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HEARST MANEUVERS SPUR NEWS STRIKE

A.P. Loses Big Points In Hearing

**Watson Shown as Star;
Service Is Held Doing
Interstate Business**

"The Associated Press has no labor relations."

Thus, smilingly, Lloyd Stratton, assistant general manager of the A. P., opened his "voluntary" testimony in the Morris Watson case, Tuesday, the 7th, in New York City.

The hearings were on a complaint by the National Labor Relations Board charging the A. P. with violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act through the discharge, for Guild activity, of Morris Watson, vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild.

Before the hearings had ended Wednesday night, evidence was produced indicating that the A. P. is far from being aloof in its "labor relations."

After the A. P. had refused to produce its personnel file on Watson, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, New York director of the Labor Board, took the stand. She read from notes copied from the A. P.'s Watson file while it was in her possession, several months ago.

Watson's Record
Memoranda from 1929 to October, 1935, revealed the Watson record. Until October 7, all memos were complimentary. There were notations on wage increases, on exceptional handling of difficult stories, on praise from superiors. At one point both Chicago and New York offices wanted Watson's services.

"A star reporter and one of the mainstays of our reportorial staff," said one memo, and another: "a first class reporter, who delivered the goods on some of the most difficult assignments."

In the late summer of 1935, a new type of memo began to appear in the Watson file. They were notes of Guild activities. They were notes of Watson's name circled. There was a copy of minutes of a Guild meeting held at the home of an A. P. employee. There were notations on Watson's efforts to win an NRA press code.

Then, October 7, 1935, there appeared the first uncomplimentary reference. "Follows instructions, but shows no initiative," said the note. Eleven days later, J. C. Kendrick, executive news editor, recommended Watson's discharge.

Five reasons were offered, and one of them read: "He is an agitator and disturbs the morale of the staff at a time when we need its loyalty."

This memo was initiated by "K. C."—apparently Kent Cooper, general manager of the A. P.—with the note, "Approved, but solely on the grounds that his work is not up to his capacity."

Decision Reserved
With the reading of this file, despite the refusal of the A. P. to produce it, the case ended.

Dean Charles E. Clark, of Yale, sitting as trial examiner, reserved decision. Earlier in the hearings he had denied motions of counsel for the A. P. to discharge the complaint, as well as a petition calling for the holding of an employee poll at the A. P.'s New York office.

The A. P. insisted that the Wag-

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MORGAN HULL
West Coast Organizer

New Organizer Starts Work

**Hull Out to Build Up
West Coast Guilds**

Morgan Hull, executive council member of the Northern California Newspaper Guild, has been appointed by the NEB as a special West Coast Organizer for an experimental term of two months under the NEB resolution of March 6. This provides that the ANG pay \$25 a week on his salary and expenses and the NCNG pay \$25 a week. In addition, the Salt Lake City and Tacoma Guilds have each pledged \$5 a week and the Spokane Guild nucleus \$1 a week.

Hull's status being short-term and experimental, under joint local and national financing, the arrangement was worked out on this basis. To avoid confusion, and because Hull will represent the ANG in his more extensive coast trips, final authority over his activities is retained by the NEB which appointed him on recommendation of the NCNG executive council; but otherwise he will work in close cooperation with the NCNG.

Inability of full-time ANG officers to handle the coast situation because of the great distance from headquarters was largely responsible for the experiment.

Hull on the Job
SAN FRANCISCO—Morgan Hull has begun organizing activities with immediate progress reported in the largest of the NCNG's seven units, the San Francisco Examiner, where staff changes and other factors had resulted in a slump in unit officer elections, functioning and fiscal routine.

Hull plans to spend the last two weeks of April in Oregon and Washington.

APPEAL FOR HELP GOES TO UNIONS

Here is the appeal for labor support sent out by the National Labor Committee in Support of the Hearst Wisconsin News-Strike.

April 3, 1936.

To Secretaries of all A. F. of L. Bodies in the United States:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Newspapermen who believe in trade unions are now engaged in the most important battle since the American Newspaper Guild was formed three years ago. We want to place the facts before your body and enlist the most generous support you can give.

Twenty-seven of the forty-five members of the editorial staff of the Wisconsin News, published in Milwaukee by William Randolph Hearst, went on strike February 17.

The Milwaukee local of the American Newspaper Guild tried patiently to engage Mr. Hearst's representative in collective bargaining conference. The Guild's requests were rejected. Meanwhile members of the staff were forced to work for wages as low as \$15 a week, with no job security and with no recognition of their union. A strike became unavoidable. On February 17 the walkout occurred.

The Newspaper Guild realizes that it has tackled a

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SIDNEY HOWARD
Leads in Strike Aid

Citizens Help Fight Hearst

The Guild is building up the national campaign to force Hearst to settle the Milwaukee strike.

With moral and financial support from other labor organizations already making itself felt, the ANG is enlisting prominent men and women in various fields to serve on committees to sponsor appeals to assist in other ways.

Sidney Howard, the playwright and president of the Dramatists Guild, will serve as chairman of a general citizens' committee. This group will state the Guild's case publicly and mobilize as many na-

(Continued on page 2)

Strike Appeal Wins Support

**Labor Bodies Give Money,
Moral Aid**

American Federation of Labor bodies around the country are lining up for the Guild in the Hearst Wisconsin News strike.

Within a few days after an appeal for moral and financial support went out from Milwaukee, checks and promises of aid began to arrive at national headquarters.

The letter of appeal, bearing endorsements of the strike by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, went to 3,000 bodies throughout the country, as well as other high officials.

Many of the trades councils write that they have placed the names of all Hearst publications on their unfair or "Don't patronize" list and several have written letters directly to Hearst protesting, in the name of organized labor, against the treatment accorded his editorial workers.

Printed elsewhere in this issue in full, the letter of appeal sets forth the conditions obtaining on the

(Continued on page 4)

Management Tries Lockout; Huge Picket Line Is Answer

LABOR BOARD ACTS

BULLETIN

MILWAUKEE.—Heywood Brown was convicted of resisting an officer and Al Lauterbach and Myrtle Polinski, strikers, of disorderly conduct, in district court on April 13. This was an aftermath of the seven arrests in the demonstration against the News on March 21. Brown was here in person. The fines were raised to \$15 so the Guild could appeal and get a jury trial in municipal court. Four sympathizers were also convicted.

MILWAUKEE.—A mass picket line which drew 1,000 persons in front of the Wisconsin News plant Friday night, April 10, stilled any doubt that the double-dealing of the Hearst general management, through Harvey J. Kelly, labor adviser, and H. M. Bitner, general manager, resulting in the posting of a lock-out notice on March 31 had broken the back of the Guild strike, now in its ninth week.

Enlivened by flares and a sound-truck, more than 600 pickets blanketed the front of the Wisconsin News building in the two double columns, despite the drizzle and the fact that it was Good Friday night. At least nineteen unions were officially represented.

The line attracted 400 bystanders in an otherwise deserted downtown area. At least 50 policemen stood shoulder to shoulder across the front of the building. In the alley on the east side of the building, on North Plankinton Ave., and across the way along the Gimbel Brothers show windows, it was estimated, were 150 additional uniformed police and barely disguised plain-clothesmen. There was no disorder.

Fresh moral support for the striking Guildsmen came on April 13 when the Regional Labor Relations Board charged the Wisconsin News management with flouting the Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain with its editorial employees and by campaigning to intimidate them. A complaint against the Hearst management was issued by N. S. Clark, regional director, based on charges brought for the Milwaukee Guild by George A. Mann, president. A hearing was ordered for April 23.

Demonstration of Protest
The two-hour night demonstration was the first of a series of planned public protests against the double-cross, engineered by Harvey J. Kelly and John H. Black, local manager, with the cooperation of the Hearst general management, after a settlement negotiated by them with the negotiating committee of the Guild, had been worked out.

The settlement which was to have been submitted to the strikers and to the general management, was reached at 1:30 in the morning, March 20, after four full days of negotiations. It was in writing.

Less than 48 hours later, an "employment policy" was posted, and

(Continued on page 2)

Hearst Found Stripping Papers' Assets

Hearst has been "milking" his publishing properties apparently in favor of his other interests, according to the new book, "Imperial Hearst: A Social Biography," by Ferdinand Lundberg, just published.

