

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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Knudsen and Knox Strike at Union

WASHINGTON—A full week after President Roosevelt had proclaimed the new super-mediation board to handle labor disputes in defense industry, OPM Director General William S. Knudsen and Navy Secretary Frank Knox on March 26 attempted what CIO heads here characterized as "bald-faced strike-breaking" against the Allis-Chalmers local of the United Automobile Workers of America.

The attempt thus far has failed but is being pursued unrelentingly behind the Washington scenes.

PM, New York tabloid whose most consistent policy is support of President Roosevelt and his policies, stated that the Knox-Knudsen action activities have the President's approval.

Appeal to Patriotism

The Knudsen-Knox action was in the form of a telegraphed appeal in the name of "patriotism" to the strikers, who walked out more than ten weeks ago in protest against management refusal to bargain realistically, and to the management, to reopen the closed plant "without delay."

Despite the fact that the strike resulted entirely from management tactics in bargaining, Knudsen and Knox proposed that the workers end their strike with no guarantee of a changed company attitude, and continue negotiations "while all men are at work."

Hit Strikers Only

Since executives of Allis-Chalmers had left the office of Knudsen just before he and Knox released their telegram to the press, it was evident that the wire was addressed chiefly to the strikers—and to public opinion.

To the company, the two war chiefs wired:

"We must ask you to notify your entire force to report for work and start operations immediately. We are sure the country can rely on the patriotic spirit of your workers to return to work on vitally needed defense orders without delay. Negotiations can be continued while all men are at work."

Their action was a dismaying surprise to CIO officers because on March 1 Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director-General of the OPM, had submitted to the UAW a proposal for settlement of the strike which the Allis-Chalmers workers accepted without reservation but which the company rejected.

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FACSIMILE WORKS



At least one major newspaper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, has tried facsimile news broadcasting on a daily schedule and found it practical. ANG Vice President Julius Klyman, shown above (l.), discussing the workings of the facsimile set in center with a Post-Dispatch radio engineer, discusses the significance of the experiment in a featured story on Page 5.

Washington Dispute Involves Big Names

WASHINGTON—The Washington Guild executive board last week recommended to the membership, after hearing a report of an investigation of the Council by a committee of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was an informal member, that the local secede from the Washington Industrial Union Council.

Proponents of Washington Guild secession from the Industrial Union Council charged that the Council has taken actions "paralleling the Communist party line."

Scott Wins IEB Post Over Ade

Edwin W. Scott, one of the most active leaders of the Detroit Guild and of the Hearst Chain Council, was elected a vice president of the ANG and a member of the International Executive Board in balloting concluded last Saturday by a vote of 94 to 68 over Louis P. Ade, president of the Northwestern Indiana Guild.

The election was a run-off contest between the two high men in a previous balloting by ANG locals in which eight candidates participated.

The vacancy on the Board was created by resignation of Anthony Berardi, one of approximately 20 former members of the Chicago Herald-American Guild unit who joined the AFL union there after the Hearst management had signed a closed shop contract with it.

Scott is a past treasurer and secretary of the Detroit Guild, former chairman of the Times unit (Hearst), was chairman of the Employer Relations Committee of the Memphis convention, has been a delegate to all meetings of the Hearst Chain Council, and has been active in assisting other locals as well as his own. He is a reporter, covering police and courts for the Times. (A table showing the votes of all locals is on page 2.)

Officers of the Industrial Union Council said they suspected that some of the interest in the Council in high places was due to the fact that its facilities include many federal workers in their ranks and that the Council currently is backing vigorously an organizing campaign by the United Federal Workers of America.

It was reported in Washington that Mrs. Roosevelt consulted, in the course of the committee's investigation, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), and Sidney Hillman, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(Continued on Page Seven)

'MONOXIDE' MEIGS

WASHINGTON—An old Guild enemy, Merrill (Monoxide) Meigs, starred last month in a new anti-labor role.

It was Meigs who, as publisher of the Chicago Herald-American, conceived and supervised the neat trick of gassing Guild pickets in 1939 with a battery of circulation trucks backed to the curb with purposely maladjusted carburetors. Now, as chief of the air di-

Scripps-Howard Units Win Large Wage Increases

Guild units of the Scripps-Howard chain, which has long succeeded in maintaining schedules and general contract provisions inferior to the general level of comparable Guild contracts, won two resounding victories in the last two weeks on the heels of two other triumphs in February and early March, and won reinstatement for two of six persons discharged by the Washington News.

The conclusion of the Washington incident was valuable chiefly in furnishing proof again that arbitration cannot protect a union against employer aggression, but contracts signed with the New York World-Telegram and Memphis Press-Scimitar and Commercial Appeal brought wage increases totaling more than \$25,000 annually to Guild members.

