

TELL IT TO
THE ANG

The Guild Reporter

FOR THE 4TH
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Officers Tell Guild Needs To Roosevelt

Wide Code Revision Will Be Sought at Hearing

Codification of the wire services and extension of the five-day week to thousands of newspapermen and women now working six days emerged as probabilities after a lengthy conference Nov. 5 between President Roosevelt and officers of ANG.

Besides press association codification, the group discussed with the President various other aspects of the Guild, the newspaper industry in general, the proposed revision of the newspaper code, vertical unionism, mass picketing and the employing impetus given by the five-day week as opposed to the 40-hour week.

The talk with the President focused Guild attention upon the NRA hearing scheduled for the first week of December in Washington, at which, it is now indicated, the whole present set-up of the Newspaper Code will be up for discussion.

The Guild officers, after the conference, laid emphasis on membership increase in the Guild.

The discussion took place on the terrace of the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park. Participating were Heywood Broun, president of the ANG; Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary; Morris Watson, vice-president and chairman of the national press association committee; Carl Randau, president of the Newspaper Guild of New York; and James M. Kieran, chairman of the New York Guild's representative assembly. The last named arranged the conference, which was limited in advance to five.

President Desires Data

The President authorized the group to attribute to him a desire for clarification as to facts on all problems besetting newspapermen and editorial workers for newspapers and press associations at the NRA hearing during the first week of December. This hearing was called on the determination of the code authority as to editorial hours and wages for the Daily Newspaper Publishing Industry.

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N. Y. Dues Collections Reach Record High

Dues receipts of the Newspaper Guild of New York reached a new high of \$1,666 for the month of October, rising \$320 over the previous month's payments.

The increase is attributed to the drive for the collection of back dues, the gradual reorganization of a number of units, and the rise of membership.

The New York Guild now possesses a membership of more than 2,000.

Broun to Run Again, He Tells Newark Guild

Infers Fighting Program as Platform Before Large Gathering

NEWARK, N. J. — Heywood Broun will again be candidate for president of the American Newspaper Guild, he told more than 200 Guild members and their guests at the Newark Newspaper Guild's fall meeting on Oct. 25.

A burst of applause followed the announcement. It was the first public indication that Broun had reversed a previously announced stand that he would step aside at the conclusion of his present term as president of the American Newspaper Guild.

At the same time Broun inferentially announced his platform, which set forth that the Guild is both a labor union and a professional organization, that it should develop along vertical union lines and "must commit itself to a fighting program."

Broun announced his candidacy after Jonathan Eddy, national executive secretary, had told the gathering, which was the largest outpouring of newspapermen in the history of Newark, that the many difficulties in the path of the Guild were being smoothed out.

Spurred by Coast Challenge

Broun indicated that he was provoked into seeking a third term as president of ANG by criticism over his personal sympathy with the San Francisco general strike, as expressed in his newspaper column.

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ANG Meeting Pushed for Dec. 28, 29

Eddy Notes Many Vital Problems That Need Attention

The National Executive Committee of the American Newspaper Guild will meet on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 28 and 29, in New York City if a proposal sent out Nov. 7 is approved. Two previous attempts to convene the NEC for settlement of multifarious problems of national policy and program have failed.

In the meantime mail polls on various matters have been conducted, but more thorough information and deliberation than can possibly be obtained by mail is greatly to be desired, according to Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary.

"Problems of the national organization which may seem more or less negligible as they arise tend to foreshadow, according to their disposition, the direction and pace for the whole Guild movement," he wrote in calling for a vote on the December meeting. "They have not received the thorough, informed deliberation that they deserve, and no body other than the NEC is competent to make decisions which must be reached if the Guild is to continue to be a unified, nationwide organization, marching solidly towards common objectives."

Personal Guidance Needed

"In other words, your personal guidance as a responsible national officer is vitally needed, as well as a thorough discussion and vote on various matters pertaining to the conduct of this office. We have realized from the beginning that our strength lay in nationwide organization, and an organization with tremendous problems in front of it like the Guild is in a bad way

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Duluth Employer Refuses Hearing

Says Professionals Must Not "Prostitute" Selves

DULUTH, Minn. — The Duluth Newspaper Guild's first efforts at negotiating with the publishers for a contract met with frank hostility. Mr. M. F. Hanson, publisher of the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune, flatly refused to look at or accept for consideration the proposed agreement which was offered by the committee authorized by the Guild to act in its behalf.

Mr. Hanson revealed his opinions when he declared he was unalterably opposed to "professional men and women prostituting themselves to the level of trade unions."

He offered to deal with editorial employees as individuals, and assured the committee he would be glad to give his consideration to any grievances the Guild may have. But he emphatically emphasized the ultimatum that he would never sign a contract with his editorial employees, "even if all other publishers in the country enter into collective agreements with their workers."

Mr. Hanson is co-publisher with Mr. Paul Block of the two papers. This block development was to be considered by the Guild membership at a meeting Sunday, Nov. 11.

World-Telegram Concessions Won; Contract Lacking

Unit Accepts Conditions Which "Meet in Part Objectives Sought"—Urges Pressure for Written Agreement

Through collective bargaining efforts by the New York Guild, concessions representing part of the objectives sought have been granted editorial employees of the New York World-Telegram. Negotiations are to continue on the same basis as before, with the Guild looking toward consummation of a written agreement.

On Oct. 26, several months after Guild conferences began, the World-Telegram management, posted a notice (See Page 2) granting its concessions which are as follows:

Extension of the five-day 40-hour week, equal time off for overtime, two weeks' vacation after one year's service, discharge notice up to a maximum of three months for 10 years' service, restoration of the remaining half of the second 10 per cent pay cut, and the establishment of minimum pay of \$25 a week for cubs, \$35 for men with three years' experience and a \$45 minimum for persons of five years' experience.

In addition to notice of the concessions, the announcement contained a discussion of the negotiations and of the Guild itself. The management indicated that it felt certain of the Guild proposals would be "immediately intolerable and ultimately impossible," and that it was opposed to views which it said were held by what is regarded as a minority in the Guild.

A Quick Reaction

The notice brought a quick reaction from the members of the World-Telegram unit. At a meeting 36 hours later they congratulated the Guild "for having obtained, through organized effort, the improved working conditions posted by the management, which meet in part the objectives sought." By an overwhelming majority, the Executive Committee of the Guild was urged to "press negotiations with a view to obtaining a signed contract."

Pleasure was expressed that "the World-Telegram management recognized unofficially at least that

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FERA Relief for Writers Is Available Through Guild

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has prepared an approved white collar work relief project for newspapermen, including photographers and other writers. The project is called "preparation of iconographies."

In any city where there are unemployed newspaper men, the Guild may apply to the local relief administrator to launch such a project.

"An iconography," says the FERA press release, describing the project, "is a compilation of pictures, broad-sides, hand bills and all the other original source material that describes the events, attitudes and customs of a given place, region or group."

"It is built up by compilation of all the diversified, available sources, including regional records, ships' logs, newspapers, statutes and laws, vestry minutes,

and all other records of happenings.

Suggested Subjects

"Subjects suggested for iconographies are: (1) general historical developments of a city or local community; (2) economic or industrial development of an area; (3) regional change which might show phases of Indian life, farming, lumbering or mining. Other subjects of similar scope may be selected."

"Subject matter of local interest should be chosen, such as photographs, maps, charts, records, publications, manuscripts, including the material suggested above."

Suggested sponsors for these projects are public libraries and state and local educational institutions. More information may be had by addressing Jacob Baker, assistant administrator of the Federal Relief Administration at Washington.

New England Session Meets; Boston Campaigns for Pact

Final arrangements for the largest gathering of newspapermen ever planned in New England, the Regional Conference of the Newspaper Guild, which was to have been held Nov. 10 and 11 at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, is recounted in the Oct. 22 issue of The Guild Tribune, official publication of the Newspaper Guild of Boston.

Drastic measures now appear to be necessary to complete negotiations between the Guild and the Boston Herald-Traveler, according to the Tribune, as all peaceful attempts to bring about the Guild program have failed.

Guild members planned the campaign for acceptance of their program at a meeting on Oct. 25 at which the use of radio propaganda in furthering the Guild's interests was discussed.

"Since the publication of the last issue of The Guild Tribune, in

which the wage increases and minimum wages obtained from the Herald-Traveler were reported, the negotiating committee has used every effort and means possible to bring about the Guild's objectives," the Tribune stated.

"The committee, however, now finds itself unable to proceed further without the guidance and support of the general membership."

"The committee was told (by Herald-Traveler representatives) that nothing further to better wages and working conditions of the staffs of the two papers would be done until the newspaper code compelled the management to do so."

The Tribune declared that the Regional Labor Board, to which the case had been referred, had passed the buck to the Newspaper Industrial Board, stating that it did not have jurisdiction in this matter.

Telegram Presents Its Stand on Guild

Alleges Its Controls Threatened

Maintains Power Over Hiring and Firing Is Sought

(The World-Telegram management in its message to the staff making known the change in working conditions effective as of Nov. 1 and containing these points on which, it is stated, it could agree with the Guild, goes on to discuss the negotiations as noted below in part—Ed.)

For several weeks representatives of the World-Telegram editorial department, through their representatives, members of the Newspaper Guild, have been conferring with the World-Telegram management. The revised working conditions represent those proposals put forward by your representatives to which the management has been able to agree in whole or in part.

Since certain other proposals are ones to which we cannot agree, we feel that it is only fair that we put into effect the things which we can concede, in order that the staff may have such benefits as may be involved.

Furthermore, the management desires to explain to those members of the staff not present at the negotiations why certain proposals by the Guild cannot be accepted.

Within the scope of its economic possibilities, the World-Telegram has sought to live up to the spirit as well as to the letter, of the N.R.A. Increases in the number of editorial jobs and individual salaries have been made as rapidly as possible, including one blanket pay restoration. As a matter of information, there has been an increase in the number of persons employed in the editorial department since September, 1932, of 125 per cent. With the pay restoration announced for November 1, 1934, the total editorial payroll will be 54 per cent greater than the highest payroll in our history and over 22 per cent higher than the lowest depression point editorial payroll.