The publishing half of Hearst's properties, Lundberg says, "are in very bad condition. The mining and ranching properties, however, were never more prosperous. From about 1920 onward it became the Hearst policy to 'milk' the publishing properties, stripping them of liquid assets. At the same time \$50,000,000 of preferred stock was unloaded on the public, the proceeds going to Hearst directly. It is probable that a good portion of this vast sum has been used by Hearst to increase his holdings in mining shares and in real estate, which will greatly increase in value under inflationary credit tendencies."

Hearst's Standing Analyzed
Lundberg's analysis of Hearst's financial condition and his operations of recent years constitute a chapter in an intensive compilation of

the shady side of Hearst's activities since he entered the publishing field as a young man. Lundberg, a member of the New York Guild, was formerly on the financial news staff of the New York Herald Tribune. His book is published by the Equinox Co-operative Press in New York. It has a foreword by Dr. Charles A. Beard, the historian.

The book takes sharp issue with the prevailing conception of Hearst's present financial condition as represented by the recent article in Fortune, asserting that "the Fortune analysis was almost an advertisement for Hearst preferred stock and came at a time when public opinion was again veering against him."

The Fortune article said that Hearst, considering his wealth, was not a large borrower on his personal account and that his corporate borrowings, although considerable, could not be called over-extended. Lundberg says that the Hearst Corporation alone—the unit said to own most of the profit-

(Continued on page 4)

LOCK-OUT PROVES SPUR TO THE STRIKE

Huge Picket Line Is Reply to Hearst's Latest Move

LABOR BOARD ACTS

(Continued from page 1)

A personal appeal of the management mailed to each strike over the head of the strike committee. "Former editorial employees" were given seven days in which to return to work. Since no one has returned, the 12 strikers are now technically locked out.

The two other commercial papers in town, the Milwaukee Journal, until recently regarded as an outstanding example of "independent journalism" and the Hearst-controlled Sentinel, waited only 24 hours in order to establish uniform office policy for the editorial staff. The Journal posted an "employment policy" which was identical with that of the Wisconsin News, save for the reference to former editorial employees. The Sentinel, in its straight-forward fashion, did not avail itself of a bulletin board announcement, but addressed letters to each staff member.

It is generally believed that Kelly, in his role of labor advisor to Hearst, and as former chairman of the standing committee on labor for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, was responsible for this united front of Milwaukee publishers.

The formula for settlement, mutually agreed on, was to have been a public statement of policy embodying conditions acceptable to the strikers, and witnessed by three A. P. of L. bodies. An exchange of letters between the Hearst management and the Guild would have accorded the Guild a satisfactory measure of recognition.

A labor committee composed of Henry Ghl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Herman Seide, general secretary of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and Sam Glaspiag, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, had previously obtained a promise from Black that the settlement would be witnessed by them, Black told them and the Guild committee, in the presence of Kelly, that this was acceptable to the general management. On the basis of this specific understanding the Guild entered into direct and formal negotiations.

The settlement, on which the Hearst general management had called for a minimum wage of \$45 for men of three-years' experience, the five-day 40-hour week with overtime safeguards, minimum beginners' pay of \$25, severance notice up to three months, and sick leave.

Black's promise.

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Black's promise.

The Siege of the News Goes On

Mass Picket Lines Undaunted by Publishers' Maneuvers



FOUR DAYS' TALK

Apparent Agreements Were Constantly Vetoed by Top Management

The letter exchange, thrown completely out the window, was formulated and agreed on by both parties. The labor committee, owing to the absence of one of its members, has not yet issued a statement, which is expected to denounce the bad faith of the Hearst management.

Less Than Agreed Upon. The new "employment policy" of the News differs materially from the provisions in the settlement. The minimum is \$40 for a 5-day week which does not provide an hourly limit per day. With no safeguards in the overtime provision, the new policy can hardly be regarded as affording a basic five-day work week. Dismissal pay runs to a maximum of five weeks and is applicable only to employees dismissed "for causes beyond their control."

On March 6 officials of nine local unions were invited to a conference at strike headquarters to discuss plans for more concerted action in prosecuting the strike. Included were the street-car, auto, teachers, office workers, bakers, laundry and machinists' unions and the Women's Trade Union League.

A larger conference of trade unionists was scheduled for Monday night, April 13.

In addition to those attending the conference, the truck-drivers, public library employees, retail clerks, railway conductors, garment workers and shoe workers unions were officially represented on the picket line Friday night.

More Cooperation Expected. With multiple elections at an end, more undivided cooperation is expected from the local trade unions. The entire labor and progressive movement had been forced for perhaps the first time to throw itself openly into the political arena behind Dan Hoan and the Socialist-Progressive candidates.

Hoan's reelection was offset by a severe defeat of most of the other Socialist Party-Progressive Federation slate. It is the belief of some trade unions that this development will arouse more sustained support for local strikes on the part of the labor movement.

Citizens to Help Strike. (Continued from page 1)

tional organizations as possible to join in the campaign. This committee is virtually completed and is to be announced shortly.

Howard is also forming a writers' committee, for which acceptance were coming in rapidly as this edition went to press. One of the earliest was that of Edna Forber, who sent a check for \$200, explaining that she spent three years as a reporter on the Milwaukee Journal at \$16 a week, out of which she sent money home. "It wasn't fun," she added.

Committees of student editors of college publications and of artists are also planned.

MILWAUKEE.—Four days and nights of negotiations for a strike settlement were repudiated by the Hearst management of the Wisconsin News when its statement of "company policy" was announced. The one-sided story carried by the Associated Press, which led many people to believe the strike was over, only marked termination of the talks and a violation by the management of a pledge to a local labor committee.

According to the explanations furnished the Guild by Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor advisor, and John H. Black, local publisher, the general manager of the Hearst chain, H. M. Bittner, repeatedly vetoed various plans arrived at in the conference, and finally threw out the whole settlement.

Sitting in the conference, representing the Guild, were Jonathan Eddy, national executive secretary, Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the New York Guild; George A. Mann, president of the Milwaukee Guild; Howard C. Hayden, president of the Wisconsin News unit in Milwaukee, and J. Nash McCrea, strike chairman.

Representing the Hearst interests were Harvey J. Kelly, labor counsel of the Hearst chain; John H. Black, general manager of the Wisconsin News, and E. R. Mahoney, his managing editor.

The conference had been convened by a labor committee composed of Henry Ghl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Herman Seide, secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, and Sam Glaspiag, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Milwaukee.

This committee stopped in after the publisher and the Guild, in a session with Bittner, had definitely broken off negotiations.

Letters in Place of Contract. Black, in an interview with the labor committee, had agreed to reopen negotiations and had agreed that these three labor leaders should sign any agreement with the Guild as witnesses.

Through four days the representatives of the Guild and the publisher sat across the table in the Plankinton hotel in an effort to "get somewhere."

In an earnest effort to settle the differences, the Guild had agreed that recognition by exchange of letters would be acceptable and that the agreement as reached by the parties and witnessed by the labor officials should be accepted in lieu of a written contract.

Letters, mutually satisfactory, were exchanged, each side assisting

in writing the letter from the other. This form was approved by Kelly after Bittner had refused Black permission to enter into such a pact.

While the strikers at regular daily meetings, approved the letters as offered, Bittner was quoted as rejecting them on the ground they constituted a contract. New letters were drafted and approved.

When the question of negotiating terms was reached, there was not much disparity of opinion between the two sides. The major problem was to agree on phrasing.

Compromise on Wage Increase. The first point was the five-day week. On this the publishers asked a forty-hour week while the Guild negotiators stood firm on five days of eight hours each. The matter was easily adjusted to meet the Guild request.

Kelly announced reporters should be paid at least as much as the printers. That was accepted on behalf of the Guildsmen. Black thought it was \$40 but was shocked when he found the rate was \$120 an hour.

The figure had been accepted before Black was sure of his ground. Kelly, however, all at once changed his mind about a reporter being worth as much as a printer. On a forty-hour week the pay would be \$48 for reporters. That \$8 changed his mind.

The figure was changed to \$46. So the negotiations closed at 1:30 a. m. Monday, March 30, Black agreed to let the Guildsmen as soon as he received his answer that afternoon from Bittner. No call was received Monday.

It was late Tuesday afternoon when he called Eddy by telephone and announced the pact had been rejected by Bittner, that a statement of company policy was to be posted at 5 o'clock that afternoon in the editorial department.

