

Yesterday

Hearst Was "Pioneer" In Move to Improve News Workers' Lot—That's What He Says

When President Roosevelt signed the newspaper code, embodying slight gains for the newspapermen of the country, he requested publishers in large cities to institute the five-day, 40-hour week. Shortly afterwards, on March 26, 1934, there appeared in the Hearst morning papers a Page One editorial giving "The Position of the Hearst Newspapers." It said in part:

"I MAY be stated that the Hearst papers have increased wages and shortened hours in full accordance with every request and requirement of the NRA. But the Hearst papers have gone further and made increases in wages and decreases in hours in departments which the rules and regulations of the NRA do not affect. This seemed an equitable thing to do, and although the Hearst papers were not required to do it nor even requested to do it, they have made that voluntary and unsolicited contribution towards the plan and purpose of the NRA recovery program."

Surprised by the Hearst editorial, the Representative Assembly of the Newspaper Guild of New York, the legislative body, adopted the following resolution March 28, 1934:

WHEREAS, There appeared in the New York American of March 26 an editorial under the head "The Position of the Hearst Newspapers," which conveys the impression that the Hearst organization has complied fully with the spirit and the requirements of the NRA, and Whereas, It is a fact that, perhaps without the specific knowledge of William Randolph Hearst, certain units of the Hearst organization have not put into effect the five-day week as requested by President Roosevelt in signing the newspaper code; certain units are still requiring men to work more than 40 hours per week, and certain units have decreased, rather than increased, the number of men employed since signing the President's reemployment agreement, and

Whereas, Blanket wage cuts as high as 27 per cent have been imposed upon editorial employees of all Hearst newspapers, news services and syndicates, and no part of these wage cuts has been restored, therefore

Be it resolved, That the Newspaper Guild of New York hereby expresses its belief that Mr. Hearst will immediately... justify (his) editorial by instituting the five-day week in all units of his organization; by hiring such additional labor as is necessary to eliminate working any editorial employee more than 40 hours per week, and by restoring at once all blanket wage cuts.

The resolution was telegraphed to Hearst but brought no change in working conditions and wages in the organization.

From an editorial in the Hearst morning papers June 1, 1935, hailing the death of the NRA:

THIS country has been operating "under our competitive system" for a matter of 150 years and during that protracted period wages have continually increased, hours have continually been shortened, working conditions have continually been improved...

Obviously then... "the selfish 10 per cent" (quoting General Johnson) have NOT been able to control "the high-minded 90 per cent."

On the contrary, the high-minded 90 per cent have raised wages persistently in spite of the selfish 10 per cent and have compelled the selfish 10 per cent to string along and pay the high wage standards (Continued on page 5)

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STRIKE MEETS POLICE TERROR

Action Resumed In Watson Case

THE POLICE TAKE SIDES IN MILWAUKEE

Fight Entering Critical Phase

Delayed Ruling Denies A. P. Court Ban

HEARING SET

Labor Board to Take Up Guild Fight April 7; Unit to Meet

The Guild's case against the Associated Press in connection with the discharge of Morris Watson, national vice-president, cleared another legal hurdle on March 17 when Judge William Bondy of the United States District Court in New York City refused the A. P.'s demand for an injunction against the National Labor Relations Board, which has taken up the Guild's complaint.

The Board announced it would consider the Watson case on April 7 at the United States Court Building at 10 A. M.

A meeting of the A. P. unit has been called for March 30 to discuss the case and the hearing on the 7th. Judge Bondy's decision, handed down two months after the first injunction hearing, rejected the claim put forward by John W. Davis, A. P. attorney, that the National Labor Board and the Wagner-Connelly Act under which it was created, were unconstitutional.

Doubts A. P. Contentment

"The contention that the Act is wholly unconstitutional seems hardly tenable," ruled Judge Bondy.

The Bondy ruling did not, however, pass upon the constitutionality of the Wagner Act. It merely held that the grounds put forward by the Associated Press were not of such a nature as to warrant the granting of an injunction. Fears expressed by the A. P. that the Board's hearings would "irreparably damage" its interests and "impair public good will" were dismissed by Judge Bondy as "bare conclusions of fact which are not self-evident, nor supported by any proof."

Any decisions rendered in the case by the National Labor Relations Board, Judge Bondy pointed out, are not automatically enforceable, but require a court decision for execution.



Hymie Polinsky has his say as he climbs into patrol wagon.

Appeal to Labor for Aid Going Out to 2,886 Bodies

United Mine Workers Call on Organized Groups To Support Milwaukee Strike

With John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and other prominent union heads voicing their support of the Guild's fight in Milwaukee, the ANG's plans for the appeal to labor throughout the country were almost completed and the appeal was expected to be sent out shortly after this issue of THE REPORTER went to press.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor had previously telegraphed assurance that the Federation would extend all assistance possible. Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, will be one of the sponsors of the appeal, according to word received from strike headquarters in Milwaukee.

The appeal will go to all state federations, to 110 national and international unions, 728 city central labor councils, 1,000 local trade and federal labor unions, and to 1,000 local unions in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Federation, Ohl

said, will follow up the appeal with one of its own within the state.

Lewis' indorsement was a straight appeal to organized labor to lend aid. He said:

"The strike of the Milwaukee Guild against the management of the Wisconsin News, a Hearst paper, is one that deserves the steadfast support of every labor group in the United States. The United Mine Workers of America

(Continued on page 6)

Dues Due Now

Time Short to Qualify for Convention

All Guilds: Get the members to dig down and get dues and assessments paid up if you want to be fully represented at the national convention starting May 29 in New York. The number of each Guild's convention votes depends on its number of members in good standing as of April 29.

The constitution (Article II, Sec. 3) provides that no member will be counted, for convention vote purposes, whose dues and assessments through February are not received in the ANG office by April 29.

Early in May statements will be mailed from headquarters to local Guilds showing the number of members in good standing eligible for representation.

Broun's Arrest Wins Wider Sympathy

SCABS ARRIVE

Circulation of News Drops 27,000; "The Striker" Prints 100,000

MILWAUKEE.—The mass picket line and demonstration on Saturday, March 21, marked the close of a relatively peaceful Guild campaign to obtain recognition and improved working conditions on the Hearst Wisconsin News and the beginning of an earnest, aggressive fight in the teeth of a local publisher coalition and police provocation.

The onslaught of the police on the picket line Saturday, resulting in the arrest of Heywood Broun, ANG president, and three others, and the ensuing charge of the police in front of police headquarters, in which three others were arrested, aroused local labor to the seriousness of the situation, and the forum before which the strike story could be placed has been widely extended.

It is the general belief that a stage has been reached where police "terror" will be used in an effort to stem the increasing effectiveness of the Guild's campaign.

Organization Tightened

This development has brought about a tighter strike organization. On March 23 the strike committee was augmented so as to afford more sustained effectiveness in the conduct of the strike.

Two issues of "The Guild Striker" have been published. The issue of March 19, a four-page tabloid, reached 52,000 copies. More than 100,000 copies of the second issue were distributed on March 25.

Contributing to public interest was the jury trial of two pickets previously arrested on the line, who appealed from a startling district court conviction. The defendants, Herbert Langendorf, striker, and George Bergstrom, strike sympathizer, were acquitted in municipal court March 24. At a hearing for Broun and six others arrested March 21, the Guild obtained a continuance of three weeks. A district court trial by jury, on charges that the Guild had violated an injunction against secondary picketing of advertisers' stores, was also in progress.

Circulation Loss 27,000

The latest report on the paper's circulation placed its loss at 27,000 copies out of some 100,000 claimed previously.

Current developments include new indications of damage being suffered by the paper, and the possibility of resumption of negotiations

(Continued on page 2)

SEND FOR ANY EXTRA REPORTERS YOU CAN DISTRIBUTE

Guild Organized in Bridgeport

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Organized March 17 with ten members and with strong indications of a rapidly increasing membership, the first action of the Bridgeport Newspaper Guild was the filing of the following night letter to the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild strike committee:

"The Bridgeport Newspaper Guild, organized tonight, sends hearty greetings to its fellows in the Milwaukee Guild and especially to the Wisconsin News members who are engaged in a valiant effort to obtain benefits which will accrue

to Guild members and newspapermen throughout the nation."

Officers Retained

Alfred S. O'Brien, provisional President, elected at a pre-organization meeting March 11, and the other provisional officers were continued in their posts for thirty days until a membership campaign could bring together a group representative of every newspaper in Bridgeport. O'Brien is magazine editor of the Herald.

The other newspaper represented (Continued on page 6)

Milwaukee Police Crack Down on Strike Pickets

LAND BROUN IN CITY JAIL

'Guild Striker' Makes Hit

(Continued from page 1)
with John Black, general manager. Hope was renewed for effective aid from the National Labor Relations Board following the recent favorable decision in the Watson Associated Press case. Investigations of the regional board here on charges against the *News* for refusal to bargain were understood to have been completed, and word that a complaint has been issued by the national board is awaited.

Scabs Imported
Widespread resentment against the *Wisconsin News* was aroused last week when it imported from Chicago strikebreakers for its editorial department. At least three have come and possibly a half dozen.

Indirect word from Black on March 23 indicated the *Wisconsin News* is attempting to utilize the importation to stampede the strikers into a settlement.