The Cincinnati Post unit had just previously won a contract with a substantial wage increase, and the Guild's Washington Newspaper Information Service unit had scored earlier with a contract renewal over determined general management opposition.

MEMPHIS SIGNS FOR \$15,000 IN RAISES

MEMPHIS—Approximately \$15,000 in annual salary increases were won by Memphis Guild members last month through a new contract between the Memphis Guild and the Press-Scimitar and Commercial Appeal (Scripps-Howard).

The contract also includes an excellent war service clause, extends the 5-day, 40-hour week to all departments, and brings many other improvements in working conditions.

The new contract between the radio unit of the local and WMPS, the Press Scimitar radio station, is also practically completed. It follows provisions of the newspaper contract.

Minimums in the newspaper contract were raised in virtually all classifications, both commercial and editorial, the first time Memphis minimums have been elevated since the Guild won its first contract, five years ago. Top minimums for editorial employees were raised from the previous \$40 a week for four-year men to \$45 for five-year men. Proportionate raises were made through most of the editorial and business classifications.

Bargained Five Months

Signing of the contract culminated more than five months of negotiation, much of it centering on pay raises and a war conscription clause.

On both these issues, the Guild negotiators from the very beginning met adamant opposition from the management. The management introduced an unsatisfactory conscription clause and resisted every attempt of the Guild to liberalize it. It was only after indignation of the Guild membership reached a high pitch, and a strike threatened, that the Guild negotiators were able to rewrite the conscription clause to give

(Continued on Page Two)

WORLD-TELE UNIT WINS PAY BOOSTS

A new one-year contract between the Guild and the New York World-Telegram (Scripps-Howard), bringing up the general wage level in both the editorial and commercial departments and distributing—through application of new minimums—between \$7,000 and \$8,000 per year in wage advances among approximately 75 employees, was signed March 26.

It was the fourth contract with the World-Telegram, the third including commercial departments.

All other features of the old contract were preserved in last year's form, excepting a war service clause which had been obsoleted by the Selective Service act. A new clause guarantees re-employment after service, but provides for no money at departure of either conscriptee or volunteer, as some recently signed contracts do.

Minimums for reporters, artists, photographers and departmental makeups were boosted from \$50 a week (after three years) to \$55. Minimum for rewrite men, copy-readers and news makeup men was lifted from \$65 to \$70. Boosts of from \$1.50 to \$10 a week were made in minimums of half a dozen other classifications.

Dismissal indemnity runs up to 28 weeks' pay to employees on the staff 12½ years and over.

Official standing of the Unit's grievance committee is established in the contract. A clause specifies that no employee, covered by the contract, shall be required to take over duties of any employee in another department or another newspaper of the chain.

Negotiations for the contract renewal were begun last November. John F. Ryan, Guild organizer, was chief negotiator for the Guild.

Gassing Labor Again

vision of the OPM, Meigs has come up with figures, presented to the House judiciary committee, which purport to prove that minor strikes are a major danger to national defense. His figures were welcomed by the House committee as an answer to testimony by OPM Associate Director-General Sidney Hillman that strikes have had relatively little effect upon production.



Organizing Drive Pushed Nationally

WAGES, SECURITY, ORGANIZATION



Guild locals throughout the country made news and pictures aplenty last month. At top, left, are Associate members of the New York Guild, from Columbia and New York universities, City College of New York, and Brooklyn, Queens, and Hunter colleges, dancing at a party they sponsored to raise money for the Jewish Day strikers. To their right are two New Haven Guild pickets, in Connecticut's second successful Guild strike. Below the pickets (l. to r.) are John Blawie and John Weilburg, new ANG organizers. At bottom is Frank Laro, city editor of the San Antonio Light (Hearst), and thrice San Antonio Guild president, who was fired while in a hospital, and reinstated because of Guild pressure.

Some People Think the Pot's Accusing the Kettle

TORONTO—The Toronto Daily Star, Canada's largest daily newspaper, which plays for circulation as a "liberal" journal but which recently threw everything but the composing room stones at its own employees to keep them from bargaining through the Guild, has had the Toronto Globe and Mail for libel because the latter paper suggested the Star's ethics.

The Globe and Mail, itself no paragon of progressivism, in its attitude toward employee organization, said editorially on March 8 that the Star has a "reputation for violating every known code of newspaper ethics and all other ethics to gain its ends" and that "it puts on a face of sanctity, filling its columns with benevolent platitudes, and observes the opposite in practice."

"Pooling the public," the Globe and Mail said, is the Star's "chief vocation, because it finds this job in mass circulation."

The Globe and Mail trade was heavier to a certain Star editorial which criticized the Globe and Mail.

NEWARK PLANS DRIVE, NAMES APM OBSERVER

NEWARK—Morgan Hall of the international office sat in as consultant last week when the local executive committee met to draw up plans for renewed recruiting on the Newark Evening News. The committee also voted to send an observer to the American People's Meeting in New York, April 5 and 6.