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Widick Fired

Akron Paper Drops Guild Officer

AKRON, Ohio.—B. J. Widick, night police reporter for the Akron Beacon Journal, was discharged Friday, April 3.

Widick is chairman of the Ohio District council and vice president of the Akron Guild.

He was told that his discharge was for incompetence. Widick claims discrimination was involved. Without attempting to rule as to the validity of either position, the executive committee of the Akron Guild voted to send a committee composed of four of its men to confer with John S. Knight, publisher of the Beacon Journal, on the matter.

Knight refused to meet with the committee, saying he considered the matter solely an office matter not concerning the Guild.

"Refusal of the publisher to meet with representatives of my own choosing, the Akron Newspaper Guild, clearly violates elementary rights of collective bargaining," Widick claimed. He maintained that his record had proven his competence.

The Guild executive board, after Knight's refusal to meet a Guild committee, wired Jonathan Eddy, national secretary, asking him to come to Akron.

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One Jifty Six Restaurant. 111 W. 45th Street. Makes a special offer: Until the end of April it will turn over to the American Newspaper Guild Defense Fund ten per cent of all money spent in it by Guildsmen and friends with them.

Just show your Guild card. Luncheon (11:30-2) 50c. Dinner (6:30-9) 75c. and 85c. Sunday Dinner (5:30-9) 75c. and 85c.

SPECIAL PARTIES ARRANGED. Genuinely 5-9030

HEARST HIT IN SENATE

Schwellenbach Denounces Publisher for "Waving Flag" While Cutting Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Randolph Hearst's treatment of the people who work for him, and his record as a newspaper publisher and influence in American affairs, were subjected to a bitter indictment by Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democrat, Washington, in a Senate speech delivered March 31 and April 1.

His denunciation was occasioned by the publisher's attack on the Black committee investigating lobbying, of which Schwellenbach is a member.

Defending the strikers on the Wisconsin News, Senator Schwellenbach told of depression salary cuts on the paper running as high as 60 percent. The pay, he said, had not been restored to the former level.

"The men who work for him are working under wage and other conditions which are a disgrace to the newspaper profession of the country," Schwellenbach declared.

New \$15,000,000 Castle. In discussing Hearst's relations with his employees, Schwellenbach pointed out that while the publisher "was spending \$15,000,000 to build his Bavarian castle at Wynton, while he was getting \$500,000 a year in salary, while he was boasting of the fact that never at any time during the depression had he failed to pay dividends to himself and his other stockholders, he was putting into effect three separate reductions of 10 percent each in the salaries of his employees."

Senator Milton, of Indiana, another recipient of Hearst's attack, interjected:

"Is it not true that Mr. Hearst maintains in his organization what the boys in his employ know as a 'butcher' who circulates around among his employees, firing men in a twinkling? And did not the 'butcher' come to Washington recently, and just yesterday fired about 15 men of the Times and Herald?"

Free Press Cry. "Yes," Schwellenbach continued, "and at any time any one of his employees or any group of his employees attempt to protest against that sort of action, or attempt to organize under any sort of law that may have been passed, Mr. Hearst and his 'stooge,' Ellsah Hanson, rushed behind the Constitution and the freedom of the press to protect them in their right to reduce wages and to reduce the forces of the Hearst papers."

"A survey made a few years ago by the Washington Newspaper Guild showed that the Hearst papers paid the lowest scale to their editorial staffs of any newspapers in the country."

Schwellenbach quoted an editorial appearing in the Hearst papers of Oct. 18, 1931, in which the publisher suggested to his executives that "I think we should declare vigorously for the six-hour day and believe it soon should be and soon can be an established fact.... We should not have to have strikes of the working people for them to get what is justly theirs."

Speed-up on Wisconsin News. The Senator went on:

"In Milwaukee, Wis., in the office of the Wisconsin News, a system known as the speed-up policy was adopted, whereby there was used with the editorial writers of that paper precisely the same sort of speed-up policy that has been instituted in the great industrial plants of the country. Wage cuts since the first of the depression were as high as 60 percent. Reporters were earning as little as \$15 a week and copy readers as little as \$13.85. The top salary in the photograph department was \$28. Although Milwaukee has over 500,000 residents, salaries on the News were below the average of those paid in any other city

in the United States with population of more than 50,000.

"It was of interest to me, reading this story of conditions under which the employees of Mr. Hearst's Milwaukee newspaper were working, to make a comparison between those conditions and the conditions under which Mr. Hearst lived out in his castle in southern California."

Schwellenbach's attack covered many phases of Hearst's public activities.

"Mr. Hearst," he said, "after all the vilification and abuse to which he has been subjected by his fellow newspapermen of his country, has at last reached the position of leadership and is today the plumed knight leading the American news paper fraternity in the protection of their constitutional rights."

Threat of News Cited. Referring to Hearst's attack on the lobby committee, Schwellenbach told the Senate:

"When I am considering charges which are made, when I am considering high-sounding phrases put forth by any individual, I always feel that there is only one way by which we may judge or evaluate the sincerity of that individual in the charges he makes. I think, therefore, it is pertinent at this time to go back through the record of Mr. Hearst and see what has been his attitude on the question of stealing papers, of securing papers by bribery, of securing papers by intimidation, of securing papers by forgery."

The Senator then offered documentary evidence of Hearst's methods of getting the news. He cited the Associated Press suit against the International News Service, a Hearst organization, after the latter had been barred from England, France, Canada and other countries.

of the "Mexican-Nicaraguan plot" against the United States, in which he falsely accused four prominent Senators of accepting bribes in connection with the "plot."

Easy He Promotes Fascism. Schwellenbach epitomized Hearst with this blast:

"It is a peculiar thing that the leader of the movement in this country today toward fascism, the man who when he returned after a visit with Mr. Hitler in Germany editorially praised Mr. Hitler, the man who more than anybody else is advocating fascism in this country—and under fascism Senators know what remains of personal liberty or freedom of the press—this man is the same William Randolph Hearst who today is so ardent in his protection of the rights of the people under the Constitution."

Stole Private Letters. Schwellenbach carried his story back to the Spanish-American War,

which Hearst, according to Willie J. Abbot, his New York editor at that time, referred to proprietarily as "Our War." Schwellenbach quoted from Abbot's book in which he told of Hearst's activity immediately prior to the Spanish-American War, a part, Schwellenbach said, "which deals directly upon this question of sacredness and sanctity of papers, the sacredness and sanctity of telegrams, and the sacredness and sanctity of documents." Abbot went into detail on how stories and pictures were faked with careless shrewdness. One of the Hearst scoops at the time, Schwellenbach pointed out, was a personal letter from the Spanish minister to a friend in Cuba that had been stolen from the Havana postoffice.

The Washington legislator carried the story of Hearst's newspaper career through the assassination of President McKinley, which the Hearst press was accused of inspiring; his inflammatory campaign against Japan; his discredited story

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of the "Mexican-Nicaraguan plot" against the United States, in which he falsely accused four prominent Senators of accepting bribes in connection with the "plot."

Easy He Promotes Fascism. Schwellenbach epitomized Hearst with this blast:

"It is a peculiar thing that the leader of the movement in this country today toward fascism, the man who when he returned after a visit with Mr. Hitler in Germany editorially praised Mr. Hitler, the man who more than anybody else is advocating fascism in this country—and under fascism Senators know what remains of personal liberty or freedom of the press—this man is the same William Randolph Hearst who today is so ardent in his protection of the rights of the people under the Constitution."

Allies Come To Us From Many Callings

ON OUR SIDE

Milwaukee Union Leaders Help Rally Thousands

Teachers, Bus Men, And Others See The Issues



OTHMER MISCHO, President of the Street Railway and Bus Men.

Kelly Again

Ex-ANPA Labor Expert Confronts Us

Harvey J. Kelly, who sat in at the Guild-Wisconsin News conference in Milwaukee as labor adviser for the Hearst management, is an old acquaintance of the Guild's. Until recently he held a similar position with the American Newspaper Publishers Association. From the beginning of the Guild's existence, he fought the organization of newspaper editorial workers.

He came to the Guild's notice in October, 1934, when the ANPA sent out a confidential bulletin to its members with suggestions on how papers should handle labor copy. It advised that the word "scab" should not be used in news accounts of strikes but the word "worker" substituted.