Through a Typographical Union official, he relayed word that the strikebreakers are not a high enough type of editorial material to satisfy the paper and that they are causing trouble by complaining against long hours and overwork. The paper, unless strike settlement is imminent, will replace these workers with more satisfactory employees, Black said, and these it will consider "permanent" additions to the staff.

The strikers, after considering the information, decided it was given in bad faith and reiterated their demands for a fair settlement.

Publishers Support Hearst
Evidence that publishers are organizing into a group to fight the strike appeared on March 24 when the *Wisconsin News* reprinted on page 1 an editorial which appeared in the *Milwaukee Journal* Monday attacking the strike, the number of sympathizers that have turned out to aid the Guildmen, and alleged political angles the paper read into speeches at mass meetings.

The editorial was reprinted with express permission, the *News* said, of the managing editor of the *Journal*, an independent asset, hitherto aloof from the fray.

This turn followed by a week distribution by the *Wisconsin News* manager of a pamphlet attempting to discredit the strike, which it termed a "minority" affair.

Committee Enlarged
Expansion of the strike committee resulted from an executive board decision reached at a meeting Sunday night, called to put into effect plans under discussion for more than a week.

Attending the conference with the regular board were Jonathan Eddy, national executive secretary, and Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the New York Guild, who was temporarily released to give fulltime assistance to the Milwaukee Guild.

The strike committee was increased from seven to 15 members by adding more strikers to the group.

The executive board's proposal to revise the setup was presented by George A. Mann, Milwaukee Guild president, to place strike direction more fully in the hands of persons with full time to devote to it.

The committee previously comprised J. Nash McCrea, chairman; Howard Haynes and Jean Dessel, strikers; H. J. Hunsicker, Gunnar Mickelson, Eddy or Bill Davy, and National Organizer Mann. Those added are Lola Bullard, Hymie Polnasky, Charles Taylor, Arthur Jackson, Charles Strong, Mary Van

At the Front



Broun Tells a Milwaukee Crowd the Issues

Police Tactics

Tactics of the Milwaukee police department in last Saturday's demonstration and in previous disorders were vigorously protested by the Milwaukee Guild to the city and police commission. The complaint demanded a hearing of the alleged brutality and provocative conduct of police, and protested massing of armed public police forces in and around the *News* plant, and the assignment of city detectives as personal bodyguards for *Wisconsin News* officials and strikebreaking employees.

The Guild charges that the police incited every disorder by taking into custody pickets who were innocent of misdemeanor, thereby preventing the Guild's efforts to conduct its strike peacefully. Three instances in which police refused to arrest persons who attacked pickets were cited.

The police, the Guild charged, have been attempting to make political capital of the strike by stirring up riots by their unfair and inflammatory actions.

Court Trial for Pickets

The Guild obtained a circuit court trial of Milwaukee Guild officers and pickets. National significance is seen in this fact, since a victory for the Guild will set a precedent in allowing unrestricted picketing of business streets by pickets for the purpose of advertising the strike.

The Guild is charged with picketing in such a way as to call attention to the stores of *Wisconsin News* advertisers. The action, defended by Gene L. Green, Guild attorney, was brought under the limited injunction recently issued. This restraining order was the Guild's first court victory. It is said to be unusually liberal for secondary picketing cases.

Court sessions on March 24 were occupied by the testimony of *Wisconsin News* advertising employees, who told of 23 advertisers who have quit patronizing the *News* since the strike. Loss of \$8,500 revenue from advertising was sworn to by one.

An official with wide connections told Guild officers Monday, that the *Wisconsin News* and the *Scab*, which publishes in the same building, have suffered losses in circulation and advertising, the *News* being "completely wiped out" in some wards.

Attempt of a committee of central labor officials to obtain from Black a statement whether or not he will continue to refuse to negotiate toward a contract with the Guild elicited from him a vague offer for settlement of the strike, with the labor bodies as witnesses to the settlement.

THREE OUT AS SCABS

Unit Suspends, Fines Eleven Others

AVOID TRIAL

MILWAUKEE—Three members of the Wisconsin News Unit of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild were expelled by a Trial Board elected by the Milwaukee Guild to consider the cases of unit members who either refused to join the strike or returned to work after the strike was called.

Eleven other members were fined and suspended. The three members expelled were:

Sidney Kaufman and Vera Whaley, because they were members of the unit's executive board, and in that capacity were guilty of conduct rendered the more reprehensible by reason of their position; Milton Hart, who early in the strike was guilty of an unprovoked assault on a striker in the picket line who, in addition, was no match for him in size.

Scabs Suspended

The eleven members fined and suspended were: Walter Breakey, Melvin H. Quimet, Arthur Goldner, Norbert Schilt, William Broker, Roy Foley, Milton Abrams, Harry Crox, Fred R. Burnek, Frank Smith and Cecil Lane. All are now scabbing for the *Wisconsin News*.

The Trial Board's first meeting was held on March 1, the accused having been summoned to appear and defend themselves. None of them appeared and the board proceeded to take testimony. The record having been made and transcribed, the board adjourned until March 17, when the record was reviewed and each case taken up separately for consideration of the degree of culpability. Each individual instance was voted on separately for the verdict.

Expulsion of Kaufman, Hart and Whaley was unanimously agreed upon by the Trial Board.

Fines Fixed

The board then proceeded to the consideration of the remaining 11 defendants. Separate motions for the amount of the fine to be imposed were made and carried in each case and in each case the vote of the board was unanimous. Prior to this however, the board first considered a motion to fix the limit of penalty that could be imposed. The motion was made and ultimately carried that the minimum fine in each case was to be not less than \$5 per week for the duration of the strike and not more than \$25 a week for the duration.

President



GEORGE A. MANN
Milwaukee Guild Head

BUILDING

Election Competes With Strike, and Outcome is Important

By JONATHAN EDDY

AN INCREASING number of organizations is coming to the support of the *Wisconsin News* strike. Leaders in labor and Socialist circles declare the strike will not receive full support from the outside until the end of the campaign to re-elect Dan Hoan as mayor.

The election takes place April 7 and the feeling of the strikers that their cause may be influenced by the fate of "the Mayor that made Milwaukee famous" is indicated by a unanimous decision of the *Wisconsin News* Unit of the Newspaper Guild that each member must register and vote the Socialist ticket.

With Hoan faced by one of the toughest battles of his twenty years as Mayor, the most active elements in the Federated Trade Council, the Socialist party, the Young People's Socialist League, and virtually all liberal and progressive organizations are putting in every ounce of energy to assure Hoan's reelection.

At the latest meeting of the Federated Trades Council, as the central A. F. of L. union here is named, whereas only a formal and conditional resolution was adopted in support of the Guild strike, the Council appropriated \$1,000 and set up a special committee to fight for Hoan.

Socialist women's and youth groups, which are naturally on the side of the strikers, are spending their entire time distributing campaign leaflets, and conducting house-to-house visits on behalf of Hoan, covering every residence in the city. The Wisconsin Workers Alliance, made up of WPA workers and unemployed, is likewise campaigning for Hoan.

In short, the springs from which the Guild might ordinarily expect the most support are flowing off elsewhere, though, to be sure, in a cause in which the Guild has eminent concern, since Hoan's opponent is former Sheriff Joseph J. Shimmers, whose reputation, insofar as it extends into the labor movement, seems founded upon his having equipped deputies with baseball bats to smash picket lines.

Newspapers Join Side of Reaction

WITH the exception of the *Milwaukee Leader*, Socialist Party daily, the newspapers, both those published here and Chicago papers printing Milwaukee editions, are united in anti-Hoan, anti-"red," anti-labor campaign. Shimmers tells the voters he will "restore law and order" to Milwaukee.

The *Milwaukee Journal*, famed as a liberal paper, has outdone itself in minimizing and distorting news of the strike, and in printing editorials to the effect that the strike is being led by politicians intent upon violence and havoc as a part of what may be expected if Hoan continues in office. The Milwaukee phrase "boss press" comes to have a strange significance for the strikers who last Saturday were mercilessly set upon by the police.

Organized Labor Swells Picket Line

DESPITE the turmoil of the local political campaign, support and real support has obviously been necessary for the picket lines of 1,000 and 2,000 men, women and children that have massed regularly at noon Saturdays. Organizations that have stood out in the steadiness of their support have been the Workers Alliance, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Union of Street Railwaymen, the Federation of Hosiery Workers, the National Student Union and the Wisconsin Federation of Teachers.

The present objective of the strike committee is to build the organization of the picket line to a point where it will be effective throughout the day at least one day a week. The difficulties of organizing large numbers of people who will picket for many hours steadily, and who will, moreover, be on the job at dawn are great but the committee is confident of eventual success.

Unions Lined Up

To Back Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Wisconsin News* strike has proved a boon to the Guild here. New interest has been awakened, new members are signing up, and delinquent members are paying up back dues.

The results of a drive to enlist union labor support for the strikers also have been gratifying. Contributions have been received from the Marine Firemen, the Mailers' Union, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Local 21 of the I.T.U. To date \$138 has been mailed to strike headquarters.

Rush Strike Funds!

Here's How

Contribute to the Milwaukee strike by sending money to the American Newspaper Guild Strike Fund, addressed to the national headquarters, 49 West 45th Street, New York City.