Suggests Split Within Guild

Many of the improved conditions set out above would have eventuated had there been no Guild. Nevertheless, there is no desire on the part of the management of the World-Telegram to minimize credit due the Guild Committee. On the contrary, suggestions concerning wages and working conditions were approached in a spirit of fullest cooperation. An impasse was reached only when certain of the committee members insisted upon conditions which we believe to be equally prejudicial to the interests of employees and publisher.

On the basis of our discussions with the committee and with editorial employees of the World-Telegram and other papers throughout the country, it has become obvious that there are two divergent schools of thought within the Guild.

One group, composed largely of the national and New York officers and others who direct the editorial policies of the Guild Reporter, believes that the best results are to be obtained by making the Guild a class-conscious trade union, employing strikes, boycotts, and closed shop tactics.

The other, and apparently the much larger group, appears to recognize that editorial work cannot be standardized as is work in the mechanical departments, and that trade union practices are not applicable to individualistic and creative effort of this type. The men and women of this second group apparently share the view of the management that friendly negotiations and cooperative efforts of employees and management, meeting in a common cause, offer the quickest and best avenue to improved working conditions.

Favors National Editorial Group

Our experience with the Committee, and discussions with the staff employees, have only served to intensify our conviction of the desirability of a national editorial guild, capable of speaking for the profession collectively and, through local chapters, dealing with individual newspaper management on matters of mutual interest, whether having to do with improvement of journalistic practices, or the economic situation of editorial workers.

We have confidence in the beneficial possibilities of regularly organized conferences and of the cooperative efforts of employees and employers. We are equally certain of the failure of any movement which would seek to evaluate editorial effort on the same basis or in the same manner as mechanical effort.

On one issue there has been a complete failure to reach an agreement. That issue centers in those proposals, the net effect of which would be to transfer from the publishers to the Guild final authority for the selection and control of the staff.

Concessions Are Granted By The World-Telegram

(Continued from Page One)

The Guild is the instrument through which its employees have arrived at these benefits. The unit denied implications in the notice that the Guild had "taken any position indicative of the desire to control news or editorial policy, and expressed its confidence in the leadership of the Guild."

One of the resolutions, at the direction of the unit, was forwarded by the Guild executive committee to the management, with the request for a continuance of negotiations. A reply has been received from Roy W. Howard, president and editor, at the time on the Pacific Coast, in which he suggested the discussions be continued with his assistants.

The action of the World-Telegram management in posting its notice adds New York to the growing list of Guild cities (Boston, Cleveland, Toledo, etc.), where publishers have granted increases in pay costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, and other concessions, meanwhile withholding or delaying the guarantee of these gains in a contract.

Vote Aid to Defense Fund

Members of the World-Telegram unit at their meeting on Oct. 26 voted to contribute \$1 and \$2 each, out of their first week's pay increase, to the Guild Defense Fund. The decision of the management to make effective immediately what it felt it could concede was foreshadowed at a conference held on Oct. 23. Argument with the Guild negotiator had been reached only on the hour and overtime provisions; little discussion had taken place on the subject of minimum pay, and on this and other points the conference were still engaged.

Four conferences have been held with the World-Telegram management. At the last two, spokesmen for the publishers insisted the Guild was offering a "union" contract, and as such

for the selection and control of the staff.

One proposal would make it mandatory that every staff member become a Guild member, thus definitely establishing the Guild on a closed shop basis, a condition utterly incompatible with objective reporting and independent journalism. Another proposal would establish the Guild as the supreme court to decide editorial men's competency. Thus the Guild would determine whom the publisher should hire and whom he could dismiss.

Points to Mechanical Union Support

We have no objection to, but on the contrary have supported for more than 50 years, the closed shop type of unionism as it applies to the mechanical departments of a newspaper. Our relationship with such trade unionism over this long period have been, generally speaking, harmonious and satisfactory. But unionism as it relates to mechanical trades is one thing, and unionism as it relates to individualistic and creative effort, such as is demanded of editorial workers, is quite another thing. Mechanical work can be measured by a yardstick of production. No yardstick of editorial effort exists.

Mechanical work plays no part in determining the news and editorial worth of a newspaper. The mechanical departments follow a pattern. They do not create. Hence the subject matter of the Guild should be the editorial arrangement through which the publisher deals with the typographical and other mechanical unions on a basis of an agreed standard of competency, at an agreed rate of pay. If a man is hired, his pay starts. If he is laid off, his pay stops. There are no severance notices. There are no vacations. Such considerations are not even proposed by the unions themselves. A closed shop policy as applied to the mechanical departments has no effect whatsoever on the editorial content of the paper. It plays no part in establishing that most vital factor in a newspaper's success or failure—its character.

Editorial, Business Direction And Finance Essential

Editorial direction, business management and financing are equally essential ingredients of success. These three essentials must be centralized. They cannot be handled on a debating society basis. Frequent attempts along the latter line have uniformly ended in failure. In journalism responsibility is personal—responsibility before the law in the case of libel or damage cases, financial responsibility, and responsibility for editorial policy. Authority should be divorced from that responsibility. The Federal government recognizes this fact by forcing every newspaper to print periodically the names of every owner of 1 per cent or more of its stock, or bonds.

Authority which is inseparable from responsibility is vested in the one who hires and dismisses. The one who says who shall be hired and who may or may not be dismissed is the one who ultimately determines what shall be printed. Should the Guild control the job, it would in the last analysis control what would finally appear in the paper. Authority would rest with the Guild and responsibility would rest on the management. Such a situation would be immediately intolerable and ultimately impossible. It would, in our judgment, be as destructive to the interests of editorial employees as to those of the management.

Can't Agree to Dispute Authority

Every newspaperman knows that the day of the pamphleteer has passed. Newspapers can no longer be started with an idea and a handful of type as their sole capital. Metropolitan newspapers represent employment of vast amounts of credit and millions of dollars in working capital. Before there can be any successful Guild, there must be a successful newspaper.

The World-Telegram management is entirely sympathetic to the aim of the editorial workers to share equally in the success to which they contribute. It cannot, in good faith either to itself or to its employees, become a party to any contract the terms of which would in their execution displace authority, disrupt coordinated effort, and ultimately bring about disintegration of the property and loss of both jobs and invested capital.

It is for this reason that we cannot accede to any proposal which would limit our control of the editorial staff, of what is printed, who writes it, how it is written, or how edited.

We shall be glad to discuss with your representatives at any time any questions of mutual interest. But effective Nov. 1, 1934, the conditions set forth above will apply.

(See Editorial entitled "Editorial Control" on Page 4.)

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At a time when the urge for greater social justice is sweeping the world, no employer, and least of all newspaper employers whose efforts play no important part in shaping national thought, can turn a deaf ear to any suggestions for bettering working conditions of any group of their employees.

Strength of the Guild's Organization in the Third Region

Discussions on collective bargaining were subordinated to the adoption of a program of legislative reform to improve the working conditions of newspapermen at the convention of the Third Region of the American Newspaper Guild held at Wernersville, Pa., on Oct. 13 and 14.

St. Louis "Ruckus" Settling

Eddy declared the "ruckus" out in St. Louis was straightening itself out "very rapidly." The only danger Eddy saw in any fight within the organization was a possible attempt of the Guild's enemies to capitalize on such dissension "to split us, to weaken us, as is done against every labor organization."

Alfred Harding, editor of Actors' Equity, recalled that in the early days it was felt that actors had nothing in common with hod carriers. But when direct negotiations to correct certain glaring abuses failed, Equity joined the American Federation of Labor and won its objectives.

"Great artists," he declared, "have not suffered through contacts with organized labor."

He warned against company unions, which he said are controlled by the management, and not by the workers and added that while through a company union set-up newspapermen would be able to get a contract, "you will find that the only one bound by it is the newspaperman."

"A company union," he declared, "gives a feeling of security which does not exist."

Turning to criticisms made of the national officers, Broun asserted, with emphatic gestures, that "we glory in ructions in the American Newspaper Guild. Let's fight it out. Fights show that an organization is vital."

"St. Louis says I've got to resign," he continued. "There's much to be said for that argument. But the demand is made on the wrong grounds. If they say I'm too lazy, they are right, but if they say I am too radical, they are wrong."

13 Point Program

Deciding to take their fight for better working conditions to the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the delegates drew up a 13-point program to be submitted to the majority leaders and to candidates for public office for immediate action.

Termed the "Newspapermen's Recovery Act," the legislative program provides for the establishment of a permanent State Board of Arbitration of five members to include two Guild representatives and two representatives of the publishers, together with an impartial chairman to be appointed by the other four members or by the Governor.

Legislative measures included in the program would establish the right of editorial employees to organize for collective bargaining and provide penalties for interference with this right. They would also outlaw company unions, recognize the right of reporters to be free to disclose news sources and provide for full dismissal pay in the event of resignation for reasons of conscience.

The program includes a \$20 weekly minimum wage provision for editorial employees, a guaranteed two-week vacation with pay, a 30-hour week, dismissal notice of two to twelve weeks, depending upon length of service, and sick benefits for similar periods.

Support Assured

Since the convention the regional legislative committee has canvassed many of the principal Pennsylvania candidates of both parties.

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Third Region Sees Reform Through Law

Collective Bargaining Subordinated at Wernersville

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(Continued from Page One)

fight of the New York Guild in the Long Island Press and Staten Island Advance cases—the complete victory won in the first and the continued impasse in the second—Broun said:

"I announced a little while ago I would not run again for president of the American Newspaper Guild. I am lazy and don't devote the time I should to the job."

"I run a column and say things in it which are my own opinions. When I said that the San Francisco general strike was justified, then it was said that the Guild was in favor of the strike. I decided if there are a lot of people who do not like me, then I am not going to retire without a fight."

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Too Much Is Enough, Says Broun; He Proposes Wider Federation

By HEYWOOD BROUN

Some weeks ago at a meeting in Wernersville I announced that I would not run again for the Presidency of the American Newspaper Guild. I had thought over the matter for some time. It seemed to me that in many respects the Guild suffered because of my job as a daily columnist. Certain things which I said in the paper wholly on my own were construed as reflecting Guild policy. Quite a little of the talk about the radicalism of the Guild comes down to this source.

Moreover I had, and still have a feeling that new leadership particularly in the person of some member outside of New York might be stimulating to the Guild.