"Guild LOCK OUT Journal Courier & Register Jackson Refuses to meet workers"



DON'T BUY Register or Journal Courier LOCK OUT The New Haven Guild American Newspaper Guild



Monroe Preached, Now It Practices

MONROE—The progressive education it received in its eight months of striking against the News-Star and World during the last three-quarters of 1940 is now being used by the Monroe Guild in action in behalf of the people of this community.

With the Monroe Central Trades and Labor Council (AFL), the Guild backed the Monroe Commission Council, the governing body of the city, in its proposal for extensively improving the municipally owned power plant. The proposal carried at the polls despite stubborn opposition by the Louisiana Power and Light Co., a subsidiary of Wall Street's Electric Bond and Share Co.

When it looked as though an underground opposition would block a half-million-dollar U. S. Housing project scheduled for Monroe, the Guild entered the battle. The Guild waged its campaign for the project by writing letters of thanks to political bodies and politicians who had a hand in getting the appropriation for Monroe, and by inducing other unions to do likewise.

The Auxiliary gave support to the Guild in both instances. Strong resolutions were the weapons used by the Guild and Auxiliary in the power plant fight. These resolutions reminded the voters that public ownership of power would be a grave jeopardy if the improvement proposal failed to carry.

In endorsing the housing project, the Guild was joined by the Central Trades and Labor Council (AFL), the Cooper's International Union (AFL), the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the International Typographical Union.

When the Guild showed local labor leaders that the Newark Morning Ledger Co. case adversely affected the entire labor movement, resolutions condemning the U. S. Circuit Court decision were immediately adopted by the trades council, the coopers and the trainmen. The matter will

Local Wins Fast Ten-Day Strike

NEW HAVEN—The New Haven Guild, after a harassed and discouraging first year of life, locked horns in a strike March 17 with John Day Jackson, publisher of the Journal-Courier and Register, and pretty much boss of New Haven, and emerged on March 27 considerably better than second best.

Only seven employees participated in the walkout, which was a spontaneous protest against the discharge of the local's financial secretary, but in the ten days they were out they rallied not only the whole organized labor to their support, but lined up against Jackson almost the entire populace of New Haven.

And the National Labor Relations Board, which had been sleeping for eleven months on charges of repeated and flagrant violations of the Wagner Act by Jackson, suddenly woke and ordered a hearing in a New Haven federal court room on April 17.

Before the strikers returned to work, the commotion they created with two strike tabloid papers, a speakers' bureau, a telephone campaign, and daily radio programs, reached so far and high that Governor Robert A. Hurley personally intervened to assure a settlement.

John Weilburg, who less than two weeks ago resigned from the advertising production department of the New York Times to become an ANG organizer, represented the ANG in the affair and was a principal in negotiating the settlement.

The walkout occurred over the discharge of George Bronson, an advertising salesman, which was the climax of a long series of management actions that the local deemed anti-Guild. Since the NLRB had refused through 11 months to act, seven Guild members struck under authority of a January membership vote to give authority to the executive board to call a strike if necessary.

An end of the strike was made possible almost immediately, as far as the strikers were concerned, when the NLRB suddenly snapped into action with its day-after complaint, and Bronson got another job selling advertising for a radio station.

At that point, however, Jackson refused to confer with the strikers. It took the subsequent week of demonstration of Guild strike power and the intervention of the Governor to make Jackson change his mind.

A general membership meeting was called for April 30 to launch a big organizing campaign around the strike victory.

BOARD FILLS TWO COMMISSION SEATS

Two vacancies on the nine-member Constitution Commission, established by the last Guild convention to receive and study proposed Constitutional changes between conventions, were filled by election, by the IRE, of John Kyryl of Milwaukee and Lester Murray of Portland. The vacancies were created by resignations of Anthony Berardi of Chicago and Charles Whipple, Boston.

Vice-President George Wilson, chairman of the Commission, said he will call a meeting of it in New York on the day after the next IRE meeting, which will be held in May.

ACWA WINS RAISES NEW YORK (EP)—Wage increases of 10 per cent to 15 per cent for the nation's 135,000 men's clothing workers have been negotiated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO).

Executive Vice President Kaufman will name a successor to Kindig soon.

PAY FOUR DUES

Radio Threatens Press Anew Facsimile and Television Create New Problems

(The late Nathan Goldberg, former assistant editor of the Guild Reporter, presented one of the first studies of the potentialities of facsimile news broadcasting in the Guild Reporter more than two years ago. Experiments with facsimile have continued and are continuing and commercial television now is imminent. Julius Klyman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, an ANG vice president, here writes on a new line the discussion Goldberg began.)

