"If you want my opinion, our men are as good as managing editors. But that doesn't mean that we're going to pay them managing editors' salaries." — *Jack Bisco, assistant UP Business manager.*

THE GUILD REPORTER

UNIPRESSER

SECTION

"While United Press doesn't want to be way out of line with newspaper contracts, it shouldn't have to keep up with them."—*Jack Bisco, assistant UP Business manager.*

Vol. VIII—No. 10 NEW YORK, N. Y. May 1, 1941

Low Pay, Long Hours, UP Policy

All-Out Aid for UP Men Asked

In an emergency statement mailed to all locals last week, the IEB Wire Service Committee urged that all locals of the ANG, and all units which handle UP copy, meet immediately to plan ways of supporting the potential United Press strike, should it be called. The Committee's analysis of the strike's problems and possible effects follows:

"Within the next two weeks nine Guild units in United Press bureaus, in Columbus, Harrisburg, Kansas City, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, will meet to consider and vote on possible strike action, over a few simple and basic contract issues.

"The possibility of a strike of this extent and magnitude, whose direct effects would reach into every Guild local, makes it necessary that Guild members everywhere, not just those on UP, meet and discuss NOW what such a strike would mean to them both in importance and in problems, without waiting until a strike may have been voted on or actually called.

200 Would Strike

"The strike vote is being taken in the solidly organized units in the larger bureaus. In accordance with the ANG Constitution, a possible strike call would include those units which had voted to strike if necessary. It is, of course, likely that other bureaus would decide, in consultation with the Wire Service Committee, to join in the strike action. The potential strikers would probably number upwards of 200, making this one of the largest strikes in ANG history in point of numbers. It would be incomparably the largest in extent of area covered and problems to be handled.

"In its possible future effect on contract standards in the newspaper industry, the outcome of the present situation is of significance to all Guild members because of the extent to which wire services reach into widespread newspaper communities. The contract provisions in dispute are simple ones, on which the UP Guildsmen have decided, after close to three years of contract relationship, that they must no longer lag behind the majority of their fellow Guild members under newspaper contract. They include salary minimums, hours and overtime, Guild shop, severance pay provision, guarantee of salary in reinstatement after war service, and a measure of job security and guarantee against payouts.

"The membership bases its demands for salary improvements both on the higher scales of minimums generally prevailing in Guild contracts on newspapers served by UP, and on the rising cost of living and the general trend in all industries toward salary increases. A fight for wage increases is at this time, in the face of rising living costs, a fight in fact against wage-cuts. The success of this on a national

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UP IS SCRIPPS-HOWARD

Tom Edwards (standing) and Jack Bisco (seated) are the two most voluble members of the UP management's negotiating committee. Edwards, labor counsel for all Scripps-Howard enterprises, with headquarters in Cleveland, is living proof of the identity of control and policy of Scripps-Howard newspapers and UP. Bisco is assistant UP business manager.

Nine UP Units Voting on Strike

(Continued from Page One)

and Atlanta, but refused to consider all other requests.

Wage Levels Low

The proffered wage minimums, although an improvement over the national contract which expired March 10, still would be materially lower than those guaranteed by Guild contracts with metropolitan newspapers. In New York, for example, the management offered a top minimum for newsmen of $57.50, more than $10 below the average minimum for rewrite men on New York newspapers.

The increase proposed by management would affect only about 30 employes.

With a statement that its attitude was "final," the management also refused to consider a prohibition of wage cuts during life of the contract, or any form of job security arrangement, rejected proposals for a military service clause comparable to those being written into almost every current Guild contract, and refused any modification of Guild shop.

After hearing the management's "final" offer, the negotiating committee requested the IEB wire service committee to decide whether the offer met the demand for "substantial concessions" which the unit delegates had demanded at Columbus as the alternative to strike action.

Deciding in a six hour conference that it did not, the wire service committe ordered the strike vote.

Committee of Wire Men

Members of the IEB wire service committee are Julius Edelstein, Washington UP unit; Harry Bergman, New York International News Service unit; George Wells, New York Associated Press unit; Jules Schick, Philadelphia Associated Press unit; Morris Watson, ANG vice president and former Associated Press employe, and Pasche.

Organization of nation-wide support for a strike, if one should be called, was begun immediately. The wire service committee pointed out, in a statement sent to all locals, that vigorous and genuine preparation for a walkout might help avert the necessity of having one and would certainly be essential to winning one of the magnitude proposed.

Pledges of aid and cooperation from Guild locals and even other unions resulted almost immediately.

The big San Francisco Guild adopted a resolution at a membership meeting, pledging that its members would not handle UP copy in the event of a strike. Other locals were expected to take similar action.

Strike Crisis Is Long Over Due Revolt

Threat of a simultanous strike against the United Press by Guild units in nine cities results basically from a years-old policy of rich and profitable UP, known colloquially and ruefully in every one of its thinly manned bureaus on four continents as "the downhold."

Coined both as a euphemism and in accord with the press association habit of reversing phrases and combining words to save wire space, "downhold" means to a "Unipresser" (another word of the same derivation) that there's no chance of a wage raise.

"I'd like to give you $5 a week more, Joe," says the bureau chief sympathetically, "But there's no use me even writing to New York about it because there's a big downhold on." Joe knows from old experience what the chief means. The downhold is a permanent UP institution.

The reason that Unipressers are voting this week whether to call the first strike of national proportions and the first wire service strike in ANG history is that they want wages and working conditions equal to those long ago given to the newsmen and women who work on newspapers.

Standard Clauses Asked

Specific contract demands, rejected flatly by the management, are improved salary minimums and guarantees on hours, overtime pay, severance pay, reinstatement after military service, and job security, at least equal to the guarantees standard in Guild contracts throughout the country. The Unipressers want a Guild shop, too.

United Press men and women argue that even the reporters, writers and editors in the smallest UP bureaus are required to maintain the standards of workmanship excellence of the best-edited newspapers in the country. Every day, they point out, such newspapers as the New York Times, Sun and World-Telegram, and similar papers in every major city, print verbatim the stories produced by UP men all over the country under the driving speed demanded by ever-chattering telegraph instruments.

"If we're good enough to cover the world for papers like that," says the UP man, "we're good enough to get paid what men on those papers get."

Throughout its entire profitable history, the UP management, and the Scripps-Howard general management above it, has refused to meet that argument. The Guild accepted an unsatisfactory contract last year because it brought major improvements to United Press members. In negotiations for a renewal, however, UP has renewed the "downhold" and offered only minor concessions.

420 Employes Involved

From Feb. 13 the negotiations have developed chronologically as follows:

Negotiations started with the Guild negotiating committee presenting on behalf of 420 employes, the bargaining unit, 11 demands. These included: Guild Shop; extension of the 5-day, 40-hour week to all except one-man bureaus; time and one-half cash for overtime; five holidays per year; improvement in severance pay; security clause; military service clause; no transfers without company payment of all expenses, and consent of employe; maternity leave provision; improvement in minimums and advancement opportunities for office boys, clerks and tabulators.

On March 11, after a month of bargaining, the Guild negotiating committee, headed by Victor Pasche, ANG secretary-treasurer, called a fortnight's recess in negotiations to take to the membership a report on management's attitude.

The report of the negotiating committee summarized management's position on the 11 demands as follows:

"Guild Shop—flat refusal; Extension of the 5-day, 40-hour week—flat refusal, and management asked for about three additional position exemptions; Time-and-a-Half — flat refusal; Holidays—flat refusal; Severance Pay —Indication consider slight improvements; Security Clause — flat refusal; Military Service — some give, language details being worked out; Transfer clause—flat refusal; Maternity Leave — flat refusal; Wage Minimums — flat refusal, management asked that old contract minimums be continued but broken down into hourly

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SF WON'T HANDLE COPY

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild, with more than 1,000 members under Guild shop contract, on April 20 unanimously adopted the following resolution in a membership meeting:

WHEREAS the United Press management during prolonged national negotiations with the American Newspaper Guild has refused to grant minimum wages to compare with prevailing newspaper scales, and

"WHEREAS the Guild Wire Service Negotiating Committee has exhausted all channels for negotiating a true trade union contract with the United Press, and

"WHEREAS the SFONG feels that United Press editorial workers in San Francisco and the nation should have a wage scale at least equal to that in effect on newspapers generally, and

"WHEREAS the SFONG deplores the United Press management's refusal to grant minimum security clauses, such as the return of conscripted men to jobs at equal pay, and a guarantee against wage cuts,

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the SFONG will support any United Press Guild strike vote; that in the event it becomes necessary to strike the SFONG will join other Guild locals throughout the nation in refusing to handle struck United Press copy; and that the SFONG will give complete support in every other possible way to striking United Press Guildsmen."

Meeting Reports Tell the UP Story

Reporting to the membership of United Press Guild units throughout the country, the ANG negotiating committee stated last week that in its opinion "no further material concessions can be obtained in negotiation with the UP management without membership action beyond that already taken.

This was the third written report issued by the committee, all reflecting the uncompromising position taken by the UP management in negotiations to date.

Text of the report:

"In accordance with the instructions of the Columbus meeting, your negotiators presented the views stated there to the management in three sessions, two on April 10 and one on April 15, at the close of which the management negotiators had made what they declared emphatically to be their final contract offer.

"The committee centered its efforts on conveying to the management the membership's determination, represented by the revised program adopted at Columbus. Of course all resolutions sent in subsequently (and carried in the Unipresser) were presented to the company. The company spokesmen made it clear that they were impressed with the expression of membership sentiment and were concerned over it. This was reflected in their offering minor concessions, and particularly in the fact that the offer on April 15th modified the company's position on wage minimums as it had been stated before the week-end. Nevertheless, the company was still far from ready to approach the membership's position on the list of points emphasized at Columbus.

"The principal improvement offered since the Columbus meeting is an increase of $2.50 in the sixth year minimum for newsmen in cities of over 500,000 population, making the top for those cities $52.50 ($57.50 in seventh year for New York and Washington). The offer specifically stated that the company would not change the existing contract minimums in the first five years.

"With respect to the five state capital bureaus in Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Denver, and Harrisburg, the company made definite its previous tender of an improvement of $2.50 in each yearly minimum for newamen, so that the scale would run from $25.00 in the first year to $47.50 in the sixth, instead of the present $22.50 to $45.00.

"The offer carried no improvement in the present contract in cities of under 500,000 population (other than the state capital bureaus listed) nor for the classifications other than newsmen, namely office boys, telephone operators, clerks, translators, stenographers and library clerks, librarians, financial department clerks, checkers and statistical workers and tabulators.

"Other concessions offered included an increase of the severance pay maximum to 26 weeks (at previously offered rate of one week's pay for eight months of service), and removal of one qualification, 'gross neglect of duty,' from the three reasons stated in the contract for denying severance pay; extension of the five-day week to the Salt Lake City bureau, removal of one exemption to the five-day week, the position of race editor (the position is probably being abolished), and an 'understanding' that tabulator's lunch periods will be counted as working time.

"There was no change in the management's refusal to include time and a half for overtime in the contract, to agree to any form of Guild shop, job security, either as to no-pay-cuts or consultation on dismissals, or guarantee of salary upon return from war service.

"On questioning by the committee, Jack Bisco, assistant business manager, insisted that this offer was final in all its details, and that the management would not improve upon it either as to minimums for earlier years or for the classifications not benefited by the offer, or as to remaining points in dispute.

"As a result of the Columbus meeting, a number of flagrant violations of contract and Wage and Hour law provisions on hours were brought to the management's attention, and Bisco said it undertook to see that these were corrected. The previously agreed upon try-out clause for office boys was drafted without difficulty.

"In respect to the major points of difference between the Guild position, as stated at Columbus, and that of the management, it is the opinion of your committee that no further material concessions can be obtained in negotiations alone, without membership action beyond that already taken.

"In accordance with the decisions of the Columbus meeting, the IEB Wire Service Committee will meet April 23 to determine, in consultation with the chairmen of UP units, whether 'the failure to obtain concessions is such as to warrant strike action.' The consultation with chairmen of UP Guild units is under way now. It is our opinion that the membership has the alternatives of accepting the management's 'final' offer in its present form, on the one hand, and on the other, of having their respective unit chairmen advise the Wire Service Committee to ask UP units to consider and vote on strike action. That this is a decision requiring the most serious and thorough consideration by the membership is a self-evident fact.

"In leaving the management's negotiators pending the current consultation, the Guild negotiators stated that they were making no recommendation, but taking the management's offer back to the membership. They explained the procedure to be followed in consideration of the matter by the membership, and action thereon by the Wire Service Committee, and stated that the negotiators would keep in touch with the company as the membership reaction developed, and that in the event a strike was voted, the Guild would, of course, again call on the management in a further effort to arrive at a harmonious settlement."

Read 'em and Fight

Here is an example in a nutshell of what Unipressers are fighting for. This table of comparisons shows UP's wage offer for New York as it contrasts with the prevailing minimums for rewrite men on newspapers in that city. The rewrite comparison was chosen because the work of the average Unipresser compares generally with that classification.

Years of Experience	United Press Wage Offer	News	World-Telegram	Journal-American	Mirror	Post
First	$25	$70	$50*-$55**	$60	$55	$50*-55**
Second	$30	$75	$65	$65	$60	$65
Third	$35	$75	$65	$70	$60	$65
Fourth	$40	$75	$65	$70	$65	$65
Fifth	$45	$75	$65	$70	$65	$65
Sixth	$52.50	$75	$65	$70	$65	$65
Seventh	$57.50	$75	$65	$70	$65	$65

* 1st 6 months.
** 2nd 6 months.

IEB Committee Urges All-Out UP Aid

(Continued from Page Five)

scale is something which would set the tone for every Guild local and member. The additional features in dispute are important and accepted standard protective clauses, particularly important in view of the history of fear and insecurity on UP. They cover protection of overtime against possible changes and interpretation of the Wages and Hours Act, protection of the union, protection of individual employes against individual or union discrimination in respect to salaries or security.