Although I have put in a very large amount of work in the New York affairs of the Guild I am quite conscious of the fact that I have loaded a great deal in regard to national affairs. There are a number of cities which I should have visited in the last few months. But in spite of these excellent reasons why I should step down in June of my own volition the fact remains that the announcement of my not running again was misconstrued in many quarters. I ran into a great many people who never read news notes accurately. It was their impression that I had resigned from the Guild. Mr. Marlen Few of Editor and Publisher was one of those who insisted that I was getting out of what he called a nasty mess. From St. Louis there came vigorous criticism of my leadership. Under those circumstances it seemed somewhat craven not to stand up in June and take my chances. I

think it would be decidedly beneficial to the Guild if there is a spirited contest. Whichever way it goes will serve to mark majority will as to certain basic policies.

In the argument about whether the Guild is a union or a professional organization I have leaned to the opinion that it could be both. For instance, Actors' Equity is both a labor union and a professional organization. But I have no patience with the idea that we are in some peculiar way better than bricklayers and boilermakers. It seems to me inevitable that newspaper men are part of the labor movement. That goes for other writers as well.

As a matter of fact within the next few months I purpose to try and work in cooperation with others to bring about an alliance between the Newspaper Guild, the Authors' League, the Dramatists Guild and the Screen Writers Guild. I think that each organization might preserve a complete autonomy in its own affairs and yet be merged in an organization to be known as the Federation of American Writers. If such an organization can be effected it ought to have considerable power in bringing about national legislation to protect the fundamental rights of all writing men. I believe that there are large interests in common between newspapermen, short story writers, novelists and playwrights.

This plan is at the moment no more than an infant. I throw it out now in the hope of arousing discussions, comments, suggestions and criticisms from members of the American Newspaper Guild.

It is the only way we can benefit in the newspaper business."

Carl Randau, president of the New York Guild, described the Guild situation in that city.

William Hamilton Osborne, counsel for the Newark Guild, the Authors' League and the Dramatists' Guild, praised highly a contract drafted by the Guild for presentation to the Newark Star-Eagle and Ledger publishers, and said "it is absolutely fair and just."

Emmet Crozier, Newark president and national treasurer who acted also as toastmaster, urged patience in the struggle for a better status, and urged all to pay their dues, attend meetings and keep close touch with all Guild activities.

A financial report, presented by Stephen Merrill, Newark treasurer, showed the Newark Guild has paid all its national dues for 150 members to the end of October, has paid all bills, maintains an office, employs the part-time services of a secretary, owns some office furnishings, publishes occasionally the New Jersey Guild Bulletin, and still has more than \$100 cash in the bank.

Broun, Hoellering Address Unemployed

Heywood Broun and Dr. Franz Hoellering, former editor-in-chief of Berliner Zeitung am Mittag and Zwoelf Uhr Blatt as well as correspondent for Ulstein publications, were scheduled as the speakers at a discussion on "The World Press Today," to be presented under the auspices of the Unemployed Unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York. It was to be staged on Wednesday, November 14, at 8:15 p.m., in the Union Church Auditorium, 229 West Forty-eighth street, New York City.

Continuing the vigorous pace it set for itself after its recent organization, the Unemployed Unit has extended an invitation to unemployed newspapermen and workers in allied fields to take advantage of the employment service which it is.

It was at this point he announced he would be a candidate for another term as president, then went on to say "the only future for the Guild is to recognize it as part of the labor movement."

He reiterated that "as laborers we have things in common with other laborers," but added that "we should not join the American Federation of Labor because under the horizontal union setup we would have nothing to gain."

"We should perfect the organization under a vertical union setup," he said, "where every branch of the industry is organized. Under

I. T. U. Group Invites Guild Men to Courses

Registration is under way from 4 to 8 p.m. daily for courses in American labor history, public speaking and parliamentary procedure which the Amalgamated Party of the Typographical Union is sponsoring at its headquarters, 11 West 18th Street, New York City. Guild members have been invited to enroll. The fee for each course is \$15.00.

Jack Hardy, of the Labor Research Association, will conduct the labor history course which will meet at 8 p.m. on Mondays from Nov. 12 to Dec. 17. Mary Griffiths, M. A., will teach the other course for which there will be two classes—one at 2:30 p.m. and one at 8 p.m. on Wednesdays from Nov. 14 to Dec. 19.

Third Region Sees Reform Through Law

(Continued from Page Two)

ties in regard to the legislative program approved at Wernersville, and is assured of strong support when the time comes to start the ball rolling at Harrisburg next January. Concerted action will also be taken in New Jersey and Delaware. The Committee is staying strictly out of politics so far as endorsing any candidates is concerned.

Newspapermen in the principal cities of all three States are enlisted in the campaign to educate prospective law-makers as to the needs and aims of the Guild.

Eagle Turned Down

Membership applications from staff members of the Reading Eagle seeking affiliation with the National Guild Independent of the local unit were turned down after suggestions by Heywood Broun and Paul Comly French, regional vice-president.

"It has been the policy of the American Newspaper Guild not to enroll members independently in the national organization in towns where chapters have already been established," French explained. The convention authorized establishment of a system of awards by local guilds for excellence in the various branches of newspaper work.

I. T. U. Convention Pledges Support

A pledge of "moral support" and an offer of "fullest cooperation (with the Guild) in establishing better wages and working conditions for editorial workers were contained in a resolution adopted by the International Typographical Union at its national convention in Chicago on Sept. 14. The resolution reads:

Whereas, The American Newspaper Guild, an organization of editorial workers, has actively entered the labor movement as a group of printing workers attempting to better their working conditions, shorten hours of labor and establish decent standards of wages; and

Whereas, This organization has much in common with the workers who are organized in the International Typographical Union, working for the same employers and engaged in turning out the same product; therefore be it

Resolved, That this, the seventy-eighth convention of the International Typographical Union, send fraternal greeting to the members of the Newspaper Guild and pledge our moral support to this body of printing workers and offer our fullest cooperation in establishing better wages and working conditions for editorial workers.

The resolution was presented jointly by one delegate from Paterson, N. J., two from Toledo, and one from Tulsa.

Staten Island Citizens Help In Guild Fight

Broun and Joe Williams Address Big Mass Protest Meeting

A mass meeting of Staten Island citizens at the highpoint last month of the campaign against the Staten Island Advance by the Newspaper Guild of New York and Typographical Union No. 6.

The meeting was held Oct. 26 in Veterans of Foreign Wars hall, Grant City. S. I. Speakers included Joe Williams, New York World-Telegram sports editor; Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild; Carl Randau, president of the Newspaper Guild of New York; Moe Smith, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 3; and James Redmond, vice-president of Typographical Union No. 6. Irving Robbins, chairman of the Guild's Staten Island committee, presided.

Announces New Paper

Mr. Redmond announced that a new daily newspaper in tabloid form would make its debut on Staten Island on the morning of Nov. 13. The paper, to be called "The Staten Island Daily Record," is being financed by J. T. Connolly of Long Island. The editorial staff has not been announced.

Contrary to statements published in several Manhattan newspapers, the Newspaper Guild of New York has no connection with the new publication, it was pointed out by Mr. Randau, although the guild anticipates that competition in a field hitherto monopolized by the Staten Island Advance may be of assistance in its campaign.

Was Second Meeting

The Grant City meeting was the second of its kind since the guild went into action last August against S. I. Newhouse, publisher of the Advance, who discharged Alexander L. Crosby, editorial writer, for joining the Guild. The crowd filling the hall waited until 11:40 p.m. to hear Broun, who had been delayed by another meeting in Manhattan.

The meeting was advertised by the distribution of thousands of copies of a special edition of the Guild Reporter to Staten Island commuters at South Ferry.

Hudson County Guild Asks 7-Point Program

Acting upon recommendation of the Hudson Dispatch unit, the Hudson County Newspaper Guild of New Jersey adopted a seven-point program for collective bargaining with the publishers of that newspaper at a meeting in Union City on Saturday, Oct. 20.

Points to be sought by the negotiators include the five-day, 40-hour week, blanket restoration of pay cuts with a guarantee of no further reductions, payment of all expenses of covering assignments, including transportation and communication; a guild preferential shop and a dismissal status based upon length of service.

The guild will demand sick leave pay, in addition to the regular three weeks sick leave, to amount to a 10 per cent reduction of pay on the fourth week of absence, a 20 per cent reduction the fifth week, and so on until the salary is depleted.

Dispatch employees ask for a restoration of the vacation plan formerly in effect which provided for a one-week vacation with full pay for one year of service, two weeks vacation for two to five years of service, three weeks for more than five years and four weeks for more than ten years' employment.

The Guild Reporter

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with the exception of July and August, when it is published monthly by the American Newspaper Guild.

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All contributions should be addressed to the editor. No manuscript will be returned unless by request of the sender.

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Editorial Control

The issue of editorial control has been raised by the World-Telegram management as an obstacle to the consummation of a contract with the Newspaper Guild. In fact it has been raised in publisher circles until it has become one of the most imposing bugaboos of collective negotiations.

The Newspaper Guild has repeatedly repudiated this intention in numerous conferences with the publishers, apparently without effect in some cases. It should be easy, however, to make plain to the membership of the American Newspaper Guild the simple facts involved.

The World-Telegram management's statement of Oct. 25 poses the issue bluntly: "One proposal would make it mandatory that every staff member become a Guild member, thus definitely establishing the Guild on a closed shop basis. . . . Another proposal would establish the Guild as the supreme court to decide editorial men's competency." Thus the Guild would determine whom the publisher should hire and whom he could dismiss.

What are the Guild proposals on these two points? First, the Guild Prefertential Shop, and second, the Grievance Committee. On these two provisions hangs the issue on which, the World-Telegram says, "there has been a complete failure to reach an agreement."

The Guild Prefertential Shop provides: "The publisher in hiring new employees agrees to seek first to employ persons referred to him by the Guild, and failing that to obtain the desired employees, to obtain help elsewhere, but with the proviso that the employees join the Guild within 30 days."

It is evident that nothing in this provision makes it mandatory "that every staff member become a Guild member." On the contrary, staff members of the World-Telegram who are not members of the Guild at the time a contract is signed, are under no contractual obligation to join the Guild. Further, while the Guild asks that Guild members be given first choice in new hiring, the management retains the right to hire where he chooses, either within or without the ranks of the Guild. The proviso here is that the new staff member, after a certain period, become a Guild member. It is also important to bear in mind that Guild spokesmen at the World-Telegram conferences expressed a willingness to reach a compromise on this arrangement.