By JULIUS H. KLYMAN
ANG Vice President

SCIENCE makes progress, and every time it does some industry is affected. There are still those who believe the newspaper business immune to fundamental change, but I suspect this species is rapidly disappearing. To such romantics let me recommend a brief glance in the direction of radio in general, and facsimile and frequency modulation in particular, and then contemplation of the future.

Facsimile broadcasting, as almost everyone knows, is a process whereby printed words and pictures are fed into a machine which sends them over the airwaves to a cabinet receiving sets which reproduce the words and pictures on paper. The general idea is the same as speaking words into a microphone for reproduction miles away through the medium of your living room radio.

Facsimile operates on short waves and has a radius of less than 100 miles. Frequency modulation, a relatively "hot off the press" radio development and an improved short wave means of transmission with limited radius, is right down facsimile's alley. And frequency modulation makes it possible to broadcast the voice and facsimile reproduction over the same station at the same time.

Will Affect Newspapers

But what has all this got to do with the present newspaper or, for that matter, the newspaper of 20 years past or a few years in the future? A great deal, I believe, and, like marriage, it can be for better or for worse.

When radio came into being and news reports were for the first time distributed for nothing instead of 8 cents a copy, the pessimists shook their heads. The printed page was on the way out and reporters, editors, linotype operators and circulation men were wrong. The present war came along and the public hung onto its radio dials as never before. The world was thirty miles away and it didn't care how it got it.

But despite the public's flirtation with the radio, that flirtation soon settled down into a rather tranquil and legitimate domesticity and newspaper circulation in 1940 showed a decided gain all over the nation. It became fair to assume that radio news, to some undeterminable degree, was a companion, a promotion plug for the printed page.

It is true that the midnight radio news reports were just as advanced as the information in the morning paper, and the breakfast radio reports frequently made the breakfast paper look like old stuff. But circulation continued on the upgrade despite the competition.

And this again brings us to the subject of facsimile, how practical it may be, what effect it will have on the industry which furnishes us our means of livelihood.

It is, of course, difficult at this stage to predict with any pretense of accuracy how we in the Guild's jurisdiction may be affected by the changes that may be wrought by the air wave influence.

If we postulate that daily newspapers will find a means of continuing in competition with facsimiles and television—and I do—there seems little possibility that they can afford to decrease their editorial or commercial staffs. On the contrary, it would seem evident that new jobs for news writers might be opened up by the advent of facsimile, just as posts for reporters were created by the news broadcasts by voice.

There certainly seems to be no ground for believing that publishers can dispense with any of their commercial employees in the face of new competition.

FACSIMILE ALREADY HAS BEEN PROVED PRACTICABLE

THERE is no longer any doubt of the ability of facsimile to give proper and efficient service. Newspapers, makers of radio equipment, and broadcast chains have been experimenting with it for several years. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is a pioneer in the experiment; it has set up machines in various parts of its main circulation belt, and the machines deliver. (You may have seen the machine at work in the Missouri Building at the New York fair.)

Building at the New York fair.) Building at the New York fair.) Building at the New York fair.) Building at the New York fair.) Building at the New York fair.)

At the moment the Post-Dispatch has suspended its research; the newspaper and its radio station, KSD, await progress in the receiving set and facsimile re- (sound) producing equipment in one cabinet. Facsimile is a workable, practical device today. And don't forget it.

Superior on Spot News But what, if anything, will it do to the newspaper?

Let us consider a few things. First, let's take a look at the morning paper.

Most metropolitan morning papers, those for home delivery, go to press within an hour after midnight. Most newspaper readers breakfast sometime between 6 and 8 in the morning, and a great many of those breakfast between 7 and 7:30. There is no doubt that some of them listen to the morning radio reports, but they listen irregularly and more or less on the fly.

That will not be necessary with facsimile. The facsimile machine in your living room will turn on automatically at, say, 6 o'clock in the morning, four full hours after your newspaper has gone to press. You sit down for your breakfast at 7, taking the facsimile roll of its small press before you do so. Here is the printed word and sometimes the printed picture. True, the news may be mostly in bulletin form, but it is news.

And there is a vast psychological difference between news by ear and news you can actually look at and attempt to analyze.

The best papers in the country already, to a varying degree, "specialize" their reporters. Most have political experts, many have public utility and labor experts. But this specializing will only be a beginning.

To compensate for the lack of hot news value, the new newspaper will increasingly have to become a journal that tells, not in columnistic wishful thinking or distortion, but in tough-minded reportorial digging and analysis, the facts behind the news.

This is the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Facsimile Station - WSKY

THE WORLD'S FIRST DAILY RADIO NEWSPAPER

MAP OF U.S. SHOWING REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STATES ACCORDING TO ELECTION RETURNS

AT 1 A.M.



Election returns at 1 a.m. gave Wendell L. Willkie a lead in 10 states. These were Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont.