Rush money now and pile up a strike fund big enough to guarantee the victory!

THEY TRY TO SUPPRESS RISING TIDE

Police "Break Things Up" Broun Awaiting His Ride to Milwaukee Jail

BUT THEY EXCITE THE CITY



W. R. H. REFINANCES

Strike Publicity Won't Help Plan Said to Involve \$90,000,000

Hearst's financial needs this year are a large factor in the background of the Milwaukee strike.

Like other holding company systems, the Hearst organization is simplifying its corporate structure in order to reduce income taxes. Subsidiaries are being consolidated into parent companies. Co-ordinate units are being merged. This is a part of Hearst's financial program for 1936.

The final step, if the program can be carried through, will be the public sale of a huge issue of new securities to repay numerous mortgages and other debts of companies within the system. Part of the present debt carries Hearst's personal guaranty, but with the substitution of new securities he will be freed from such liability.

Heretofore, shares of 7 percent preferred in Hearst Consolidated were sold by Hearst's own organization. The amount now contemplated is much too large for that. That figure is said to amount to \$90,000,000. It will have to be negotiated through Wall Street, and, indeed, Wall Street expects Hearst to do so some time this year.

Strike Endangers Issue

To an organization planning financial operations of this magnitude, widespread publicity to difficulties at home must be embarrassing.

Under New Deal legislation, issues of new securities must be registered in Washington with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Fairly exhaustive information must be set forth in the registration statement, which becomes public record, and in the prospectus given

Hearst Lays Himself Open

THE Guild in Milwaukee has come face to face with the kind of absentee ownership for which collective bargaining is the employee's one answer.

William Randolph Hearst, the employer, sits at San Simeon, thousands of miles away. News of the strike, in which the livelihoods of 22 of his highly-paid managers and secretaries. It means only one black cloud more among the many that daily appear over parts of his vast properties.

The strike rumbles on, keeping his managers uneasy but helpless. Their job is not to persuade "the Chief" to different policies but to carry out his instructions. So until the strike becomes powerful, compelling, big enough to crash past the buffers and force its stark reality into his mind, it has scant hope of changing his course.

This is a shocking reminder of the concern he must show ordinarily for his thousands of employees. No wonder their jobs and their well-being mean so little to him. No wonder that his edicts about not liking a new group of his employees to organize seem to have so little relation to reality. This makes startlingly clear the trend of employers' habits in large-scale industrial organizations. For the employee the choice is between strong unions or life as a bookkeeper's fraction.

FEW publishers, on the other hand, sit so prettily these days that they can be contemptuous of popular reactions. The Guild's two major strikes previous to this one have both ended with the publishers being unseated. In both cases the properties are now being managed by new hands.

Hearst can be beaten. His exposed financial position is described elsewhere on this page. His many mortgages and outstanding preferred stock means that his very size lay him open to attack on many fronts.

The venom which Hearst has poured out on innumerable groups throughout the country has precipitated many boycotts against him. Others will undoubtedly spring up if he presents the opportunity.

In attempting to defeat our efforts at collective bargaining Hearst is menacing not the Guild alone but the entire labor movement; he is attacking the bedrock principle on which the movement stands.

He is laying himself open to a correspondingly wide attack. If he insists on forcing this enmity, he need not be surprised that the fury that will strike him.

REPEAT!

Wisconsin Newsmen Struck in '22

MILWAUKEE.—The current strike of editorial workers on the *Wisconsin News* is not the first one on the newspaper since William Randolph Hearst became its owner. Seventeen years ago when Hearst acquired the newspaper and when it was known as the *Evening Wisconsin*, six editorial workers went on strike. They struck for higher wages, resenting Hearst's intrusion into the Milwaukee newspaper field.

Manly Knew His Man

Among the reporters who walked out when Hearst walked in, was the late Claude Manly. Contemptuous of the Hearst type of journalism, he joined the staff of the *Milwaukee Journal* to achieve fame later as an ace reporter known from coast to coast. His name is a tradition among newspapermen.

Lacking a national organization, the six strikers were doomed to failure in making their solitary gesture against the Hearst empire. Nor did the strikers have a clear idea of tactics necessary to gain their objectives. They sat hopelessly in a tavern across the street from the newspaper plant, expecting the paper to fold up. Meantime Hearst hired strikebreakers in Chicago and went on publishing.

False Prophecy

The strike ended a few days after it started and the strikers went to work on other newspapers in Milwaukee. It was a brave but futile gesture. Old-time newspapermen of Milwaukee, remembering the quick ending of that strike, freely predicted that the present strikers would be quitting in a week or two. The prophets, of course, are not Guildsmen, but they have had the

(Continued on page 5)

Strike Funds Continue To Pour In For Milwaukee

From Outside Supporters

Professionals and Trade Unionists Show Solidarity With Newsmen

Interprofessional Association, Chicago Chapter:
I enclose a check for \$68.16. . . . It represents the collection taken at the Chicago chapter meeting. . . . The evening's speaker had warmed the crowd up beautifully by analyzing middle class fears of doing anything but sign in a social situation. . . . The opportunity to contribute was a chance to really do something concrete in the fight against Hearst.

E. F. Mallett, Austin, Tex.:
It is gratifying to learn that the professional people can really organize and strike against one of the most notorious exponents of all that is rotten in American economic life. . . . I am an engineer and have long wished that my profession could organize as the craft-unions do. . . . I am enclosing a dollar contribution.

New York Herald Tribune Composing Room Chapel, New York:
Enclosed you will find a check for \$10 for use of Guild members of the Wisconsin News. Sorry it isn't for much larger sum, but this chapel is contributing to four other strike funds. . . . I shall send you a couple of dollars more. . . . My own personal opinion is that the movement to better the living conditions of the working people of this country, both of brain and of brawn, has been greatly strengthened since the editorial forces "became of age."

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, New York:
A resolution, submitted by the New York Times Chapel and unanimously adopted at a membership meeting follows: Resolved: That the American Newspaper Guild and its striking brothers and sisters of the Wisconsin News be assured of our unqualified support in their struggle. . . . that the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 be instructed to request all organized Chapels under jurisdiction of No. 6 to give the American Newspaper Guild the moral support it so well deserves and whatever voluntary financial support each individual Chapel may decide upon. . . . in the hope that our contributions to a just cause may assure the establishment of decent wages, decent working conditions and economic security for members of the American Newspaper Guild.

International Pocketbook Workers Union, New York Joint Board:
Enclosed please find our check for \$5 as our contribution to the strike being conducted against the Wisconsin News. . . . We regret that our own financial condition does not permit of a more liberal donation to the cause.

Bookbinders and Machine Operators Union No. 25, New York:
Enclosed find our small contribution to your most worthy cause. . . . Due to our financial condition we regret our assistance is so limited.

Meat Cutters Union, Local 865, New York:
The Executive Board of the Meat Cutters union heartily endorses the organizational activities of the Newspaper Guild. . . . to say that we wish you the greatest of success is stating it mildly.

New York Women's Trade Union League, New York:
We want you to know that we are heartily in sympathy with your struggle and wish you every success.

Arthur Mizener, New Haven, Conn.:
This \$5 contribution is a little something to help along a good job. We can fight Hearst indirectly in many ways, by not buying his papers, by fighting his

newsreels, etc., but you people are the only ones who can fight him directly. . . . I doubt if anyone can calculate what it would mean to labor to be able to put the pressure of organized labor on Hearst directly, in his own office. . . . all power to the Guild, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, A. F. of L., New York:

Because of your urgent appeal, I am enclosing a contribution of \$150. Every good wish for the successful conclusion of the strike you are conducting in Milwaukee. . . .

American League Against War and Fascism, Cleveland, O.:
We stand with you in your fight against William Randolph Hearst, the arch enemy of the American people. . . . We enclose a check for \$5 as a contribution to the strike fund. . . .

G. E. Mosell, New York City:
Mr. Brown's article in this week's Nation has prompted me to enclose check for \$10 for the strike fund in Milwaukee. . . . with best wishes. . . .

Anonymous, San Francisco:
The enclosed checks (\$15) are sent to help support the Wisconsin News strike. . . . We know of no progressive and decent movements and tendencies in America that Mr. Hearst does not viciously attack. . . . nor do we know of any monstrous evil or social injustice that he fails to support.

American League Against War and Fascism, New Haven, Conn.:
Enclosed find \$5 which is our contribution to the Guild strikers of Milwaukee. We are doubly pleased to be able to contribute this money. . . . we feel that we are helping somewhat to support the Guild in its struggle for recognition and decent working conditions and also helping a group which is fighting Hearst, the Fascist.

Bye, Bye By-Line
The by-line, for years the pride of newspapermen, is being considered themselves "professional men," has been thrown for a loss by the Hearst papers. An order from "the Chief," mysterious and unexplained, has most such orders are, has barred the use of all by-lines except for writers under contract.