A month later the concerted pressure of the publishers' group under ANPA leadership was strong enough to prevent the newspaper code from incorporating clauses to protect newsmen. Kelly was chairman of the Newspaper Industrial Board, the body devised under the newspaper code for hearing labor disputes. It consisted of four labor and four publisher representatives.

In January, 1935, the Guild won its only victory from the NIB, the Tomsett case—but with a joker. It enabled Tomsett's publisher to send him to work in another city where he could be more easily fired. He soon was. Otherwise the NIB results resulted only in deadlocks, which meant the case died.

When Roosevelt hamstrung the old Labor Relations Board because of the Jennings case, an effort was made to induce the NIB to appoint a neutral member. But Kelly did nothing.

Next, the NRA Administrator, W. A. Harriman, sent a severe letter of criticism to Kelly, scoring the failure of the NIB to function and pointing out that the board was supposed to have appointed an impartial chairman almost a year before. Still nothing happened.

The Guild threw away hundreds of dollars in taking cases to the board only to have them lost for lack of a decision.

Oath Law Hit

Legislators Urged To Repeal

BOSTON.—Officers of the New England District Council of the ANU have wired prominent members of the Legislature to do their "utmost" to repeal the teachers' oath law, and again "the great tradition of freedom for which this Commonwealth has long been famous."

Massachusetts delegates petitioned the Council to memorialize the Legislature to scrap the law on the ground that "suppression of freedom of the press invariably follows suppression of freedom of teaching and inquiry."

Ask ANU Meet in Hub. The New England District Council at a meeting in Brockton on April 4 voted unanimously to ask that the 1937 national convention of the ANU be held in Boston with the New England District acting as hosts. The proposal now goes to member Guilds for ratification.

The Council voted to ask member Guilds to ratify an assessment of \$5 for each 50 members, plus \$1 for each 25 members in excess of 50, to defray temporary expenses of the Council. The Council also voted to invite the new Bridgeport Chapter to join the Council.

UNIONS GIVE THE CHARGE OF THE BRIGHT BRIGADE HEARST'S TO STRIKE

Guild Appeal Is Widely Answered With Money

OFFER TO BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 1)
Wisconsin News which led to the strike.

Oh! Adds His Support
The statements supporting the strike, issued by William Green, John L. Lewis, which have been printed previously, and that by Oh! are prominently displayed. Oh! said:

"My investigation convinces me that seldom has a strike been called with greater justification."

With the authority of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, I urge in behalf of the Guild and the Wisconsin labor movement a cooperative effort toward the success of the Guild's drive for the right to organize and bargain collectively."

Protest, Money Aid Strike
How the various labor bodies have acted to help bring about a victory for the strikers is shown by the measures taken by organized labor in different sections of the country.

An appeal was made to "all members where Hearst papers are sold" by the Grand Division, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, to refuse to buy any Hearst publication "so long as he holds to his unfair labor policies."

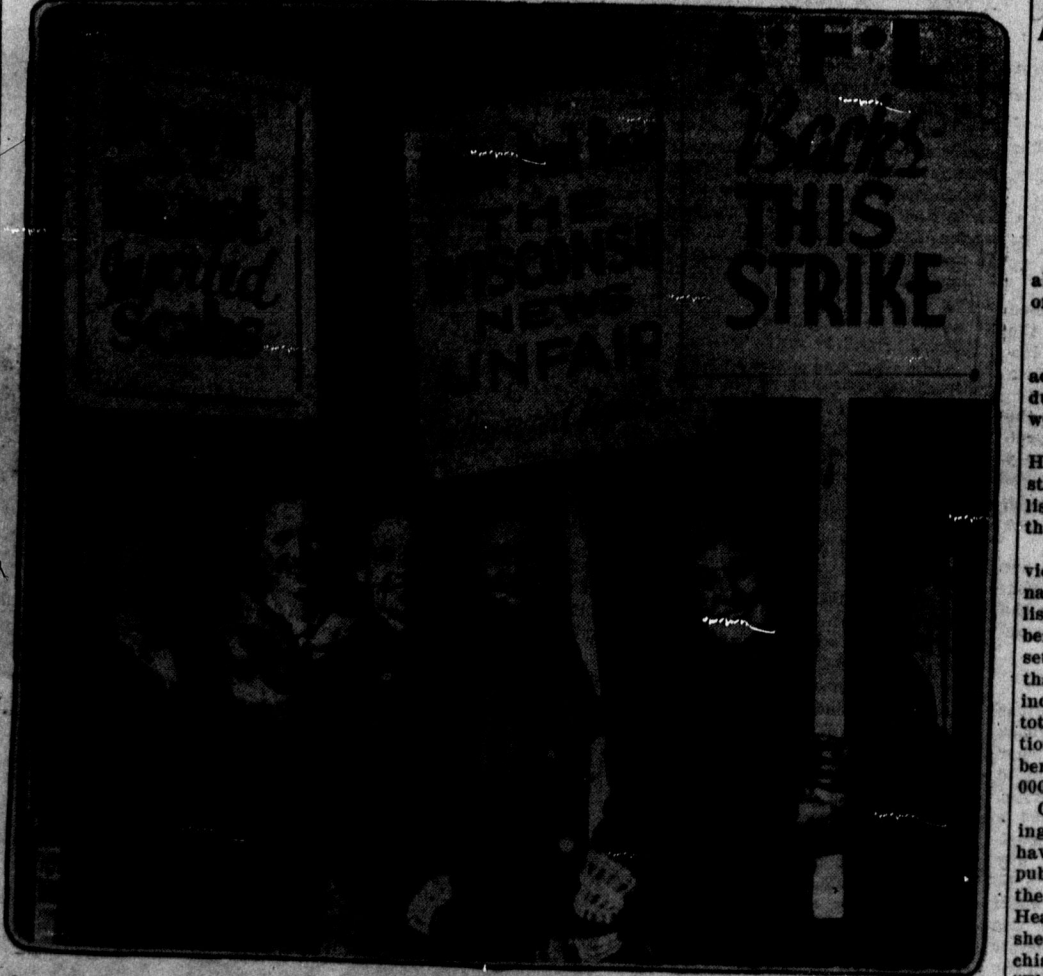
"This is not a matter of indifference to you nor to any other man who works for a living. Not only give your own cooperation by refusing to buy Hearst papers, but use your influence to that end with your friends. This is important to the labor movement as a whole," says the Sleeping Car Conductors' bulletin to all its members.

The Summit County Central Labor Union of Akron, Ohio, enters a protest from an aroused labor movement in a letter to Hearst.

The Northern Cambria Central Labor Union of Barnesboro, Pa., sends in a request to the Guild for the names of all papers published by Hearst "as we are anxious to do

THE CHARGE OF THE BRIGHT BRIGADE HEARST'S TO STRIKE

Guild Strike Story Hits Milwaukee in the Eye



Left to right: Mrs. Vera Parteau, strikers' wife; Elton O'Neill, sympathizer; Jean Dessel, Vivian Garding and Lela Bulard, strikers.

all we can in supporting organized labor."

The Optical Technicians & Optometrists Union, Local 11,845, New York, sends a "45 contribution from a small organization" and "support in your struggle against this vicious anti-union employer."

Locals Told To Boycott Hearst
All local unions in Toledo have been requested by the Toledo Central Labor Union not to purchase any Hearst papers until the strike has been settled satisfactorily for the Newspaper Guild. The Toledo

MILKING

His Publications Are Being Stripped, Author Says

INVESTS IN MINES

(Continued from page 1)
able enterprises—listed bank loans of \$10,173,737.

Many Demand Loans
"Of the bank loan total," he adds, "no less than \$8,895,845 was due within a year. In short, they were due to be paid."

Lundberg thinks that while Hearst personally may be in a strong financial position his publishing properties are much under the influence of Wall Street banks.

A second discrepancy in the previously conceived picture of the financial stability of the Hearst publishing properties is seen by Lundberg in the listing of Hearst's assets, a discrepancy that suggests that the loans loom "very large indeed." This is the listing of the total assets of the Hearst Corporation at \$18,445,945, whereas Lundberg estimates them at nearer \$70,000,000.

Charging that the Hearst accounting system involves methods that have been criticized by courts and public officials, Lundberg points to the item of \$139,153,905 in the Hearst Corporation 1935 balance sheet for "circulation, press franchises, reference libraries, etc."