"United Press is a Scripps-Howard enterprise. The UP conflict presents on a national scale the difficulties which Scripps-Howard units have periodically encountered in dealing with their respective local newspapers. Contract conditions on United Press have been inferior generally to those in Scripps-Howard newspaper contracts (and average conditions in fact inferior to those on the Associated Press). This, of course, is the main reason why United Press Guildsmen have been forced into consideration of actual strike action. In the general resistance to membership demands, the attitude of the UP management merely carries to a higher degree the general resistance of the Scripps-Howard organization to the Guild, " in particular to any measure of permanent union protection and genuine lasting recognition.

First Wire Strike

"In the event of a strike on United Press, it will be the ANG's first on a wire service. It is important, therefore, that careful consideration be given to probable new tactics in the conduct of such a strike. A walkout of Guild members on a wire service would probably cripple operations to an even greater extent than a newspaper strike. However, in the indirect pressure which has formed a major element of newspaper strikes, the factors would be entirely different. Newspapers have advertising and circulation clients through whom pressure has been brought to bear on the struck newspaper. The United Press has no direct advertising or circulation clients. The clients of the United Press are the newspapers, and it is through these client newspapers that indirect pressure can be brought to bear on the United Press management. On a great many of these newspapers there are well-organized Newspaper Guild units. This possibility of economic pressure on the UP through its clients opens up a new and different field of cooperation on the part of locals and units, particularly those on UP papers.

Asks Membership Meetings

"The Wire Service Committee asks that all locals proceed now to arrange membership meetings to discuss the whole question of a possible strike on the United Press, and the methods by which these locals will give such a strike the most effective support. There should in particular be meetings of units organized editorially on newspaper clients of the United Press. It would be well for every local to set up now a UP Support Committee, to work out the details of such support, and guide its execution.

"Thorough preparations NOW will, of course, increase the possibility of achieving a satisfactory contract without resort to a strike. They will particularly insure the success of a major ANG strike in the event that the failure of further negotiations results in a strike."

Low Pay, Long Hours Are UP Policy

(Continued from Page Five)

rates, so all employes would be on hourly pay basis; Advancement opportunities — willing to consider wholly optional clause on advancement of office boys only."

Negotiations were resumed March 26, with Pasche presenting to management indignant resolutions from bureaus in Kansas City, New York, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Washington, and communications from San Francisco and Harrisburg, all protesting management's attitude toward the membership's proposals.

Second Recess Taken

Negotiations were recessed again March 28, after two all-day meetings, sparked by a barrage of unit protests at management's attitude, produced only slight yielding.

The second report of the negotiating committee stated:

"While the management's negotiators were visibly impressed with the vigor and earnestness of the membership's reaction, this evidently was not enough to make them revise their position to any material extent.

"In offering certain very minor concessions, Jack Bisco, chief management negotiator, said he recognized the Guild proposals represented the wishes of the employes (which the company heretofore had been unwilling to concede), but that the management did not feel it was in a position to go further in meeting them."

Briefly, management stated it would "consider seriously" $2.50 raises in five state capital bureaus, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Denver and Harrisburg; agreement in principle on most of the text of a military clause, and an offer to make the severance pay scale a week for every eight months of service, instead of nine.

Management's negative attitude was unchanged on all other proposals.

A conference of delegates from all major units was called April 6 in Columbus, with the negotiating committee stating that the conference "will have to decide whether the management's position is acceptable, or what steps should be taken to change that position."

In a statement adopted unanimously at the conference, the delegates said that "management's offers to date do not approach a satisfactory basis for a new contract."

Conference Considered Strike

The conference statement reiterated belief that the original proposals were fair and reasonable. It was recommended that UP units "consider strike action" in the event the negotiating committee was unable to obtain "substantial concessions" on certain major points, thus relegating to the background a majority of the original demands.

On the strength of the conference statement, negotiations were resumed in New York on April 10. Although evidently concerned over the action taken at the conference, management representatives continued to refuse to approach the Guild's position on the major questions of wage minimums, overtime, guarantee of equal salary on return from war service and Guild Shop, prohibition of pay cuts, or any other security clause.

Proffered as "substantial concessions" by management were further slight improvements in severance pay, including hiking the ceiling to 26 weeks pay from 24 weeks and deletion of one of three restrictive clauses, and reiteration of a previous offer of $2.50 weekly raises to approximately 30 of the system's 420 employes covered by the Guild contract.

Negotiators agreed to reconvene April 15, after a statement by Pasche that, "frankly, if we want to get somewhere then, management's position will have to change."

Management Position "Final"

The Guild committee agreed to the April 15 meeting, despite management assertion that all it might offer then was a couple of minor adjustments in the hours' provision, because, Pasche said, "we do not want to be responsible for presenting anything but your best position to the membership."

Management negotiators at the April 15 session submitted a firm "final offer," conditioned on acceptance by the Guild of the contract as a whole. The negotiators refused to agree and the machinery set up by the Columbus conference was put in motion to determine whether the failure to obtain "substantial concessions" on major points was such as to warrant the taking of strike action.

The management proposal covered two of the six major points in dispute, namely, wages and the matter of hours and exemptions. The IEB's Wire Service Committee was called to meet in New York on April 23 under authority of the Columbus conference, which instructed that "determination whether the failure to obtain concessions is such as to warrant strike action shall be left to the ANG wire service committee, in consultation with the chairmen of UP units."

The third report of the UP negotiating committee, made to the membership in writing, summarized management's position as follows:

"Company spokesmen made it clear that they were impressed with the expression of membership sentiment and were concerned over it.

"This was reflected in their offering minor concessions, and particularly in the fact that the offer on April 15th modified the company's position on wage minimums . . . Nevertheless, the company was still far from ready to approach the membership's position on the list of points emphasized at Columbus. . . .

"There was no change in the management's refusal to include time and a half for overtime in the contract, to agree to any form of Guild Shop, job security, either as to no-pay-cuts or consultations on dismissals, or guarantee of same salary upon return from war service."

The Wire Service Committee, of whose members a majority are employes of the major wire services, voted unanimously at its April 23 meeting, after discussing the situation for hours from every conceivable angle, to submit strike ballots to the participating units as the only possible answer to the management's attitude.

Units in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco were asked to vote by secret ballot, under auspices of their locals, in unit meetings to be held by May 9.

The UP negotiating committee, meanwhile, arranged to meet again with management in Washington on Wednesday, April 30. This was agreed to by management representatives on request of the negotiators, acting on a petition of the Washington unit. The meeting, a night session, was held as the Guild Reporter went to press.

Half of Journalism Grads Go Jobless

Schools of journalism in the United States are turning out twice as many graduates each year as can be absorbed by the newspaper industry and allied trades, the National Council on Professional Education for Journalism reported last month after surveying records of 800 four-year colleges and universities offering journalism instruction.

The Council includes representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the National Editorial Association, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, and other associations of editors.

The Council found that 642 of the institutions surveyed offer some sort of teaching in journalism. Of these, 216 characterized their journalism schools or departments as professional, meaning that the courses offered were intended to fit students for journalistic jobs.

Regarding the disparity between numbers of graduates and available jobs, the Council said:

"With 3,144 of the 642 institutions reporting an enrollment of 17,1800 in journalism it is probable that the total enrollment in journalism courses is over 22,000. Granting that perhaps 9,000 of these are non-professional students it is probable that approximately 13,000 are enrolled in professional programs. The 125 institutions with professional objectives, on which we have enrollment figures, show a total enrollment of 12,151. Hence an estimate of 18,000 is conservative. If the experience of the accredited schools is any criterion, about one-fifth of the total enrollment is graduated each year. Hence it is probable that the 216 institutions with professional objectives are turning out approximately 2,500 each year seeking positions in journalistic work.

"The 1930 figures on placement, however, show an absorption of only 11,385 graduates. It is apparent therefore that these 216 institutions are turning out twice as many graduates as are absorbed. Those professional schools now adequately equipped and organized to provide professional education for journalism with 11,384 graduates came within one of equaling the total placement of 11,385.

"Records of average placement each year over the last five years show that 31.22% of those placements go into news departments of daily newspapers; 9.91% in advertising departments of daily newspapers; 1.95% into daily circulation departments; 1.83% go to weekly newspapers; 5.99% are absorbed by press associations; 6% by syndicates; 8.22% by magazines; trade and business publications; 6.65% by radio; 12.54% go into advertising other than news-paper advertising and 3.84% go into publicity."

EATON RESIGNS OFFICE

STL. Louis—Foster Eaton, secretary of the St. Louis Guild and one one of its leaders, resigned his office at the April meeting because of ill health. Edward H. Thornton, (Globe-Democrat unit), was elected to succeed him.

$$$$$$$ Make Tom Brave

PITTSBURGH — (HP) — The secret of Tom Girdler's fortitude when he declared a few years ago:

"I'll go back to picking apples in my apple orchard before I'll sign a union contract," is revealed in the April 16 issue of Steel Labor, organ of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO).

If the Republic Steel executive were forced to give up his position to become an apple picker, he would receive a pension of $33,000 as years under a plan instituted "for a number of its most important employes."

Publishers Seek Fund For Lobby

Publishers attending the ANPA convention who also own radio broadcasting stations held a meeting separate from the convention April 22 and voted to raise $200,000 to be used in preparing and presenting arguments in behalf of joint ownership of newspapers and radio at a hearing recently ordered by the Federal Communications Commission.

Contributing newspapers will pay from $50 to $10,000 each into the fund, according to income.

The FCC hearing, for which no date has been set, is holding up applications by scores of newspapers for channels and construction permits in the new frequency modulation band.

WILKES-BARRE GUILD MEMBERS WELCOME MRS. ROOSEVELT

WILKES-BARRE — Wilkes-Barre Guild members welcomed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at an informal reception and press conference held here when she visited Wilkes-Barre on April 18 to lecture. A bouquet of roses in behalf of the Wilkes-Barre Guild was presented to the first lady by Gertrude Thomas, member of the Times-Leader, Evening News staff.

Score One for Labor

CUMBERLAND, Md.—All of coal labor and of the populace in general is enjoying the embarrassment of an anti-labor editorial writer for the Cumberland Evening Times who tried to get Leslie into John L. Lewis and got an public humiliation for his pains.

Apropos of the current bituminous lockout, the Times said editorially on April 14:

"We would stress the unfairness of Mr. Lewis in refusing to avail himself of emergency machinery which could bring his influence to bear and keep the miners at work pending negotiations. If a pay increase is granted it could be made retroactive!"

It said a lot more, damning John Lewis and trade unionism generally.

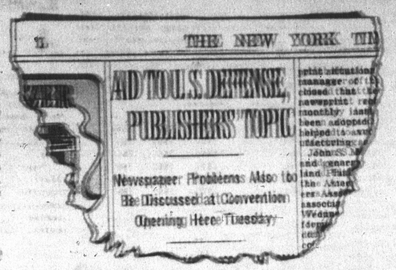
What the providential editorial writer didn't know, among other things, was that the miners are shot down because the owners, not John Lewis and the miners, refused exactly the procedure suggested by the Times as fair and reasonable. The miners' workers proposed to continue work, with contract terms to be retroactive; the owners refused.

But the most embarrassing thing the writer didn't know, until it was large labor committee showed it to him in his own office, was that Page One of his own newspaper, three weeks before his pro-Lewis editorial, had carried a six-column banner:

"Coal Operators Reject Lewis' Proposal, Refuse to Keep Mines Running Pending Accord With Union!"

At the demand of the labor committee, the Times next day ran an editorial confessing that the allegations in the earlier editorial were "in error . . . and contrary to the facts of the case."

This Tells It



This one N. Y. Times head describes the whole ANPA Convention. Our bosses were pretty militant.

ANPA Plumps for Defense and Low Wages

(Continued from Page One)

presidency, succeeding John S. McClarren of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Linwood H. Noyes, publisher of the minnesota Ironwood (Mich.) Globy, as vice president. By ANPA tradition, Noyes next year will become president.

In their discussion of defense measures, the publishers heard Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, himself a publisher, and Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, plus a report of last statement on the press' war duties adopted at a special meeting of 111 newspaper executives' groups on Feb. 11.

The publishers "unreservedly ratified and affirmed" the previous statement, which admitted an obligation to further national defense and a corollary obligation "to furnish complete and accurate information compatible with military necessities."

The American Society of Newspaper Editors, which held its meeting in Washington last Thursday and Friday, covered much the same ground. President Roosevelt assured the editors, in a message to the convention, that the rights of free speech and free press will not be impaired by government.

Wage Trends Studied

"The National Industrial Conference Board," said the ANPAA special standing committee, which colored its entire report with discussion of war effects upon personnel problems, "recently made a study of problems in wage adjustment during all previous wars. The study showed that the full impact of wage increases never hits until three or four years after the emergency begins and the disastrous results of great changes come after the wars end?"

At this point it changed to note about the "alarming" rise in wages for defense workers, and the comment that newspaper workers are lagging behind the parade. Then, after stating that "the problem challenges the attentions and thought of every employer," the committee said:

"The events and statistics of the last year as reported here-after support the thought that growing radicalism within ranks of local unions and ill-placed support in wage cost will continue to require close attention!"

Guild Figures Erroneous

The committee devoted a special section of its report to "wages in Guild contracts," and another section to "newspaper contracts." Some of the committee's figures, notably of number of contracts which brought wage increases and of total number of contracts, varied from fact. The ANG research department is preparing accurate figures on the same line which will be reported in the May 15 Guild Reporter.

The section on the Guild said:

"In 1940 there occurred little change in the extent of organization of the so-called white collar unions. At the start of 1941 there were 101 agreements covering 102 newspaper establishments in 71 cities and this month an net decrease of 22 in the total of such contracts, an net increase of 11 in the number of papers covered, and no net increase of 44 in the number of cities where such contracts exist.

"While the net status of such organization remained static, there was an increase in the number of closed or modified closed shops and as continuation of the past tendency toward writing combination editorial and commercial department agreements in places where previously only one of the departments had been under contract.

Guild Shops Increased

"The net total of daily newspapers having closed or modified closed shops increased from 344 to 40, but this does not indicate a general tendency to shift from open shop type of agreement to the modified or closed shop type. Eight open shops became modified closed agreements by adoption of the Hearst Peace Formula, one newspaper began with a closed shop; while one paper having a closed shop suspended publication, another switched from a closed shop type to an open shop agreement, and as third disappeared in a merger.

"There are 60 newspapers with combination news and commercial contracts as against 60 a year ago.