Contributions Keep Coming

FROM GUILDS	Previously acknowledged	\$2,561.84
Boston	8.00	
Kansas City	10.00	
Rochester	54.10	
Albany	2.25	
St. Louis	91.40	
El Paso	15.50	
Washington, D. C.	41.50	
Hudson County	29.50	
Columbus	10.00	
Cleveland	73.25	
Southern Minnesota	3.75	
New York	1,325.19	
Northern California	85.85	
Newark	265.00	
Philadelphia	157.18	
Pittsburgh	15.15	
Chicago	30.50	
Westchester	20.85	
Detroit	100.00	
Albany	55.50	
Cincinnati	36.25	
Springfield, Mass.	7.25	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	200.00	
Lake Superior	50.00	
Tacoma	26.40	
Rockford	20.00	
Madison	12.75	
Indianapolis	10.00	
Total	\$5,359.72	

STRIKE? SO WHAT?

A Milwaukee Guildsman Takes Time Out to Be Married



Ray Grodzinsky of the News Unit and his bride.

Guild Now Negotiating For 1936 Post Contract

Demand Minimum Wages, Straight Sick Leave, Blanket Pay Increases

With a list of demands voted by the biggest meeting in the New York Post Guild unit's history to guide it, a negotiating committee from the New York Newspaper Guild executive committee had its first meeting March 20 with the New York Post management, on the new Post contract.

The New York Post Guild contract, the first signed in New York, was to expire April 1. It ran nine months by request of the Guild.

Nine months ago the New York City Guild established a closed shop, dismissal bonuses, the five-day, forty-hour week, grievance committee and other essentials for Post unit members.

In April, Carl Randan, president of the New York City Guild, and spokesman for the negotiating committee, will press for minimum wage and blanket wage increase provisions voted by the unit.

Negotiations on the contract follow.

Next, the Post city room and editorial offices bloomed with posters. "What do you want?" the poster read, "in the next Guild contract? Blanket wage increases? Minimum wages? Straight sick leave?" Under these words followed the announcement of the unit meeting.

The result of all this discussion was the biggest meeting in the Post unit history—members overflowed the meeting room, the supply of chairs ran out.

After hours of discussion the final demands were voted. These include minimum wages, straight sick leave, blanket wage increases, and many minor adjustments in the present contract.

Another shop paper appeared two days after the meeting listing the voted changes, and three pages of documents read at the meeting. These documents included reports on the wealth of the Post owners, reproductions of advertisements of the Post in other New York City newspapers, and so on.

The New York City executive committee has found the proposed changes acceptable and appointed a committee to press the negotiations.

Randan heads the committee and

From Guilds

Cash Sent In From Coast to Coast

Tacoma Guild, Wash.:
Enclosed find \$40. . . . This represents contributions from members of Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170, members of the Tacoma Newspaper Guild and others. . . . We are sponsoring a midnight madrasa Saturday. . . . and will remit a portion of the proceeds. . . .

El Paso Newspaper Guild, Tex.:
Enclosed is check for \$15.50. . . . We consider this a remarkable showing in view of wage conditions in El Paso among newspaper men and women. . . . It is our hope to send more in the not too distant future. . . .

Columbus Newspaper Guild, Ohio:
Enclosed is a check for \$5. . . . We're in full sympathy with the striking Guildsmen and women—who wouldn't be?

Northern California Newspaper Guild, San Francisco:
Enclosed is \$35. . . . You might convey to the Milwaukee strikers the NCCG's assurance that they are behind them 100 percent and will support them with weekly contributions.

Detroit Guild, Mich.:
Enclosed please find \$100 from the Detroit Guild toward winning the Milwaukee fight, our second such contribution. Godspeed for victory, and believe us, we're watching and helping.

Youngstown Guild, Ohio:
Enclosed is \$25. . . . we hope to be able to carry on our portion of the burden in connection with the strike and will forward funds as they become available.

Westchester County Newspaper Guild, Yonkers, N. Y.:
Here's another check (\$10.50) for Milwaukee, collected from Guild members. . . . We are giving a benefit next Saturday. . . . The Westchester Typographical Conference, at our suggestion, appropriated \$10. . . . We are heart and soul behind the strikers.

Roger Dakin, of the Daily News, treasurer of the New York Guild, is a member of the New York Post unit executive committee will sit as observers.

J. David Stern, publisher of the New York Post, and Harry Saylor, editor of the New York Post, will meet with Guild negotiators. Stern was the first publisher to sign a Guild contract, for his Philadelphia Record, as well as the first New York City publisher to sign a Guild contract.

The Guild Reporter

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by the American Newspaper Guild.

Subscription \$2 a year in the United States and Canada, \$2.50 foreign.

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

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Telephone BRyant 9-0780

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Vol. III, No. 8, April 1, 1936

MODEL CONTRACTS

Bargaining Advice, Key Points Given in Forms

Complete forms for contracts, together with official advice on all phases of collective bargaining, recently were sent by the National Executive Board to local Guilds.

The material included a model contract with interpolations of advice regarding such important point, alternate propositions, etc.; a covering letter with liberal excerpts from the collective bargaining report adopted by the last convention and a running index of constitutional references to collective bargaining; a copy of the recently negotiated Cleveland Press contract; and an analysis of the good and the imperfect features of that contract.

The material covered many typewritten pages and cost prevented it being sent to a larger mailing list than the Guild offices or being printed in the Reporter, but every unit and interested Guild member in good standing has it available now through his local Guild. The national office will do everything possible to be of prompt service to Guilds contemplating or engaged in collective bargaining, even though emergencies may occasionally delay attention from a swamped office.

The material sent out represents months of discussion, research and general work by Guild officers, labor experts and legal counsel.

Some salient features of a model contract are:

1. EMPLOYEES CLASSIFICATION. Editorial employees covered are reporters, newsmen, editors, feature writers, photographers, artists, retouchers, layout men, librarians, editorial clerks, copy boys, office boys, messengers.

2. WAGES. Minimum wage rates are scaled on a basis of experience on all newspapers as well as the experience in the editorial department of the particular publisher.

3. HOURS. It is recommended that provisions specify eight hours daily (to fall within nine consecutive hours) and five days to the week (five consecutive days). Overtime to be compensated for by the publisher either by allowance of extra days off or by

payment of time and one-half of the regular rate of pay.

4. DISCHARGES. Dismissal on the ground of Guild activities are proscribed. Other cases of dismissal, it is recommended should be covered by provision for indemnity graded according to the length of time the employee has been in the service of the publisher. Dismissal indemnities calculated on the basis of the highest rate of pay received by the employee within the six months immediately preceding discharge.

5. RESIGNATION NOTICES. Clauses providing from one to two weeks' advance notice of resignation are recommended. There is no reciprocal arrangement whereby an employee is required to give an employer the same length of resignation notice as the employer is to give of discharge, the economic positions of the two being considered not to justify such reciprocity to the employer's opportunity to take another job.

6. PREFERENCE SHOP. Clauses provide for placement of Guild members.

7. GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES. These are to be chosen by the Guild for the amicable adjustment of employer-employee relationship to avoid recourse to arbitration wherever possible. Past experience has proven arbitration to be an unsatisfactory procedure, it is pointed out, the Newark Ledger case being the notable example of the unfavorable functioning of arbitration. Where arbitration must be resorted to, time limits within which it must be completed are recommended.

8. VACATIONS AND ILLNESS. Compensation is provided, with schedules of vacation periods and illness pay, according to length of service.

9. MISCELLANEOUS. Other regulations laid with specialization of labor (prevention of employment of editorial employees to perform duties of employees in other departments); expense accounts; scabbing; discrimination against Guild members in subsequent agreements of publisher with other publishers; rights of editorial employees to organize, etc.

10. RESTORATION ARRANGEMENTS. At the beginning of 1933 salaries of \$25 or under were cut 5 percent and salaries above \$25.50 were cut 10 percent. Under the new arrangement 11 employees earning \$41 or more will receive either a flat 5 percent increase or half the amount originally cut. Sixteen employees earning \$40.50 or less will receive either a 10 percent raise or a full restoration of the cut. Fifteen employees cut 5 percent in 1933 will get back twice the amount of the cut.

The alternatives will be decided according to whether the employee went to work after the cut was made or else received an individual salary adjustment since the cut, for whatever reason.

The restorations will affect the whole staff from the managing editor down. Some of the lower bracket employees, as in the sports department, have a special status, being carried on the sports editor's expense account.

Proposals Listed

During 1932-4, editorial employees took mandatory two-week vacations with only one week's pay. This practice was terminated in 1935 at the request of the Guild.

The list of negotiation proposals prepared by the Dispatch unit for the District Council included a demand for a written agreement embodying 10 and 15 percent pay increases with \$30 as the line of demarcation; a five-day, 48 hour week (inclusive of meal hours) and reimbursement for legitimate expenses.

Strikers of that day failed to appreciate that their protest was not an isolated social phenomenon and that they could integrate their cause with that of other workers. They had no national organization to back them with fight funds, no leaders of loyal Guildsmen pouring in messages of encouragement.

But there is a pleasant bit of history to record in this connection. Bill Oviatt, when Hearst sent out the call for strikebreakers, was working in Chicago and was asked to take one of the strikers' jobs at a fancy salary. Bill refused. Then came the 1936 strike. Bill is now a copy reader on the News and a member of the Guild unit. He joined the strike and is one of the staunchest of the strikers.

The lessons of the strike of 17 years ago are helpful today. The

Dispatch Wins

Pay Increases; Cuts Restored

Hudson Paper Refuses to "Negotiate," but Kicks In

UNION CITY, N. J.—The first concrete result of Guild negotiations with the Hudson Dispatch has appeared in the form of restoration of salaries to approximately the level in effect before pay cuts were put in operation Jan. 1, 1933.