This is an unretouched and original-size reproduction of a section of a report of the election of last November, broadcast in facsimile by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch facsimile station and received, as shown, on a machine eight miles from the broadcasting station. The map was traced and broadcast as the station was about to go off the air and is evidence of the flexibility of the facsimile process as a spot news medium.

by reading and rereading. Radio news may not yet have hurt the press, but in that lies no proof that facsimile will not.

Whether you read your facsimile news at table or on the street car or subway, how will you feel about the morning newspaper, which in comparison seems like last year's wages?

NEW EDITORIAL STANDARDS MAY BE A NECESSITY

I BELIEVE your feelings toward your morning gazette will be dictated not so much by yourself as by the men who publish it.

If your morning gazette is just old stuff without any compensating differences, you may very well decide to forgo it and put the pennies in junior's education fund. But if it is alert, interpretative, if it tells you WHY things may happen that the facsimile bulletin informs you have happened, you may want very much to buy it.

In other words, it appears that air wave distribution of news may force a change in fundamental newspaper presentation, and I mean a truly organic change and not such a face-lifting departmentalization as the New York Post, for instance, has engaged in. I don't mean PM, either, though it would seem to me that PM has more closely approached what the new newspaper, in part, may be like. But PM (and I do not criticize it, for it has a particular job at hand) still is too much the news magazine, still too much interested in the "feature" approach, still too frequently brief and interested in high-spotting news.

Better Reporting Indicated No, to me it would seem that the newspaper of the future, robbed to a considerable degree of spot news value by its air wave rivals, will have to be decidedly something else than we now find rolling out of the nation's presses.

The best papers in the country already, to a varying degree, "specialize" their reporters. Most have political experts, many have public utility and labor experts. But this specializing will only be a beginning.

To compensate for the lack of hot news value, the new newspaper will increasingly have to become a journal that tells, not in columnistic wishful thinking or distortion, but in tough-minded reportorial digging and analysis, the facts behind the news.

There are rumors that big local advertisers, wooed by the short wave frequency modulation band, seek stations of their own. Or that local advertisers may get together to run a single station. These things the public may do but he will have to furnish more than advertising if he wants the public to keep to his spot on the dial. And then he will find himself in the news category.

Printing Problems Raised

There will be other demands on the newspaper of the future, too. It will have to give to the eye what will be too difficult, as a matter of practical mechanics, for facsimile to offer.

It will have to make use of color, four-color, in increasing degree in its daily presentation. In war time the colored map, clear and complete and explicit, will be demanded. Colored drawings will lend feature interest. Colored photos, still not too well reproduced except by rotogravure, will have circulation pull for the populace. There may be daily comics in color.

There may be more departmentalization. Perhaps certain pages will be designed for filing in the reader's file book, and perhaps circulation managers will vie with each other in giving away file books instead of bicycles.

TELEVISION AND FACSIMILE MAY HIT PAPER'S POCKETBOOK TELEVISION? Well, television, except for insignificant local distribution, is held back by the tremendous cost involved in broadcasting even any appreciable distance. Within local scope it may be used for reproducing sports or speeches or other prearranged events. Hardly, except by chance, for murders or accidents or the like. Television would seem to be the least the newspaper has to fear in the way of news competition.

But, inevitably, as in Guild contract negotiations, we come to the subject of advertising.

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(Continued on Page Seven)

It Seems to Us...

DISLIKES EDITOR'S NOTE ON COSTS

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LEADS VICTORY

Murray Calls for Bridges Support

WASHINGTON—Stating that a basic principle of American democracy is at stake, CIO President Philip Murray has officially called upon all unions affiliated with the CIO to help thwart new attempts to deport Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

To give the call practical effect, he named Sherman Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, and a CIO vice president, and David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, as a CIO committee to publicize the issues of the case and rally CIO aid for Bridges.

Murray said, in a letter to all affiliated bodies, that the issues in the Bridges case transcend the fate of Bridges himself. Specific action to take the Washington Guild out of the Council apparently was initiated at a meeting of members of the executive board in the home of Elizabeth May Craig, Washington correspondent for the Post and Times Herald, and Guy Gannett. Members of the board said the meeting was held as the result of a suggestion by Mrs. Roosevelt to Miss Craig.

During the evening, the activities of the Council were discussed and, as a result of the discussion, President John Moutoux appointed, on his own authority, a committee consisting of Mrs. Roosevelt, Dillard Stokes and William Rodgers, to investigate the Council.

Mrs. Roosevelt, it was later said, declined official status on the committee, but consented to cooperate with it and volunteered to consult some of her "friends in the labor movement."

The committee reported to the local executive board on March 24. The executive board announced its resultant referendum proposal to a membership meeting on March 25, although it released it to the press earlier.