"Of 160 Guild contracts renewed, 40 or 25%, allowed no change in wages, 12 others made only slight changes for certain classifications and 66 entailed general increases. The trend of increase was much less pronounced in these white collar contracts, where once extensive increase had been granted during the previous few years to the white collar groups other than to mechanical trades.

Overtime Reported Costly

"Costs under these contracts have been added to in some instances by the allowance of more liberal overtime provisions or the expansion of dismissal indemnity schedules.

"Publishers in no cases are agreeing to the constant pressure of Guild locals for contract agreements which prevent things as for economy, and which by various means attempt to freeze the staff.

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"On the theory only two Guild contracts on record in this office, and they in small communities where only one or two persons are eligible for war service, embody the Guild program for compensatory salary during military service. In 106% of Guild contract renewals, war clauses included embody such things as a guarantee of restoration of jobs and as restoration of benefits which under present practices are restored to persons on leave. These conditions are mandatory under Federal statutes, so employers should not be enabled into believing that there is any acceptance in labor relations principles of the newspaper business of the theory that wage contracts should embody agreements that compensatory pay shall be allowed to persons on leaves of absence.

"It is true that a number of newspapers, probably because of individual prosperity, have announced that with respect to some employes certain bonuses shall be granted for the benefit of draftees, but these are voluntary and are not matters of contract obligation or negotiation."

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"The committee centered its efforts on conveying to the management the membership's determination, represented by the revised program adopted at Columbus. Of course all resolutions sent in subsequently (and carried in the Unipresser) were presented to the company. The company spokesmen made it clear that they were impressed with the expression of membership sentiment and were concerned over it. This was reflected in their offering minor concessions, and particularly in the fact that the offer on April 15th modified the company's position on wage minimums as it had been stated before the week-end. Nevertheless, the company was still far from ready to approach the membership's position on the list of points emphasized at Columbus.

"The principal improvement offered since the Columbus meeting is an increase of $2.50 in the sixth year minimum for newsmen in cities of over 500,000 population, making the top for those cities $52.50 ($57.50 in seventh year for New York and Washington). The offer specifically stated that the company would not change the existing contract minimums in the first five years.

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"In accordance with the decisions of the Columbus meeting, the IEB Wire Service Committee will meet April 23 to determine, in consultation with the chairmen of UP units, whether 'the failure to obtain concessions is such as to warrant strike action.' The consultation with chairmen of UP Guild units is under way now. It is our opinion that the membership has the alternatives of accepting the management's 'final' offer in its present form, on the one hand, and on the other, of having their respective unit chairmen advise the Wire Service Committee to ask UP units to consider and vote on strike action. That this is a decision requiring the most serious and thorough consideration by the membership is a self-evident fact.

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Read 'em and Fight

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IEB Committee Urges All-Out UP Aid

(Continued from Page Five)

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"United Press is a Scripps-Howard enterprise. The UP conflict presents on a national scale the difficulties which Scripps-Howard units have periodically encountered in dealing with their respective local newspapers. Contract conditions on United Press have been inferior generally to those in Scripps-Howard newspaper contracts (and average conditions in fact inferior to those on the Associated Press). This, of course, is the main reason why United Press Guildsmen have been forced into consideration of actual strike action. In the general resistance to membership demands, the attitude of the UP management merely carries to a higher degree the general resistance of the Scripps-Howard organization to the Guild, in particular to any measure of permanent union protection and genuine lasting recognition.

First Wire Strike

"In the event of a strike on United Press, it will be the ANG's first on a wire service. It is important, therefore, that careful consideration be given to probable new tactics in the conduct of such a strike. A walkout of Guild members on a wire service would probably cripple operations to an even greater extent than a newspaper strike. However, in the indirect pressure which has formed a major element of newspaper strikes, the factors would be entirely different. Newspapers have advertising and circulation clients through whom pressure has been brought to bear on the struck newspaper. The United Press has no direct advertising or circulation clients. The clients of the United Press are the newspapers, and it is through these client newspapers that indirect pressure can be brought to bear on the United Press management. On a great many of these newspapers there are well-organized Newspaper Guild units. This possibility of economic pressure on the UP through its clients opens up a new and different field of cooperation on the part of locals and units, particularly those on UP papers.

Asks Membership Meetings

"The Wire Service Committee asks that all locals proceed now to arrange membership meetings to discuss the whole question of a possible strike on the United Press, and the methods by which these locals will give such a strike the most effective support. There should in particular be meetings of units organized editorially on newspaper clients of the United Press. It would be well for every local to set up now a UP Support Committee, to work out the details of such support, and guide its execution.

"Thorough preparations NOW will, of course, increase the possibility of achieving a satisfactory contract without resort to a strike. They will particularly insure the success of a major ANG strike in the event that the failure of further negotiations results in a strike."

Low Pay, Long Hours Are UP Policy

(Continued from Page Five)

rates, so all employes would be on hourly pay basis; Advancement opportunities — willing to consider wholly optional clause on advancement of office boys only."

Negotiations were resumed March 26, with Pasche presenting to management indignant resolutions from bureaus in Kansas City, New York, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Washington, and communications from San Francisco and Harrisburg, all protesting management's attitude toward the membership's proposals.

Second Recess Taken

Negotiations were recessed again March 28, after two all-day meetings, sparked by a barrage of unit protests at management's attitude, produced only slight yielding.

The second rep... tiating committee ...

"While the ma... gotiators were v... with the vigor an... the membership's ... evidently was not ... them revise their ... material extent.

"In offering cer... concessions, Jack ... management nego... recognized the ... represented the w... ployes (which the ... tofore had been u... cede), but that t... did not feel it wa... to go further in ...

Briefly, manag... would "consider ... raises in five sta... reaus, Albany, A... bus, Denver an... agreement in pri... of the text of a ... and an offer to m... ance pay scale a... eight months of ... of nine.

Management's n... was unchanged on ... posals.

A conference of ... all major units was ... in Columbus, with ... ing committee sta... conference "will ... whether the mana... tion is acceptable, ... should be taken t... position."

In a statement ... mously at the c... delegates said t... ment's offers to d... proach a satisfacto... new contract."

Conference Consi...

The conference ... erated belief that ... proposals were fai... able. It was recog... UP units "consider... in the event the negotiating committee was unable to obtain "substantial concessions" on certain major points, thus relegating to the background a majority of the original demands.

On the strength of the conference statement, negotiations were resumed in New York on April 10. Although evidently concerned over the action taken at the conference, management representatives continued to refuse to approach the Guild's position on the major questions of wage minimums, overtime, guarantee of equal salary on return from war service and Guild Shop, prohibition of pay cuts, or any other security clause.

Proffered as "substantial con... ...either as to no-pay-cuts or consultations on dismissals, or guarantee of same salary upon return from war service."

The Wire Service Committee, of whose members a majority are employes of the major wire services, voted unanimously at its April 23 meeting, after discussing the situation for hours from every conceivable angle, to submit strike ballots to the participating units as the only possible answer to the management's attitude.

Units in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco were asked to vote by secret ballot, under auspices of their locals, in unit meetings to be held by May 9.

The UP negotiating committee, meanwhile, arranged to meet again with management in Washington on Wednesday, April 30. This was agreed to by management representatives on request of the negotiators, acting on a petition of the Washington unit. The meeting, a night session, was held as the Guild Reporter went to press.

MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

CORRECTION

The preceding document has been rephotographed to assure legibility and its image appears immediately hereafter.

KP 29810

Half of Journalism Grads Go Jobless

Schools of journalism in the United States are turning out twice as many graduates each year as can be absorbed by the newspaper industry and allied trades, the National Council on Professional Education for Journalism reported last month after surveying records of 901 four-year colleges and universities offering journalism instruction.

The Council includes representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the National Editorial Association, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, and other associations of editors.

The Council found that 542 of the institutions surveyed offer some sort of teaching in journalism.

Of these, 216 characterized their journalism schools or departments as professional, meaning that the courses offered were intended to fit students for journalistic jobs.

Regarding the disparity between numbers of graduates and available jobs, the Council said:

"With 314 of the 542 institutions reporting an enrollment of 17,160 in journalism it is probable that the total enrollment in journalism courses is over 22,000.

$$$$$$$ Make Tom Brave

PITTSBURGH — (FP) — The secret of Tom Girdler's fortitude when he declared a few years ago:

"I'll go back to picking apples in my apple orchard before I'll sign a union contract," is revealed in the April 18 issue of Steel Labor, organ of the Steel Work... was elected to succeed him.

Score One for Labor

CUMBERLAND, Md. — All of ocal labor and of the populace in eneral is enjoying the embarassment of an anti-labor edi... orial writer for the Cumberland Evening Times who tried to get knife into John L. Lewis and ot a public humiliation for his ains.

Apropos of the current bitumi... ous lockout, the Times said edi... orially on April 4:

"We would stress the unfair... ess of Mr. Lewis in ruling gainst federal mediation. In this ime of emergency he could bring is influence to bear and keep he miners at work pending nego... iations. If a pay increase is ranted it could be made retro... ctive."

It said a lot more, damning ohn Lewis and trade unions gen... rally.

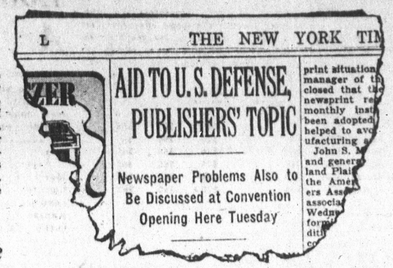
What the pontificating editorial riter didn't know, among other things, was that the mines are shut down because the owners, not John Lewis and the mine workers, refused exactly the procedure suggested by the Times as fair and reasonable. The mine workers proposed to continue work, with contract terms to be retroactive; the owners refused.

But the most embarrassing thing the writer didn't know, until a large labor committee showed it to him in his own office, was that Page One of his own newspaper, three weeks before he wrote his editorial, had carried a six-column banner:

"Coal Operators Reject Lewis' Proposal, Refuse to Keep Mines Running Pending Accord With Union."

At the demand of the labor committee, the Times next day ran an editorial confessing that the allegations in the earlier editorial were "an error . . . and contrary to the facts of the case."

This Tells It


L THE NEW YORK TI...
ZER
AID TO U. S. DEFENSE, PUBLISHERS' TOPIC
Newspaper Problems Also to Be Discussed at Convention Opening Here Tuesday
print situation... manager of th... closed that the... newsprint re... monthly inst... been adopted... helped to avo... ufacturing ...
John S. ... and genera... land Plain... the Amer... ers Ass... associa... Wedn... formi... din...

This one N. Y. Times head describes the whole ANPA Convention. Our bosses were pretty militant.

ANPA Plumps for Defense and Low Wages

(Continued from Page One)

presidency, succeeding John S. McCarrens of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Linwood I. Noyes, publisher of the miniscule Ironwood (Mich.) Globe, as vice president. By ANPA tradition, Noyes next year will become president.

In their discussion of defense measures, the publishers heard Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, himself a publisher, and Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, plus a report of a statement on the press' war duties adopted at a special meeting of 11 newspaper executives' groups on Feb. 4.

The publishers "unreservedly ratified and affirmed" the previous statement, which admitted an obligation to further national defense and a corollary obligation "to furnish complete and accurate information compatible with military necessities."

The American Society of Newspaper Editors, which held its meeting in Washington last Thursday and Friday, covered much the same ground. President Roosevelt assured the editors, in a message to the convention, that the rights of free speech and free press will not be impaired by government.

Wage Trends Studied

"The National Industrial Conference Board," said the ANPA special standing committee, which colored its entire report with discussion of war effects upon personnel problems, "recently made a study of problems in wage adjustment during all previous wars. The study showed that the full impact of wage increases never hits until three or four years after the emergency begins and the disastrous results of great changes come after the wars end."

At that point it made its note about the "alarming" rise in wages for defense workers, and the comment that newspaper workers are lagging behind the parade. Then, after stating that "the problem challenges the attention and thought of every employer," the committee said:

"The events and statistics of the last year as reported hereafter support the thought that growing radicalism within ranks of local unions and ill-timed jumps in wage cost will continue to require close attention."

Guild Figures Erroneous

The committee devoted a special section of its report to "wages in Guild contracts," and another section to "news-office contracts." Some of the committee's figures, notably of number of contracts which brought wage increases and of total number of contracts, varied from fact. The ANG research department is preparing accurate figures on the same lines which will be reported in the May 15 Guild Reporter.

The sections on the Guild said:

"In 1940 there was little change in the extent of organization of the so-called white collar unions. At the start of 1941 there were 101 agreements covering 102 newspaper establishments in 71 cities and this meant a net decrease of 2 in the total of such contracts, a net increase of 1 in the number of papers covered, and a net increase of 4 in the number of cities where such contracts exist.

"While the net status of such organization remained static, there was an increase in the number of closed or modified closed shops and a continuation of the past tendency toward writing combination editorial and commercial department agreements in places where previously only one of the departments had been under contract.

Guild Shops Increased

"The net total of daily newspapers having closed or modified closed shops increased from 34 to 40, but this does not indicate a general tendency to shift from open shop type of agreement to the modified or closed shop type. Eight open shops became modified closed agreements by adoption of the Hearst Peace Formula, one new paper began with a closed shop; while one paper having a closed shop suspended publication, another switched from a closed shop type to an open shop agreement, and a third disappeared in a merger.

"There are 50 newspapers with combination news and commercial contracts as against 40 a year ago.

"Of 60 Guild contracts renewed, 40, or 67%, allowed no change in wages, 12 others made only slight changes for certain classifications and 6 entailed general increases. The trend of increase was much less pronounced in these white collar contracts, where more extensive increases had been granted during the previous few years to the white collar groups than to mechanical trades.

Overtime Reported Costly

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"United Press is a Scripps-Howard enterprise. The UP conflict presents on a national scale the difficulties which Scripps-Howard units have periodically encountered in dealing with their respective local newspapers. Contract conditions on United Press have been inferior generally to those in Scripps-Howard newspaper contracts (and average conditions in fact inferior to those on the Associated Press). This, of course, is the main reason why United Press Guildsmen have been forced into consideration of actual strike action. In the general resistance to membership demands, the attitude of the UP management merely carries to a higher degree the general resistance of the Scripps-Howard organization to the Guild, in particular to any measure of permanent union protection and genuine lasting recognition.