The position of the management on this point is therefore clearly seen to be contrary to the facts. Let us examine the Grievance Committee suggestion termed by the management the "supreme court to decide editorial men's competency."

The Guild proposed a shop grievance committee composed equally of Guild members and publisher representatives, where normally most questions would be settled. Appeal from the decision of this body would go to the Executive Committee of the Guild, and ultimately, to the Representative Assembly. However, a compromise proposal was offered the World-Telegram management; under it, three unit members and three representatives of the publisher would be the court of first instance, with one vote on each side, and in event of failure to agree, or in case of appeal, the grievance would be heard by the publisher members and three Guild members outside the unit.

The management's statement, therefore, that the Guild would establish itself as "the supreme court to decide editorial men's competency," is again contrary to the facts. A supreme court composed equally of two sides, each with the same voting power, surely does not constitute a supreme court of one party.

Finally, at no time has the Guild taken the position that it wished to control discharges.

All it has asked is that when men are discharged (except where there is ground for believing that it is the result of Guild activity) they shall be entitled to severance pay graduated according to length of service.

In a number of ways the management has given the appearance that it believes the Guild leadership does not represent the Guild membership. While asserting its "conviction of the desirability of a national editorial guild, capable of speaking for the profession collectively," the management takes it upon itself to question whether such is now the case. In other words, it is the management that sets itself up to judge the integrity of the Guild officers in voicing the desires and sentiments of the members they represent, that is, the employees of the management.

On this issue the local officers are now in a position to discover the correctness of their own belief that they accurately represent the membership. Annual elections in the New York Guild are now at hand. The membership in the various units and the New York Guild as a whole will have an opportunity to reassert their faith in their officers, as the World-Telegram unit has already done by resolution.

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Just In Case

The distant drums of a management-controlled newspapermen's organization pour sweet music into the hearts of publishers. With acute ears to the ground they are freely "whooping it up" for the emergence of a rival to the American Newspaper Guild that will shun its uncouth purposes—the economic ones—and concentrate on professional dignity.

Familiar is the wish that is father to the thought. Somewhat less familiar, but nonetheless to be watched for, is the thought fathering something a little more concrete.

Let members of the American Newspaper Guild be on guard! The professional or craft interests of newspaper men and women and their economic interests cannot be counterposed, since they are lodged in the same persons. To attempt this would only bring disrepute and schism.

Let us say it gently but firmly: No greater threat can arise than that of setting at war interests that are mutual. We will search carefully for the source should such a challenge arise.

Replying to Mr. Kelly

Harvey J. Kelly wrote a letter to Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the Guild, which was published in the November 1 issue of the Guild Reporter, stating that it was in 1924 and not in 1923 that he headed a strikebreaking effort on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer for the Pacific Northwest Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Kelly made other corrections of like details in stories published in the October 1 issue of the Guild Reporter, in which he was mentioned. In his letter he challenged Eddy to print his communication in the Guild Reporter, saying that he doubted if we had "sufficient of that abdominal quality—civility, if not elegantly expressed in a word of four letters" to do so.

We serve notice here and now that we have not the space to print the letters of everyone who pulls the old "dare" gag. But we were glad to print Mr. Kelly's piece, both for corrections in his personal record and for his unadvisedness on arbitration and A. F. of L. unions in the newspaper industry—this despite his adeptness in juggling whole parcels of red herrings.

For we can find nothing in his letter to hint our notions that the organized publishers are firmly in the saddle for administration of the newspaper code and that Mr. Kelly occupies one of the strategic posts of major importance in that control.

Newsmen will not forget that the voting Code Authority consists wholly of men named by the publishers; that Elisha Hanson is at the same time counsel for the Code Authority and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and that Mr. Kelly, himself, is simultaneously chairman of the industrial relations board under the code and chairman of the special standing committee of the A. N. P. A., which committee deals with labor problems.

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Let Loose That Ballast



October Dues Hit Record

ALL DEBTS MET, BUT WE CAN'T STOP HERE
By EMMETT CROZIER

October was the biggest month financially in the history of the American Newspaper Guild. Receipts were \$663.23 more than in September, \$1,103.11 more than August, and almost as much as June and July combined.

There must be a reason for this encouraging upturn in our financial affairs. In my opinion, there are several reasons: Prompt and regular appearance of the Guild Reporter. Issuance of the new membership cards and dues stamps.

A moderate influx of new members. And finally, a growing sense of responsibility on the part of local treasurers and chapter controllers; better teamwork and more effective methods of collection.

Take your choice. Whatever the reasons, today we are a solvent, going concern, meeting our bills right on the nose, living within our income and putting away a nest egg for future emergencies. The reserve fund set up by the St. Paul convention now amounts to \$700—untouched and unencumbered—and should exceed \$1,100 by the first of the year.

For obvious reasons it would not be good policy to publish a detailed accounting here of our income and expenditure. But it certainly is good policy to give you a general idea of the financial set-up and tell you where the money goes.

The Biggest Expense Our biggest expense is The Guild Reporter. Its total cost, including printing, postage, revision of the mailing list and labor amounts approximately to \$600 a month. Our office pay-roll (\$123.50 a week) takes slightly more than \$500 a month and the landlord takes \$35.56 more. Add to these the telephone and telegraph bills, printing and stationery, postage, mimeograph supplies and other incidentals and you can see where \$1,500 of the money goes, every month.

In addition to these fixed expenses, the national treasury has had to pay off within the last four months approximately \$1,300 of bills accumulated at the time of the St. Paul Convention. Major items in this convention hang-over

were two special issues of the Guild Reporter and telegraph bills totaling \$400. All three old bills are paid. And more, we've bought four typewriters and about \$400 worth of office furniture, making a substantial down payment, and arranging convenient installment payments for the balance.

The Other Side But curb your enthusiasm at this review of financial accomplishment. Actually we've just managed to preserve our credit and keep our chin above water. Here's the other side of the picture—the things we've failed to do.

We haven't had money enough to keep the office adequately staffed. We need another full-time secretary now to handle the growing correspondence, the files, and the routine incidental to the regular issuance of cards and stamps.

Organization work;—sending John Eddy or other organization workers from city to city to keep Guild interest alive and form new guilds—has been sadly curtailed for lack of funds.

We haven't been able to hire an editor for The Guild Reporter, as recommended by the St. Paul Convention, because we simply haven't the money.

We should be able to finance a meeting of the entire executive committee this winter, but instead we're asking the regional vice presidents to attend at their own expense because the national treasury won't stand the strain.

Now the ultimate destiny of the American Newspaper Guild doesn't depend entirely on the way our organization functions and forges ahead in the next six months, but those six months are mighty important. We have to keep our present membership on its toes. We have to add forty or fifty new guilds. We have to break into those bleak and barren territories where the guild spark has not yet been fanned into flame. We have to keep the lines of communication open.

All this takes thoughtful, persistent plodding effort. It takes manpower. And it costs money. Gentlemen, Journalists, Comrades—whatever the hell you want to be called—this is still the greatest adventure of newspaperdom. Pay your dues, and watch us go!

The Free For All

Let the Publishers Sponsor Schools

New York City.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

A recent issue of The Guild Reporter told of a Guild school for prospective newspaper workers opened in Philadelphia, and there appears to be talk in other places about instituting similar schools. May I point out that the operation of schools to me seems going out of our proper sphere and providing future replacements for our jobs at the expenditure of time and effort that might more profitably be devoted to forwarding our own economic and social interests?

By means of endowments, etc., publishers have quite properly founded schools of journalism, and have been successful in inducing thousands of youngsters to spend four valuable college years in acquiring the mechanical rudiments of the craft of journalism. One of the reasons for the overcrowding and low pay in the newspaper industry today is that thousands of these semi-trained young "journalists" are ready to take jobs at from nothing to \$20 a week and that all of them have acquired romantic misconceptions about newspapering in their schools.

It is within the province of publishers to establish these schools and it is clearly up to the students if they wish to spend four years in learning the mechanics of the craft rather than in acquiring basic knowledge in the fields of mathematics, the natural sciences, history, economics and sociology. But it seems to me obvious that newspaper workers themselves should not devote a great deal of effort to bring about additional overcrowding of an already over-crowded craft.

F. L.

Columbus Member Boosts Big Units

Columbus, Ohio.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

A lot of us fellows who, kick about "too much New York" in the Guild don't realize the time and work you fellows put in the Guild. I appreciate it and I want you to know it.

I was taken aback at St. Paul at the pioneering way in which the New York Guild, the Cleveland fellows, the Twin Cities, and a few other Guilds are going ahead with the Guild movement. It's a great, unselfish work, and let's all put our shoulders to the wheel.

SAMUEL C. FUSCO.

More Papers, More Pay? Asks Journal Man

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Arthur Brisbane has proudly announced in his column today that the New York Evening Journal increased its net paid daily circulation by \$8,000 in the past year. The announcement was read with great interest by the energetic Journal editorial employees who made the increase in circulation possible.

Mr. Brisbane purchased for \$100 "The Ferry Slip," by Heywood Brown, from the New York Guild art exhibit. The Journal employees are speculating. Is it just Mr. Brisbane's desire to own an early Brown, or is the Hearst columnist and right-hand man indulging a secret sympathy by contributing to the defense fund?

So far, however, there has been no move by the Hearst management to restore any of the three 10 per cent wage cuts.

JOURNAL REPORTER.

A Defense of Mr. Betts

St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

At the last meeting of the St. Louis Guild, speakers deplored unwarranted remarks printed in the local Guild Reporter, about President Betts.

Mr. Betts is an old and seasoned newspaper worker. He is known in almost every hamlet in the state of Missouri and is known nationally to political leaders, aside from his newspaper acquaintance. In St. Louis he is most beloved. He was chosen by acclamation to head the local Guild.

At no time has he lagged in Guild interest. When he felt that he was not in sympathy with national tactics, he sought to retire gracefully, without comment and without criticism of any one or anything. He had come through a most serious illness, which would have justified his retiring, but the membership relied too much on his ability, his prestige and his fairness to permit his withdrawal.