At the membership meeting, which Mrs. Roosevelt did not attend, Rodgers and Stokes said—

"The referendum ballot going to Washington Guild members on April 30 will contain an alternative proposal, moved by Ryhlick, that the local 'reaffirm its adherence to the Washington Industrial Union Council.'"

UIC President Owens, in a letter read at the March 25 meeting, said that the charges leveled against the Council "distorted the work of the body by ignoring its constructive work in union education, public housing, and other fields, to stress a few comparatively minor activities."

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Bill Raymond Dies in Seattle

SEATTLE—William H. Raymond, affectionately and admirably known to thousands of newspaper men and women for his work on newspapers from California to Hawaii and Alaska, and as executive secretary of the Seattle Newspaper Guild, died March 17 of heart disease.

"Bill" was 64 years old, and had devoted almost the whole of his colorful working career to newspaper work. A love for printers' ink was almost literally bred into him, for his mother, Mrs. Belle Raymond, was a pioneer California newspaper publisher and editor. Bill's first newspaper experience was as a reporter and type-setter on his mother's Santa Cruz paper. His father was a Comstock lode miner.

In the intervening years he has worked on many papers, in California, Washington, Hawaii, and Alaska. He worked as a theatrical publicity man and in other trades, at times, but always reverted to newspaper work.

In Seattle he had worked on both the Times and Post-Intelligencer. He left the Times copy desk five months ago to become executive secretary of the Guild local.

Because of his ill health, he offered his resignation from his Guild post about two weeks ago, but still held it at his death.

He is survived by two sons and four daughters.

Many individuals throughout the country inquired by letter and wire and were informed of the results while mimeographed. We don't know how the Milwaukee and Alaska Guild learned of the result, but we see nothing remarkable in the fact that it did. As to deadlines: we always save a little space for late stories and there's never an issue in which we don't see stories received after the published deadline.

Officers' Annual Report to IEB in May

Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche last week notified locals that local meetings should be held to facilitate discussion by local meetings of possible issues of the CIO convention. They plan to submit a draft of their annual report to the International Executive Board in early May. The Board, with the officers' report before it, will be able to place its own annual report to the membership approximately a month before the convention.

Ballots cast in the first balloting for the IEB post were counted on March 5 by the IEB, then in meeting. All members of the IEB knew of the result and

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Officers' Annual Report to IEB in May

Washington Debate Involves Big Names

(Continued from Page One)

ident of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO). The executive board ordered its recommendation onto a referendum ballot which will be voted upon April 30.

The local executive board, in submitting the resolution to leave the Council, recommended its adoption.

It said the Council had given specific evidence of radical leanings by receiving officially a speaker for the American Peace Meeting, "endorsing the Russian Ship Mission, endorsing a demonstration at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory in behalf of the Council, and by other acts."

Specific action to take the Washington Guild out of the Council apparently was initiated at a meeting of members of the executive board in the home of Elizabeth May Craig, Washington correspondent for the Post and Times Herald, and Guy Gannett. Members of the board said the meeting was held as the result of a suggestion by Mrs. Roosevelt to Miss Craig.

During the evening, the activities of the Council were discussed and, as a result of the discussion, President John Moutoux appointed, on his own authority, a committee consisting of Mrs. Roosevelt, Dillard Stokes and William Rodgers, to investigate the Council.

Mrs. Roosevelt, it was later said, declined official status on the committee, but consented to cooperate with it and volunteered to consult some of her "friends in the labor movement."

The committee reported to the local executive board on March 24. The executive board announced its resultant referendum proposal to a membership meeting on March 25, although it released it to the press earlier.

At the membership meeting, which Mrs. Roosevelt did not attend, Rodgers and Stokes said—

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CANDIDATE



Dorothy Connelly, corresponding secretary of the ANG Auxiliary and wife of ANG Vice President Philip Connelly, is shown campaigning for election to the Los Angeles Board of Education "strictly as a labor candidate."

Facsimile Threatens Press

(Continued from Page Five)

For all I know, the short story and amusement business.

Revenue Sources Endangered

There is the certainty that some advertising money will be shifted to facsimile and television. How seriously this will affect the newspaper proper and the voice of the community is uncertain. It will depend to a degree on general economic conditions, taxes, and other imponderables.

One thing, in this connection, is certain. Even the minimum indicated division of advertising revenue from newspapers will make the daily press more dependent than now upon the revenue from readers.

Lesser dependence upon advertising and less dependence upon the fact alone are tremendous. Not only newspapers compete with a new medium in news dissemination; they perhaps must get a higher price for the printed product simultaneously.

"Interpretation" a Danger

Earlier in this writing I said that the change in newspapers which will be effected by the air waves could be for better or for worse. This is what I mean: if newspapers are to become truly interpretative, if they are to attempt not only to record happenings but to tell what happenings may occur and why they may occur, what newspaper policy?