First Wire Strike

"In the event of a strike on United Press, it will be the ANG's first on a wire service. It is important, therefore, that careful consideration be given to probable new tactics in the conduct of such a strike. A walkout of Guild members on a wire service would probably cripple operations to an even greater extent than a newspaper strike. However, in the indirect pressure which has formed a major element of newspaper strikes, the factors would be entirely different. Newspapers have advertising and circulation clients through whom pressure has been brought to bear on the struck newspaper. The United Press has no direct advertising or circulation clients. The clients of the United Press are the newspapers, and it is through these client newspapers that indirect pressure can be brought to bear on the United Press management. On a great many of these newspapers there are well-organized Newspaper Guild units. This possibility of economic pressure on the UP through its clients opens up a new and different field of cooperation on the part of locals and units, particularly those on UP papers.

Asks Membership Meetings

"The Wire Service Committee asks that all locals proceed now to arrange membership meetings to discuss the whole question of a possible strike on the United Press, and the methods by which these locals will give such a strike the most effective support. There should in particular be meetings of units organized editorially on newspaper clients of the United Press. It would be well for every local to set up now a UP Support Committee, to work out the details of such support, and guide its execution.

"Thorough preparations NOW will, of course, increase the possibility of achieving a satisfactory contract without resort to a strike. They will particularly insure the success of a major ANG strike in the event that the failure of further negotiations results in a strike."

Low Pay, Long Hours Are UP Policy

(Continued from Page Five)

rates, so all employes would be on hourly pay basis; Advancement opportunities — willing to consider wholly optional clause on advancement of office boys only."

Negotiations were resumed March 26, with Pasche presenting to management indignant resolutions from bureaus in Kansas City, New York, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Washington, and communications from San Francisco and Harrisburg, all protesting management's attitude toward the membership's proposals.

Second Recess Taken

Negotiations were recessed again March 28, after two all-day meetings, sparked by a barrage of unit protests at management's attitude, produced only slight yielding.

The second report of the negotiating committee stated:

"While the management's negotiators were visibly impressed with the vigor and earnestness of the membership's reaction, this evidently was not enough to make them revise their position to any material extent.

"In offering certain very minor concessions, Jack Bisco, chief management negotiator, said he recognized the Guild proposals represented the wishes of the employes (which the company heretofore had been unwilling to concede), but that the management did not feel it was in a position to go further in meeting them."

Briefly, management stated it would "consider seriously" $2.50 raises in five state capital bureaus, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Denver and Harrisburg; agreement in principle on most of the text of a military clause, and an offer to make the severance pay scale a week for every eight months of service, instead of nine.

Management's negative attitude was unchanged on all other proposals.

A conference of delegates from all major units was called April 6 in Columbus, with the negotiating committee stating that the conference "will have to decide whether the management's position is acceptable, or what steps should be taken to change that position."

In a statement adopted unanimously at the conference, the delegates said that "management's offers to date do not approach a satisfactory basis for a new contract."

Conference Considered Strike

The conference statement reiterated belief that the original proposals were fair and reasonable. It was recommended that UP units "consider strike action" in the event the negotiating committee was unable to obtain "substantial concessions" on certain major points, thus relegating to the background a majority of the original demands.

On the strength of the conference statement, negotiations were resumed in New York on April 10. Although evidently concerned over the action taken at the conference, management representatives continued to refuse to approach the Guild's position on the major questions of wage minimums, overtime, guarantee of equal salary on return from war service and Guild Shop, prohibition of pay cuts, or any other security clause.

Proffered as "substantial concessions" by management were further slight improvements in severance pay, including hiking the ceiling to 26 weeks pay from 24 weeks and deletion of one of three restrictive clauses, and reiteration of a previous offer of $2.50 weekly raises to approximately 30 of the system's 420 employes covered by the Guild contract.

Negotiators agreed to reconvene April 15, after a statement by Pasche that, "frankly, if we want to get somewhere then, management's position will have to change."

Management Position "Final"

The Guild committee agreed to the April 15 meeting, despite management assertion that all it might offer then was a couple of minor adjustments in the hours' provision, because, Pasche said, "we do not want to be responsible for presenting anything but your best position to the membership."

Management negotiators at the April 15 session submitted a firm "final offer," conditioned on acceptance by the Guild of the contract as a whole. The negotiators refused to agree and the machinery set up by the Columbus conference was put in motion to determine whether the failure to obtain "substantial concessions" on major points was such as to warrant the taking of strike action.

The management proposal covered two of the six major points in dispute, namely, wages and the matter of hours and exemptions. The IEB's Wire Service Committee was called to meet in New York on April 23 under authority of the Columbus conference, which instructed that "determination whether the failure to obtain concessions is such as to warrant strike action shall be left to the ANG wire service committee, in consultation with the chairmen of UP units."

The third report of the UP negotiating committee, made to the membership in writing, summarized management's position as follows:

"Company spokesmen made it clear that they were impressed with the expression of membership sentiment and were concerned over it.

"This was reflected in their offering minor concessions, and particularly in the fact that the offer on April 15th modified the company's position on wage minimums . . . Nevertheless, the company was still far from ready to approach the membership's position on the list of points emphasized at Columbus. . . .

"There was no change in the management's refusal to include time and a half for overtime in the contract, to agree to any form of Guild Shop, job security, either as to no-pay-cuts or consultations on dismissals, or guarantee of same salary upon return from war service."

The Wire Service Committee, of whose members a majority are employes of the major wire services, voted unanimously at its April 23 meeting, after discussing the situation for hours from every conceivable angle, to submit strike ballots to the participating units as the only possible answer to the management's attitude.

Units in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco were asked to vote by secret ballot, under auspices of their locals, in unit meetings to be held by May 9.

The UP negotiating committee, meanwhile, arranged to meet again with management in Washington on Wednesday, April 30. This was agreed to by management representatives on request of the negotiators, acting on a petition of the Washington unit. The meeting, a night session, was held as the Guild Reporter went to press.

Half of Journalism Grads Go Jobless

Schools of journalism in the United States are turning out twice as many graduates each year as can be absorbed by the newspaper industry and allied trades, the National Council on Professional Education for Journalism reported last month after surveying records of 901 four-year colleges and universities offering journalism instruction.

The Council includes representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the National Editorial Association, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, and other associations of editors.

The Council found that 542 of the institutions surveyed offer some sort of teaching in journalism. Of these, 216 characterized their journalism schools or departments as professional, meaning that the courses offered were intended to fit students for journalistic jobs.

Regarding the disparity between numbers of graduates and available jobs, the Council said:

"With 314 of the 542 institutions reporting an enrollment of 17,160 in journalism it is probable that the total enrollment in journalism courses is over 22,000. Granting that perhaps 9,000 of these are non-professional students it is probable that approximately 13,000 are enrolled in professional programs. The 125 institutions with professional objectives, on which we have enrollment figures, show a total enrollment of 12,151. Hence an estimate of 13,000 is conservative. If the experience of the accredited schools is any criterion, about one-fifth of the total enrollment is graduated each year. Hence it is probable that the 216 institutions with professional objectives are turning out approximately 2,600 each year seeking positions in journalistic work.

"The 1929 figures on placement, however, show an absorption of only 1,385 graduates. It is apparent therefore that these 216 institutions are turning out twice as many graduates as are absorbed. Those professional schools now adequately equipped and organized to provide professional education for journalism with 1,384 graduates came within one of equaling the total placement of 1,385.

"Records of average placement each year over the last five years show that 31.2% of these placements go into news departments of daily newspapers; 9.3% in advertising departments of daily newspapers; 1.6% into daily circulation departments; 16.3% go to weekly newspapers; 3.9% are absorbed by press associations; 6% by syndicates; 8.2% by magazines, trade and business publications; 6.5% by radio; 12.5% go into advertising other than newspaper advertising and 1.3% go into publicity."

EATON RESIGNS OFFICE

ST. Louis—Foster Eaton, secretary of the St. Louis Guild and long one of its leaders, resigned his office at the April meeting because of ill health. Edward H. Thornton, Globe-Democrat unit, was elected to succeed him.

$$$$$$$ Make Tom Brave

PITTSBURGH — (FP) — The secret of Tom Girdler's fortitude when he declared a few years ago:

"I'll go back to picking apples in my apple orchard before I'll sign a union contract," is revealed in the April 18 issue of Steel Labor, organ of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO).

If the Republic Steel executive were forced to give up his position to become an apple picker, he would receive a pension of $33,000 a year under a plan instituted "for a number of its most important employes."

Publishers Seek Fund For Lobby

Publishers attending the ANPA convention who also own radio broadcasting stations held a meeting separate from the convention April 22 and voted to raise $200,000 to be used in preparing and presenting arguments in behalf of joint ownership of newspapers and radio at a hearing recently ordered by the Federal Communications Commission.

Contributing newspapers will pay from $50 to $10,000 each into the fund, according to income.

The FCC hearing, for which no date has been set, is holding up applications by scores of newspapers for channels and construction permits in the new frequency modulation band.

WILKES-BARRE GUILD MEMBERS WELCOME MRS. ROOSEVELT

WILKES-BARRE — Wilkes-Barre Guild members welcomed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at an informal reception and press conference held here when she visited Wilkes-Barre on April 18 to lecture. A bouquet of roses in behalf of the Wilkes-Barre Guild was presented to the first lady by Gertrude Thomas, member of the Times-Leader, Evening News staff.

Score One for Labor

CUMBERLAND, Md. — All of local labor and of the populace in general is enjoying the embarrassment of an anti-labor editorial writer for the Cumberland Evening Times who tried to get a knife into John L. Lewis and got a public humiliation for his pains.

Apropos of the current bituminous lockout, the Times said editorially on April 4:

"We would stress the unfairness of Mr. Lewis in ruling against federal mediation. In this time of emergency he could bring his influence to bear and keep the miners at work pending negotiations. If a pay increase is granted it could be made retroactive."

It said a lot more, damning John Lewis and trade unions generally.

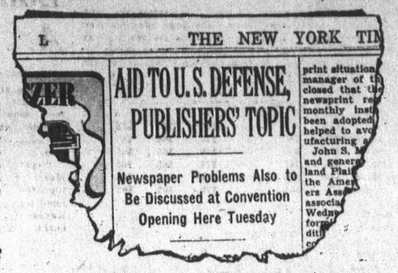
What the pontificating editorial writer didn't know, among other things, was that the mines are shut down because the owners, not John Lewis and the mine workers, refused exactly the procedure suggested by the Times as fair and reasonable. The mine workers proposed to continue work, with contract terms to be retroactive; the owners refused.

But the most embarrassing thing the writer didn't know, until a large labor committee showed it to him in his own office, was that Page One of his own newspaper, three weeks before he wrote his editorial, had carried a six-column banner:

"Coal Operators Reject Lewis' Proposal, Refuse to Keep Mines Running Pending Accord With Union."

At the demand of the labor committee, the Times next day ran an editorial confessing that the allegations in the earlier editorial were "an error . . . and contrary to the facts of the case."

This Tells It



This one N. Y. Times head describes the whole ANPA Convention. Our bosses were pretty militant.

ANPA Plumps for Defense and Low Wages

(Continued from Page One)

presidency, succeeding John S. McCarrens of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Linwood I. Noyes, publisher of the miniscule Ironwood (Mich.) Globe, as vice president. By ANPA tradition, Noyes next year will become president.

In their discussion of defense measures, the publishers heard Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, himself a publisher, and Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, plus a report of a statement on the press' war duties adopted at a special meeting of 11 newspaper executives' groups on Feb. 4.

The publishers "unreservedly ratified and affirmed" the previous statement, which admitted an obligation to further national defense and a corollary obligation "to furnish complete and accurate information compatible with military necessities."

The American Society of Newspaper Editors, which held its meeting in Washington last Thursday and Friday, covered much the same ground. President Roosevelt assured the editors, in a message to the convention, that the rights of free speech and free press will not be impaired by government.

Wage Trends Studied

"The National Industrial Conference Board," said the ANPA special standing committee, which colored its entire report with discussion of war effects upon personnel problems, "recently made a study of problems in wage adjustment during all previous wars. The study showed that the full impact of wage increases never hits until three or four years after the emergency begins and the disastrous results of great changes come after the wars end."

At that point it made its note about the "alarming" rise in wages for defense workers, and the comment that newspaper workers are lagging behind the parade. Then, after stating that "the problem challenges the attention and thought of every employer," the committee said:

"The events and statistics of the last year as reported hereafter support the thought that growing radicalism within ranks of local unions and ill-timed jumps in wage cost will continue to require close attention."

Guild Figures Erroneous

The committee devoted a special section of its report to "wages in Guild contracts," and another section to "news-office contracts." Some of the committee's figures, notably of number of contracts which brought wage increases and of total number of contracts, varied from fact. The ANG research department is preparing accurate figures on the same lines which will be reported in the May 15 Guild Reporter.

The sections on the Guild said:

"In 1940 there was little change in the extent of organization of the so-called white collar unions. At the start of 1941 there were 101 agreements covering 102 newspaper establishments in 71 cities and this meant a net decrease of 2 in the total of such contracts, a net increase of 1 in the number of papers covered, and a net increase of 4 in the number of cities where such contracts exist.

"While the net status of such organization remained static, there was an increase in the number of closed or modified closed shops and a continuation of the past tendency toward writing combination editorial and commercial department agreements in places where previously only one of the departments had been under contract.

Guild Shops Increased

"The net total of daily newspapers having closed or modified closed shops increased from 34 to 40, but this does not indicate a general tendency to shift from open shop type of agreement to the modified or closed shop type. Eight open shops became modified closed agreements by adoption of the Hearst Peace Formula, one new paper began with a closed shop; while one paper having a closed shop suspended publication, another switched from a closed shop type to an open shop agreement, and a third disappeared in a merger.

"There are 50 newspapers with combination news and commercial contracts as against 40 a year ago.

"Of 60 Guild contracts renewed, 40, or 67%, allowed no change in wages, 12 others made only slight changes for certain classifications and 6 entailed general increases. The trend of increase was much less pronounced in these white collar contracts, where more extensive increases had been granted during the previous few years to the white collar groups than to mechanical trades.