Although the management of Hudson County's only morning newspaper has not retreated from its repeated refusal to deal with a negotiating committee proposed by the New York District Council (embracing Hudson and Essex Counties in New Jersey), it is agreed that the pay restoration is a direct result of the negotiation request. The management says it will deal only with Dispatch employees.

Increases Announced

On March 20 the unit chairman, Wallace W. Ashley, was summoned to the office of the corporation president, or publisher, William Rubel, and told of the forthcoming payroll increase, effective April 3. He was told that a number of individual increases, presumably 10 or 12, were contemplated before the Council's first letter requesting negotiations was received; that the increases were withheld to avoid any misinterpretation based on the coincidence in time; that the management waited in vain for a purely Dispatch negotiating committee to appear, and that it was finally decided not to delay the payroll improvement further.

Of Ashley was advised that the management felt it was "better" to notify him as a Guild representative before posting the notice, and that general increase had been decided upon in preference to individual raises because of the Guild's request for a general increase.

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Below is the budget covering the period from April to June approved by the NEB at its last meeting held in New York, March 6 and 7.

It anticipates an expenditure of \$11,232.08, as against an expected income of \$7,710, presumably adding \$3,522.08 to the total indebtedness. It is expected, however, that the dues receipts will be greater than the amount recorded, for with the convention closed within this period, all Guilds will make a point of getting delinquent dues paid up in order to receive full representation at the convention.

The new budget provides \$2,028 for salaries, an increase of \$273 over the amount allotted in previous budgets. This increase is due to the fact that the new system of bookkeeping has necessitated the employment of another office assistant. The salary and expenses of an organizer have been decreased \$325 because Bill Davy, who formerly maintained his home in Cleveland and worked in Chicago, has moved his family to Chicago and expenses have been lowered.

Because organizational activity and the Milwaukee strike has necessitated extra traveling by Jonathan Eddy and Bill Davy, traveling expenses in the budget top the same item in other budgets by \$250.

The \$100 for Lorenson represents the last of the bills still owed for expenses incurred during the Lorenson lockout.

The \$225 for a West Coast organizer complies a letter authorized by the NEB to provide for an organizer employed for an experimental

BUDGET ENLARGED

Office Staff Expenses Up; Unpaid Dues Raise Deficit

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period of two months, who is to be paid \$25 weekly if the San Francisco Guild supplies a similar amount. The organizing allowance of \$300 is another fund set up by the Board to pay for trips by members to nearby cities on Guild business.

Salaries (office) \$2,028.00
Organizer (salary and expenses) 975.00
Office rent 200.00
Stationery and office supplies 50.00
Printing 15.00
Telephone 100.00
Postage 200.00
Traveling expenses 750.00
Professional services 120.00
Miscellaneous 131.77
Labor Board Expenses 100.00
Lorenson expenses 100.00
Guild Reporter—
Salaries 1,300.00
Printing 1,325.00
Addressing and mailing 587.00
Accounts payable, Feb. 29 1,450.31
Convention expenses—
Stenography, transcript 475.00
Office supplies 150.00
Traveling expenses for Board 400.00
Miscellaneous 50.00
West Coast Organizer 225.00
Organization contingent allowance 300.00
Total \$11,232.08

RESOURCES
Dues and delinquencies \$7,000.00
Initiation fees 300.00
Supplies 20.00
West Coast Organizer 225.00
Guild Reporter advertising 360.00
Total \$7,710.00

Philadelphia Medical Plan Meets Doctors' Opposition

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia-Camden Guild is fighting to defend its group medical plan against an attack by the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

This society, according to official information, inspired the Better Business Bureau to enter a complaint against the C. Dudley Saul Medical Service on the ground that the service was operating in violation of the insurance laws of Pennsylvania.

Saul Called Involuntary

This kind of attack appears to have been resorted to because of Dr. Saul's involuntarily charges of incompetence and inexperience. Before undertaking group medicine, Dr. Saul had a large practice and was widely respected in the profession. Even in the bitterness of the present controversy his medical opponents do not attack his professional competence.

The insurance laws, under which the attack is made, were passed before group medicine was attempted in Pennsylvania and in the Guild's opinion can be applied to group medicine only by the nimblest legal acrobatics.

"Insurance," it is held, "The state Insurance Commissioner, Owen Hunt, ruled after a long delay that the Saul Service is covered by these laws. Dr. Saul has disregarded the ruling and is continuing the service on the advice of his brother and counsel, Walter Biddle Saul, a leading Philadelphia lawyer.

While the ruling is being fought out in the courts, the Guild is taking the following line:

1—Trying to enlist members of unions and other organized groups in the plan.

2—Assembling evidence concerning powerful institutions, groups and businesses for the purpose of showing that if the Saul plan is insurance, then the Insurance Commissioner must, to be consistent, stink bigger game than the News-

paper Guild. Various public utilities have mechanical service contracts which in their legal essentials are identical with the Saul service contract insofar as insurance is concerned.

Has 700 Members

The Saul Service, which has 700 members, provides full medical attention and hospitalization in a semi-private room up to three months. The charge is \$2 per month. In addition, the families of the members receive medical and surgical care at a flat fee much below usual rates. There is no payment of sick benefits or other features normally identified with insurance. The plan has been most satisfactory to members of the Guild and others participating.

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SPECIAL PARTIES ARRANGED

Gramercy 5-9030

Guild-Union Affairs Bring Strike Funds

Printers Aid Treasuries; Three Guilds Elect New Officers

HOBOKEN, N. J.—A crowd of 1,200 persons, representing editorial workers, printers and affiliated organizations in the metropolitan area, attended the "Press Gamble of 1936," held jointly by the Hudson County Newspaper Guild and Printing Trades Union Saturday night, March 21, at the Union Club here to aid the Milwaukee strike.

Sixteen acts featured well-known radio stars. Artie Auerbach, former news photographer and now radio comic, alternated as master-of-ceremonies with Ben Gross, radio editor of the New York Daily News, and George Wagner of Outliners.

Among the guests were Mayors Bernard N. McPeck of Hoboken, John G. Meier of Weehawken, and George Wagner of Outliners.

Horace A. Tani, president of the Hudson County Guild, was general chairman, assisted by Guildman Albert S. Pilling as secretary-treasurer; Joseph Flaster and Harold Gallagher, of Local 523, and William Fricks and Robert Langworthy, of Local 94, Typographical Union. The union refused to take any part of the proceeds.

Rockford Dances
At Big Guild Night
ROCKFORD, Ill.—The Rockford Newspaper Guild held the city's first "Newspaper Ball" at the Nelson Hotel March 15 to celebrate the successful completion of its three-fold drive to collect delinquent dues and assessments, secure new members and raise its Defense Fund quota.

More than 200 people attended. Previous to the affair, the Guild had paid up all its delinquent national dues and assessments. The remaining half of its \$100 Defense Fund quota was raised at the ball. The financial success of the party also made it possible for the Guild to establish a bank account.

A \$25 check was sent to the Milwaukee strike fund, and additional financial help has been promised. The Guild now has 19 paid-up members.

Coffin Succeeds
Coffin
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Three new officers have been elected by the Indianapolis Newspaper Guild to fill vacancies left by Charles E. Carr, Jr., former president, and Charles Preston, former secretary-treasurer.

Telegram Coffin, assistant city editor of the Indianapolis Times, was elevated from vice president to president, and Frank White, International News Service, was named president. Elizabeth Carr, Times reporter, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

The Guild passed a resolution expressing its "profound appreciation of the splendid leadership" of Carr, who was city editor of the Times. Carr and Preston led the fight for organization of the Guild, and their work was largely responsible for the founding and growth of the Indianapolis Guild.

As a part of its intensive membership drive, the Guild is planning open house for all Indianapolis newspapermen April 4. Neighborly Guildsmen are invited.

Toledo Anticipates Big Year
TOLEDO, Ohio.—The annual meeting of the Toledo Newspaper Guild will be held March 29. Officers for 1936 will be elected from the nine unit officers chosen in recent weeks, the nine comprising the

Play Proceeds To Swell Strike Fund

The New York Guild has already received \$221.75 for the Milwaukee Strike Fund from the advance ticket sale of "Power of the Press," a play written by Richard Rohman of the Fairchild unit. The performance to be presented April 5 at the Civic Repertory Theatre is sponsored by the New Theatre League and New Theatre Magazine.

The play, based on incidents in the Newark Ledger strike, is being directed by Sam Roland. Presentation made possible by a \$150 contribution from the Dress Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Rohman has waived royalties for the duration of the Milwaukee strike.

Tickets can be reserved at the New York Guild office at prices from 75 cents to \$1.50.

executive board of the Toledo Guild. Lack of interest among members of the Blade unit had become so serious that only a handful would turn out for meetings, and the officers decided early this month to take a poll on the question: Do you favor continuance of the Blade unit in the Toledo Newspaper Guild?

The favorable result—39 voting yes and only seven no—has greatly encouraged the new officers. Immediately after the poll the Blade unit elected Ken Hamel, courthouse reporter, chairman; John A. Babb, night editor, recorder, and Millard J. Foreman, state editor, finance officer. Richard P. Overmyer, who was the originator of the Guild movement in Toledo and has served as chairman of the Blade unit and secretary of the Guild since its organization, announced he would not run for office again.