When he pressed for his release, he was compelled to give his reasons. The published remarks in the last issue of the Guild Reporter served only to rouse anger against those responsible. Mr. Betts himself stopped discussion on this attack. In fairness to Mr. Betts, it may be stated that practically every newspaper worker in St. Louis believes in him and is satisfied with his leadership.

K. C. BELLAIR, Secretary pro tem.

Reveals Who Wrote That Letter

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

While the letter which I wrote, and parts of which were published

in the Reporter of Nov. 1, concerning the St. Louis situation as it appeared to me then, was not intended for publication, I feel obligated to rid it of its quasi-anonymity as from a "Western Guild Officer." And in fairness to Curtis A. Betts, let me acknowledge writing the letter concerning him. I do not fancy myself as an "anonymous letter writer."

Sincerely yours,
DON STEVENS,
Vice-president ANG, Region 12

A Member Opposes Quiescent Paper

New York City.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

I notice a letter "By a Western Guild Officer" points out the so-called "violent" issues of the Reporter had the effect of reviving interest in the Guild. After the Summer hiatus, I think this is precisely what happened. Altho you probably know best on what should be done, hearing from many sources, I do not think you should allow yourself to be swayed into the notion that a permanently quiescent Reporter is the thing.

CARL BENDER.

Urges Organizers for Small Towns

Spokane, Wash.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

I believe much good could be accomplished if intelligent organizers were to visit the smaller cities and explain to news writers everywhere just what the Guild is doing, has done, and will attempt to do.

E. T. LITCHFIELD.

A Twin Cities Man Backs 'Reporter'

St. Paul, Minn.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Regardless of individual opinions as to the complete wisdom of some of the stories, the recent issues of the Reporter have started all Guild members to reading the publication, and consequently have quickened interest in Guild affairs, both local and national.

Personally, I cannot blame you for hopping on Mr. Pew and the St. Louis crowd with both feet. For St. Louis to permit the editor of the Guild's official publication to first learn of a member's Guild activities, particularly activities as decidedly critical of the ANG, through Editor & Publisher, was inexcusable.

St. Louis' defense, as presented in the Nov. 1 issue, appears extremely weak. We, as an organization, stand a fine chance of bucking publishers if each of our 8,000 members, individuals all, is going to resign from the Guild, or talk accession of his local Guild, the instant he finds himself in disagreement with some act of the national officials.

If the St. Louis stuff and the attacks on Pew and the ANPA have been overplayed, I believe the fault is with individual members and our local Guilds, rather than with the national. Legitimate news of local Guild activities has been sadly lacking, and we in the Twin Cities have been as much remiss as others.

Most of us in the Twin Cities are not going to hand out party boosts on a platter, that Marlen Pew is not a staunch adherent of the Guild, and that national solidarity is our best hope of achieving better working conditions.

JOSEPH H. BALL.

"100 Percent Editorial Cooperation"

By C. C. NICOLET

THE RELATIONSHIP of Editor and Publisher to the newspaper industry is sufficiently important to make its position on the Newspaper Guild a matter of general interest among newspapermen. If its bitter opposition to present trends of the Guild represents any considerable body of opinion among newspaper workers, the organization is headed for difficulties. If this opposition represents only the viewpoint of a group of newspaper publishers, it may be discounted.

The most important question to consider, obviously, is the point of view from which Editor and Publisher judge the Guild, its policies and its leadership. The place to examine this question is in the columns of this publication.

Editor and Publisher is owned by James Wright Brown and edited by Marlen Pew, who used to be a newspaperman himself. It has assumed a dominant position in the newspaper trade publication field by the merger route. Founded in 1901, it acquired in 1908 "The Journalist," first American publication devoted to newspaper publishing and advertising. "The Journalist" had been operating since 1884. In 1925, Editor and Publisher acquired "Newspaperdom." Two years later it bought the "Fourth Estate."

It circulates among newspaper and advertising men and derives its advertising revenue chiefly from newspapers, soliciting advertising for their own columns and from newspaper equipment companies.

As its Friends See It Last July, Editor and Publisher celebrated with understandable fanfare the fifteenth anniversary of "The Journalist." It issued a "Golden Jubilee Number" with a glittering golden cover and 320 pages devoted largely to congratulatory advertisements and historical articles.

"Congratulations to Editor and Publisher," said one advertisement, bearing the name of Home Economics Service Corporation, "on fifty years of service to American newspaper publishers and executives."

The Paul Block newspapers, in a page ad, offered congratulations to "Editor and Publisher on reaching its 50th birthday, marking 50 years of outstanding service to American newspaper publishers."

On July 6 the Brooklyn Eagle published an editorial which Editor and Publisher liked sufficiently to reprint in its own editorial page on July 14. The editorial said of Editor and Publisher, "During all these years it has intelligently fought the battles of the publishers."

An advertisement bearing the signature of Editor and Publisher appeared in the September issue of the Quill, organ of Sigma Delta Chi. It was directed at newspapers desiring to advertise, and said:

"Editor and Publisher, editorially speaking, deals in information regarding daily newspapers and their activities. There is never any editorial content to discount your claim that the daily newspaper is the great primary medium for advertising. Your advertising has 100 percent editorial cooperation."

As It Sees Itself These examples could be continued almost indefinitely.

They show, beyond any possible doubt, that Editor and Publisher is considered by publishers, and presumably considers itself, a spokesman for publishers. It fights "the battles of the publishers." It gives "100 per cent editorial cooperation" to publishers who advertise in it.

No one can speak for the Guild on a matter of this sort, but in my opinion, there is nothing unethical or distasteful or in any way improper about this. Editor and Publisher is a trade publication with a definite function. It is fully entitled to perform that function in the best and most effective way it can.

But a journal fighting "the battle of publishers" is not the most trustworthy source of inspiration and advice for an organization of newspaper workers whose primary purpose in existing is to obtain better working conditions and higher pay from the publishers to whom Editor and Publisher gives "100 percent editorial cooperation."

An examination of the files of Editor and Publisher over the period of Guild organization is illuminating.

Its First Thoughts In the issue of Aug. 26, 1933, is an editorial entitled "Editorial Unions" commenting in friendly vein upon the organization in Cleveland of "a union, guild, society or association, whatever you wish to call it, under NRA authority."

"Editorial workers are not, as a rule, money-minded," said the editorial. "Editors would not trust first-class editorial work to a man who was thinking of his own, not the public interest. Some editorial men, whose lack of self-interest has been mistakenly interpreted as simple-mindedness, have been outrageously exploited. . . ."

"Does the Cleveland association presage the organization of editorial workers in the United States? Are editorial craftsmen ready for unionization? We doubt this. . . ."

Editorial workers are essentially artists. . . . If there is unionization it must be national to succeed. . . . It comments on the British Institute of Journalists, which "sets standards of competency, regulates employment, promotes the interests of journalists in every way."

"It is not the highest professional ideal, but it is vastly better than certain conditions prevailing in this country." It goes on, and concludes:

"We pay our respects to the Cleveland association. It has served a salutary notice and good may come of it."

First Thoughts on Code In this issue, also, was a long article entitled "Press Marches Proudly Under the Eagle as Jobs and Wages Increase."

That, of course, was before the newspaper code fight grew warm. Particularly, it was before the 40-hour week for editorial workers was being discussed much and before the application of the child labor ban to newspaper circulation departments was being taken seriously.

As the fall wore on, newspaper enthusiasm for the New Deal began to wane and Editor and Publisher's placid viewpoint toward the Guild began, slowly, to change.

On December 9, just before the Washington convention, it was commenting editorially that "Only a few hotheads are outspokenly in favor of using the NRA as a disrupt journalistic discipline" and that "A union of reporters concerning itself with matters lying outside of the newspaper office would be the most powerful official body in the United States, and if in treacherous hands could easily work immeasurable mischief." But Mr. Pew wasn't seriously wrought up yet.

"We have never doubted the right of the reporters to organize for betterment of their conditions. . . . A movement which for a time attests of Journalists' which 'sets

minimum wages, establishes standards of competency, regulates employment, promotes the interests of journalists in every way."

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That, of course, was before the newspaper code fight grew warm. Particularly, it was before the 40-hour week for editorial workers was being discussed much and before the application of the child labor ban to newspaper circulation departments was being taken seriously.

As the fall wore on, newspaper enthusiasm for the New Deal began to wane and Editor and Publisher's placid viewpoint toward the Guild began, slowly, to change.

On December 9, just before the Washington convention, it was commenting editorially that "Only a few hotheads are outspokenly in favor of using the NRA as a disrupt journalistic discipline" and that "A union of reporters concerning itself with matters lying outside of the newspaper office would be the most powerful official

Code Revision Will Be Sought In Washington

Local Guilds Urged to Provide Data for Hearing

(Continued from Page One)

The guild, at the hearing, will bring out the facts at its disposal regarding all classes of workers in its membership.

The possibility was brought out that it might be advisable to have press associations adhere to the newspaper code rather than formulate one of their own, and it was understood the wire services would be asked to participate in the December hearing with this in view.

Another important proposal was for extension of the five-day week to far smaller cities and to papers of far smaller circulation than those for which the President made such a request following conferences with the Guild last winter.

In seeking codification of the wire services, the Guild's officers were carrying out a mandate of the St. Paul convention, which directed the national officers to endeavor to bring this about.

No Pay Cuts Restored

Mr. Roosevelt was informed that some of the wire services had restored pay cuts. He was also informed that the United Press did not have the five-day week in any of its bureaus, and that the Associated Press had put it into operation only in those cities in which the practice has been adopted by member newspapers.

The Guild representative argued not only that the five-day week was proper, desirable and practicable for daily papers of all sizes in cities of all sizes and for press associations in all their bureaus, but that only the five-day week would make any inroads on editorial unemployment. In this connection it was pointed out that the New York Guild alone has 800 unemployed newspapermen and women registered.

Intimidation Cited

Numerous cases of intimidation and violation of section 7a on the part of newspapers were cited to the Chief Executive, among these the discharge of Alexander Crosby from the States Independent Advertiser for joining the guild, and the discharge of Alfonso Tonnietti from the Italian newspaper, *Il Progresso*, for the "crime" of being Guild chairman. The discharge of Guild members in Birmingham, N. Y., Boston, Little Rock, Ark. and other cities also was mentioned.