Overtime Reported Costly

"Costs under these contracts have been added to in some instances by the allowance of more liberal overtime provisions or the expansion of dismissal indemnity schedules.

"Publishers in no cases are agreeing to the constant pressure of Guild locals for contract agreements which prevent discharges for economy and which by various means attempt to freeze the staff.

"Nor are agreements being made through which employers obligate themselves to make pay allowances during leaves of absence for military service. In these days wherein comprehensive legislation has been enacted to handle broad social problems on an equitable basis, if men called to service deserve greater compensation than they will receive, it is reasonable to expect that the solution should be a government problem to be handled with equity for all.

Oppose Military Clauses

"On that theory only two Guild contracts on record in this office, and they in small communities where only one or two persons are eligible for war service, embody the Guild program for compensatory salary during military service. In 90% of Guild contract renewals, war clauses included embody such things as a guarantee of restoration of jobs and a restoration of benefits which under present practices are restored to persons on leave. These conditions are mandatory under Federal statutes, so employers should not be misled into believing that there is any acceptance in labor relations policies of the newspaper business of the theory that wage contracts should embody agreements that compensatory pay shall be allowed to persons on leaves of absence.

"It is true that a number of newspapers, probably because of individual prosperity, have announced that with respect to employes certain bonuses shall be granted for the benefit of draftees, but these are voluntary and are not matters of contract obligation or negotiation."

Another Man Put On ANG Staff

Joe Carroll, former reporter for the Chicago Daily News and a charter member of the Chicago Guild, last week was appointed to swell the growing staff of resident organizers with which the ANG is prosecuting throughout the country the most systematic and largest organizing drive in its history.

As his first assignment, Carroll was sent last Monday to Bay City, Mich., where the Saginaw Valley Guild faces prospect of a strike against the Bay City Times, one of the Booth chain. The Bay City unit voted authority to its negotiating committee to call a strike last week. Milton Murray, Detroit president, is chairman of the negotiating committee.

Where Carroll will be assigned after completing his Bay City assignment will not be decided until Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman returns this weekend to New York from Detroit, where he will stop to discuss convention arrangements while howeward bound from a 30-day west coast trip.

Carroll always has been one of the most active of Chicago Guildsmen. He has been on negotiating committees for the Chicago Times and Herald-Examiner and Hammond Times, and has been active in organizing work. He was a member of the first Chicago executive board.

He's 29, married last September. He was educated in St. Ignatius high school, Chicago, Notre Dame and Loyola (Chicago) universities, and has a Bachelor of Philosophy degree. Mrs. Carroll is a member of the State, County, and Municipal Workers (CIO); an employe of the Chicago Public Library.

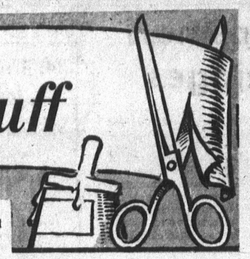
AKRON MEMBER TRANSFERRED

AKRON—Edward J. Ryan, for five years one of the most active guildsmen in Ohio, twice secretary of the Akron Guild and twice its delegate to national conventions, has been transferred from the Akron Beacon Journal to the Miami Herald, copy desk. Both papers are owned by John S. Knight.

N. Y. AIDS DRAFTEES

The New York Guild has organized a Welfare committee which will give aid and information to men drafted into the army and to their families, and general aid to any Guild member in cases of emergency. Henry H. Wolfgang is chairman of the committee.

Old-Timer Stuff



"THE war killed what fun and romance there was in the business," the Old-Timer told me the day I came to work on the New York American in 1920.

"It's all business now, not a game," he added.

Then he took me down to the bar at the corner and spent the next four hours telling me tales of the Newspaper Game—tales of heroic hoaxes, Homeric laughter and fantastic binges.

For the next 20 years I worked in and around newspaper offices until one day, not long ago, I found myself telling a young fellow of the deeds of my contemporaries—and I realized that I had become an Old-Timer, too.

* * *

DESPITE the fact that most stories about newspapermen are told about reporters, it has always been my contention that the best yarns come from the copydesk, where phrases are turned with the professional ease of an Escoffier basting a duck on a spit.

A copy desk is a large horseshoe surrounded by a collection of wits and compendia of knowledge which would make the professionals of "Information Please" look hard after their intellectual laurels in a contest. Seated in the inside bend of the horseshoe is the "slot man," or head copy reader, usually a crochety genius who knows everything about everything and who could defeat Noah Webster in a spelling bee. I knew one slot man, H. Armand di Masi of the New York Journal-American, who could, and often did, issue orders to the men on the rim in eight languages, including the Scandinavian, and there was one, on the Sun, I think, who challenged Albert Einstein to debate on the subject of relativity.

". . . telling a young fellow . . ."

Around the rim is collected the gusto and brains of the newspaper business. Sometimes, some of the wit leaks out to the public which buys the paper. As, for instance, the headline appearing in the Daily News when Poet Laureate Masefield arrived in New York and refused to be interviewed. The head read:

KING'S CANARY WON'T CHIRP

Or the time in a midwest town when two ladies of the evening fought it out over a man and kayoed each other with dual punches to the button. The copyreader wrote:

TWO HORS DE COMBAT

* * *

THEN there was the time when the copy desk of the Newark Ledger was a madhouse because a plane had crashed at Newark Airport right on deadline and the paper was being torn apart for a page one makeover.

Harry Gray, the managing editor, was striding up and down behind the copydesk, stopping at each turn to peer over the shoulder of the man perspiring over the lead story. Unable to contain himself longer at what he considered the slowness of the copyreader, Gray burst out:

"Let me help you. Is there anything I can do?"

The copyreader swung around in his chair, thrust a pencil into Gray's hand and yelled:

"Yeah, sharpen this gahdam pencil!"

Feuds are born and burgeon astoundingly on copydesks because the men work so closely together. Generally there is a feud between the slotman and one of the rim men. It usually ends—or did in pre-Guild days—with the copyreader fired. Sometimes the slotman doesn't have the nerve to carry through because good men are sometimes hard to find and he'd have to explain the replacement of the good man by a bad one. Then, if he's that kind of a guy, he'll make life miserable for his victim and force him to quit.

One of the best ways to do that is to give a grade A copyreader nothing but obituaries and short, one-paragraph news items to handle. This will dent the spirit of the toughest copyreader.

The slotman of one Eastern paper tried that stunt on 260-pound Ted Zittel, now a New York press agent. But Ted was tough and didn't quit. So the slotman then gave Ted nothing at all to do. Ted read newspapers, fiddled with his pencil, drew pictures and almost went mad.

On the morning of the fourth day, Ted picked up the long shears which are part of every copyreader's kit and drilled a neat hole, about one and one-half inches deep and about two inches in diameter, in the top of his desk about a half inch from the rim.

That job completed, he drilled from the side of the rim of the desk toward the excavation in the top of the desk. The second hole joined the first. Then he went to lunch.

Upon his return, he filled the large hole with the rankest tobacco he had been able to find, inserted a paper tube in the smaller hole at the rim, lit the tobacco, and spent the rest of the afternoon puffing up huge, choking clouds of reeking smoke from the desk.

Peace finally came when Ted arrived the next morning to find his "pipe" filled with glue. He resigned on the spot because "the management interfered with my personal habits."

* * *

THE reporters of my generation wrote hoaxes, too. True, they never came up to the standard set by Edgar Allen Poe's story of the balloon sailing across the Atlantic, but they had a machine-age advantage in the press services. Poor Poe, with all his genius, was able to startle only New York. Some of our lads were able to bring thrills and laughter to the entire country through the kindly medium of the automatic typewriter of the press services.

For instance, one of Stanley Walker's bright young men slipped one over on a palpitating nation in the throes of prohibition, when the staid Herald-Tribune carried the story of a luxury liner fitted out as a rum ship and gambling hell lying off Sandy Hook. The coast guard frantically hunted the ship, the opposition papers were riding their best reporters for failing to find it, and there was a boom in speed boat rentals all along the coast. When the story petered out, the Herald-Tribune, with characteristic humorlessness, fired the reporter.

He should have been given a raise—say I.

Another hoax, less famous perhaps, but one which caused far-reaching repercussions, was perpetrated by Ed Kennedy, now one of the Associated Press' foreign correspondents.

Ed, a reporter on a now defunct metropolitan sheet, was assigned to cover a strike in a section composed of great warehouses, factories, and the poverty-stricken homes of thousands of Spaniards, Mexicans and other Latins of Spanish or Portuguese ancestry.

"I'm Tropical Fish."

Ed failed to come back with the strike story. In fact, he failed to come in at all that afternoon. Early the following morning, however, when the city editor reported in for work, he found Kennedy pounding out a story with zeal and much gusto.

The city editor, who never had liked early rising, was in a sour mood that cold dawn.

"That story you're writing had better be good," he told Kennedy, "or I'll want to know what the hell happened to you last night."

Ed looked up dreamy-eyed with inspiration.

"It'll be good," he said.

It was.

The story was written in the first person and Ed told how, as he wandered through the crooked streets, shadowed by huge warehouses, he noticed men and women swathed in dark cloaks slipping furtively into the doorway of a seemingly vacant warehouse. He saw a gust of wind blow open one man's cloak, revealing the short bolero jacket, the silver trimmed tight trousers and the gay shirt of an Andalusian gentleman.

Ed went to the door, rapped, and when it was opened, threatened to call the police unless he was admitted.

The door-keeper, a dignified-looking Spanish gentleman, ascertained Ed's profession and forthwith pleaded with him to leave.

* * *

BUT Kennedy had his Irish up—so he wrote. He insisted. Finally a compromise was effected. Ed could write anything he pleased about what he saw, but he must swear a deep and sacred oath never to reveal the address or the description of the warehouse. Then he was led down devious, dim and smelly corridors to another door.

When this door was opened, he stood at the top row of an amphitheatre built into the double cellars and the first floor of the warehouse. The place was brilliantly lighted and jammed with hundreds of people in native Spanish costume.

What Ed couldn't understand was the network of wires stretched about six feet over the floor of the arena. Another thing that puzzled him was the glass booth, like that of a motion picture operator's, placed on high stilts over the arena's center.

As he stood there, a brassy fanfare broke through the hum of voices and out of a door at the arena side stomped a beautifully dressed matador. The matador bowed to the crowd and was greeted with cheers.

Another door flew open and a bull skidded out.

It was a most peculiar bull, said Ed. It had a long pole, topped by a pulley-like wheel, sticking up from its back to the network of wires, and there were larger wheels attached to its hoofs. The man in the glass cage became very active with his levers and the bull raced around the arena floor.

Then the fight was on. Man against bull, a bull guided by the mind of a man! It was a desperate battle, as Ed told it, but the matador won. He plunged his sword into the heart of the mechanical animal, a short circuit was caused, a bell rang and the bull fell over.

Ed's story ran more than two columns. Press associations picked up the story. It was printed widely. The cables picked it up, and in a few hours a statement from King Alfonso of Spain rattled on to the teletypes to the effect that His Majesty was pleased that his subjects remembered their homeland, even by mechanical means. A New York daily ran an editorial on the subject of hyphenated Americans and Spanish speaking people from all over the Atlantic seaboard called Ed Kennedy to find out where the warehouse was.

But Ed couldn't tell them, he said — — he was under oath.

* * *

SPEAKING of hoaxes, there is the tale of a reverse hoax credited to the late Tom Cassidy, long a leader of the New York Daily News Guild unit. One day the make-up man on the Herald-Tribune switched the heads on two stories in the paper. One story was of the acquisition by the New York Aquarium of several rare tropical fish and the other was an attack on some one by Representative Hamilton Fish. The Hamilton Fish headline headed the tropical fish story and vice versa.

Just for a laugh, Cassidy called the city editor of the Herald-Tribune and, announcing himself as Mr. Fish, bawled the blazes out of the "incompetent such and sos" who would make that kind of a mistake.

The Trib editor sputtered and said:

"But Mr. Fish, we spoke with you less than half an hour ago and apologized for the error."

". . . personal habits . . ."

"You did not," roared Cassidy, "who in hell do you think this is, anyway?"

"Why, Congressman Fish, of course."

"Hell," screamed Tom, "I deserve an apology, too. My name is Tropical Fish."

* * *

A BOOK could be written about the laugh on the New York Graphic. This evening tabloid, Bernarr MacFadden's venture into New York journalism, has as its monument the Broadway column, the chief exponents of which, Walter Winchell, Louis Sobol and Ed Sullivan, all started there.

Besides this claim to everlasting fame the Graphic will be remembered, perhaps as the paper which built a circulation of a million or more upon the love life of the late Daddy Browning and Peaches.

Not only did the paper foster this page one romance from its inception, but after the marriage of the happy couple it assigned Joe Harrington, one of the city's best reporters, to describe the honeymoon for the Graphic's seemingly sex-starved clientele.

"Read next installment . . ."

Of course, Joe didn't go on the honeymoon, and besides the series was signed with the name of the bride. The pieces were written in the first person and told of the flowering of love in the heart of an old man's darling.

Each article of the series ended in some such fashion as this:

"Daddy gently slipped his arm about my waist and led me to our boudoir. He leaned over and gently kissed my hair and switched out the light. He took my hand in his and led me through the warm darkness. My heart beat furiously. . . ."

"Read the next installment of this thrilling honeymoon story in tomorrow's Graphic."

Invariably the next day's installment started with a paragraph like this:

"Daddy and I started the day with a shopping tour."

And the Graphic's million readers didn't seem to mind being let down at all.

As a newly initiated member of the Old-Timers club, I herewith shake my head and mutter:

"The newspaper business isn't what it used to be. We had FUN in MY day."

Ex-Red Guildsman Strikes at Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The first witness in three weeks of testimony to make an unequivocal charge of Communist party membership against President Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) was Nat Honig, a Seattle Hearst newspaperman and former Communist.

Honig testified before Examiner Charles B. Sears in the deportation hearing that he had seen Bridges at "top fraction" meetings in San Francisco.

Cross-examination brought out two interesting facts about Honig, who was editor of The Timber Worker until former President Harold Pritchett of the International Woodworkers (CIO) fired him.

First, Honig was picked up by detectives in March, when he walked out of a Seattle department store with books under his arm, but was released when he agreed to pay for them. After this incident Honig, who since November had refused the FBI's request that he testify against Bridges, changed his mind and decided to talk.