(And while I have dwelt on the morning newspaper, as the one that will be most affected, it is obvious that the afternoon paper also will be changed, both by air wave competition and by the change in its morning competitors.)

Well, publishers' policy may mean the success or failure of newspapers. And more, much more, than that. It may conceivably mean the success or failure of the democracy. For there is such a thing as interpretative reporting and, frankly, if the publishers don't mend their ways, the latter has more chance of coming into being than the former.

Service time for other Hearst publications is not counted in computing severance pay, as it is in the Guild's contract with the Record-American.

The AFL contract also provides that the publisher shall be the sole judge of the competency of new employees during a probationary period of six months. The union recognizes the right of the publisher to discharge new employees before the six-month probationary period is up.

clause has no death benefit provision; the experience scale for reporters and other classified jobs is one year longer than on any newspaper under Guild contract except the Toledo papers; editorial assistants get \$27.50 after four years instead of \$20 after two years, as on the Boston Herald-Tribune; district men are on a six-day, instead of five-

With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND
Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

AUXILIARIES ACTIVE IN SUPPORT OF DAY STRIKE

Auxiliaries all over the country are coming to the support of the strikers on the Jewish Day and are following up the example of the New York Auxiliary in making a campaign against unfair advertisers.

Alice Hughes, ANGA vice president, is in charge of the Auxiliary advertising campaign in New York and has been very successful in convincing important advertisers of the advisability of removing their ads from the struck paper.

Convention delegates and alternates for the ANGA national meeting in Detroit in June, will be elected at the April 7 meeting.

A panel discussion on Consumer and Home Defense was held by NGNYA on March 26 at the Guild Club. Mrs. Katherine Earnshaw, international president, was scheduled to lead a discussion on the Philip Murray plan for Consumer Defense and other auxiliary members were to speak on "Government and the Consumer," "Labor's Position," and "The Consumer Himself." This was a follow-up of the very successful consumer meeting at which Donald Montgomery, Consumer Council of AA and Lydia Altschuler of Consumers' Union, spoke on March 7.

Mrs. Marion Camozzi, one of the founders of the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary, and international financial secretary of ANGA, who has been elected a vice president of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, Mrs. Camozzi is also acting executive secretary of the Seattle (Wash.) Council of the American Peace Mobilization.

ST. LOUIS SAYS IT WITH HARD CASH

The St. Louis Auxiliary has sent \$5 from its strike aid fund to the Jewish Day strikers "as a token of its sympathy and readiness to come to the aid of the strikers in any way they want up and to the utmost of our ability."

The auxiliary also "wants the strikers to know that it hopes they will gain a complete victory in its struggle with the Jewish Day management."

On Page One

THE Guild Reporter deviates from a long-respected policy, in this issue, by running at the top of Page 1 a news story about the affairs of another union.

It concerns a 10-weeks-old strike by the United Automobile Workers against the Allis-Chalmers company, but the reason it is given Page 1 position is because it reports a scarcely disguised and ruthless attempt by two direct representatives of the President of the United States to break a thoroughly justified and legal strike with a flag-spangled variation of the infamous Mohawk Valley formula for union-busting.

Knudsen's own Office of Production Management said, before Knudsen and Knox decided to try strike-breaking, that the company position in this strike is unjust and that the strikers are pursuing legitimate and justified ends.

The company, then, is solely responsible for the interruption of defense production which the strike has caused.

Yet Knudsen and Knox appeal to the strikers, in the name of patriotism, to return to work without their ends gained. They make no appeal whatever to the company, which has increased its profits by nearly 30 per cent in one year, to show its own patriotism by granting the demands which the OMP says are justified.

This is pure strike-breaking, and cannot be explained otherwise.

The story of this forthright attempt by two direct subordinates of the President to break a strike is pregnant with somber meaning for labor. It is on Page 1 of the Guild Reporter because, if government agencies and officers can and will do what they are doing to the United Automobile Workers, stories about Guild affairs on Page 1 of the Guild Reporter—and the work of the American Newspaper Guild itself—are going to be futile. The Guild cannot win wage increases or security for its members if our governmental machinery is used to break the rest of organized labor. The Guild lives or dies with the rest of organized labor.

Every resource the Guild can bring to bear should be used to defeat Knudsen and Knox.

Sacrifice Needed

WE don't by any means believe all we see in the Wall Street Journal, because some of its "experts" are paid less per week than garden variety reporters under Guild contracts elsewhere, but we think its editorial page probably fairly reflects the wishful thinking of influential portions of American big business.

It was interesting, therefore, to hear the "Journal" demand, in a recent editorial:

"Why continue to mouth phrases about social gains when the plain facts are that we have tackled a job which can't be done unless every person in the U.S. cuts radically his standard of living and puts away not only the luxuries but many of the things he now regards as necessities?"