"This," Lundberg says, "is a good-will item, and the best corporate practice today appraises good-will at \$1 for balance sheet purposes."

Putting an outside valuation of \$25,000,000 on Hearst's 28 Associated Press franchises and \$1,400,000 for the reference libraries on his papers, Lundberg contends that the good-will item is "grossly inflated."

Compared with the \$139,000,000 entry for it, he notes, all the tangible property of the corporation, "land, buildings, machinery, furniture and fixtures, and leaseholds, is carried at a book value of only \$30,970,463."

Lundberg notes a deficiency in working capital, which, he says, is covered by bank loans.

Part of the "milking" process, he says, is the charging of large salaries against the publications for executives of the company.

Hearst's own \$500,000 makes him the highest salaried man in the United States, Lundberg says. The sons are "on the payroll for sums in excess of the average paid to the top executives. George Hearst was paid \$46,707 as publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., and John Hearst, neither very long out of school, were paid \$47,007 and \$37,708 respectively."

May Issue More Stock
The Hearst Consolidated Publications, representing the money makers among the newspapers, and against which the preferred stock is being sold, is authorized to have \$100,000,000 of this stock outstanding. The present earnings amount, Lundberg says, to only slightly more than \$4,000,000, or less than the 7 per cent dividend rate.

Hearst has fought two previous attempts by editorial workers on his papers to unionize, the book shows. One was in Chicago in 1901, which most of his editorial staff there joined. His management gave out strong hints that Hearst disapproved of their joining, and all but one reporter quit the union within a week. The remaining one was shortly discharged. He smashed another unionizing attempt in Boston in 1920.

He has fought repeatedly with the newspaper mechanical unions, the book shows, using as methods both violence and bribery.

The book will be reviewed in the next issue.

GUILDS HOLD PARTIES TO AID STRIKE FUND

Printers Join Hudson County Party; Newark Having Benefit

UNION CITY, N. J.—A check for \$200, drawn from proceeds of the "Press Gamble of 1936," entertainment and dance sponsored by the Hudson County Newspaper Guild, March 21, was sent March 23 to the ANG Strike Fund.

The donation is two-thirds of the proceeds from the affair, which was arranged by the Guild with the assistance of Local Nos. 94 and 325, International Typographical Union, and other printing trades unions, who, as their part in the aid of the Hearst strikers, refused to accept any part of the profits.

At a recent meeting, the Guild resolved that Hearst publications will not be bought or read by Guild members until the satisfactory settlement of the Milwaukee strike; that theaters showing Hearst newsreels will not be patronized, and that publishers and local theater managers be apprised of the resolution.

Spur Organization Drive

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Northern California Newspaper Guild is preparing to stage the "Front Page Profile" in Scottish Rite Temple April 25. The event is expected to yield a substantial sum, which will be used to aid the Milwaukee strike and for other Guild needs.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and other political leaders have already accepted invitations to the show. Headquarters have been established at the Hotel Marx in downtown San Francisco.

Meanwhile, weekly collections for the strike fund continue, with \$220.10 sent to New York. The executive committee went on

record as opposed to any settlement of the Milwaukee strike that does not include Guild recognition. Expansion of the Guild to a solid unit along the entire Pacific Coast is predicted. Morgan Hill is the new organizer for the area. Seattle, Portland and San Diego are reported as particularly fertile for organizational work.

Plan National Defense Benefit
The Newark Newspaper Guild will raise money for the National Defense Fund through a benefit "Tobacco Road" at the Shubert Theater April 20.

The committee, headed by Mary J. Rutledge, of the Newark Sunday Call, has 2,000 tickets available at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Serving on the committee are Anne Wright and Arthur Weyman, of the Newark Star-Bullet; Mildred Janslund and Carl Rigrod, of the Morning Ledger, and E. B. Berlirurt, of the Sunday Call.

The Guild has pledged \$750 toward national defense.

Yonkers Parties Yield Results
YONKERS, N. Y.—The Yonkers Guild will hold its third annual griddon dinner and dance May 2 at Ben Riley's Arrowhead Inn, Riverdale.

More than \$20 was raised for the Milwaukee strike fund April 4 at a cocktail party given jointly with the Yonkers Typographical Union. The Herald Statesman chapel contributed \$10 to the fund. The Yonkers Times unit donated advertising dodgers.

Theatre Party Success in N. Y.
The Theatrical Press unit of the New York Newspaper Guild has forwarded \$200 to the Milwaukee strikers. The Theatrical Press unit is one of the smallest and most recently formed units in the metropolitan area.

The money was raised through a benefit showing of motion pictures and a dance held April 4, at the

RECEIVED HEARST.—A social hierarchy—Ferdinand Lundberg, an amazing record of the political, financial and social activities of William Randolph Hearst. Our Price, \$2.47.

IT SEEMS TO ME.—Hayward Brown, 143 of your favorite columns collected in one book. Our Price, \$2.25.

I BREAK STRIKES!—Edward Levinson. No punches pulled in this revealing account of the activities of the "King of Strikebreakers" by the Goldenman labor editor of the New York Post. Our Price, \$2.25.

IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE!—Mabel Lewis. A challenging picture of our times and what we think these times would mean in the United States. Our Price, \$2.25.

THE GUILD REPORTER.
40 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Send the check or money order for \$2.25 for which please send no postage, the following books:

Name _____
City _____ State _____
Send Checks to American Newspaper Guild Strike Fund, 49 West 45th Street, New York City.

Remember!

The ANG annual convention will be held in New York City for five days beginning May 29. The National Executive Board urges that locals elect delegates on the basis of affiliation with the A. F. of L.

Dues and assessments must be paid up through February 29 and in ANG headquarters by April 29 for purposes of convention representation.

The deadline for entering the American Journalists' Book Contest for books of fiction and non-fiction has been extended to Sept. 1. Contestants who have already made entries may have their manuscripts returned, make any additions or corrections they wish, and re-submit them.

Cinema de Paris. The films shown were the French version of "Crime and Punishment," loaned through the courtesy of Jean Lemaire, of Lemaire Films, Inc., and "Rain," by Joris Ivens, Dutch cinematographer. The theater was used through the courtesy of I. Kaplan, its manager. An additional \$25 will be sent to Milwaukee soon.

The amount is the largest raised by any unit in New York. It is also worthy of note that the Theatrical Press unit is composed of only sixteen members, who are associated with theatrical and motion picture trade papers. As a result of the benefit the members of the unit have shown a new pride in their unit and interest in the Guild as a whole.

Ed Harrison, of Film Daily, was chairman of the committee in charge. Other committee members were M. H. Shapiro, radio editor of The Billboard; Saul Mills, editor of Local 802 (AFM) Journal; Jonas Arnold, of Showmen's Trade Review, and Lou Frankel, leg man for Nellie Revel, radio columnist.

Dues Report Delayed
The report by the national treasurer, Garland Ascher, regarding the financial needs of the Guild and amount of dues required to meet them is still before the National Executive Board. It is expected to be available for the next issue.

Appeal for Labor Aid

(Continued from page 1)
powerful foe in Hearst, but feels it will have the support in this fight of all organized labor and all forward-looking men and women.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is "deeply interested" in the strike, urges "all support and assistance possible." John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers of America, declares this strike "deserves the steadfast support of every labor group in the United States."

Union labor has come to the aid of the strike in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has notified its affiliated locals of the fight and urged complete moral and financial support. The Milwaukee Trades Council and the Women's Trade Union League have taken similar action.

Last fall over 65 percent of the national membership of the American Newspaper Guild voted for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, just falling short of the two-thirds required. Since this referendum, pro-affiliation sentiment has mounted rapidly and it is believed there will be no question of the outcome when the test comes this year.

The bond between newspaper men as workers, and organized labor, can be most effectively created in times of great need. Such a time is now at hand. We join in asking you to set up a committee to organize moral and financial support among your affiliated unions on behalf of the Wisconsin News strikers. Their victory will be the victory of every union and every union man.

Fraternally,
G. MICKELSEN,
Secretary.

Send Checks to American Newspaper Guild Strike Fund, 49 West 45th Street, New York City.

BUILDING

Guild's Chief Field Of Expansion Lies In Small Cities, Towns

By JONATHAN EDDY

ONE of the questions most frequently put to this visiting fireman is "How large is the Guild today?" For a long time now it has been permissible to reply, "Too big to count."

day we include most of the newspapermen on most of the dailies in most of the big cities of the United States."