He insisted that no threats had been made. The reason, he explained, was that he had been reading the back files of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and found that the FBI was "not anti-labor" as he once suspected. Honig is employed by the Post-Intelligencer as a part-time copyreader.

Second, it was shown that in 1933 Honig was a witness in the case of the Chatham Shoe Co. against the Shoeworkers Industrial Union. He testified then that the Trade Union Unity League was not affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions, but in the current hearing he has sworn to just the opposite.

Although Honig was able to remember and name many CIO officials whom he believes to be Communists, he was vague when asked where the so-called "top fraction" meetings were held. In no case could he give an address. "It was a party rule that immediately we reached the meeting place, we forgot the address," he explained.

Honig also testified that Victor Pasche, secretary-treasurer of the ANG, is a Communist.

Mention of Pasche arose in connection with testimony by Honig, in response to a question, that he had no proof that George Wilson, an ANG vice president and chairman of the Bridges Defense committee, is a Communist.

Defense counsel asked Honig whether he had ever sought to induce Pasche to give him fraudulent job references to help him obtain employment in Seattle. The question referred to a letter Honig wrote to Pasche some time ago, asking Pasche to give to or obtain for him, such a letter. Honig denied that he had done so.

Then Chief Prosecutor Albert der Guercio asked:

"The name of Victor Pasche has been brought out here. Who is he?"

"He is secretary of the American Newspaper Guild," Honig replied,

"Is he also a member of the Communist Party?"

"To my knowledge he is."

Comment of Pasche on the testimony was:

"Obviously he is willing to bear false witness against me as readily as he has been doing against Harry Bridges and almost everybody in the West Coast and Pacific Northwest labor movement who stands for strong trade unionism. The reason for the attack on me appears in the record of the hearing. Calling the secretary of the ANG a Communist is Honig's convenient way of meeting the simple fact that some time before landing on the P-I, when he was still trying to get his first regular newspaper job on a Seattle daily, he wrote and asked the same secretary to procure him faked references crediting him with experience on New York dailies. That is a very pertinent fact bearing on his credibility in the Bridges' hearing."

Honig has a long history of red-baiting of officers of many unions. In 1940 he led an attack in the Seattle Guild upon delegates to the Memphis convention, including Robert Camozzi, former ANG vice president, and Cliff Erickson, former P-I striker, accusing them of being Communists.

At approximately the same time he declared in a Guild meeting that almost the entire leadership of the northwest labor movement was Communist, including A. E. Harding, president of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific; J. F. Jurich, president, and George Lane, secretary-treasurer, of the Fishermen's International union, and Harold Pritchett, then IWA president.

Honig also appeared in hearings during a fight in the IWA in January, 1941, testifying that O. M. Orton, president, and Bertil McCarty, secretary - treasurer, were Communists.

He ran for secretary of the Seattle Guild with a "united Guild" slate, but lost to Marie Pearl while all others on his slate won.

WHO'S UNPATRIOTIC?

24 Aircraft Makers Doubled Income in 1940, Setting Record

National Defense Spurs Other Transportation Lines, With 35.2% Gain for 80 Auto-Equipment Manufacturers

By KENNETH L. AUSTIN

Twenty-four makers of aircraft last year earned $69,866,408, more than double the profits shown in 1939, nearly three times 1938 results and more than five times their earnings in 1937. Each of these years set a new high record for the industry and further peaks are likely under the national defense effort.

Men who strike to raise their wages 10 cents an hour or so are often called unpatriotic, these days. Some of the most vociferous users of that line of attack on labor have been aircraft manufacturers and the financial group which controls the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Auto manufacturers like it, too; General Motors, faced with prospect of a strike, recently used full pages in newspapers throughout the country to admonish its workers to be patriotic, i. e., not to insist upon raises if General Motors refused them. These two headlines, from last Sunday's New York Times, expose the unpatriotic hypocrisy in the whole anti-strike movement.

BUSINESS TO HEAR OPTIMISTIC REPORTS

U. S. Chamber Meeting Today Will Reflect Best Conditions Since 1929, Leaders Say

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 27—Leaders of American business tonight prepared their most optimistic reports in years for presentation at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, opening here tomorrow.

San Francisco Votes Support for Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO—Condemning the present attempt to deport Harry Bridges, California CIO director, as an attack on labor, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild pledged moral and financial support to Bridges' defense in a resolution adopted overwhelmingly at a largely attended membership meeting April 20.

The resolution was adopted after Bridges had addressed the meeting and pointed out the union-breaking moves involved in his present trial.

The membership action followed defeat of the same issue in a mail referendum of the local after the Representative Assembly had once approved support for Bridges.

Guild supporters of Bridges in the RA had been defeated in an attempt to delay action until the issues in his case were discussed before the membership. There was no explanation of the issues on the post card ballot.

When the referendum was defeated by about 50 votes, support nevertheless came voluntarily from within the membership and nearly $200 was contributed to the Bridges defense in a few days.

The resolution finally adopted follows:

"WHEREAS Harry Bridges, California state director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has for the second time been subjected to a deportation trial, thus placing him twice in jeopardy on the same charge in violation of the spirit of American law; and

"WHEREAS, the Guild remembers with gratitude and appreciation the financial and moral support received from the ILWU in achieving victory in such critical struggles as the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Seattle Star strikes—victories that resulted in contracts and organizational strength for the Guild; and

"WHEREAS, the Guild believes that Harry Bridges was convincingly cleared of all charges by Dean Landis of Harvard at the first hearing; that the real grievance against him is that he is an honest and successful labor leader; and that the present attack on him is an attack on all militant labor organization and an effort to appease subversive anti-labor forces;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild goes on record as condemning the present attack on Harry Bridges and as giving financial and moral support to the Bridges defense."

Guildsman Priest Rebukes Anti-Labor Jurors Assn.

MONROE, La.—When the Police Jury Association of Louisiana, in annual convention in Monroe, called upon the Rev. Francis P. Donohoe, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's Catholic Church and the newest member of the Monroe Newspaper Guild, for an invocation the morning after it had adopted an anti-strike resolution, it was startled by a pro-labor prayer.

Silence held the assemblage as Father Donohoe stepped from the rostrum and walked from the convention hall. Later there were mutterings about that "damn Catholic priest" and such comments as "we'd have booed him if he hadn't been a preacher."

Father Donohoe, in addition to being assistant pastor of St. Matthew's, is diocesan director of Catholic Action of the South, weekly church newspaper.

His invocation follows:

"O God, infinite creator and sustainer of all earthly things, Who hast ordained all things wisely and hast given to Civil Authority the commission to maintain order and good fellowship among Thy creatures, deign—we beseech Thee—to look with favor upon this constituted body, charged with the preservation of order and the welfare of Thy creatures. We confess that Order depends upon Justice, and Justice must be inflamed with Charity.

"Most especially today, O God, we sorely need Thy guidance and the light of Thy holy wisdom. Under the stress of these tumultuous times, many in their shortsightedness and misguided by a partial and prostituted press, have forgotten the ways of brotherhood and have struck out savagely against the honest workers of our land, falsely accusing Labor of sinister motives and a want of patriotism. For the peace and welfare of our Mother Country, enlighten the eyes and illumine the minds of these zealous and misguided souls, that they may see rather the greed and selfishness of Capital that has thwarted our plans to defend our country, by traitorously sitting down until defense bids were given on their own terms. Thou knowest that for months Capital refused to expand our defense plants, refused to sublet contracts, train skilled workers or even to accept our governmental orders. They abolished our law of profit limitation to enrich themselves at the price of the worker's blood.

"Thou, O Lord, Who hast sanctified Labor by the work of Thy own divine hands, bless the worker, grant that these men here may have the wisdom and the courage to help right the wrong suffered by Thy fellow-workers and hasten the day when the charity of Christ may dwell in the hearts of men."

The Police Jury Association resolution which evoked Father Donohoe's prayer condemned all strikes in "defense" industries, irrespective of their merits, and called upon the government to order struck plants opened, to deal severely with persons responsible for strikes and shutdowns, and to hold responsible and accountable any group or individual who injures private property.

Locals Set for Detroit Trek

With the annual convention only eight weeks away, locals throughout the country last month began preparations for representation. Seven locals elected their delegates during the month and many others scheduled election for May.

San Francisco-Oakland elected a slate headed by President Arthur Gilbert. A slate headed by Tad Irvine, local executive secretary, was defeated.

Philadelphia-Camden instructed its delegates to oppose re-election of all ANG officers except Harry Martin, vice president, of Memphis. The delegates also were instructed to vote for a constitutional change to require referendum election of ANG officers.

Twin Cities' Executive Secretary John J. Biddison described the platform of the successful slate of candidates in that local as "part of a national anti-administration drive." The written platform covered 10 detailed points, including support of direct election of officers, a demand that the Guild abstain from taking "public position on controversial affairs," and "a Guild Reporter that tells the news of the Guild without bias and without unfair advantage to either minority or majority."

Milwaukee likewise approved direct election of officers.

Wilkes - Barre, Monroe, and Akron, which also elected delegates, reported no instructions or pledges by the delegates.

Delegates and alternates elected:

MONROE—Albert Hand.

SAN FRANCISCO — Arthur Gilbert, Sam Eubanks, Claude La Belle, John McFadden, Ernest Melchoir, Floyd Healy, Ed Mahoney, Betty Townsend, Augy Saarinen.

PHILADELPHIA — Arthur Riordan, Irene Frost, William J. Farson, Mary Smith, Samson Berry, Robert Reiss, Max Ways, Charles Polk, Raymond Goldsmith, Katherine McInenan, Raymond Nelson, Robert W. Comber, Jules Schick; Alternates: Constance Myers, Frank Martinez, Elsie Bowman, Raymond Shivers, Edna Berger, Harry Bobman.

TWIN CITIES—John J. Biddison, Kenneth B. Crouse, Wilbur Bade, Marshal Genshow, Agnes Kriegh, Sid Palmer.

AKRON—Keyes Beech; Alternate: James S. Jackson.

MILWAUKEE—Floyd Goynes, Al Mayer.

WILKES - BARRE—Joseph F. Collis, Joseph M. Walsh, Carl Pesaven, Hugh Brislin; Alternates: William McCall, Edward Schrode, Tom Merolla, Milton Miller.

(The Guild Reporter will run pictures and biographical material of delegates in a pre-convention issue.)

AKRON GRID DRAWS 400

AKRON—Local politicos industrial big-wigs, Governor Bricker of Ohio and ex-Akronite Wendell Willkie were the subjects of piercing jibes at the Akron Guild's sixth successful Gridiron dinner on April 24.

More than 400 guests attended.

Doris Fleeson, co-columnist in Washington with her husband, John O'Donnell, for the New York Daily News, regaled the audience with intimate glimpses of the great and near-great she has met in the course of her work. "The Guy Wot Knows," a film caricaturing prominent Washington figures prepared by the White House Correspondents' association, was another feature of the program.

It Seems to Us...

(Guild members in good standing here may discuss anything connected with the Guild, the labor movement, or the newspaper industry that interests them. Letters should be brief.)

OUR COMMISERATIONS TO GREENOCK AND MAURY

SAN FRANCISCO

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The peace is shattered, the quiet is broken,
For once again, Reuben Maury has spoken—
You remember the guy, this "Union Man" Maury?
(Me thinks he's a phony, mayhap e'en a Tory.)
Observing "unfair" lists is silly to him,
A strike is a joke, really not ever grim.
He's bored by assessments and ANG dues,
Now he's hollering about G.R. news.
He says that "it's horrible, this fetid sheet";
Could it be that it's Maury who just isn't neat?
Old Rockin' Chair's got him, he ain't in the groove,
His yelpin' is corny—he'll never improve.
So back to your work and back to your drinkin',
It's not the G.R.—it's Maury that's stinkin'.

BOB GREENOCK.

FIVE-YEAR MEMBER DISCUSSES GUILD TRENDS

NEW YORK

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

This being the first letter I have ever written the GR in five years' of continuous, paid up membership in the ANG, perhaps you will be lenient with the blue pencil.

Let me first of all congratulate you on a vastly improved GR. The April 15th edition "sure is something." In this connection, permit me to say that Reuben Maury's letter of criticism was nothing short of a potshot from a dungheap. There was plenty of ground to whale away at the GR for its own ultimate good—but Maury's style and smelly stuff was essentially anti-Guild not criticism.

Despite all excuses honestly given, the appearance and content of the GR must set the standard for the whole field of trade union publications for one imperative reason, it is the publication of newspapermen, professionals in the field of publications. The inferior journal that the GR *was,* for that reason, made it doubly lousy. Now that you have lifted it to a higher level, keep going. The biggest improvement you could make, in my opinion, would be to use a better grade of whiter shade paper.

If the GR suffers from the fact, as alleged by Brothers Cutler and Putnam, that it is a "one-man" job, then that is something to be corrected. Why doesn't the GR editor utilize the services of the unemployed members and those who so serve be given special attention by the Placement Bureau? I, for one, would gladly turn a hand in that direction on occasion and I feel sure other unemployed members would, too.

I'm inclined to agree with Brother Oxanne in his remark that the editors of the GR have been "leaning backward to allow minority dissident voice." But I'd like to put it more precisely. The editors of GR have let anti-leadership and even anti-Guild letter writers run riot in the columns on some distorted conception of fair play or "democracy." This has been at the expense of pro-leadership and pro-Guild writers.

In conclusion, permit me to voice my profound regret of the fact that red-baiting and smearing in the NGNY has roosted among the leaders in the form of a hushed policy of ignoring the plight of some of its unemployed members. I have been unemployed now for almost a year. Prior to this stretch, I was unemployed for another long period. *But I never received a single call through the Placement Bureau in all that time despite the fact that I filled out numerous applications.* What has been my crime? I was named in the Dies report as a WPA "Red."

If the trend in the ANG continues along the line developed by the passage of the Youngstown resolution, the Guild will soon be "purging" every member, howsoever lightly smeared, and eventually split on a false issue, or vote itself back into AFL stagnation.

If we follow down the road of those who lay claim to being anti-Hiler or anti-Nazi or anti-Fascist, yet who adopt Hitler's technique of splitting the workers on the sham issue of Communism, we are laying the highway over which America's Fascists will march to victory.

