America probably has been Gadsden, Ala. The other day the NLRB ordered the Goodyear Rubber Co. to cease its anti-union activity and reinstate 13 workers in its Gadsden plant.

William McQuiston, one of Congressmen Dies' witnesses, was indicted a couple of weeks ago for murder by a New Orleans grand jury.

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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.

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