It almost smacks of *lese majeste* to mention again, after reading such an adjuration to patriotism by the Wall Street Journal, that corporation profits are up more than 300 per cent over 1938.

Any small boy would say that New York is no place to live.

The state has only 2,198 workers engaged in manufacturing ice cream and 4,556 producing drugs and medicines.

CORRECTION

Several members have called the Guild Reporter's attention to a outline in the last issue which indisputably was carelessly written.

The caption, with a cut on page 12, conveyed the impression that the New York Times had said that the recent strike of an AFL union against the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette involved a "defense" industry.

The Times did not say that. However, the Times did list the newspaper strike, involving fewer than 500 persons, in a boxed table with ten other strikes under the heading, "the National Strike Situation." The box was obviously run in connection with flanking stories about a proposed "labor draft" and strikes against Midland Steel and other concerns in which "defense" figured in the head.

Since the Times omitted from its table other "non-defense" strikes in progress (Whelan Drug Stores) in New York, the special mention accorded the newspaper strike seemed designed to tie it in with defense news.

That was the point the Guild Reporter intended to make. We plead guilty to an inaccuracy in making the attempt.

WONDERLAND — 1941



"In our country," said Alice, panting a little, "you'd generally get to somewhere else — if you ran very fast for a long time. . . ."

"A slow sort of country!" said the Queen. "Now, here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"

Knox-Knudsen Act To Break Strike

(Continued from Page One)

CIO President Philip Murray wired Knudsen: "Why do you not insist upon compliance with your original proposal? By what power are you and Secretary Knox authorized to issue ultimatums when provisions are already made and an executive order issued by the President of the U.S. for the orderly adjudication of such disputes?"

Hillman, who worked out the settlement proposal sabotaged by the company, left Washington for a Florida vacation on the morning that Knudsen and Knox conferred with Allis-Chalmers officials.

The Allis-Chalmers strikers rejected the Knudsen-Knox demand by membership vote, but reiterated their willingness still to accept the terms originally proposed by the Office of Production Management as fair.

Knudsen and Knox replied to Murray's telegram with an amazing statement that they acted because they had discovered that "the original strike vote was obtained by fraudulent means." They did not explain that statement.

Neither did they comment upon the validity of the vote by which the strikers, almost unanimously, continued their strike after being out ten weeks.

ANALYSIS of the background and character of the eleven members of President Roosevelt's new super-mediation board indicates that the balance of power in it will rest with the three "public" representatives and that the general character of the board will be to the right of center in its dealings with labor problems in defense industry.

The board consists of four representatives of industry, four of labor, and three of the "public."

All of the industry representatives may be counted upon to be emphatically representative of industry. The labor group, as a whole, probably will be less insistent upon the interests of its own group, even though CIO President Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, are members. George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, and George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (AFL), are definitely "moderates."

The "public" representatives are Clarence Dykstra, University of Wisconsin president; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and William Davis, former head of the New York state mediation commission. Graham is one of the prime movers of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

One newspaper publisher is among the industry representatives. He is Eugene Meyer, Washington Post publisher, and is probably the least biased of the industry group.

LABOR unions throughout the country are reporting some of the biggest gains in year, Federated Press reported last week. In some, internationalists the shortage of competent organizers is so acute that union officials are on the verge of hanging out "help wanted" signs.

Heaviest upswings are reported from the mass pro-

duction industries and in the building trades, but activity among civil service employees and other white collar workers is also noteworthy.

A characteristic of the stampede toward unionism is that the demand for application blanks comes from the bottom, Federated Press said. This is explained by two chief facts: first, workers are suddenly becoming aware of rising living costs and the actual wage cuts that higher prices mean; second, the vigorous action of leading unions in striking for better pay has provided nationwide publicity for organized labor.

Sec'y-Treas. George F. Addes of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) reports 55,000 new members and 16,000 reinstatements in four months, and 45 new charters granted. Major gains have also been made in the steel, farm equipment, chemical and electrical industries.

AFL Sec'y-Treas. George Meany reported in February that the federation had reached an all-time peak of about 4,750,000 members, a gain of half a million since the previous report at the November convention.

In Washington, it was said that the CIO faces an actual shortage of good organizers, even though 200 have been put to work since the November convention. Principal drives are in Bethlehem Steel, Ford Motor, and the aircraft industry. A recent NLRB election at North American Aviation near Los Angeles added 17,000 to the UAW-CIO rolls.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor:
Fred Myers

"... 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, 9th of the month; news and ads, 10th; news bulletins, 12th. Issue of the 1st—Letters and features, 23rd; news and ads, 24th; news bulletins, 27th.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1935.

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Executive Vice Pres.: Milton Kaufman
Sec'y-Treas.: Victor Pascho
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April 1, 1941

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