The American working class is not going to repeat the mistakes made in Italy, Germany and France. Let us in the ANG not commit the crime of marching against the American working class.

EUGENE KONECK.

ISSERMAN EXPLAINS A.C.L.U. RESIGNATION

(The Guild Reporter of April 15 reported briefly the resignation of A. J. Isserman, ANG counsel, from the executive board of the American Civil Liberties Union and from the ACLU itself. We have since received the following letter, which we are glad to print in the interests of accuracy and understanding of the issues Isserman discusses.)

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I note that in the last issue of the Guild Reporter you commented on my resignation from the American Civil Liberties Union, stating merely that I had called it reactionary and that I had charged it with deviating from its policies. I understand the difficulty of epitomizing in one short paragraph the contents of a twelve-page documented resignation. Nevertheless, because of the importance to all trade union members and defenders of civil liberty, of the issues raised by my letter, a word of clarification should be added.

My letter of resignation charged, and proved, that the A.C.L.U., in many of its activities, had taken, and was taking, positions on matters vital to labor which were contrary to labor's best interests. I took the trade union side as against the majority of A.C.L.U. Board members on such issues as Henry Ford's claimed right to issue "Fordisms" while coercing his employes; the rights of scabs and strikebreakers; the right of majority unions to closed shops; the inherent danger in the model sabotage bills; the use of troops in strikes, and the Dies Committee.

In answering my letter of resignation, Roger Baldwin, of the A.C.L.U., admitted that my references to Board action were correct. Our differences, he ascribed to my "erroneous theory" that the A.C.L.U. should be "a pro-labor organization in the sense that rights of trade unions are superior to rights of non-union workers, the free speech of employers and, where conflicting union interests are involved, of the minority union." Mr. Baldwin made it plain that the A.C.L.U. was *not* a pro-labor organization.

I could not continue to remain on the Board of the A.C.L.U. to give support to policies which I opposed because of my interest in labor. Hence my resignation.

I might add that A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and once Vice President of the A.C.L.U., after reading my letter of resignation, wrote, "it's a masterpiece, and I find myself in agreement with you."

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN.

WANTS BROADER NEWS COVERAGE IN G.R.

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

There was a letter published in the Guild Reporter a little while ago, I believe, in which some one suggested that the paper relax its strict attention to union problems and broaden its scope.

I would like to agree with and amplify that suggestion. A large burden of the union news in the Guild Reporter is of a stereotyped nature, being a cataloguing of negotiation proceedings, gains and losses, etc. Now while such news is essential, it could be much boiled down and perhaps put in table form, or in brief items like PM does, with fuller space given only to items which are so big or so full of import that they cannot be squeezed down.

You are writing a paper for newspaper men and women, not for the general public, true. But does your paper appeal to just those Guild members and other interested parties? To me, for one, it lacks a great deal of appeal.

On page one of the last issue, for instance, there is only news of strikes and negotiations and dues payments. There is a much larger scope to the newspaper business and its allied interests than Guild negotiations, and these are of great importance to all newsmen. True you do give some play to them, such as the very significant discussion of Telenewspapers recently, but not enough and not prominently enough.

What are the newspapers doing today—how is their accuracy in reporting the current news—, what trends are there toward making them more accurate journals of expression and journals in the public interest, etc.? What's going on and the world, both in general and in specific instances, is big news to newsmen, and should receive some important attention from their own newspaper.

In time of great historical import such as now, there are things of greater importance even to newsmen than their Guild contracts and their strike developments. Let's have a wider scope—a more important newspaper.

LEOPOLD N. SOLOMON.

UCKER WILL VOTE A SPLIT TICKET

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

There are in the Newspaper Guild quite a few men who have worked for it, supported it, believe in it and will not let it down. I would like to think I am among those men.

But these same men, I do believe, have too long and too patiently waited for the Communists in the Guild to stop shaping it to the party line. Obviously I cannot speak for these men. I do not know them. I merely know they exist.

Neither they nor I question the right of any Communist to belong to the Guild and hold office in it. Nor should that right be challenged in any way. But they have no right to try to hook a labor union to a political concept which is currently intense Russian nationalism. That presumed right other Guildsmen have just as strong a right to challenge at the place where such challenge should be made—the polls.

The Guild is about to elect delegates to the Detroit national convention. For the first time in my life as a Guildsman I am going to vote a split ticket and refuse to vote for those men who have themselves refused to represent my views in such conventions.

That, I think, is a fairly-asserted right, not lightly to be denied by those claiming a similar right. That I do it regretfully is beside the point.

WILLIAM A. UCKER.

ADVISES STRONGER APPRENTICE CLAUSES

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The Guild convention this year should make a major collective bargaining policy to establish apprenticeship ratios that will have real meaning, especially where contracts are up for renewal on metropolitan papers. Otherwise we make it harder for full scale men to get placed if they happen to be out of a job. The employer saves money by hiring a cub. We leave a back door open to sabotage our contracts, and pretty soon it will be occupational suicide for a full scale man to quit a job or get fired.

Attempts have been made in this direction but they have been sporadic, and more to establish the thing in principle than in fact. The San Francisco Guild several years ago got a 6:3 ratio, or something like that. It didn't mean anything because when all the straw bosses are counted in the full scale bracket, there still is room enough to have two cubs for every two fully experienced men on the staff.

I don't believe in restricting work opportunities but if they must be restricted let us restrict them in favor of the men who have made careers of journalism and who have families to support and have reached the age of experience and responsibility where they can't live on cub wages.

I would like to set down two examples from my personal knowledge of how things work against the full scale men now:

Example A—A reporter with 20 years successful experience in Los Angeles, sober, industrious, intelligent, highly regarded and once highly paid on papers here applied recently to an LA paper after a flyer into press agentry. The editor said he would like to hire him as he knew he was a good man but the policy was to hire only cubs for street and rewrite. Now and then an experienced man was hired at full scale for the copy desk but there were no vacancies there now. The editor was sorry but . . .

Example B—A friend of mine once worked on a big paper in the east. He was an artist and a good one. He quit his job and came to the coast several years back. Things went bad for him here, and when he read that there was a vacancy on the art staff of his old paper he applied for it. The editor wrote back—yes there was a vacancy and he remembered my friend and wished he could take him back, as he was a good man. But for business office reasons it had been decided to give a youngster just out of art school a chance at the job.

These examples can be multiplied out of the experience of every reporter who has been around any length of time. The condition will continue until the Guild corrects it.

CHARLES WUNDER.

N. Y. LAUNCHES UNIONISM CLASS

A six weeks' course in trade unionism has been launched by the New York Guild, sessions to be held through May and into June, every Monday at 6 p. m., in the Guild Headquarters assembly room. Course leaders are Lyle Dowling of the Guild, who is also executive assistant of the United Electrial, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and Leo Huberman, Guildsman and well known author on labor history.

Explaining the purpose of the course, Dowling emphasized:

"Job security and better conditions can be achieved only through correct union functioning. It is wasteful to repeat other people's mistakes. We shall look at the whole labor and Guild picture to see just what the issues are, what tactics are needed and what past experience shows us about handling our present problems."

The course is sponsored by the Guild's Trade Union Education Committee.

MONROE PICNICS FOR THE DAY

The day was warm and so was the fellowship when the Monroe Guild met this month in open air session to observe the first anniversary of beginning its strike and to raise money, through a wiener roast, for New York's Jewish Day strikers. The big fellow in the background is the Rev. Francis P. Donohoe, newest Monroe Guild member.

(Please clip and mail to Mayor LaGuardia)

HON. FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA
Mayor of the City of New York
City Hall, New York City

My dear Mr. LaGuardia:

I understand that the Whelan employees who are out on strike, have and still are willing to arbitrate their dispute with the Corporation, but that the Whelan Corporation has refused.

You have in the past taken a firm stand in support of arbitration. It seems that it would be fair that you take a similar attitude against the United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp.

Name _____

Address _____

With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND
Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

CALL FOR CONVENTION GOES TO LOCALS THIS MONTH

The official call for the third annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary, to be held simultaneously with the Guild convention, has been drawn up by Mrs. Katherine Earnshaw, international president of ANGA, and Mrs. Dorothy Connelly, international secretary, and will be issued to locals this month.

Including the schedule of both business and social sessions, the call stresses the "hope of the International Auxiliary Executive Board that all our chartered locals will send delegates to this convention."

Delegates to the convention, which will be held at the Book-Cadillac the week of June 23 to 27, should be elected in accordance with Article V of the ANGA Constitution. Notification of the number of delegates to which each local is entitled will be made by Mrs. Marion Camozzi, international financial secretary.

The business sessions, which will cover all five days, will be opened with the reports of IAEB members and of local delegates on their respective activities during the year. Committees will include: credentials, finance and budget, press and publicity, resolutions and legislative, constitution and by-laws, organization, Guild co-ordinating and rules. A sub-committee of the IAEB will serve as the Guild co-ordinating committee.

Convention committees will be elected on the opening day of the convention and all delegates and alternates will be assigned to committees. Locals may propose committee assignments for their delegates and alternates at the time they notify the financial secretary of elections, or to the IAEB.

Social events, which have been planned by the hostess auxiliary of Detroit, will include a cocktail party for the Sunday afternoon preceding the convention, a "Moonlight" for Monday evening, a short trip through a large motor car company for early Tuesday afternoon, a dinner-dance for Wednesday evening, and a luncheon at the Wayne Club on Friday to honor old and new members of the IAEB.

"Delegates," the call states, "should be chosen on the basis of their qualifications. They should be representative of their membership and should be able to speak authoritatively on local policies and problems. They must be prepared to spend many hours in general and committee sessions, take part in discussions, absorb the helpful ideas and experiences reported by others. Although we are most anxious to welcome visitors, both Auxiliary members and wives of Guildsmen who are non-members, it does not always follow that a Guild delegate's Auxiliary wife is the best possible representative of her local. Elect Auxiliary delegates on the basis of Auxiliary qualifications."

NEW YORK AUX ORGANIZES JEWISH DAY COMMITTEE

Organized by the New York Auxiliary, a city-wide Women's Citizens' Committee for the Jewish Day strike to the support of the Guild's fight with the management of that paper.

Representatives of trade union auxiliaries, fraternal, social and civic organizations and women members of trade unions are giving a hand on the picket line, raising funds for the strikers and leading a protest campaign that is cutting the unfair Day's circulation and ranking advertisers from the struck sheet.

A major activity of the Women's Committee will be a Day Strike Benefit Party to be held in cooperation with NGNYA at the Guild Club at 8 p. m., Saturday, May 3. Admission will be 25 cents.

DAYTON GROUP APPLIES FOR ANG4 CHARTER

Fresh on the heels of the Dayton Guild's victory in a National Labor Relations Board election, which assured that Guild exclusive bargaining rights at the Dayton Journal-Herald, wives of Dayton Guildsmen have applied to the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary for an auxiliary charter.

On the steering committee which helped set up the Dayton Guild Auxiliary were Mrs. Mary Bauer, wife of DNG President Charles Bauer; Mrs. Jean Zurlinden, wife of DNG Treasurer Pete Zurlinden; Mrs. Marie Brady, wife of DNG Vice President Loyd Brady, and Mrs. Margaret Bradshaw, wife of Michael Bradshaw.

They were assisted in organization by Mrs. Mary Pond, reporter for the ANGA, who, as a speaker at the DNG's victory dinner, first outlined to the membership the proposal for an auxiliary. Meetings of the steering committee with Mrs. Pond followed and the auxiliary was formed.

The Dayton Auxiliary's first activity is to be acting as observers at negotiations between the Guild and the Journal-Herald management.

Mrs. Pond is temporarily in Dayton with her husband, Don Pond, former officer of the Cleveland Guild, who now is a field representative of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America.

NORWALK AUXILIARY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Election of officers for the Norwalk (Conn.) Auxiliary has been reported by Grace Johnson, official reporter for the local, as follows: President, Mrs. Virginia Wood; vice president, Mrs. Eugene Chariotti; secretary, Miss Florence Fay, and treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Fay. Officers remain the same as for the previous year, with the exception of the treasurer. Mrs. Willisrd Williams, former treasurer, has withdrawn from activity because of ill health.

All ANGA news for the GUILD REPORTER *should be mailed to Mrs. Mary Pond, c/o Dayton CIO, 9 East 5th St., Dayton, Ohio. The news should be mailed to reach Dayton at least three days before* GUILD REPORTER *deadlines, to allow time for coordination of material.*

ALL'S WELL...

Ann Tonchik, former Chicago Hearst striker who was "adopted" by John L. Lewis during the strike, and who was married April 26 to H. A. Dietrich of Cleveland, where they will live.

Things Are Bad in UP, But Were Worse

Although there still is plenty of room for improvement, the Guild has raised wages, hours and other working conditions on United Press a long way from those of the "good old days" of $15-a-week bureau managers.

As recently as three years ago many fully experienced newsmen worked for UP at salaries of $25 or less. Managers at several outposts of the far-flung UP system—experienced men in charge of gathering and editing news stories and directing the work of younger staff members—were paid $15 a week. Even in the larger bureaus, few men were paid anything like the salaries of newsmen on client papers whose work the Unipressers were supposed to equal or surpass.

Requests for raises sometimes brought an increase of $2.50 or so, but more often a stock reply:

"We're having a big 'downhold' (economy spree). Some of the clients in this section have given notice they are cancelling their UP contracts. . . . We're not in such good shape out here. Expenses are ruhning higher than they ought to. . . ."

With a skeleton staff of experienced men, UP was able in former years, and still is to some extent, to use a lot of ambitious youngsters for carrying a heavy portion of the load of assembling the news report. Some of these started at $10 a week, nominally "office boys," others at even lower pay "to get experience."

Office Boy Reporters

Some of these "office boys" covered news beats in state departments, city halls, courthouses, etc., and wrote copy which with little or no editing by the bureau manager was placed on the wires and went into print immediately afterward in newspapers.

A powerful germ of ambition—which despite the dire prophecies of publishers lived on even after Guild contracts were signed—seemed to be the chief motive power behind Unipressers in the "good old days." The money certainly was no incentive. The work was hard and exacting. The hours were limited only by the fact that there are only 24 in a day and 168 in a week. Not that UP kept all its men at the office all the time. It was just that, especially in small bureaus, the Unipress had to be protected on every story and the small staff had to arrange to get it no matter when it happened.