Officers recently chosen by the other Toledo units are: News-Bea, Edmund Ruffin, labor reporter, chairman; Laurence Buttenweiser, rewrite man, recorder, and Michael Desmond, columnist, financial officer; Times, Jack Flanagan, political writer, chairman; Ingrid Jewell, reporter, recorder, and Frank Skelton, Jr., reporter, finance officer.

The News-Bea unit recently exchanged letters with Carlton K. Blum, editor, who reaffirmed his belief in the five-day week and his intention of adhering as closely as possible to the salary minimums established last year. The Blade unit has been on five-day week since NTA. The Times on a 40-hour week.

Greensboro Begins Second Year
GREENSBORO, N. C.—At its February meeting the Greensboro Guild selected a new slate of officers and laid plans for an ambitious 1936 program after approving reports of the past year's activities. The Guild this month begins its second year as an ANG affiliate.

Donald C. Shoemaker, Greensboro Record telegraph editor, was elected president to succeed Grandberry Dixon. Greensboro Daily News reporter, who becomes vice-president. J. Sherman Shore, representative to the 1935 convention, was re-elected treasurer. Charles Pratt, chosen secretary to fill a vacancy in January, was re-elected to that post. Both he and Shore are Daily News reporters.

The following were elected to the executive committee: Miss Nell Craig, society editor; Stuart Sechrist, copyreader, and Leonard Wilson, reporter, all of the Record staff. The latter two were admitted into membership within the last few months.

To the executive council of the Piedmont Guild, Greensboro Guildsmen chose Shoemaker and Pratt.

The Greensboro Guild ended its first year in excellent financial shape and a sizable sum in its treasury. Members pledged themselves anew to keeping dues collections up to date.

Guild Attacks Bill Menacing Telegraphers

SAN FRANCISCO.—A resolution vigorously condemning anti-labor legislation embodied in a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York was adopted by the Northern California Newspaper Guild.

The Copeland bill, known as Senate Bill S. 3964, would give the Federal Communications Commission the right to revoke permanently the licenses of marine radio operators for a number of vaguely stated causes, including leaving a ship at any time without the permission of the master. The American Radio Telegraphers' Association, international union of radio operators, is fighting the bill vigorously.

The resolution adopted by the Guild points out that the bill would make it impossible for radio operators to participate in strikes.

Labor Appeal

(Continued from page 1)
are solidly behind the Guild's fight for recognition and decent conditions of employment. Organizations which have won these rights are doubly bound to lend a strong hand to the American Newspaper Guild.

Other union officials who have voiced support of the Guild's struggle include Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America; Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League; Raymond F. Lowry, president of the American Federation of Teachers; and Ralph Whitehead, executive secretary of the American Federation of Actors.

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

"Imperial Hearst," described as "The Unpublished Biography of Hearst," by Ferdinand Landberg of the New York Guild, will be published the 7th by the Equinox Co-operative Press. Dedicated to Hearst, Brown and the American Newspaper Guild, it has an introduction by Dr. Charles A. Beard. "Imperial Hearst" will be reviewed in the next issue of The Reporter.

Sidney Williams, literary editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, had a new detective story out this month. "The Acoustic Murders," with a Philadelphia newspaper office as the scene of the murders.

Dorothy Ducas, a member of the International News Service unit in New York, is co-author with Elizabeth Gordon, of an article in the current issue of Cosmopolitan, one of a series of the magazine has contracted for. Miss Ducas, who writes for King Features Syndicate, with Miss Gordon, syndicates a newspaper column, "Designed for Living," which deals with building news and equipment, the first feature of its kind to be published in this country by women writers. The Cosmopolitan article, called "Let's Build a House," shows that you can get twice as much fundamental equipment in 1936 as you could in 1926.

Maurice Hargren, author of "The Gay Reformer," a study of President Roosevelt and his policies, is at work on a book dealing with American defense policies and other government military and naval activities.

Clarence K. Streil, Geneva correspondent of the New York Times, contributes a chapter, "World Organization Through Democracy" to "Anarchy or World Order," a

Berry Contradicts Himself In Latest Ledger Decision

Guild Told to Sue to Collect Back Salaries Despite Arbitration Award

NEWARK.—Vice-Chancellor Maja Leon Berry, who a year ago was the target of attacks from newspapers of all shades because of his drastic injunction against the Guild, in violation of constitutional rights, has dismissed the Guild's petition for an order to compel the Newark Morning Ledger Company to abide by the decision of the arbitration committee under the strike settlement agreement of March 28, 1935.

The decision means that the Guild will have to sue in the law courts to collect for seven of its members whose dismissal precipitated the Newark strike November 17, 1934, back salaries aggregating about \$1,500, awarded under proceedings recognized by the Ledger and sanctioned by Vice-Chancellor Berry himself. It means further delays and opportunities for the Ledger to use technicalities to evade its obligation.

"Go to Law," Berry Says
The suggestion that the Guild "go to law" to collect was contained in the Berry opinion. This decision also held that the arbitration agreement was without effect because it was made with the trustees of the Ledger, for the duration of the trusteeship, and the arbitrators' award was made after the trustees were discharged and S. L. Newhouse had taken control.

This decision was not raised even by the support of the Guild's board, headed by Circuit Court Judge Edwin C. Caffrey, interpreted the duration clause to mean that if reinstatement of the dismissed Guildsmen was ordered, it would be effective only to the date of the trustees' discharge. Berry held the whole agreement was wiped out by the discharge, a discharge which he

Bridgeport

(Continued from page 1)

at the meeting was The Times-Star, evening daily. The group made application for a charter on the advice of Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the New York Guild.

Both Papers Represented
Following an agreed policy of having both the Times-Star and the Herald represented on each committee, O'Brien appointed groups to be responsible for finding a suitable meeting place, getting additional members, corresponding with the Guild, and raising necessary organizational funds among the members themselves.

It was voted unanimously to set monthly dues at a total of \$1. for both local and national, and to meet weekly for at least the first month. There was every evidence the growth of the Bridgeport Guild would be strong and steady.

Organization followed several visits to the city by Jonathan Eddy, national executive secretary; Ethel Joseph, former member of the New York Guild, and Kaufman.

Laurence Green, reporter on The Baltimore Sun, has gone back in newspaper files, selected accounts of exciting episodes in American history beginning with the Boston Tea Party, and assembled them in "America Goes to Press."

George Britt of the World-Telegram unit had an article called "Will Parley Reel La Guardia" in the Nation of March 18. . . . Leonard Lyons, of the New York Herald, has sold several magazine articles and has signed a contract with Farrar & Rinehart for a book about Manhattan. . . . R. L. Zartman, foreign correspondent of the New York Times, has an article on Mexico in the Spring number of the Yale Review.

Preston King Sheldon, Brooklyn and Queens religious editor for The New York Times, contributed an article on interdenominational activities to the American Year Book for 1935. He has been a contributor for eight years.

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A NEWS FABLE

Ridgefield, Conn.
Editor, The Guild Reporter:
Lawrence H. Lipkin (New York American) pleads for "humor" and "brightness" in the Reporter.
I quite agree with Larry. (I used to occupy the stall next him among the re-write draft horses.) Larry suggests "gags" or "satire," or "maybe human interest stuff." Although I think his letter, per se, pretty well fills the bill, I submit the following—just to get things started:

A FABLE (HUMOROUS)
There was once a Bright Youth. He was healthy; wealthy with the heritage of at least twenty centuries, and wise enough to know that only by Unconquittin' Toil he Dreams accomplished.

His was a Golden Dream—of being a great writer. Eager to get at it, he forewore the Delights of college and, being Bright and Healthy, got a newspaper job. Two or three, maybe even five years of newspaper work, would be good for a writer—"The Best Training in the World."

In addition to all of which, there was the Glamour.

So, Bright Youth worked like Hell. He was Smart. The other birds on the staff might go out and get Souped, and their Expense Accounts and do a little neat chiseling. But not B. Y.—the way to Get On was to be Sober, Loyal—even (yes) Sober.

Accordingly, he was Beloved of Publishers. He shot around the rest of the staff like a Ball of Fire. He used to look at the men on the Copy Desk. "Poor old bums, all hunched over. When they dare to look up, their Eyes are Dead."

Saves Pennies Takes Month Off
So, he saved his pennies, and at the end of five years he had enough to Take a Month Off. Having worked long and hard, he had Got Someplace. They were signing his name once in a while, and once the Publisher Himself wrote him a note.

He tossed it into the Coffin, where it fell upon the Old Bum's heart, and then he Screwed down the Lid. CARL COOPER.
(Who is, we are told, taking a few months off to write a book.)

Guildsmen Found Accurate

New York.
Editor, Guild Reporter:
It has been alleged that membership in the Newspaper Guild causes reporters to be biased and makes impossible accurate reporting and interpretation of news.

I have in mind the coverage of two recent conventions of educators. One in Denver, the annual convention of the National Education Association, brought educators from every state in the union. The other was the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence, in St. Louis.

It too was attended by educators from every state in the union. Both these conventions were characterized by controversial issues with educators lining up on the conservative and liberal sides and with the usual number of middle-of-the-roaders.