But this does not give a comprehensive picture. One goes on to add that we count our members in good standing at about 5,000 out of the approximate 9,000 to whom cards have been issued since the elder fathers convened in Washington in December, 1933.

With that said there is still room for background. For instance, the total number of men and women eligible to membership in the entire country is commonly put at 24,000. While the American Federation of Labor, with several score years of existence, has organized only three and a half millions out of the 45,000,000 allegedly organizable, there are, nevertheless, some bright young lads and one or two hoary ones who find something distinctly rotten in the discrepancy between 5,000 and 24,000.

At the least, the discrepancy constitutes an incentive to examination and re-examination of our approach to the problem of expanding the Guild more rapidly.

Tough Job for Outsider
It seems that Guilds of long standing which were unable to bring in one or two important papers two years ago are still, by and large, falling down on that job. And there are a good many such situations when the entire Guild map is in the hands of the local Guilds. If they cannot find out how to bring in the boys and girls on the opposition sheet, it is not likely that an outsider will be able to do it alone.

These benighted who live in Guild cities but have not yet been enrolled, then, constitute a respectable proportion of our field for future expansion. But the bulk lies elsewhere. It lies in the smaller cities and towns. As a matter of fact, more than half the eligible newspapermen and women in this country work on sheets where the total local staff is less than a dozen.

Thanks to the standardization of modern journalism—bottle-plate, the syndicated column, feature or department, the wire services and press associations—most of the non-advertising reading matter in today's paper comes from out of town. Hence the small local staff. While every newspaperman knows this, its effect on our problem of organizing is often overlooked.

The effect is that it becomes impossible to reach large numbers of men for organizing purposes without spending an awful lot of money. You find that cities of considerable size, serving as the centers of large agricultural and industrial areas, employ only ten, twenty, thirty newspaper workers, small isolated groups out of contact with their thousands of fellows elsewhere who are in the Guild.

Under the glowing promises of NRA, few were too timid to join if directly approached. Today, in unorganized spots, the first thought that occurs to the average man when approached on the subject of the Guild is the effect it will have on his job, his future and that of his family, if he has one. I know this to be so from personal experience, as does any Guildsman who has served on an organization committee and ventured into virgin fields.

It's a Long, Hard Job
This fear (which is often disguised) can be overcome only by personal contact; not infrequently only by visits oft repeated, until finally the small and isolated group acquires the ANG perspective that enables it to go ahead.

It costs much money to cover even the larger cities, where we find these comparatively small groups of available eligibles. And even after reaching them, we have yet to reach the typical smaller country daily of the county seat type, put out by two men, a boy, and Aunt Mamie. They are newspaper folk, too, and often more diligent and productive than their big city brothers. And they constitute maybe half the newspaper population of the country.

We will get them eventually. They would like to be with us now if they could see the way.

In the meantime we must think of more economical ways of putting in our organizing resources than are in general use at present.

Shake-Up Brings Interest in Guild
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Editorial workers on the Columbus Dispatch are showing interest in the Guild after a shakeup involving two executives and several other employees. Dispatch reporters and copy deskmen have avoided the Guild since it was organized two years ago, as have workers on the Wolfe-owned

Ohio State Journal. Only the Scripps-Howard Columbus Citizen has a Guild unit.

"Pressure" from higher up, it is charged, kept Dispatch and Journal men from joining the Guild. In addition they were inclined to feel that their jobs were secure because of the management's benevolent paternalism.

The shakeup on the Dispatch is making them wonder.

HOW THE MONEY COMES AND HOW IT GOES

FROM GUILDS		FROM OUTSIDE	
Previously acknowledged	\$5,359.72	Previously acknowledged	\$5,359.72
Alton	7.00	Sidney Howard	100.00
Albany, Schenectady & Troy	12.00	Associated Musicians of Greater N. Y. Local 802	25.00
Baltimore	18.00	Anonymous	3.00
Boston	30.00	Great Falls, Mont.	3.75
Cleveland	128.48	Optical Technicians and Optometrists Union, New York, Local 18945	5.00
Columbus	7.00	James E. Dunn	0.50
Chicago	23.00	Helen Black	1.00
Detroit	3.00	Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Warehousemen Union, Local 16	2.00
Hudson County	354.00	Book and Magazine Guild, Toledo Central Labor Union	17.00
Lansing	20.00	James E. Dunn	0.50
Madison	18.25	Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Warehousemen Union, Local 16	2.00
Minneapolis-St. Paul	253.75	Book and Magazine Guild, Toledo Central Labor Union	17.00
New York	1,571.00	James E. Dunn	0.50
Philadelphia	100.00	Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Warehousemen Union, Local 16	2.00
Rochester	60.00	Book and Magazine Guild, Toledo Central Labor Union	17.00
Salt Lake City	24.00	James E. Dunn	0.50
Northern California	60.00	Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Warehousemen Union, Local 16	2.00
Springfield, Mass.	21.00	Book and Magazine Guild, Toledo Central Labor Union	17.00
St. Louis	39.00	James E. Dunn	0.50
Toledo	50.00	Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Warehousemen Union, Local 16	2.00
Tacoma	42.00	Book and Magazine Guild, Toledo Central Labor Union	17.00
Washington, D. C.	90.00	James E. Dunn	0.50
Winston-Salem	18.00	Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Warehousemen Union, Local 16	2.00
Youngstown	25.00	Book and Magazine Guild, Toledo Central Labor Union	17.00
Total	\$8,227.48		

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!

FROM OUTSIDE

Previously acknowledged.	\$487.25
Sidney Howard, 2	100.00
Associated Musicians of Greater N. Y., Local 602.	25.00
Anonymous	3.00
Great Falls, 1	3.75
Optical Technicians and Optometrists Union, New York, Local 1	5.00
James E. Dunn, 2	5.00
Helen Black, 2	5.00
Chauffeur, Teamsters and Drivers, Kenosha, Wis., Local 95.	2.00
Book and Magazine Guild, Toledo, Central Labor Union	17.00
Union	25.00
Racine Trades and Labor Council	25.00
N. Y. Joint Board—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	25.00
Labrobe Central Labor Union	5.00
North Shore Journal Composing Union	4.00
N. Y. American I. T. U. Chapel	41.00
Herald Tribune, N. Y. Chapel	2.00
Pacificas Carriers' Union, Milwaukee Union Local 606 (Individuals)	1.00
Motion Picture Machine Operators Union Local 50	10.00
Daily and Sunday Worker Chapel	10.00

Total \$962.13

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions from Guilds, \$5,227.46

From outside 962.13

Grand total \$6,189.59

How the Milwaukee strike money is spent is shown in the following account of receipts and expenditures for the period from Feb. 29 to March 28:

MILWAUKEE STRIKE ACCOUNT

	2nd week Feb. 28-Mar. 7	4th week Mar. 7-14	6th week Mar. 14-21	8th week Mar. 21-28
Receipts				
Cash on hand	\$591.82	\$573.84	\$570.19	\$585.10
A. N. G. strike fund	52.00	50.00	1,000.00	2,450.00
Weekly pledges	30.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Local Guilds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loan from Wis. News unit	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trans.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha (Wis.) unions	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Chicago-New Masses	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Refund on bail money	.....	.....	.....	70.00
Miscellaneous receipts	70.00	70.00	312.84	23.00
Total receipts	\$1,212.82	\$1,143.84	\$2,815.03	\$3,006.10
Disbursements				
Benefits	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
Loans to strikers	232.90	232.90	134.00	\$344.00
Transportation	43.11	25.00	70.00	55.00
Food	85.94	6.00	148.87	85.00
Phone	11.40	14.00	25.00	.....
Stationery, postage, printing	120.01	37.30	103.50	54.00
Picked supplies & expense	21.70	13.00	65.00	42.00
Office help	2.10	.....	72.00	42.70
Telephone	35.13	21.00	20.10	.....
Distributing circulars	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Bail	.....	70.00	200.00	30.00
Legal fees	.....	.....	350.00	\$577.50
Guild strike publication	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misc. administrative and office expenses	25.00	30.37	240.97	29.47
Total disbursements	\$939.08	\$573.85	\$1,749.33	\$1,394.96
Cash on hand at end of wk.	273.84	570.10	265.10	1,621.14

† Includes \$1,600 reserve fund for bail, etc., sent when police began making numerous arrests.