General election night often meant working 15 or 20 hours straight, with no overtime pay and nothing extra but congratulations if the bureau did a good job. Sometimes a small bureau manager had to work all but a very few hours of two full days at election time.

Staff Turnover Heavy

As the poorly-paid, overworked Unipress men quit for more lucrative work, they were replaced by other ambitious youngsters.

Now and then an experienced man who had happened to get into the higher wage brackets ($30 to $45 a week in the average bureau) would be fired; sometimes with good reason, often without. He would receive a couple of weeks' pay, and if he was replaced it would be by someone near the bottom of the wage heap.

United Press, thus, was fertile ground for the seeds of economic common sense sown among newspaper workers by Heywood Broun. UP men grasped the union idea easily and started themselves on the road to living wages and decent conditions.

The present bargaining is a continuation of that movement.

NEW S.A. OFFICER

SAN ANTONIO—Ralph Miller, member of the Express-Evening News unit of the San Antonio Guild, has been elected secretary of the local, filling a vacancy left by Donald Wittig. Light unit, a reserve officer now a lieutenant stationed in the quartermaster corps, Kelly field.

A.P. WRITER MARRIED

SAN FRANCISCO—Katherine Beebe, widely known AP staff writer, and Edwin G. Pinkham, Atherton, Cal., writer, were married at Yuma, Ariz., on April 16. The bride has worked on newspapers in California, Wisconsin, Kansas City and New York.

CHICAGO TO FROLIC

CHICAGO—The fourth annual "Front Page Frolics" of the Chicago Newspaper Guild will be held May 23 at the Midland Hotel. Lotte Stavall, Times unit, is general chairman.

Labor Rallies Against Vinson

Labor of all factions rallied this week to defeat the Vinson bill, high point in the war-created anti-labor movement which reached its highest point in Congress last week.

Dozens of Guild locals, responding to wires sent to all locals by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche, wired and wrote to their Congressman their protests against the Vinson bill. President Donal M. Sullivan wrote to the Congressmen for the ANG.

In Washington, CIO President Philip Murray wrote to Rep. Carl Vinson (D. Ga.), chairman of the House naval affairs committee and author of the bill at the heart of the excitement, that his actions "merit the most forthright condemnation and opposition of organized labor."

George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, told the house rules committee, which is considering a rule permitting Vinson's bil precedence on the floor, that every member of the AFL" opposes the bill.

The proposed act, railroaded through the House naval affairs committee with a hearing in which only two witnesses were allowed to appear, would:

1. **Provide for a compulsory "cooling off" period, during which strikes would not be allowed.**

2. **Forbid establishment of new closed or union shop contracts in "defense" industries. An attempt at an appearance of impartiality is made by a stipulation that union shops shall remain union.**

3. **Forbid an employer to retain any person "whom he has reason to believe is a subversive character."**

4. **Prohibit workers "in the exercise of their rights under the NLRB," from using "coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organization, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith."**

Murray pointed out, in a letter last week to all CIO affiliates, that every point of the bill would restrict rights essential to genuine collective bargaining and the powers of unions to protect their members.

Point No. 4, he pointed out, in actuality would amend the Wagner act, and the word "coercive" might mean anything that the changing NLRB or reactionary courts might rule it to mean.

W-B Printers Vote Strike

WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre newspaper printers have, by a vote of 93 to 1, asked and received strike sanction from the International Typographical Union.

The printers' impasse results from demands of the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company to remove from the printers' new contract an anti-merger provision they had in a contract which expired last November. This provision specified that where two papers were printed in one newspaper plant, the printers automatically went on four days work and received therefor five days' pay.

This anti-merger provision has successfully blocked efforts by the publishing company to combine the operations of the Morning Record and afternoon Times-Leader, Evening News into one building.

Conferences between the printers and publishers have been held intermittently since November.

Politics

"LET'S tend to our Guild knitting. We have no business in politics. Let's stick to wages and hours and nothing else but."

Continually these demands re-appear, sometimes from Guild members who honestly believe that wages and hours for Guild members can be separated from questions of wages and hours for other people and from the civil rights which make collective bargaining possible, sometimes from people not so honest.

The pell-mell rush by reactionary elements in Congress to push the infamous Vinson bill through to passage this week is what brings this subject to mind at this time.

Everything about the Vinson bill—its ostensible purposes, the hidden purposes which may be concealed behind its ambiguous wording, the means by which it is being railroaded through, and the known character of the politicians pushing it—ought to alarm labor. Hitler himself started with bills no more oppressive than this one.

What say the opponents of political action by the Guild to this threat? Can we "stick to hours and wages" if the Vinson bill becomes law? Is it forgetfullness of "our knitting" if we oppose it?

Those who say so, dispute in the field of labor tactics and strategy with Philip Murray, John Lewis, William Green, and virtually every reputable union leader in America.

Politics is where reaction is fighting our efforts to achieve higher wages, better hours, and our rights as citizens to organize and bargain collectively. In politics is where we have to fight, or else forfeit even the right to fight.

(By Federated Press)

Increased activity on the part of the Dies Committee can be confidently expected in the near future. The reason: Rep. Martin Dies has announced himself a candidate for the U. S. Senate seat vacated by the death of Senator Morris Sheppard.

William S. Knudsen says strikes in defense industries are criminal.

Aw, Knuds!

MENACE TO PROFITS LOOMS IN STEEL PAY; Gloom in the Industry—headline in the New York Times.

We haven't heard of any steel workers mourning.

"All that serves labor serves the nation. All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two."
—*Abraham Lincoln.*

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

Editor: Fred Myers

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 28, 1925.

ANG International Officers

President Donal M. Sullivan — *Executive Vice Pres.* Milton Kaufman — *Sec'y-Treas.* Victor Pasche

American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters

Vice Presidents:

Agnes Fahy, 8 Federal Sq., Newark, N. J.
Ralph Foster, 84 Turner Road, Toronto, Can.
Harry Martin, 495 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Dick Henry, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Col.
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.
Philip M. Connelly, 5851 S. Avalon Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.
George Wilson, Box 327, Kentfield, Calif.
Don Pinkston, 828 Jones St., Sioux City, Iowa
Morris Watson, 444 W. 20th St., New York
Edwin W. Scott, 14967 Strathmore, Detroit, Mich.

International Representatives:

Morgan Hull — H. Richard Seller — John Dunn

International Headquarters, 14 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

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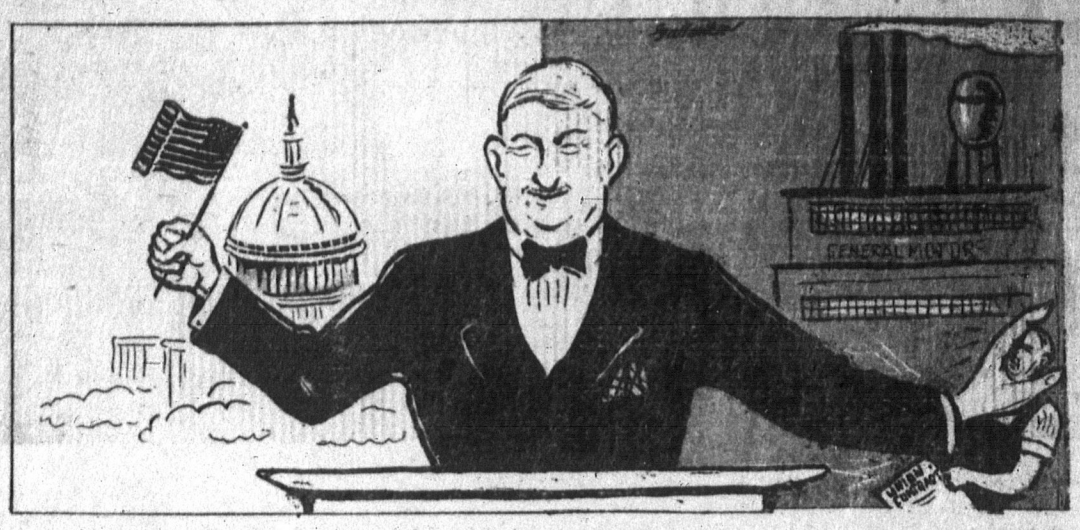
LET NOT THY LEFT HAND . . .



KNUDSEN—April 6, said that "we have just got to get over this strike epidemic . . . I am getting all out of patience with all this talk about money. This is no time to ask for quotations on the defense of the United States.

GENERAL MOTORS (in which Knudsen still is a major stockholder)—April 10 rejected requests of its employes for a wage raise of 10 cents an hour, paid vacations, union shop, and improved grievance machinery through arbitration.

Coal Strikers Carrying a Wage Fight for All Labor

THE biggest strike of the year, that of approximately 400,000 bituminous coal miners, seemed near a victorious settlement as the Guild Reporter went to press, with probability that the final contracts would wipe out, in one of the most important inter-regional industries, the uneconomic wage differential between North and South.

The prospective victory was one of the most striking in recent labor annals, not only because of its achievement, but because of the fact that it was so engineered by canny John Lewis that hardly a whisper of attack on the union arose from even the most reactionary quarters.

U.S. chief conciliator John R. Steelman congratulated both the United Mine Workers of America and the northern operators with whom the union reached agreement on April 16, and by inference condemned the "southern" operators who withdrew from the Appalachian wage conference in an attempt to hold fast to the wage differential of 40 cents a day which they previously enjoyed.

The basic wage scale agreed to by the northern miners, and demanded by the UMWA of the "southerners," is $7 a day—$1 up in the North and 40 cents in the South.

The word "southerners" is quoted, above, because southern mine operators are, in reality, not often southerners. The show of regional rivalry made in the coal negotiations was in reality merely rivalry for advantage among broad national financial groups, with an attempt to make the mine workers a tool in the fight.

L. P. Putnam, chairman of the southern group, is president of the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Co. which operates in southern fields. The Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Co. is a subsidiary of the Old Ben Coal Co. of Illinois, which agreed to elimination of the differential.

The Island Creek Coal Co., one of the southern group and one of the very few coal companies in the country which has never failed to pay a dividend, is controlled by Boston capital and the wealthy Coolidge family of Massachusetts.

The same apparent contradiction applies to other firms involved in the coal dispute.

* * *

DETROIT (FP.)—Adoption by General Motors Co., of the John L. Lewis formula to make pay raises retroactive staved off at the last minute what looked like a gigantic strike by the United Auto Workers (CIO) to force action on a new contract. President Charles E. Wilson of GM offered April 26 to continue the two-month old negotiations and date all raises to April 28, after the dispute had been certified to the national mediation board. Hearings are to begin in Washington May 2.

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the union announced that the offer had been accepted, as it constitutes a clear victory for the UAW.

The union demands a 10% blanket raise. GM is making much more money than U. S. Steel, which has granted such a raise. It also demands that the shop steward machinery of the union, hitherto ignored by the corporation, be recognized, as well as a union shop, bigger vacation bonuses and more adequate military bonuses, and greater powers for the impartial umpire.

The umpire at present is restricted to narrow limits of cases and within the limits may only decide whether the employe was innocent or guilty in discipline cases. The penalty imposed by GM is not subject to review. Thus if a man was fired for leaving a cigaret butt on the lunchroom floor, the umpire's function on appeal would be only to see if he had done so, not if the penalty was out of proportion to the crime.

Sixty GM plants in membership meetings out of 61 involved had voted for strike action and the 61st was to vote April 27. In every plant the vote was either unanimous or by resounding majorities. Workers on defense contracts were to be exempt from the strike call.

The UAW-CIO gave the required 60-day notice for revision of contract, notified the Michigan mediation board on the 5-day basis as no defense work is involved, and was all set for action when the dispute was switched to the national mediation board. About 160,000 men were awaiting the strike call from the UAW board which was scheduled to meet in Detroit April 27.

Negotiations continue in Detroit and it is possible that agreement will be reached on all essential points before the mediation board tackles the dispute at the end of the week.

* * *

NEW YORK (FP)—Having received promise of the full support of CIO President Philip Murray, the Transport Workers Union (CIO) went full speed ahead last week in its fight to maintain collective bargaining for workers on city-owned subways.

The fight is being watched closely by unionists all over the country, for its outcome will be an answer to the question of whether labor's rights can be maintained under government ownership.

The opening gun was fired by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, who caused the Board of Transportation to ask the courts for a declaratory judgment on the legality of existing closed shop TWU contracts on the subways. The agreements, signed while the subways were still under private operation, expire June 30.

On April 14, the mayor hurried to Albany to urge signing of the Wicks bill, quietly pushed through in the last days of the legislative session, which extends the railroad anti-sabotage law to subway, bus and streetcar workers and provides penalties up to 20 years in jail for workers who leave the equipment unattended.

Another development in the struggle took place in New York, where Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente issued a temporary injunction against TWU picketing of homes of subway workers who have refused to pay dues since the city took over the subways.

*

SACRAMENTO, Cal. (FP) — A last ditch fight against passage of a bill which would outlaw the secondary boycott is being carried on by organized labor. The measure, SB-877, was sponsored by the Associated Farmers and by industrial interests.

Describing the bill as an act of political warfare against labor, Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor asked every union in the state to "write and wire Governor Olson asking him to veto SB-877, the so-called anti-hot cargo and secondary boycott bill."

* * *

DEARBORN, Mich. (FP)—The record-breaking Ford labor board election, due by the middle of May, will be conducted by secret ballot and neither the unions involved nor the Ford Motor Co. will know how any employe voted, Regional Director Frank Bowen of the board assured the Ford workers in a formal statement.

Though secret ballot is the universal board practice, it was deemed wise to reassure the employes because of rumors spread by Ford servicemen that the company had means of knowing who voted for the United Auto Workers (CIO).

Almost all men are back at work at the Rouge plant following the end of the historic CIO strike April 11. A few cases are being negotiated between the company and the UAW-CIO, Director Michael F. Widman Jr. of the UAW-CIO Ford organizing committee announced.

The CIO Ford shop committee is meeting regularly in the room made available by the company in the B building, not only for conferences with the management but for their own union business as well. The attitude of the management has materially altered since the strike and is apparently reflecting an anticipated CIO victory.