In Denver both newspapers, the Denver Post (Boasile) and the Rocky Mountain News (Boasile) printed news reports which were characterized by flagrant editorializing. Berry in the convention it was obvious that both papers regarded any educator as "red" or "radical" who had a humane point of view, who believed in a high standard of living, and who thought that education ought to be realistic enough to deal honestly with the effects, causes, and cures of industrial depressions.

Both Colored News
Both the Scripps and the Bonilla papers labeled as radical those educators who wanted the N.E.A. to go on record as favoring freedom of the press, speech and education.

At the more recent convention of educators held in St. Louis the issues raised were quite as controversial as those raised in the Denver meeting.

He took out his Golden Dream. It was, he found, a bit tarnished and Blurred from five years of waiting. But he polished it up and set to work.

On the 25th day he discovered, with Chagrin and Amusement, that even Bright Youth cannot, very often, sit down and bang out a Good Book in a month. He asked his office for a little additional time to complete the Great Work.

They said: "Nuts to that. Get back on the Job. We've been Firing Some Mes—" He saluted his dream away and went back to the Mill. Some of the poor old bums were gone—bounced out on their Humps.

He felt the first Gnawing of Fear. Years Pass; More Bright Youths Bob Up. The years went on. Bright Youth faded into Middle Aged Man, and other bright youths filled in behind him.

One day he looked up and realized that, by some Grim Mistake, he was on the copy desk himself. He tried to straighten up, and found he was growing a Hump. He looked at the Bright Youths bounding through the city room. He realized that his eyes were Dying, and that he was Old.

The Publisher came through, and saw his dead eyes. He said: "Fire that Old Bum. He should be in his Grave."

And shortly he was. The Hump on his back presented a Problem when it came to fitting him into a Cabinet. The undertaker's Assistant pushed and shoved to make the body lie Flat.

Out from the Shroud popped a metallic something, to roll into a corner. The fellow retrieved it, and tried to rub off the Tar. He thought at first it might be Gold. But then he guessed it was Brass—hardly worth the price of a note.

He tossed it into the Coffin, where it fell upon the Old Bum's heart, and then he Screwed down the Lid. CARL COOPER.
(Who is, we are told, taking a few months off to write a book.)

Washington Unions Vote Purchase of Defense Certificates

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Central Labor Union agreed at a recent meeting to request all affiliated unions to buy ANG defense fund certificates as heavily as possible as a means of aiding the Milwaukee strike, after Robert M. Buck, WNC president, had addressed the meeting on the strike.

Following the address, representatives of local labor unions by acclamation voiced their support of the strike. The WNC unit representing Labor, which is published in the national capital, has sent a letter to all local labor unions explaining the strike and asking them to buy defense fund certificates.

Watch for Report

On Dues Question
If you have ideas on changes in dues to put the ANG on a better financial footing, start brushing them up for a public presentation. Dues alone have not been sufficient to finance the program of the Guild this year and the Board wishes to evolve plans for presentation to the convention.

In accordance with a request of the National Executive Board, Garland Ashcraft, national treasurer, will present a report discussing revenues and expenditures and plans for future financing in the April 15 issue of the Guild Reporter.

Members with other suggestions are invited to present them for publication in the May 1 Reporter (deadline April 22). This will give the Board opportunity to make recommendations based on this discussion in the May 15 issue so that delegates may have full information on the subject before the convention opens.

Hochstein's Relations With Socialist Party
New York City.
Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Following the publication of my letter in the Guild Reporter of Feb. 15 pointing out that Philip Hochstein, executive editor of the Newhouse newspapers (including the Newark Ledger), was no longer a member of the Socialist Party, I received a communication from Mr. Hochstein to the effect that, while it was true that he had not been a Socialist Party member for some time, my statement was likely to convey the impression that he had been ousted as the result of charges brought against him by Branch Jamaica of the Socialist Party.

In his letter, Mr. Hochstein noted that the charges had not been brought by Emily Brown, not by Branch Jamaica. The charges referred to had to do with the firing of a number of Guild members on the Long Island Press. Hochstein was managing editor at the time.

Furthermore, he said that after having appeared before the Grievance Committee of Local New York of the Socialist Party he had sent in his resignation, without waiting for that body's final decision, and that he had been commended by several Socialist leaders for this act.

Appropos of Mr. Hochstein's statements, I wish to say that Branch Jamaica did not bring the charges of anti-labor activities against him; it merely backed up the action of Emily Brown, one of its members, by urging the Grievance Committee to speed up its decision. Mr. Hochstein never was a member of Branch Jamaica. Regarding his present status so far as the Socialist Party is concerned, Julius Gerber, executive secretary of Local New York (Old Guard faction), informs me that Mr. Hochstein's resignation never was accepted, but that he was dropped for non-payment of dues.

He Must Like the Guild!
Columbus, Ohio.
Editor, Guild Reporter:

The March 15 issue of the Guild Reporter is a pip!

Incidentally, Columbus voted soon after the Wisconsin News strike was declared, to give 100 percent backing, including financial. We are on a voluntary contribution basis, although I personally favor assessments.

The \$5 Defense Fund certificate which I bought early in the campaign, which I received recently, is a thing of beauty. It's framed now, for keeps. The National Guild isn't going to redeem it. To B-I with the fever! I prefer the pretty paper. In Comradship,

SAMUEL C. FUSCO.

Think Guild a Threat
MASON: "The threats (against the freedom of the press) that I see most imminent are what Mr. Irwin has written about propaganda—and the second and greater threat is Mr. Heywood Brown's movement toward or loss to the Boston firm

to unionize newspaper writers and newspaper editors. That is as definitely a threat against the freedom of the press as any capitalist ownership ever was. . . .

"I think . . . that newspaper people . . . have a duty, a priestly duty. I do not think that priests should belong to labor unions. . . .

"I think when newspaper writers join in the labor movement . . . I am afraid it will be caught up into what is now the corrupt ethic and the corrupt conduct of organized labor in America."

"What About ANPA?"
QUESTION (to Mason): "I would like you to tell us, whether you consider the American Newspaper Publishers' Association . . . as much of a threat to the freedom of the press as you think the American Newspaper Guild is?"

MASON: "Pretty much the same thing, I think."

(Note—Editor & Publisher's story March 21 did not mention the above Q. and A.)

MASON: (continuing the above subject) "Not only I believe that labor unionism does help people and must go on, the only thing I believe about it is that it may hurt this 'game' that I love and that has a spirit that perhaps you people don't know anything about."

QUESTION: "I would like to ask Mr. Brown whether American labor isn't moving out of corruption faster than American politics or American business."

BROWN: "Yes. . . . I think there are fewer racketeers in important positions in American labor today than there are in American newspapers. . . . I can mention—I will not name him, because if I name a man, he can claim the privilege of the air. . . . But I can think of an American newspaper man, an old man, with a great deal of power, and he can move an old hand across the desk and press a button and say, 'Turn loose in all my newspapers a campaign for war with Mexico,' and he can move that ancient hand half an inch to this side and say, 'Turn it loose on the radio, turn it loose on the screen, turn it loose in my magazines.'"

"I have forgot his name."

"American labor is better than that."

(Note: Editor & Publisher did not report the above either.)

THE FREE PRESS

"RESOLVED, That the American Newspaper Guild strive tirelessly for integrity of news columns."—St. Paul Convention, June, 1934.

Will Irwin, author of "Propaganda and the News"; Heywood Brown, and Julian S. Mason, formerly editor-in-chief of the New York Evening Post, debated March 12 at America's Town Meeting of the Air in New York on "What is Freedom of the Press?", before an audience that mixed applause, boos and hisses, and then bombarded the speakers with questions.

The speeches have been printed in a pamphlet under that title by the American Book Company.

Here are highlights:

IRWIN: "Suppression of news on behalf of advertisers, even insertion of news at the request of a large advertiser, became for a time a live evil in our newspapers. I have taken many a crack at it in the past myself. It isn't so prevalent now as it was 20 or 30 years ago—because it is bad business. Suppressed news always looks out, eventually, together with the fact that the newspaper suppressed it. I doubt if any news really vital to the cause of the commonwealth is ever permanently suppressed. . . .

Tainting the News
"For half a century American publishers, and especially those of the more ruthless sort, have been learning how to create public opinion by manipulating and tainting the news. That process does not necessarily involve lying. . . . Facts told out of proportion are not truth. That is the modern method of unfair propaganda. . . .

And on the outside a horde of nimble-minded propagandists . . . working to insert news-matter favorable to this or that commercial product, financial interest, or binding political faction. . . . The result of all this is to cloud all issues a little and some more than a little."

Newspapers Break Strikes
"Right now we have an interest and a right to know what a newspaper owner prints and what he throws away—what stories he puts on the front page and those which he buries deep inside and why. We have a right to know who owns the owner. . . .

"I say that the newspapers of America vastly underplay the news of labor. . . .

"Well, now, why should newspapers play down labor news? In part, I think, it's mere ignorance. I think that a good many editors do not see the trend of the time. But—beyond that there is the actual fact that the making of a modern newspaper is Big Business. Big Business does not want to see the growth of trade unionism, and so if you take our press by and large, you will find the labor movement is very scantily reported. . . .

"The American newspaper is the first line of defense of Big Business. Newspapers break more strikes than the National Guard does, or company police. . . .