The group made no secret of the dissatisfaction of newspapermen over the slowness with which government bureaus move to enforce section 7a. Need for speedier machinery was emphasized to Mr. Roosevelt.

The officers described the president as sympathetic and extremely interested. The conference lasted nearly two hours and was described by the officers as very encouraging and highly satisfactory.

Short Notice Given

National headquarters had only forty-eight hours notice of the meeting, which had been sought ever since the June convention. Hurried efforts to obtain presence of national officers representing the West were unsuccessful because of the proximity of elections. The President's desire to have the code situation clarified in conjunction with the Washington hearing in December will necessitate even wider plans than are already under way in preparation for this hearing, national officers declared after the conference.

Plans already included a study of all available statistics which has been undertaken by Herman Volk, head of the Union Audit Bureau,

Guild Negotiating On Newark Papers

Contracts Submitted for Minimum Wage Scale

NEWARK, N. J.—The negotiations committee of the Newspaper Guild of Newark has presented contracts to publishers of the Newark Star-Eagle and the Newark Morning and Sunday Ledger. The committee, headed by Robert C. Ring of the Sunday Call chapter, is negotiating with Harry Auth, managing director of the Star-Eagle and the Newark Morning and Sunday Ledger.

The contracts submitted by the Newark Guild would set up Guild shops for editorial employees, provide a minimum scale of salaries, define qualifications for membership, provide for vacations, set up a dismissal bonus scale based on length of service, and establish a grievance committee.

Members of the ANG, and experienced over a long period of years in the field of labor statistics.

Additional significance is lent to the Washington NRA hearing by the recent course of events in connection with the National Labor Relations Board and the Newspaper Industrial Board, national officers added. Few guilds have wished to put cases before the Newspaper Industrial Board because of the record of that board in connection with ex parte cases originating in the International Typographical Union. Almost all of the Guild's complaints to date have been ex parte, and the publisher members of the board have insisted that any rules for handling ex parte cases must be offset by a provision for compulsory arbitration of all cases.

The two cases that the ANG has been able to keep in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board to date are those of Louis Burgess and Dean Jennings of San Francisco. Both were discussed with Mr. Roosevelt.

Counsel for the NLRB notified Eddy by long distance phone the day after the Hyde Park visit that the publishers, in arguing the case will sustain the stand of John Francis Neenan, counsel to Hearst, that the NLRB has no jurisdiction and that the case must be turned over to the Newspaper Industrial Board. For a long period the NLRB has been advising local Guilds that filed complaints that their cases must all go to the NLRB, and if the NLRB decides similarly on the Jennings case, Guild cases will flood the NLRB, Eddy declared.

Almost all these cases, Eddy said, relate to enforcement of collective bargaining, rather than to the arbitration of wage scales and working conditions, which has been the main occupation of the board to date.

The additional fact that press associations may be expected to figure in the December code hearing will require the marshalling of still further facts and figures, and the presence of additional Guild representatives at the hearing.

All local Guilds are urged to set up committees to cooperate in every way possible in preparation for the NRA hearing, Eddy said.

Philadelphia Guild Prepares for Benefit

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Guild is now whipping the second edition of its "Guild Gazette" into shape for presentation at a benefit, Dec. 6 at the Penn Athletic Club. Twelve hundred are expected to attend.

Proceeds will be divided equally between the national and local Guilds, the local share being allotted principally to replenish the Unemployed Assistance Fund, which so far has loaned approximately \$800 to jobless members.

Twin Cities Guild Elects; Parleys Start

Contracts Committee Meets St. Paul Publisher

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Earl L. Vogt, feature editor of the St. Paul Dispatch, was elected president of the Twin Cities Guild at the first annual election in October, succeeding R. S. Gilliam, who did not stand for reelection, wishing to devote all his time to his duties as regional vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild.

G. B. Wollan, of the St. Paul Daily News, was re-elected secretary-treasurer and Charles W. Clouston, of the Minneapolis Journal, its chairman. Joseph H. Ball, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, was named vice-president.

Members of the new executive committee are: Albert H. Cook, St. Paul Dispatch; Carl Langland, St. Paul Daily News; Joseph H. Ball, St. Paul Pioneer Press; Jack Burket and J. H. Cleland, Minneapolis Tribune; Frank A. R. Mayer, Minneapolis Journal; M. W. Halloran, Minneapolis Star; Felix Wolf, Press Associations, and Leola Fernandez, women's delegate.

Vogt, 35 years old, has been in newspaper work for fifteen years, working as reporter, copy reader, sports writer and photographer. He has been active in the Twin Cities Guild since its organization and before his election was a member of the Relations committee, engaged in negotiating contracts with publishers.

Determined to Get Results

With contract negotiations under way in both cities, new standing committees going into action, and recently formed unit organizations rapidly solving the dispatch problem, the Twin Cities Guild enters its second year determined to show tangible results for the ensuing 12 months.

The Relations committee, headed by Vogt, held its first meeting with a publisher on Oct. 29, when it met with L. E. Owens, publisher of the St. Paul Dispatch and chair-

man of the Dispatch, who is a member of the Guild.

"100 Percent Editorial Cooperation"

(Continued on Page Five)

will give its answer to the proposition that the body affiliate with the American Federation of Labor at the St. Paul convention June 5, and it will be an overwhelming "no."

"If Heywood Brown is re-elected President of the American Guild at St. Paul it will mean that the labor unionists are in the saddle and that may mean defeat of one of the most encouraging professional movements in newspaper history."

St. Paul Realism Alarms Mr. Pess

And then, after the convention: "For our own part, Editor and Publisher is finding it increasingly difficult to believe that this is a truly representative newspaper organization movement."

"It seems to us that if the organizers had deliberately sought to make their cause odious in the eyes of editors and publishers, with ultimate failure as their object, their course would have paralleled the action of the past three months, culminating in the St. Paul convention and its ego-centric, 'holier-than-thou' resolution and its insupportable, weasel-worded code of ethics."

"Impudent, wise-cracking generalities and slurs are good enough for these men, even in a formal 'code of ethics.' As will be seen, a few of the code articles concern evils against which all decent jour-

Twin Cities Head

Earl L. Vogt

Pioneer Press, Minneapolis publishers, replying to letters requesting conferences, asked that they be postponed until after the election, Nov. 6.

Standards Group Named

A new standing committee, that on Standards, was named to formulate a program to achieve these purposes and John J. Eddison, of the Minneapolis Journal, its chairman. The St. Louis Guild was instructed to get his group to work immediately. Other committees to handle various phases of the program will be named later.

Another new committee, on employment, was named to contact all unemployed newspaper men, sell the Guild to them and see that their names and qualifications are available to any publisher hiring additional men. Edwin B. Olvin, of the Dispatch, was named chairman.

Dues Collection Speeded

Formation of unit organizations and election of collectors on each staff has speeded up dues collections and the average delinquency, formerly two or three months, has been reduced to less than a month, with prospects that all members will be paid up to date within a month or two.

Fifteen new members were voted in by the executive committee, raising the total membership to slightly more than 250. Approximately 98 per cent of all working newspaper men and women in the Twin Cities are Guild members.

Sept. Issue is interesting, though not directly dealing with the Guild:

"Since 1898 the average age of printers' deaths has been raised from 41 to 61 years—tribute to humane employers as well as a socially-conscious union organization."

"It is safe to say that Publishers are paying their mechanical staffs more each week than they were a year ago. . . . Newspapers have cooperated handsomely in carrying out the purposes of N.R.A."

Newsboy Rules Also Alarm Mr. Pess

By coincidence, in this issue again we find adjoining the Guild attack an editorial denouncing efforts to apply the child labor provisions of the Recovery Act to newspapers:

"Political pulley-hauling, confusion of motives and false premises have produced a proposed solution of the newspaper boy question that bids fair to wreck present delivery organizations of many newspapers, deprive thousands of boys of congenial, beneficial and profitable employment, and cause a tragic resentment against a basically admirable and humane policy of the national administration."

From then on, editorially and in Marlen Pew's "Shop Talk at Thirty" column, nothing is too bitter to say about the Guild and its "ego-centric" leadership. Extensive quotations would be useless and monotonous.

Two editorial comments in the

Albany Guild Wins Fight for Shorter Hours

Albany Times - Union Copy Desk Back on 40-Hour Week

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Tri-City Guild took honors in its first skirmish with publishers.

On Monday, Oct. 8, the copy desk of the Albany Times-Union (Hearst) went back on the 40-hour week after a three-month period of 48-hours and longer. This was less than a week after Guild President John Wanhope had added personal protest to the Guild's formal resolution of complaint.

Admitting the abuse, Publisher Henry H. Frie and Managing Editor George O. Williams said it would be corrected at once. However, they said they did not recognize the Guild.

A contract committee is at work, with promise of an early report.

Meantime Troy uncovers a situation that seems to call for Guild action. The Blue Eagle was taken off the Troy Record and Troy Times mastheads the first of October. This hasn't meant any change in editorial department working conditions, because the newsmen never enjoyed any NRA benefits, not even the 40-hour week.

Steps are being taken to bring pressure through official channels and also through the national Guild for improved conditions. Troy Guild members, aroused, are winning over the editorial men who have been non-committal on the Guild. A meeting next week is expected to bring the membership up to more than 50 per cent on both papers. With this representation, the Guild will be able to act with authority.

Allan Reagan, Times-Union sports editor, put it, extra hours arranging a Guild benefit wrestling match. Other sports editors helped. Receiving 50 per cent on all tickets sold, the Guild cleared close to \$175, which will probably be used as the start of a defense fund. County Court Reporter Mary Doty, of the Albany Evening News, took selling honors.

Some of Problems Noted

The constitution, Eddy pointed out, provides that "In the interval between National Conventions administrative power shall be vested in the National Executive Committee, which shall be composed of the national officers elected at the preceding convention."

"Some administrative problems now confronting the national organization," he went on, "are the editorial policy of the Guild Reporter, the selection of a permanent editor for that organ, the stand of the national organization on the eminently unsatisfactory functioning of the Newspaper Code, the immediate necessity of either making the regional set-up function or finding an ad interim substitute that will not break down."