‡ Includes distribution charge for two weeks. Both bills rendered at same time.

1 Includes \$1,000 reserve fund for bail, etc., sent when police began making numerous arrests.

2 Includes distribution charge for two weeks. Both bills rendered at same time.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS
Contributions from Guilds: \$8,227.48
From outside: 922.13
Grand total: \$9,209.61

THE FREE PRESS

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

The News as Hearst

Seen Fit to Print

Edited by EVELYN SEELYE

For "objective reporting" the

Washington Herald of April 1 hardly

set an example for journalism

either. Its story of Senator Schwe-

delbach's speech had many epithets,

but lacked such facts as certain

salaries paid to Hearst employes—

printed by every other major paper

in Washington. Here is part of the

story.

The "Black-Guard" Committee:

ANOTHER SENATOR

ATTACKS PRESS

Schweidelbach's venom falls to

defend "police" acts

Another one of the "police-

committee" members indulged

in a typical "black-guard" speech

on the floor of the Senate yester-

day.

It was Senator Schweidelbach

of the State of Washington, in-

distrious littlepette of the "New

Deal's" servile majority, who es-

ayed the task of defending the "po-

lice committee" against the de-

clamations which have been

pouring into Washington from

every section of the country.

Hits Civic Right

He could not deny the "black-

guard" conduct of his commit-

tee, nor that it had tried to in-

fluence the election by the use of

the citizen by the seizure indis-

criminately of private telegrams.

Nor could he deny that the com-

mittee had invaded the constitu-

tional guarantee intended to pro-

tect the people from such "col-

rage.

Therefore he did the only thing

which would suggest itself to a

member of a "black-guard" com-

mittee: by launching a "black-

guard" attack upon the commit-

tee's critics, the courts, the law,

the Constitution and, incidentally

upon Mr. William Randolph

Hearst, who has committed the

unforgivable offense of invoking

the court's protection against a

marauding and lawless Senate

committee.

The speaker seemed particularly

incensed with the press of the

"New Deal."

He didn't like the use by the

newspapers of reprints of the

American flag.

He didn't like Eliza Hanson,

attorney for the American New-

spaper Publishers Association, who

is also counsel in the court pro-

ceedings instituted by Mr. Hearst

in Washington to restrain the

nullifying the Bill of Rights.

Utters Law Tirade

Evangelicalism of a Senator

also seemed to be a part of the

speech. He seemed to be a lot of

calumnies that had been used

against Mr. Hearst by second-rate

newspapers and by public en-

emies whom he had at various

times denounced and scolded

into hiding and with new

inventions of his own inven-

tion, sought to lay down just

the kind of language which ap-

peals to a "police committee."

This low tirade was delivered

by the Senator at the very time

when the Senate committee's law-

less conduct was being reviewed

in a Washington courtroom, in

terms that were temperate and

restrained, but deadly.

For AFL Tie

Would Instruct Hub

Delegates on Vote

BROCKTON, Mass.—The ex-

ecutive committee of the New-

spaper Guild of Boston has voted

unanimously to recommend that de-

legates to the National Convention

of the A. N. G. be instructed to

vote for immediate affiliation with

the A. F. of L.

Five members of the Boston

Guild, including three members of

the executive committee, are now

fully-organized members of the

Boston Central Labor Union via

the News Writers' Federal Local in

Boston. Incidentally, all members

of the News Writers' Local have

joined the Guild.

Ed Allen, president of the Boston

Guild, reports that more than 100

new or former members were in

good standing, in addition to those

who had remained in the Guild

throughout its existence. There are

now five units on the morning and

evening papers, *Evening Herald*, *Evening Traveler*, and *Boston*

Evening Transcript.

Joseph F. Dineen, of the Boston

Globe, had an article called "Mur-

der in Massachusetts" in the

March issue of *Herpet*, which

created so much excitement and

attracted so much attention that

it has now been bought for the

movies.

William McNulty of the Min-

neapolis Tribune, has just published

his second novel about the Middle

West, "The Roads of Elm Street."

The current issue of *College*

Honor has a piece by Heywood

Brown, who replaces John V. A.

Weaver, the magazine's book and

theatre critic; an article by Paul

Gallico called "Outdoor Girl" and

an article called "Campus Swing,"

by Abel Green, of *Variety*. In the

same issue Ned Irish, of the New

York Guild, selects the 1935 all-

American basketball team.

Adolph Krumm, garden editor of

the New York *World-Telegram*, has

just had a book called "How to

Grow Vegetables and Berries" published

by Doubleday Doran.

Evelyn Seelye, conductor of the

Guild's *Free Press*, has a piece in

columns of commerce in the *Nation*

for the week of April 15.

Seymour Waldman of the Wash-

ington Guild has completed a series

of three articles on American

war preparations, to be published

by the *New Masses*.

George L. Knapp, Washington

Guildman, is the author of a book

about the Constitution to be pub-

lished April 27 by Dodd, Mead

and Co. It is written in popular

story form and includes a charac-

ter sketch of the outstanding per-

sons associated with the establish-

ment and development of the Con-

stitution as well as a discussion

of the important decisions on con-

stitutionality by the Supreme

Court. The book will be called

"The Story of the Constitution."

David Scheyer, a member of the

Labor Press Unit of the New York

Newspaper Guild, had an article

on the American Newspaper Guild

in the March-April number of the

American Teacher.

Please send notes about the

outside writing of your fellow

Guildman for this column.

Address contributions to the

Guild Reporter.

Review by the Federal Circuit Court

of Appeals.

ANG-NUJ Pact

Reciprocal Accord
With Britons

The following agreement between

the National Union of Journalists

of Great Britain, and the American

Newspaper Guild has been official-

ly sanctioned:

(1) That each shall recognize the

card of the other.

(2) That if a member of one or-

ganization goes to the country of

the other organization to take up

a post in journalism he shall be

admitted to membership in the

organization of the alien coun-

try on producing to the secre-

tary of the alien organization that

he was at the time of departure a

fully paid up member.

(3) Such a member shall at his

discretion remain as a paying mem-

ber of his original society, and

shall be entitled to any benefits to

which he would be entitled had he

remained in his native country as

a paying member. He shall not be

entitled to financial benefits from

the alien society until he has paid

into its funds the amount that

would qualify him for benefit

therefrom had he been a native

member.

(4) A member so transferred

shall be entitled to all (except fi-

nancial) benefits from the alien

society; he shall be issued his card,

and shall be permitted to full rights

of membership.

(5) It shall be permissible for

such a member to be a member of

both organizations while working in

the alien country.

The agreement has been signed

by Jonathan Eddy, on behalf of the

Guild, having been voted for by a

majority of the NBJ, now voting

against, and H. M. Richardson, gen-

eral secretary of the National Union

of Journalists.

WATSON CASE UP

Labor Board Shows His High Rank
and AP's Interstate Character

(Continued from page 1)

ner act is unconstitutional, that

news is not an article of commerce,

that the A. P. is not engaged in

interstate commerce, and that the

A. P. is not a profit-making or-

ganization.

A. P. "Cooperation"

To "cooperate" with the board,

the A. P. permitted Stratton to tes-

tify on these points alone. If re-

fused to take part in any other pro-

ceedings, its "cooperation" on

these points was also drastically

limited.

When Morris Ernst, counsel for

the A. N. G., pressed Stratton on

the financial setup of the A. P.,

Stratton refused to continue his tes-

timony.

He took that stand despite a

rebuff by Dean Clark, that the

questions were relevant. Ernst had

insisted that the answers to his

questions would disclose the fact

that the A. P. is controlled by a

small group of publishers.

Previously, Stratton had tried

to fence with David A. Moscovitz,

Labor Board counsel, on the profit-

making angle of the A. P.'s busi-

ness.

"Isn't it true that newspapers

(who are members of the A. P.) are

published for profit?" Moscovitz

asked.

"That's something I know nothing

about," the A. P. executive in-

sisted. Finally, he admitted that

newspapers are published to be sold

and that publishing newspapers is a

"business."

Stratton, at the request of Mos-

covitz, outlined the interstate and

international character of the A.

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, Sydney Penner,
Henry Scharrer, Rachel Budoff, Elizabeth McCausland, Harold R. Isaacs,
and Adrienne Weil

Vol. III, No. 8

April 15, 1936

The Time Is More Than Ripe

Who in the American Newspaper Guild, surveying the past, the present or the future of newspaper workers, can contemplate with enthusiasm our remaining any longer isolated, even technically, from the labor movement?