"I think it is entirely feasible to create a league of newspaper readers, a nationwide league, which could hire a staff of experts to go over the newspapers of the country and make regular reports as to how much artificial coloring matter there is in this evening paper, or how much benevolence of soda is mingled with the editorials of this morning publication. And, of course, along with the criticism, they could hand out a few laurel wreaths for good performance."

"I came into the newspaper business with a brass check in my hand. I am not going out. . . . that way. I am going to fight for the integrity of the news, and the Newspaper Guild can and will make us free."

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The Guild Reporter



"Resolved, that the editor of THE GUILD REPORTER be instructed to so edit THE GUILD REPORTER that it shall promote in every legitimate way the recommendations and mandates of the Second Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, and that he confine the editorial policy of THE GUILD REPORTER to that specific program."—Adopted by the National Executive Board as proposition No. 17 of July 2, 1935.

Editor:

Clyde Beals

Assistant Editor:

Leon Svirsky, New York World-Telegram

Staff for This Issue:

Dan Williams, Don Stevens, Vilas Boyle, Selma Weiskopf, Edward C. Schneider, Sydney Penner, Henry Scharer, Rachel Budoff, Elizabeth McCausland, Harold R. Isaacs, and Elihu Joseph

Vol. III, No. 8

April 1, 1936

NO ONE IS FOOLED

The ink was hardly dry on the contract between the Scripps-Howard Cleveland Press and the Cleveland Newspaper Guild before it was being used against us.

John H. Black, manager of the *Wisconsin News*, in a printed pamphlet he is distributing to unions in Milwaukee, calls attention to two paragraphs inserted in the Cleveland contract at the insistence of the publisher. These state that "both parties recognize that the Guild occupies a position unique in American industry because editorial work is individualistic and creative and thus is peculiarly different from that performed by other types of organized crafts," and that the accord "is not in fact or intent a so-called trades union contract."

Union men will see in these two above paragraphs [says Black in capital letters] that although the Guild wants union support, it is not even ready to call itself a union or conduct itself as a union.

The NEB, in a letter to local guilds analyzing the contract, foresaw this danger. It warned the Guild not to permit "this statement of superiority to become an instrument to be used to alienate" labor support. It held the repudiation of a "trades union contract" to be "an indefensible slur upon the labor movement." It added:—

General acceptance of such contracts by the Guild would constitute an unpardonable affront to the labor movement, would tend to divide us among ourselves.

The NEB warning and the Hearst publisher's blast speak for themselves. The effort of the publishers to isolate us from the rest of the labor movement has been carried on unrelentingly ever since the beginning of our organization. But despite their opposition we are moving closer to affiliation with the A. F. of L. The *Cleveland Press* "accord" itself marks an advance for unionization of editorial employees, for it is the first contractual recognition of the Guild by the publisher of a large chain. While this was gained at the cost of certain phraseology demanded by the publisher, no one is fooled about the purposes of the Guild.

Local guilds, with the Milwaukee misrepresentations in mind, will insist on copyreading out of future contracts these meaningless phrases.

Aftermath of Arbitration

The Newark *Ledger* has refused to abide by the decision of an arbitration board set up jointly with the Newark Guild, under the agreement which settled the strike. It seems the *Ledger* recognizes arbitration only if the decision goes in its favor. In view of Publisher S. I. Newhouse's record of dealings with the Guild, that attitude is hardly surprising. But now he is upheld in his refusal by Vice-Chancellor Maja Leon Berry, who issued the notorious injunction against us.

To collect the \$1,500 awarded seven

THE COOLIE SYSTEM BREAKS DOWN



Guildsmen, there must now be a lengthy suit at law. The details of the Chancery decision are given in a Newark dispatch in this issue. But the main facts are simple.

The *Ledger*, through the trustees then in charge, was committed to an arbitration agreement, drawn up by a leading federal conciliator, in language clear to a layman and approved by the court. After months of stalling by the *Ledger*, the decision went against it. Now the *Ledger* won't play anymore. And the same court of "equity" finds the *Ledger* need not play.

The Cleveland Convention declared that "the history of arbitration is a history of losses for labor." We might add that labor's contract rights are guaranteed better by the picket line than by the courts.

Sign, Or Else—

The New York Newspaper Guild has protested to the City News Association against the circulation of a petition in that office immediately after the dis-

charge of Hugh Holahan, former vice president of the New York Guild. The first name on the petition was that of the city editor, and he personally presented it to a number of members of the staff individually for signatures.

Addressed to the manager, the petition said in part:—

We stand behind you in any action which you may take to rid the office of disloyal employees.

There can be little doubt, of course, as to the identity of the "disloyal employees." That has too often been the epithet used by publishers to characterize persons who are active in the Guild.

We suggest that the only way to meet such a situation is for the unit to meet as soon as the petition makes its appearance and decide upon appropriate united action. If the unit believes the petition is an interference with or danger to its organizational rights, it can refuse to sign in a body. The individual Guildsman then will know he can count upon the support of the entire unit in resisting coercion.

Stage Paper Brings News to Life

"The Living Newspaper," a dramatic production of power, imagination and artistic merit, is being put on in New York now by workless stage and newspaper writers and actors.

The first offering was banned because, dealing with the Ethiopian war, it involved international issues.

The second, socially radical in its honest and inevitable implications, deals with the American farm problem from 1916 to date, under the title, "Triple A Ploughed Under."

The opening scene shows three orators, one a woman, on an elevation, haranguing for the war, while the farmers, receiving high prices for their wheat, cheer, and in the background soldiers rhythmically march to war. The scene is staged in a symbolic manner with music and lighting effects and movements synchronized.

Then come post-war times, the decline of wheat on the Chicago pit, the plight of farmers, the coldness of foreclosing mortgage-holders, and finally the depression and the terror of the sand storms, which latter give birth to one of the most poignant and effective scenes in the one-hour spectacle—a farmer in a sand-cursed field appears for an instant ironically running the sand through his fingers.

There comes the new rise of prices

and of the spirits of the farmers under the AAA, with the Chicago wheat pit going crazy in a dance rhythm and farmers and their wives perking up—for tragedy, however. AAA is killed by nine seers who in black robes stand silhouetted against the luminous backdrop while various national figures have their say—Secretary Wallace, Earl Browder, and, finally, Thomas Jefferson.

The contrast between the high and the low is symbolized by a money-saturated young wheat speculator or broker and his bride who at the end stand in their evening splendor while beneath them the famished producers yell for higher prices and the famished consumers yell for lower prices.

The use of gigantic diaphanous graphs and charts behind which episodic illustrative scenes, marking the years and economic changes, were acted out in swift sequence suggests the untapped technical possibilities of this type of drama. A problem is to achieve greater sustained unity of effect.

"The Living Newspaper" is being produced under the general direction of Morris Watson, national Guild vice-president, whose dismissal by the Associated Press has become one of the causes celebres of the Guild.

"Free"—Mails

Publishers Show No Fear
Of U. S. Subsidy

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, which came to the aid of the press "freedom" when the Black committee threatened to seize a telegram from Hearst to one of his editors, undergoes a thorough drubbing from the pen of William T. Evjue, editor of the *Capital Times* (Madison, Wis.), in an editorial printed as an open letter to the A. N. P. A. March 17. It is reprinted in part below.

This letter is written in order that this newspaper can go on record as repudiating the things that are being done by the American Newspaper Publishers Association in the name of American newspapers and American journalism.

The attempt of the big metropolitan newspaper publishers, operating through the American Newspaper Publishers Association, to identify their greed and selfish aims with the defense of the freedom of the press and other constitutional guarantees is nothing but a fraud and a sham.

Need the American newspaper publishers be reminded that the masses of the people in the United States are losing their confidence in the American newspapers? Whenever the public interest is on one side and the interest of privilege and wealth on the other, nine times out of ten the newspapers line up on the side of greed and selfishness.

When the NRA was being drafted the newspapers bitterly fought the proposal under the NRA to license newspapers in the same way as other businesses were licensed in order that the government could have regulation over hours and wages under the NRA. The big newspapers loudly contended that it would be an invasion of the freedom of the press to license newspapers under the NRA.

But every reputable newspaper in the United States has been licensed by the United States Government for decades and no protest has ever come from the big publishers. In nearly every newspaper in the country you will note the little agate line statement on the editorial page: "Entered as second class matter under the Act of March 3, 1879." Second class mailing rights is a special concession given to newspapers and magazines.

Before a newspaper can avail itself of second class mailing rights, however, it must obtain a license from the United States postoffice department. The United States postmaster-general can revoke this license or permit without hearing any time he so chooses. During the World War, the second class mailing rights of many newspapers in the United States were revoked and no complaint ever came from the big publishers who today are so blatant in their devotion to the freedom of the press.

Why don't the big publishers complain against the license of the United States postoffice department? Here is the answer. According to the United States postoffice department the cost of handling second class mail matter during 1935 was \$105,474,056. The newspapers and magazines paid the United States postoffice department \$18,423,226. It therefore cost the United States Government \$86,000,000 to pay the deficit on carrying second class mail for newspapers and magazines.

When the newspapers, however, can dip into the United States treasury to the extent of \$86,000,000 a year and get Uncle Sam to pay the cost of delivering their newspapers, then they make no protest against being licensed by the United States postoffice department.