"Each one of these questions involves a string of minor considerations. The largest Guilds are unable to paddle their own canoes. The overwhelming majority of Guilds, however, look to the national organization for guidance and support—far more guidance and support than we have been giving them. Moreover, it is becoming increasingly evident that we cannot get along effectively without organizers, that is, regional and local executive secretaries. This raises financial prob-

lems which in turn affect other branches of Guild activity and impinge directly upon that moot question of raising funds by benefits."

Measures Approved

The following measures have just been approved by mail ballot, Eddy announced:

Limitation of the balloting period to 15 days.

Systematization of transfers of members from one guild to another.

Delegation of the NEC's authority to make recommendations on proposed contracts to the executive secretary.

Delegation of authority over the Guild Reporter to the executive secretary.

Eddy said he asked for the various delegations of authority as a matter of practical necessity, and in his detailed report on the vote to each member of the NEC declared that he regarded the vote completed November 1 as final until an actual meeting of the NEC can be arranged, at which time it may be desirable to revise some of the votes."

In view of the favorable action on benefits some weeks ago by the New York Guild and all Guilds of Region III, Eddy urged the NEC at that time, he said, either to stand by the convention's disapproval of benefits, or to adhere to the plan proposed in the report of the New York committee for benefits throughout the nation, 50 per cent of the proceeds to go to a national defense fund.

Benefits Rejected

This proposal, he revealed, has now been overwhelmingly voted down by the NEC. The only NEC member unqualifiedly in favor of the scheme was Morris Watson, vice-president at large. A flat vote of no was received from Enmet Crozier, national treasurer, and from Vice-Presidents Edward D. Burks, of Region X; Robert M.

Protest Text From St. Louis Printed in Full

Lines of Professional Guild Sought; Eddy, Brown Scored

ST. LOUIS, Mo. October 19, 1934.

The St. Louis Newspaper Guild wishes to enter a protest against the conduct of Heywood Brown and Jonathan Eddy, which was received too late for publication in the last issue, takes exception to their attitude towards unions, asserts that most Guild members disagree with them, and urges "evolution along the lines of a professional Guild."

The full text of the protest, which was accompanied by a covering letter over the signature of Curtis A. Betts, president of the St. Louis Guild, follows:

October 19, 1934.

The St. Louis Newspaper Guild wishes to enter a protest against the apparent assumption on the part of the national officers of the Guild that the Guild is favorable to the idea of affiliation with a labor union. The St. Louis Guild is completely opposed to any such affiliation or to any such tendency. Moreover, the St. Louis Guild believes that the great majority of Guild members all over the United States have similar convictions on the subject. In any case, the national officers of the Guild have been given no mandate on this subject, and their apparent attempt to commit the Guild to the tactics and principles of trade unionism is without any sort of authority.

We refer specifically to the article written by Mr. Jonathan Eddy and published in the Guild Reporter of September, 1934, in which he said, "We are a labor organization." We also refer to the general tone of the Guild Reporter of that date which left the inescapable inference that the Guild had declared common cause with the mechanical trades organization. We also suggest that many of the activities and utterances of Messrs. Jonathan Eddy and Heywood Brown seem to be predicated on the belief that all publishers are scoundrels. We object to such a belief as being unreasoning, immature, damaging to the friendly relations that exist between employer and employee in many shops, and embarrassing to the organization work being carried on in many fields.

In short, we submit that the general conduct of their offices by Messrs. Brown and Eddy does not express the sentiments of the Guild as a whole and is highly prejudicial to the extremely important task of completing the organization.

We are in no sense opposed to aggressive tactics where such are plainly called for, but contend that the present strength of the Guild—even if there were nothing else to consider—demands upon us a more circumspect policy than the one offered by Messrs. Brown and Eddy.

In general, the St. Louis Newspaper Guild believes that the evolution of the National Guild should be along the lines of a professional guild and that labor affiliation offers no immediate concrete advantages to offset the grave possible dangers of the future that it holds.

It ought to be obvious that if any political dogma is made a prerequisite to membership, many newspaper men will immediately be debarred. We therefore believe that the declared and implied objectives should be such that any newspaper worker can participate in its activities, whatever his political beliefs.

Adopted unanimously

October 19, 1934.

Committee: Thomas B. Sherman, Wayne Parker, Julius Klein.

A Friend for Needy Publishers

COUNCIL OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY

January 30, 1934

Mr. J. W. Schroeder, Citizens Alliance of Minneapolis, Builders Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Jack:

Your word of January 24th is very wholesome indeed and I salute you for the success which you have achieved.

No doubt our bulletin did not report some of the most recent happenings. We shall try to keep it more up to date. The next issue will contain the statement which you have given us.

Each industrial executive is being tried to the core. I only wish that they could all report as favorably as you have on the result of their contacts.

By the way, look into your local newspaper situation and see what efforts are being made by the editorial departments to formulate a guild. No doubt the manager will be glad to have you call on him on this subject. No good device is to have the ring leaders in the editorial department hand in their unadvised resignation so that when codes come into effect there will be no difficulty in giving them the aid.

Sincerely,
A. C. REES

ACR/MS
Knitting labor organizations, including the Newspaper Guild, is the Council of American Industry's plan for "promoting sound industrial relations and maintaining economic stability and prosperity for American industry."

"A. C. Rees, manager of the Associated Indus-

tries organization of Utah and open shop champion, tells "Jack" Schroeder of the Citizens Alliance of Minneapolis in the above letter: "The manager of your local newspaper will be glad to have you call on him and tell him how to solve his Guild problem."

National Executive Committee Gets Call

(Continued from Page One)

if its governing body cannot convene."

Proposals for the two earlier meetings named Chicago, but in neither case did enough NEC members respond affirmatively to ensure a quorum. The NEC, pursuant to suggestions endorsed at a meeting of that body directly after the St. Paul convention, was called upon to finance the meeting from regional funds. Since very few regions have functioned as such, this proved impossible.

New York was substituted for Chicago when it was pointed out that four out of the eighteen necessary for a quorum could stand without any expense, that five other members are within a brief overnight trip, and that at least one or two of those west of the Alleghenies might be expected to find a way of attending.

Some of Problems Noted

The constitution, Eddy pointed out, provides that "In the interval between National Conventions administrative power shall be vested in the National Executive Committee, which shall be composed of the national officers elected at the preceding convention."

"Some administrative problems now confronting the national organization," he went on, "are the editorial policy of the Guild Reporter, the selection of a permanent editor for that organ, the stand of the national organization on the eminently unsatisfactory functioning of the Newspaper Code, the immediate necessity of either making the regional set-up function or finding an ad interim substitute that will not break down."

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Closed Shop Bogies Vanish In Philadelphia

(Continued from Page One)

concludes that this provision "has done nothing to hamper individual initiative; has not resulted in any 'time-clock psychology'; and has never led to any incident that could remotely be construed as an attempt by the Guild to influence the policy of the newspaper."

"Any such attempt, the committee is certain, would be rejected with contempt by Guild members both in and outside The Record."

The committee was appointed primarily to investigate reported violations of the contract. It found a few minor incidents of this kind, but its general conclusion was that The Record management was "conscientiously observing the letter and spirit of its contract," and that whatever misunderstandings had occurred had been of a trivial nature.

In general, the committee found, the various Record executives had gone far beyond the contract in the treatment of many staff members, and in lending intelligent help and encouragement to the whole Guild movement.

Minimum Not Checked

The minimum pay provisions of the contract, the committee found, had done nothing to check the general upward trend of editorial salaries. Not a single man hired since the contract went into effect was given the minimum scale except a few copy boys and apprentices.

This experience appears to dispose completely of the bugaboo which reactionary publishers are fond of brandishing in front of Guild committees.

As a matter of fact, raises have been more general at The Record than any other Philadelphia paper, while the contract has also given staff members there far more dismissal protection than any other paper in town affords.

One district man who lost his job has been given three months' notice; another who had just been promoted from copy boy received nine weeks. Two men recently dropped from the copy desk were actually given more notice than they were entitled to, and one of them received it in cash.

In general, the committee found that many rumors of "violations" were deliberate falsehoods, circulated by enemies of the Guild. What few instances were discovered had either already been cleared up satisfactorily, or were amenable to the friendly methods provided in the contract. They concerned such matters as men not getting a regular lunch hour; accumulation of over-time, etc.

In only one instance was a member of the staff ever underpaid, and in that case Chairman Seth Maxwell obtained \$27 in back wages and a raise for the boy on his own initiative before any complaint was voiced. The incident was entirely due to a misunderstanding on the part of a lesser executive, and had not come to the attention of the managing editor, the committee discovered. Those serving on the committee were Carl Will, Roger P. Butterfield, Fred Warrington, Irving K. Fagan, and Tom Finney.

The World Press Today

A discussion presented by the Unemployed Unit, Newspaper Guild of New York

Wed. Eve. DR. FRANZ HOELLERING
Nov. 14
8:15 P. M. HEYWOOD BROWN

Union Church Auditorium
229 West 43rd Street

Subscription
25 Cents

Guild Program Vague in West; Policy Puzzles

Executives Vote Down Censure; Seek Tie With St. Louis

By PEARCE DAVIES

SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco Guild is clearing the decks for its winter cruise, but without any very definite objectives in view beyond the matter of more complete organization.

And indications are that organization in this area will not reach perfection until the policies of the Guild itself, particularly on the matter of use of trade union tactics, can be definitely announced.

The latest unit organized, on the Oakland Tribune, last week adopted a declaration of policy which was definitely anti-union, including an assertion of opposition to strikes. Presentation of the declaration to the executive council of the Guild brought out varying opinions, however, many members holding that the strike weapon was not one to be thus lightly discarded.

This was the second argument before the council along these lines. After the distribution of the St. Louis questionnaire a resolution of censure of policies voiced by the Guild National officers was proposed. This resolution was voted down, however, and another resolution adopted directing the secretary of the local Guild to approach the St. Louis and other guilds with a view to concerted action at the next national convention regarding national officers and national policies.

Further discussion of the matter was put aside due to the general disorganization preceding adoption of a new constitution for the San Francisco Guild. This now has been done.

The new constitution provides for an enlarged executive council on a proportional representation basis—one councilman for every ten Guild members in any unit—and brings other details of local organization in line with the national Guild constitution.

Secretary Don Stevens, since elected national regional vice president, is resigning the secretaryship under the new set-up. His successor, who will be called "executive secretary" has not yet been chosen. A treasurer also will be elected.