Every day in Milwaukee condemns that course and writes its dangers in 72-point type. Every minute of the last month has made more Guildsmen regret that the vote for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor was 65.4 instead of 66.6 per cent.

A new opportunity for decision is at hand. The National Executive Board has voted unanimously to ask local Guilds to choose delegates to the convention on the issue of affiliation. We can make the convention's action certain now.

The Guild has had three strikes and a lockout within a year. Each was forced upon us. We must face the fact that every collective demand upon publishers for better working conditions, unless it is backed by the strength we can derive from the support of organized labor, exposes us to reprisals aimed at breaking up the Guild.

Our purposes are the purposes of labor. Our needs are the needs of working men and women. Our plight is one with all men and women who depend upon their weekly salaries to feed, house and clothe themselves and their families and whose hope is in collective bargaining. But, as we have learned through bitter lessons, our fight is not recognized as the fight of the organized labor movement except as a matter of generosity. We are beggars at the door.

Bricklayers and plumbers and typesetters have their pride, and so have we. We are certainly too proud to doom ourselves to a future as a professional organization wheeling crumbs from the publishers' table. We see no nourishment in the weak tea that represents the career of the British Institute of Journalists. Like the Journalists' Union of Great Britain, we propose to gain self-respect by joining other workers in fighting for our place in the sun.

We cannot allow the strength of the Guild or its opportunities for victory to be frittered away by the present separation from the A. F. of L., which gives our enemies a chance to put us in a false position. We must affiliate now. There is no time to lose.

In Changing Jobs

An incident posing a problem with which Guilds have not yet attempted to deal to any extent has just occurred. A member of the Herald Tribune unit of the New York Guild, Edward Adolphe, recently left his position, which he had held for several years, to accept a position as assistant managing editor of the Washington Post. On the third day in his new position the managing editor discharged him. There

HOW ABOUT TOMORROW'S DINNER?



had been, Adolphe says, an agreement for a three-month trial. The managing editor tendered payment for three weeks, which was accepted, Adolphe says, with the statement that payment for the remainder of the three months was expected. He is now seeking to collect this additional pay.

Naturally, all such cases have many attendant circumstances. The fact remains, however, that an employee is taking a long chance in changing jobs, particularly at a time like this, and in view of the great economic inequality between him and his employer, it is clear that he is entitled to extra protection. This is a question that has not received much attention in discussions of contracts so far, but plainly is worth serious consideration.

Hearst Heaps Up the Fire

Hearst is yelling bloody murder because a Senate committee violated the sanctity of his journalistic empire and subpoenaed private telegrams on editorial policy he had sent his editors.

But Mr. Hearst is not yelling bloody murder because executives running his Wisconsin News desecrated common decency by double-crossing Milwaukee union heads and the Guild and by secretly trying to buy off the chairman of our strike. On the contrary, his labor record indicates that he assumes he must win strikes by underhanded means. The "news," perhaps is that although he professes to believe editorial workers are "different," he treats us in a showdown in precisely the same way as the rest. He takes over the services of Harvey Kelly, the veteran strikebreaker of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and puts him to work on us.

We do not believe that many people outside of a professional scab agency will look with anything but disgust on the attempt of the Hearst manage-

ment to beat down ordinary human rights by such contemptible methods.

The strike is growing in its appeal because it is what the President of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has described as one of the most just strikes ever called. Hearst, master of stupendous organized wealth and power, is fighting a handful—22—of newspaper men and women, who, as the strike eloquently testifies, had scant reserves after each week's bills were paid, due to his ruthless salary pinching. They are able to live and carry on the fight only because fellow newspaper men and women and fellow workers in other spheres are sending contributions from their own pay.

It was only automatic that the Guild Strike Chairman, J. Nash McCreag, should not only have rebuked the bribe attempt, but at once reported it and made it public. As with him, so with the rest of us, the whole dirty business merely makes our victory more imperative.

"Organized Medicine"

Doctors in medical associations are beginning to speak frankly of "organized medicine" just as of "organized labor."

But we do not exactly recall ever hearing a doctor before confess outright envy of labor unions. But here it is in Medical Week, organ of that powerful economic body, the Medical Society of the County of New York:

"Physicians must increase their organized strength, like every other economic group, or consent to be relegated to the status of an underpaid white collar class. There can be only one choice between such alternatives, and the price of effective organization should be willingly paid."

Everybody's doin' it. Those that aren't will, as the doctors hint, be relegated!

Non-Members—Choose Your Side

For the first time in the history of the newspapers of this country concerted efforts are being made to raise the working standards of editorial employees. It is the American Newspaper Guild that is carrying on this fight for security guarantees, for more than subsistence wages and for improved working conditions.

If you think that the editorial workers should not "take the rap," if you think that editorial workers should obtain benefits similar to those won by our organized co-workers, join with us.

Your enrollment will strengthen the Guild in its struggle against the Hearst paper in Milwaukee, the most crucial

event of the decade for all of us. This fight for better conditions is your fight. The victory will make your jobs more secure; your pay and conditions better. Join now. Fill out the blank below and mail it in. All information will be kept in confidence and will not be given out without your permission.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD,
49 West 45th Street,
New York City.

Please send me an application blank and statement of membership requirements.

Name

Address

Paper Position

Must We Always Take the Rap?

A Query That Non-Members Can Help Answer

The following editorial, headed, "Must Editorial Workers Take the Rap," appeared in the New York Post Guild unit's paper. It was written in connection with negotiations for a new wage scale, but it has a meaning for editorial workers everywhere. This is a condensed version.

By EDWARD J. LEVINSON
Chairman, New York Post Unit

The request of the Post unit for reasonable minimum wages has brought the reply from J. David Stern, publisher: "We are not making money. We are not in a position to increase wage costs, much as the staff may deserve it."

The Post unit should reject such an answer. It is based neither on justice nor on well-defined principles of industrial relations. Only among unskilled and unorganized workers is such a stand accepted. The Post management does not expect the Typographical Union, the pressmen, mailers or stereotypers to work for less than the union scales. The Post does not expect newsprint dealers to take into account the financial status of the company.

Some of us, perhaps many of us, will not be here for the happy day when the Post's financial condition will in the opinion of its owners make better wages possible. Nor do we have any assurance that the present management will be here. Ownership as well as jobs, has a way of shifting hands. Who will be here to redeem Mr. Stern's promises if the ownership or management of the paper changes?

We of the Post staff have no money invested in the paper. We are hired men. We collect for our work when we perform it, or we don't collect at all. We will not share in the profits, as such. Why then, must we be asked to take the consequences of the losses?

The principle that a corporation or other employer must pay a reasonable wage, regardless of its financial position, is so well established, it is surprising that the Post management does not recognize it. The minimum wage principle, which the Post supports editorially, makes no exceptions for non-profit making industries. The payment of an American wage—a wage large enough to raise a family in comfort, and save a little for emergencies and old age—is recognized by enlightened people as a first responsibility of industry.

Even such a conservative as the late William Howard Taft, when he was co-chairman of the National War Labor Board, ruled in a dispute involving the coal and metal industry on June 25, 1918: "It is our duty to fix what we regard as a reasonable rate of wages without regard to the condition of the company."

An apt illustration of the justice of the unit's stand for wage increases now is close to home. Two weeks ago, seven men were let out of the tabulating room because of the dropping of the bond tables. For two years and three months, these men worked for the present management of the Post, with the feeling that some day the position of the paper would give them increased pay. The management told them that a year ago. Suddenly, they are out. This is no argument against the right of the publisher to eliminate departments, and let members of the staff go. But it is support to the hilt of our contention that unless we get good and reasonable wages when we are working, we may never get them at all.

The reverse side of the medal has also taken place in the Post shop within the last fortnight. The Photo-Engravers Union demanded a \$3 a week increase and got it. Their present scale is \$65.50 for day men, and \$73 for night men. The publisher did not sell them the argument that the paper is still in the red. He granted this increase.

Why must editorial workers take the rap? The answer is, as one Guild man, would give, is that we don't have to. We are organized, just as the typos and photo-engravers are. We are being fair and reasonable. We have justice on our side. We don't have to take the rap any longer, if we keep our ranks together and stick to our guns.