The two cases which brought San Francisco to national Guild attention—those involving Louis Burgess of the San Francisco Examiner and Dean S. Jennings of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin—are marching along.

The regional labor board has finally been asked to decide the case of Burgess, who complained he was "fired" from the Examiner for Guild activity, on its merits and close it. The board had asked Henry Robinson, Guild attorney here, for new data, but Burgess said he was tired of the fight and wanted it closed.

The national labor relations board has assumed jurisdiction in the matter of Jennings, who testified recently before the local board that he was forced to resign from the Call-Bulletin to get his vacation pay that he might attend last June's national convention.

Arguments on the Jennings case are to be had before the national board in Washington November 13. The board said no new testimony would be admitted—the newspaper did not offer testimony at the San Francisco hearing, challenging the authority of the board—unless the parties were able to offer good reason why such testimony was not offered at San Francisco. Any ruling by the NLRB, it was indicated, would be

Tonietti Case Routed Through Washington

The New York Regional Labor Board has informed the Newspaper Guild that it could not deal with the complaint against the Il Progresso Italo-Americano lodged after the discharge of Alphonse Tonietti, Unit chairman.

Elinore Morehouse Herrick, Regional Director, wrote the Guild that the complaint has been forwarded "to the National Labor Relations Board to be sent to the Newspaper Industrial Relations Board."

The complaint requested the reinstatement of Tonietti, with payment of back salary, demanded recognition of the Guild, and the cessation of intimidation of the members of the editorial staff of both Il Progresso and the Corriere D'America for Guild activities.

referred to the usual enforcement agencies.

A transcript of the case has been sent to the national Guild, which will provide the necessary legal representatives for Jennings in Washington, since he is working here and cannot personally attend the hearing.

Heywood Brown, Jonathan Eddy, Vice President Robert Buck, and Morris L. Ernst, ANG general counsel, will appear on Jennings behalf at Washington. Elisha Hanson, ANPA chief counsel, will argue that only the Newspaper Industrial Board has jurisdiction.

Yonkers Drives For New Members

Recently-Elected Officers Seek Country Solidarity

YONKERS, N. Y.—Headed by new officers elected after several resignations, the Yonkers Guild is now preparing new efforts to organize all newspapermen of Westchester County.

The Yonkers unit, composed of staff members of the Herald Statesman, bases its appeal for county solidarity on the fact that every daily newspaper in Westchester with the exception of the White Plains Reporter is owned by the J. Noel Macy chain.

Thus far the only other chapter has been formed by the staff of the Mount Vernon Daily Argus, which is cooperating with the Yonkers Guild in seeking to spread the movement to other papers in the string.

Several county-wide meetings have already been held, including one addressed by Heywood Brown, national president, and leaders of the New York Guild.

Chapters will be formed in each newspaper, with each chapter electing delegates to a county assembly.

New officers of the Yonkers Guild are Leonard J. Kane, president; William A. Spring, vice-president; Kenneth A. Fowler, treasurer; Helen Sarsen, secretary, and the following governors: Dennis H. J. Cummins, Guy A. Stewart, Jr.; James F. Desmond and Dorothy K. Loeb.

Revision of the guild's constitution is now under way and drafting of a program of requests to be sent to the publisher of the Herald Statesman will start at the next meeting in November.

Guild Is Now Largest Group In the FIJ

Int'l Journalist Body Accepts 8,000 U. S. Members

The American Newspaper Guild is now the largest section of the Federation Internationale des Journalistes. The F. I. J. formally accepted the A. N. G. at its recent congress.

In a letter to Stephen Valot, secretary general of the world congress of the F. I. J. assembled in Brussels, Belgium, Jonathan Eddy, national executive secretary, expressed the guild's regrets that the pressure of local problems made it impossible for Heywood Brown, national president, and himself to attend the congress.

"I have the honor to notify you on behalf of 8,000 American newspapermen and women that the American Newspaper Guild, of which they are members, welcomes its admission to the Federation Internationale des Journalistes," Eddy wrote.

"This notice is sent to you in accordance with the unanimous vote of the second convention of the American Newspaper Guild, which took place last June in St. Paul, Minnesota, and which was privileged to hear from a representative of the FIJ.

"Members of the American Newspaper Guild, and in a very real sense all editorial employees of American newspapers and wire services, are highly indebted to the FIJ for the latter's work in assembling and publicizing matter of vital moment to the advancement of the profession in this country as in other countries throughout the world.

"The Federation's data on freedom of conscience, on tenure of employment, and on the limitation of working time, for example, is to us an incalculable moral support in our efforts to remedy conditions."

St. Louis Prepares For Code Hearing

ST. LOUIS.—Newspaper Guild activities here are speeding up. At the last meeting of the Guild, President Betts appointed a committee of six to study the approaching Newspaper Code hearing and to formulate the policy of the St. Louis Guild towards it. This committee is made up of Julius Klein, Harold Tecumseh, Walter Smith, Joseph Hanlon, Robert Cagle and David Brown.

The appointment of a membership committee is expected to bring far better results. It will work with the Regional officers and great hopes are expressed for good results.

Curtis McDougall, late of the St. Louis Star-Times staff and recent secretary of the St. Louis Guild, has accepted an editorial post with an Evanston, Ill., paper. He resigned as secretary, being given a vote of thanks for his fine work in that arduous position, and takes with him to his new post the best wishes of the St. Louis newspaper workers.

To Members of Inert Guilds Only:

The Guild Reporter will be glad to keep you on its mailing list for a limited period so long as there is any sign of real activity in your Guild. But it is unfair to expect the thousands throughout the coun-

(Name)

(Home address: street & number)

(Town or city, and State.)

(Name of nearest active Guild)

First Milestone!

Make Copy for Special Issue Crisp—Get It In by Dec. 1

A 16-page special anniversary issue of the Guild Reporter, to mark the end of the first year since the founding of the American Newspaper Guild, will be published Dec. 15.

Officers of all local guilds in the nation have been asked to forward for a Dec. 1 deadline crisp and concise histories of their organization's activities, information on gains won directly and indirectly and other data.

They have also been asked to supply a group photograph of their executive committee in a glossy print.

Indiana A. F. of L. Invites the Guild

State Federation Pledges Full Cooperation to A. N. G.

Pledging its fullest cooperation with the American Newspaper Guild, the Indiana State Federation of Labor invited the Guild to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor in a resolution adopted unanimously at its state convention September in South Bend.

Introduced by B. L. Ott, delegate of the South Bend Typographical Union No. 128, the text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, The news and editorial writers of the United States have formed an organization known as the American Newspaper Guild, and

Whereas, their purpose in forming said organization is identical with the aims and purposes of the different crafts forming the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Indiana State Federation of Labor that a cordial invitation with a promise of all necessary assistance be extended to the American Newspaper Guild to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Philadelphia Sets Budget in Order

Expenditures Fixed, Cash Balance Grows, Old Debts Paid

PHILADELPHIA.—One of the most satisfactory signs of Guild progress here is the rapid rate at which red ink is vanishing from the ledgers of the local Guild.

Due principally to the determined efforts of the three-month old budget committee, the Guild is now operating within a fixed limit of monthly expenditures, increasing its cash balance each month, and gradually paying off a considerable accumulation of old debts which have caused many a headache at Council meetings in the past. William Wolfe is chairman of the committee.

All anticipated expenses for a given month must be submitted in advance to the budget committee, which then offers a complete budget to the executive council for approval or amendments. In addition to salary, office rent and other routine charges, a flexible allotment is included each month under the heading "President's fund." This is used to pay for special meetings and notices, and emergency expenses that might be incurred in the course of negotiations with publishers.

The local Guild's debts, dating back to the days of uncertain income and heavy organization expenses, are being cut each month by \$40 to \$50. During the month of October the Guild operated within a budget of \$237.50 and increased its cash balance to more than \$90.

Labor Notes

By PAUL FREDERICKSEN

No Section 7A For Uncoded Industry

Two recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board are of particular interest to Guild members. One applies to the Guild's relations with the press associations and the other to the Guild's efforts to obtain signed agreements with publishers.

On Oct. 12, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America had asked the NLRB for a poll of Associated Press telegraphers to establish the union's right to represent them in collective bargaining. On Oct. 20, Edwin S. Smith, a member of the board replied:

"There has been a delay in answering because Mr. Garrison [since retired as chairman of the board] was uncertain as to whether the Associated Press comes under a code, and is, therefore, subject to the obligations of Section 7a. A careful checkup with the NRA reveals the fact that the Associated Press is not under a code, and there seems to be no evidence that it signed the President's Reemployment Agreement. Therefore, your efforts to achieve collective bargaining through the medium of your organization for the telegraphers employed by the Associated Press will have to be conducted without benefit of the legal sanction afforded such action by the Recovery Act."

Jonathan Eddy, of the ANG, when informed of the decision, wrote to Smith, asking whether the stand of the NLRB in this case "amounts to an abrogation of the rights of employees under the NRA, insofar as uncoded industries are concerned." On Oct. 25, Smith replied:

"It is true that, unless an organization has signed the President's Reemployment Agreement or is covered by a code, Section 7a is not applicable to it, and, therefore, there is no force in law which can compel it to bargain collectively with the representatives of the majority of its employees."

NLRB Holds Employer Must Sign

The other decision is particularly important in view of the reluctance, so far, of the New York World-Telegram to sign a contract with the Guild even though negotiations resulted in some points of agreement. On Nov. 6 the NLRB held, in the case of the Atlanta Hosiery Mills and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Local 76, that union demands, if acceptable to the employer, be embodied in an agreement.

The board found that in this case the company had merely turned down the union's precise proposals and had made no counter-proposal except to insist on existing wage scales. The union agreed to accept existing scales for the sake of establishing a collective bargaining relationship. The board held:

"An attitude on the company's part consistent with the purpose of the statute would require that this wage scale be embodied in an agreement for a period of time, the necessary flexibility to meet competitive conditions being supplied by a provision permitting reconsideration and readjustment, upon a specified notice by either party."

The board added that the case would be referred to government enforcement agencies for "appropriate action" unless within seven days the company recognized the union "as its employees' exclusive agency for collective bargaining, and that when requested by that union it will enter negotiations and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement."