

Double the Guild
This Year!

The Guild Reporter

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Vol. III. No. 10

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Reinforcements Back Guild Strike; A. P. Loses Verdict on All Counts

Labor Board Asks Reinstatement For Watson With Pay

APPEAL EXPECTED

Complete vindication of the American Newspaper Guild in the Morris Watson case was accorded in the intermediate report of Charles E. Clark, Dean of the Yale University Law School, impartial trial examiner in the National Labor Relations Board hearings, made public on April 23.

Dean Clark recommended to the Labor Board that the Associated Press immediately reinstate Watson at his former pay and bargain collectively with its editorial employs through the ANG.

Holding that recognition of the right of editorial workers to organize would facilitate freedom of the press, the trial examiner added that the high requirements expected of newspapermen would appear to be not hampered but rather promoted by desirable labor relations.

He refuted the argument of the news service that it is not engaged in interstate commerce, pointing out that any cessation of editorial activities at the New York office of the AP would have severe effects on the issuance of newspapers in all parts of the country.

Morris Watson, national vice-president of the ANG, whose discharge by the AP precipitated the case, stated that the opinion "may well become an imperishable bill of rights for editorial workers."

A period of ten days was allotted for the AP to comply with the recommendations. If it fails to do so the National Labor Relations Board will presumably issue a "cease and desist" order on the basis of the Clark report, together with any exceptions filed by either party. For execution of this order, if the AP again fails to act, the Board goes to the Federal Circuit Court, and from here an appeal lies to the United States Supreme Court.

The office of Kent Cooper, general manager of the AP, declined

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Guild Pacts Renewed in Two Cities

Philadelphia Gets Raises For Thirty; Cleveland News Signs Again

PHILADELPHIA.—Thirty members of the staff of the Philadelphia Record received pay raises in their envelopes last Friday under the new agreement between the Record management and the Guild.

Other editorial employees of the Record had their 10 per cent 1933 pay cuts restored under the terms of the expiring contract. Still others will receive pay boosts under the new contract during the coming year.

The new contract establishes the following scale for editorial employees above the rank of clerks and copy boys:

Inexperienced, first year.....	\$20
After first year.....	25
After second year.....	30
After third year.....	35
After fourth year.....	40

Employees in the clerks' classification, and copy boys, formerly protected by a flat \$15 minimum, will now work on a scale graded up to \$20.

Hereafter, the management will pay a day and a half's wages for each night an employee must spend out of town on assignment, instead of a day and a third as under the old contract.

The arbitration clause was improved and Francis Biddle, former chairman of the National Labor Board, was named as impartial chairman in event of a dispute. The Guild lost nothing contained in the old contract. Closed shop, graded dismissal notice, and vacations and overtime pay are still guaranteed. The Guild's attorney, M. H. Goldstein, attended all sessions of the negotiations and suggested a number of minor changes for clarification, most of which were made.

J. David Stern, publisher of the Record, and William F. Hawkes, managing editor, carried on negotiations on behalf of the management. The Guild committee was headed by John W. Edelman, nationally known labor leader who is associate editor of the Philadelphia Labor Record, and re-

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THEY AID THE STRIKE

Two committees of prominent friends of the Guild, one of citizens in varied fields and one of writers, have been formed to help mobilize support for the Milwaukee strike. The general committee follows:

Roger N. Baldwin—Director, American Civil Liberties Union.	Teachers College, Columbia University.
Bruce Bliven—Editor, the New Republic.	E. C. Lindeman—Professor of Social Philosophy, New York School of Social Work.
LeRoy Bowman—President, New York Chapter, League for Industrial Democracy.	Robert Morse Lovett—Professor, University of Chicago.
Director, United Parents Association.	Jeanette Lowe—Secretary of General Committee.
Rev. Edmund B. Chaffee—Director, Presbyterian Labor Temple; President, National Ministers Union.	Bishop Francis J. McConnell—New York Resident Bishop, The Methodist Episcopal Church.
George S. Counts—Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.	Jesse H. Newlon—Director, Lincoln School, Teachers College, Columbia.
John Dewey—Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University.	Evelyn Preston—President, League of Women Shoppers.
Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein—Chairman, Central Conference of American Rabbis.	Frederick L. Redefer—Executive Secretary, Progressive Education Association.
William W. Hinckley—Chairman, National Council, American Youth Congress.	Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan—Director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes—Minister, The Community Church, New York City.	Rev. William B. Spofford—Executive Secretary, The Church for Industrial Democracy; Managing Editor, the Witness.
Sidney Howard—Playwright, President, the Dramatists Guild.	Norman Thomas—Socialist leader.
Alvin Johnson—Director, The New School for Social Research.	Mary Van Kleeck—Director, Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation.
Rev. John Paul Jones—President, New York Local, National Ministers Union.	Oswald Garrison Villard—Contributing Editor, The Nation.
Rockwell Kent—Artist and author.	James Wechsler—Director of Publications, American Student Union.
William H. Kilpatrick—Professor of Education.	

The following have formed the writers committee:

Stuart Chase	Paul de Kruff
Edna Ferber	Joseph Wood Krutch
Dorothy Canfield	Robert E. Sherwood
Sidney Howard	Laurence Stallings
Inez Haynes Irwin	Lincoln Steffens
Will Irwin	Dorothy Thompson

George S. Kaufman

Prominent Citizens Form National Strike Aid Groups

The fight to win the Wisconsin News strike has found national reinforcement in the formation of the Citizens' Committee supporting the Hearst Wisconsin News strike.

A group of persons prominent in various fields, now numbering 27, have organized under the chairmanship of Sidney Howard, playwright and president of the Dramatists' Guild, to enlist nationwide support for the struggle. In addition 14 widely known authors have formed a Writers' Committee to assist.

The first declaration of this committee took the form of an appeal to all readers of Hearst publications to withhold patronage from his newspapers and magazines, and from products advertised in these publications or over the broadcasting stations owned by Hearst.

The committee is also asking for funds to support the strike.

In a statement announcing its formation, the committee declares that it considers the fundamental issue in the strike to be the right to bargain collectively. It calls this right "a basic one for the preservation of democratic liberties."

Urging that this issue is of utmost importance to every American citizen, the statement points out that the principle of collective bargaining has been challenged by "a publisher with access to an immense audience and with wide influence over employe relations."

Local Guilds have been asked to submit to the committee lists of those organizations which may be expected to respond to appeals for support from the committee.

Headquarters of the Citizens' Hearst Strike Committee are at 31 Union Square, suite 702, New York City.

Milwaukee Unions Vote Support; Settlement Sought

PICKETS CLUBBED

MILWAUKEE.—Reinforcements for the Newspaper Guild in its strike against Hearst's Wisconsin News came from two key labor organizations last week when the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Typographical Union for the first time formally pledged active moral and financial support to the strikers.

The Trades Council issued a formal statement on April 24 denouncing the efforts of the News management to mislead the public and issuing an urgent call for "moral and financial support to the striking members of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild to the fullest possible extent."

The Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 on April 19 unanimously voted unequivocal support to the strike and donated \$100 to the Guild strike fund. Members of this union work in the Wisconsin News plant.

Mediation Efforts

Efforts to end the strike were launched by George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, and Charles Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who informed Heywood Brown, ANG president, of their readiness to arrange a meeting with William Randolph Hearst or his national representatives with a view to effecting a settlement of the strike. A preliminary talk has already been held with responsible Hearst officials, the Guild was informed.

The statement issued by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council recounts the effort of the local A. F. of L. officials to arrange a settlement of the strike, placing the blame for the failure of these efforts on the News management.

"The Guild," it declared, "has assumed a very reasonable attitude of compromise."

The typographical union local, while acknowledging the union's

(Continued on page 2)

Early Votes Show a Pro-AFL Trend

BOSTON.—The Newspaper Guild of Boston in a special referendum April 24 voted, 110 to 23, to instruct delegates to the national convention to vote for immediate affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Voting was by Australian ballot. Polling places were at the

24 to 0 in Hudson County

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Without a dissenting vote, the Hudson County Newspaper Guild instructed its delegates to the ANG convention to cast their ballots for at-

(Continued on page 3)

Convention Plans Ready Soon

Plans are going forward for the Third Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, which opens May 29 at New York.

A call has been sent out by national headquarters urging presidents and secretaries of local guilds to submit their lists of delegates without further delay. These lists should be forwarded as soon as the votes are completed.

Requests for committee assignments are also called for. Nominations to the various committees will be undertaken approximately in accordance with the plan set up last year at Cleveland, when committees were formed to cover the

questions of credentials, finance, labor relations, employer relations, education, employment, press associations, chain papers, rules, constitution and by-laws, Guild publications, ethics and standards, resolutions, legislation and awards.

On the opening night of the convention, the New York Guild will give its annual benefit entertainment and dance at the Manhattan Ballrooms. Well-known performers will appear and music will be provided by two orchestras. General admission to the affair will cost \$1.

Convention delegates! Send thumb-nail biographies to the Guild Reporter—by May 20

"UNAUTHORIZED" BIOGRAPHIES EXPOSE HEARST

New Books Present Vivid Accounts of Publisher's Far-Reaching Power Throughout the Country

"Imperial Hearst, a Social Biography." By Ferdinand Lundberg. With a Preface by Dr. Charles A. Beard. New York, Equinox Cooperative Press, \$2.75.

"Hearst, Lord of San Simon." By Oliver Carlson and Ernest Sutherland Bates. New York, Viking Press, \$3.00.

As William Randolph Hearst turns 73, an age when he should be subsiding into a legend, he is the subject of intense denunciations in Congress; he is at grips, on an issue of human rights, with the newspaper workers on whom much of his power rests; his name is feverishly hoisted at many public gatherings; the presidents of the country's most distinguished colleges are stepping into the lists to combat his works; labor conventions at widely scattered points are attacking him in resolutions.

Now, within less than a month of each other, two "unauthorized biographies" of William Randolph Hearst have appeared with the more or less deliberate intention of blasting him out of American public life. The authors of both have ransacked the records, and while the result in the main—with some important exceptions—is to fill in gaps in a picture already vaguely familiar, the total effect is devastating.

"Lundberg," says Professor Charles A. Beard, the historian, in a preface to that author's book, "destroys William Randolph Hearst by producing the cold, brute facts of the record." Lundberg set out frankly to do just that, to write the complete polemic against the man. He has pursued the elusive facts about each of Hearst's big escapades into the dark realm where they would throw light on the underlying motives, and in case after case has come out with something ugly.

Charlatan—and More?

That Hearst, the publisher, has been a charlatan has been proved time and again. The magazines and papers of two and three decades ago exposed him periodically, and so have Senate investigations. But owing to the popular ignorance about public affairs and to the habitual suspicion of public men in general, there is still doubt on the part of a large section of the population that he is in particular is bad enough to cause alarm.

Now the question is raised by many persons whether he is not more than a charlatan. We find him backing teachers' oath bills, which brings the presidents of some of the country's most distinguished colleges into the lists against him. We find him the foremost person in the land in fomenting "red scares," a tactic which a member of the National Labor Relations Board has just defined as an anti-labor maneuver; we find him lighting the elemental right of collective bargaining for newspaper editorial workers, and slashing at all large strikes, whatever the industry.

Ballyhoo or Fascism?

Are these tactics merely part of the ballyhoo of a patent-medicine seller, drumming up circulation by any old means? Or have the old hit-or-miss policies coalesced into a single cunning one designed to establish fascism in the United States? By fascism we mean the complete identification of the government with the interests of large corporations, and the subordination of the welfare and liberties of the masses of people to those interests.

Has Hearst adopted this policy, whether as a shrewd move to build up industrial support for his papers, as a concession to large

bankers, from whom he has borrowed heavily; as a means of furthering his extensive mining, realty and other interests, or for all three reasons? The authors of these two books believe he definitely has; that he is, as Lundberg says, the "most influential American fascist."

Whether one believes American fascism is merely something under the bed or regards it as an actuality that has already made considerable headway, the immense power won and now being exercised by Hearst makes him our most arresting national figure. Here is the man who controls a vast machine that keeps sparks flying daily; a man who, as Heywood Broun neatly puts it, can press a button on his desk and let loose a torrent of abuse to intimidate any public person proposing anything contrary to his wishes; and, by moving his hand a little farther to the right, can start a chain of radio stations provoking, say, a war. He is, to say the least, a tremendous spectacle.

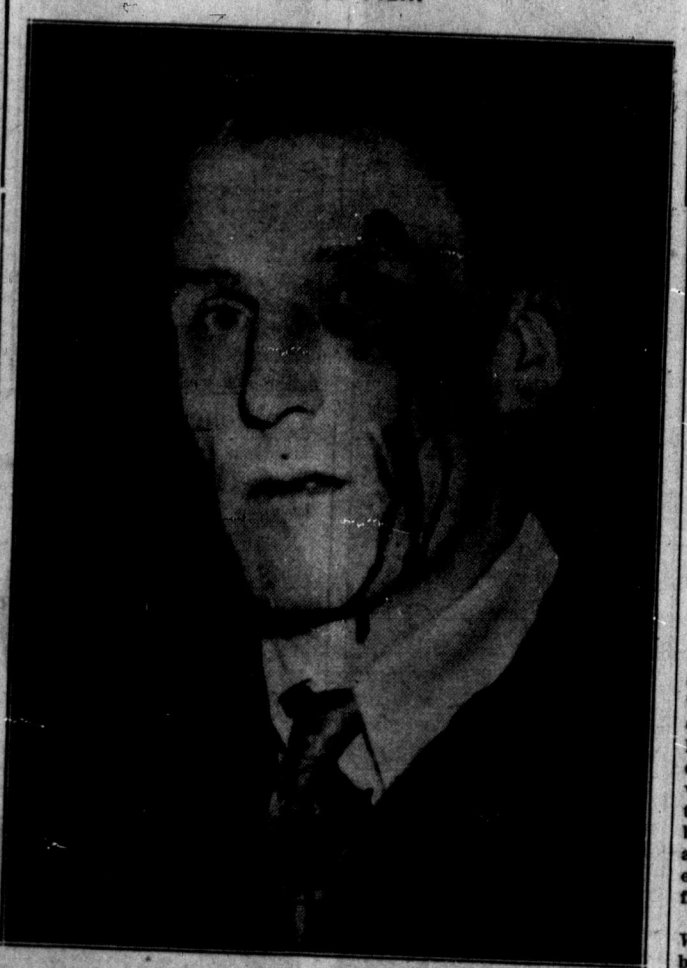
A Soft-Focus View

Carlson and Bates have examined him under a soft-focus lens. They did considerable research but left the telescope at times and put two and two together to get the rest of the story. They added a little psychological bonus now and a good deal of talk about the effects of environment and about the lessons which educated Hearst in his early life. The result is a delightful reading, but the book is no battering ram.

Lundberg has been the keen, relentless reporter. As a former financial writer on the New York Herald Tribune he was particularly well equipped to delve into the heart of the Hearst structure and trace intricate connections between financial enterprises and their more or less veiled allies; and as firm

HE OPPOSED HEARST

Strike Sympathizer Clubbed for Picketing Wisconsin News Plant



Joseph Scheffer, pictured after a police attack on April 17

believer in the Hearst menace he has dug in every vein until he exposed the last trace of pay ore. He has heaped a few deductions beyond his evidence but by and large he has told his story with the most deadly assembly of facts that the present reviewer has ever

In Building Fortune He Has Been a Law Unto Himself

other publishers were solidly entrenched and did not propose to allow any poaching. They stood ready to protect their preserves with gunmen. Hearst hired a bigger and better gang and shot it out—the gangsters, that is, doing and taking the shooting and the general remaining far away. Innocent men, women and children were killed and injured in the fusillades, and the police and courts were fired so that the war could go on in peace. The feud gave gangsterism a hold on Chicago, Lundberg says, which, a generation later has still not been broken.

The excess of small details in the telling of this story would have ruined any ordinary chapter, but the story itself is so absorbing and shocking that one follows the main thread at a hot pace.

Hearst's Homestead Rule

Possibly the most damaging chapter from the "standpoint of Hearst's aspiration to lead a fascist movement is the description of conditions at the Homestead mine, where Hearst appears to be in undisputed control and has realized his ideal in working and civil conditions. He has been able to prevent any effective survey of conditions there, but the bloody clashes between miners and guards when an attempt to unionize was made early in the century brought some facts to the outside world.

George Creel, writing in Harper's Weekly in 1914, according to Lundberg, said:

"The general superintendent of the mine is president of the bank, president of the Hearst Mercantile Company and sole dictator; mine employees dominate the local government; mine detectives and guards are also deputy sheriffs with power to carry arms and to arrest; the company owns the water works and the lighting system, and the care-

(Continued on page 5)

HOW MILWAUKEE MONEY COMES AND GOES

FROM GUILDS	
Previously acknowledged through April 9	\$8,227.46
Contributions received from April 10 through April 25:	
Newark	5.85
Columbus	31.50
Cincinnati	72.25
Albany	64.50
Washington, D. C.	181.25
Northern California	68.00
Philadelphia	67.25
Rochester	99.93
Baltimore	44.75
Minneapolis-St. Paul	280.00
Lansing	4.00
Hudson County	27.70
Pittsburgh	16.25
Westchester County	22.75
Rochester	43.45
Boston	12.25
Springfield, Mass.	13.50
San Francisco	29.25
Total	\$10,245.34

FROM OUTSIDE	
Previously acknowledged through April 9	\$882.13
Contributions received from April 10 through April 25:	
Printers Union, Chicago	25.00
United Brewery Workers, Local No. 8	25.00
Superior (Wis.) Trades and Labor Assembly	5.00
Huron (S. D.) Central Labor Union	5.00
Rockford Central Labor Union	3.00
Edna Farber	100.00
Tacoma Central Labor Union	15.00
Gray Harbor County Central Labor Union (Wash.)	10.00
Total	\$1,667.14

Painters' Union, Local 824 (Kenosha, Wis.)	
Bro. of Railway Carmen, Lodge 218	2.00
Le Grange (Wis.) Typo Union	5.00
Van Ness Chapel I. T. U. No. 5	5.00
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	50.00
Utica Trades Assembly	5.00
Baltimore Federation of Rogowski Co. Employees	47.00
Eugene O'Neill	100.00
Boat & Shoe Workers No. 688	3.00
Great Falls, Mont.	2.75
Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America (Toledo)	10.00
Worcester Central Labor Union	25.00
Robert Sherwood	50.00
Paul de Kruif	25.00
Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, No. 104	2.00
Summit Co. (Ohio) Central Labor Union	25.00
United Rubber Workers of America (Mohawk Local)	5.00
Letrobe (Pa.) Central Labor Union	5.00
Musicians' Protective Assoc. (Madison, Wis.)	5.00
Columbia Federation of Labor	27.25
Waterloo (Ia.) Central Labor Union	5.00
N. Y. Times & T. U. Chapel	70.00
Total	\$1,467.14

How the Milwaukee strike money is spent is shown in the following account of receipts and expenditures for the period from March 28 to April 18:			
MILWAUKEE STRIKE ACCOUNT			
Receipts			
	7th Week Mar. 28- April 4	8th Week April 4- April 11	9th Week April 11- April 18
Cash on hand	\$1,621.14	\$1,228.01	\$1,096.81
A. N. G. strike fund	1,200.00	900.00	900.00
Weekly pledges	15.00	15.00	13.00
Local Guilds	14.00		
Miscellaneous receipts	20.50	50.00	15.00
Milwaukee Guild assets	1.05		39.70
San Antonio Trades Council		5.00	
Wis. State Employees Assoc.		10.00	
Refund on traveling expenses		5.00	
Cleveland Storetypers Union			25.00
Refund on bail money			176.40
Total receipts	\$2,871.69	\$2,241.01	\$2,265.91
Disbursements			
Benefits	\$243.00	\$247.00	\$247.00
Loans to strikers	228.41	120.48	183.18
Transportation	114.29	59.68	88.14
Food	41.20	75.37	74.32
Phone and telegrams	84.70	66.75	28.80
Stationery, postage, printing	173.85	96.75	63.42
Local Guilds	445.50	440.00	445.00
Advertising	97.50		**57.60
Picket supplies and expenses	59.75	10.25	
Office help	12.51	6.00	**16.00
Misc. adminis. and office expenses	143.71	24.22	74.70
Legal fees			162.00
Total disbursements	\$1,645.58	\$1,144.20	\$1,449.36
Cash on hand at end of week	\$1,226.01	\$1,096.81	\$816.95
Total contributions \$10,245.34			
Includes \$10 private detective service.			

*\$25 of which is returnable.
**Includes \$10 private detective service.
***Old advertising bill—we are not advertising any more.

BUILDING

District and National Cooperation Provides Organization Sineus

By JONATHAN EDDY

THE COMMITTEE for Industrial Organization is re-organized to have offered to make \$500,000 available for organization of steel workers. The steel workers are concentrated to a large extent in a few comparatively small areas.

When federal locals in the automobile and the rubber industries merged in national organizations, they sought large sums for expanding their memberships. I was told recently of the necessity of setting aside a special fund of \$50,000 before it was considered possible to organize a small city.

Nobody thinks of money for organizing as money to be paid to the unorganized to induce them to join up. Everyone being asked to lay out cash for fees and dues.

The money requisite for organizing, for building up any union organization under normal circumstances, is spent on education, or, if you like, agitation. Meetings are arranged, literature of one kind and another is distributed, professional organizers combat and overcome the non-union atmosphere drummed into wage earners day in and day out by newspapers, company associations, foremen.

In average instances, the ignorance, prejudice, lethargy and above all, the fear, that stand in the way of collective action are overcome only by the most patiently iterated and reiterated explanation of the trade union movement and the organization involved. The presence of an organizer or even the rumor that he is approaching often has led to tempests in the plant or office involved; sides are taken, personal vanities are aroused, perhaps the foreman or employer steps in and fires those he regards as ringleaders.

A stranger, with only the sketchiest of contacts—the organizer—must find his way through this maze, knowing whom to approach and whom to ignore, drawing constantly on his background to overcome false fears, building confidence in his union, and finally not only enrolling members but establishing an organization that will survive his departure.

The Guild's Organizing Problem

ORGANIZATION of new Guilds brings close parallels to all this. We, too, have fear, prejudice, ignorance, to overcome. On the whole, I would say that the average reaction of the unorganized newspaper man or woman for or against Guild organization tallies with that of a puddler to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Of course, he would like an honest, self-respecting local Guild capable of keeping on its feet in a fight, but as to taking a hand in the construction of one, his first reaction is "Just a minute, there; I've got the wife and the kids to consider."

Where a good many unions have a tremendous advantage over us in organizing is in the concentration of their prospective members. The biggest industries are concentrated in small areas and therefore so are the employees. No industry is more scattered than the newspaper business. One textile plant may employ as many workers as there are newspapermen in six states. One organizer can hope to bring the message of unionism to the entire textile plant. It would cost a big travel bill and months of effort to reach the like number of scattered newspapermen.

It is for this economic reason that our resources for organizing during the past year have been concentrated in a journalistic center of population, Chicago.

That the American Newspaper Guild will have the money in the predictable future to send out a staff of national organizers adequate for effective coverage of a quarter of the country seems to me unlikely. It also seems to me that barnstorming trips in which an ANG national representative makes one-night stands, so to speak, in unorganized cities, are usually wasteful of time and money. One-night stands do not turn the trick.

Districts Can Promote Expansion

WE WOULD profit by the services of more national organizers, but I believe that today and in the future we will make out best if we can find some way to permit them to serve as coaches and mentors to regional organizers and the groups of Guilds the latter serve, entering tough situations after the local Guild or District has come to an acknowledged impasse, and then functioning with the authority of the national.

In other words, I believe our road to rapid expansion lies through the districts, with the district organizer basing in a centrally located big city Guild, one who knows the area for which he is responsible and who is himself known and respected therein. Most districts are unable to finance such an organizer, his office, clerical assistance and a district publication. I believe the national should lend some financial assistance to groups of local Guilds which wish to press organization in their territory on the district basis.

If the national's assistance is limited to such matters as helping pay a Guildman's expenses in using his day off for an organizing trip from Springfield to Decatur, it would still be helpful. The NEB should have such funds available as a matter of routine out of regular per capita income.

Fete Broun As Liberal

Hundreds Honor ANG Head at Dinner

By JONATHAN EDDY

Six hundred New Yorkers paid tribute to Heywood Broun at a dinner tendered by the Hearst Barbusse Memorial Committee April 24. It was the first of a series of annual dinners for persons who have rendered distinguished service against war and fascism.

The occasion was coincidental with the favorable decision in the Labor Board case of Morris Watson. Broun was praised by most of the speakers as a man who displays the same characteristics that made Barbusse a rallying point for all opponents of war and fascism regardless of political differences.

Among the speakers were John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Mary Van Kleeck, director of professional studies of the Russell Sage Foundation; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism; Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; and Maurice Sugar, Detroit attorney.

Ernest Presided

Morris L. Ernst, Guild attorney in the Watson case, was toastmaster.

Above the speaker's table hung a large portrait of Barbusse, who was chairman of the first world congress against war and fascism. In his reply to the testimonials Broun served notice that for the next four years he was not entering into political activity but instead was going to devote his efforts to the cause of the American Newspaper Guild and the editorial workers of the country. He said that the testimonial dinner was not for him personally, but to him as a representative of the American Newspaper Guild.

"Four years ago," Broun said, "I visualized myself as a contented columnist finishing my days in harness with not a care or worry. I had absolutely no enemies. Now, I am glad to say that I have helped to do something for my craft, that I have a real job cut out for me for the future, that I have lots of enemies."

With regard to Hearst, Broun said, "Labor cannot win in America until it kicks William Randolph Hearst."

Referring to the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Broun called attention to the vast discussion on freedom of the press.

"I am concerned, certainly, with the freedom of the press," he said, "but I think it is vastly more important to preserve the integrity of the news."

Lewis declared that "Organized labor is proud to pay its own tribute to Heywood Broun, because whether we agree with him in all things, his sympathy with the worker, his understanding of the labor movement, his hatred of sham social professions, and the dedication of his splendid journalistic talent to the cause of social justice has made him one of our tribunes."

Lewis denounced alien and sedition legislation as fascist in character and subversive of American civil liberties. With regard to industrial unionism, he emphasized that the Committee for Industrial Organization was not against craft organization of unorganized mass production industries.

Other speakers included Miss Van Kleeck, Roy Wilkins and Dr. Ward. A collection was taken at the dinner 25 per cent of which was to be turned over to the Guild for the Milwaukee strike fund.

Guild Pacts Renewed

(Continued from page 1)

search director of the Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers. Other members of the committee were Edward J. Hunter, Jr., chairman of the Record unit; Alexander Kendrick, of the Evening Ledger; and Max Ways, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild.

New Cleveland Contract
CLEVELAND—A new contract between the Cleveland Newspaper Guild and the Cleveland News was signed here April 17.

Terms are identical with the contract which has been in effect on The News over the past year. Renewal of these terms was a concession to the Guild's wishes, as the News management had sought to make the 1935 contract a duplicate of the skeleton Scripps-Howard agreement recently signed by the Cleveland Press. Members of the negotiating committee and the News unit objected so strongly to this document with its "not a trade union contract" phrase that the management discontinued the attempt to force it through.

Offer Minimum Wage

Establishment of a minimum wage has been offered the New York Post unit of the Newspaper Guild by the management. Harry T. Saylor, editor of the Post, conveyed the proposal in behalf of Publisher J. David Stern. For an alternative he suggested the submission of all controversial points to arbitration.

A meeting of the Post unit has been called to consider the proposal. The demands of the unit include a general wage increase as well as fixing of a minimum wage scale to experienced editorial workers. The Post was one of the early papers to recognize the Guild and sign a closed shop agreement. The World-Telegram unit of the New York Guild voted on April 20, to direct the city executive committee to keep negotiations with the management.

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

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NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY AND STATE _____

Guild Wins Decision In Labor Board Test

Report Says AP Fired Watson Unjustly, Urges Reinstatement With Back Pay

(Continued from page 1)

To indicate the service's future course.

The trial examiner asked that the AP be obliged to reimburse Watson with the difference between the amount of his salary and his earnings during the period of his discharge, that it cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with the ANO, the representative of its editorial employees, and that it cease and desist from interfering with, restraining, or coercing its employees in exercising their right to self-organization.

The evidence of the interstate nature of the AP's business, Dean Clark found, was "clear and decisive." Watson and other editorial employees, he held, were directly engaged in interstate and foreign commerce by facilitating and making possible the flow of news from place to place throughout this country and any interference with or cessation of such activities would hamper, impede and interfere with such commerce.

Any cessation of editorial activities at the New York office would cause a break in the flow of foreign news and of some important domestic news and, until such break could be repaired or in some manner overcome, would seriously impede, if not prevent, the issuance of newspapers in all parts of the country.

Dependence on AP Shown

Random tests of the dependence of newspapers variously located on respondent's continued service showed a paper in Dayton, Ohio, with 19 stories and one photograph on its front page credited to respondent; one in Portland, Me., with eight such stories and one photograph; one in San Francisco, Calif., with nine such stories; one in Phoenix, Ariz., with 11 such stories; one in Memphis, Tenn., with 27 such stories; and with each of such papers carrying in addition to its front page, many other such stories on other pages.

Taking up the assertion of the AP that there are factors peculiar to its business, requiring accuracy in news gathering and freedom of the press, which make the Labor Relations Act inapplicable in its case, Dean Clark said:

Yet the policy of the act seems

West Coast Frolic a Hit

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Northern California Guild has taken its place among the outstanding organizations of the bay area with the presentation of the Front Page Frolic.

Committees distributed 5,000 tickets to labor unions, federal, state and city officials and employees, publicity and advertising men, coaches, sports followers, attorneys and lawyers and a dozen miscellaneous groups.

Posters advertising the event were on display throughout San Francisco and Oakland, advertisements in the newspapers and the "word of mouth campaign" of more than 200 Guild members guaranteed that the affair, which was to be held in Scottish Rite auditorium, would be a huge success.

For the first time in the history of the Guild its name was carried up and down Market Street. Five hundred posters on the city's two street car lines were paraded up and down the main thoroughfare 50,000 times daily, railway men said.

Headquarters were opened at the Maun Hotel with a special telephone. News before in the history of the local unit has there been as widespread an expression of sympathy and well wishing for the organization as this event has produced.

A dance on two floors, a floor

clearly applicable to the situation here disclosed; and, pursuant to its policy, accuracy or other requirements of this form of employment would appear not to be hampered but even promoted by the presence of contented employees under labor relations determined by the Congress to be generally desirable, and freedom of the press would be facilitated by a freedom of organization granted to its highest skilled, equally with its other employees.

The sole reason for Watson's discharge on October 15, 1935, and his subsequent denial of employment, after the picture, writing captions to the highest skilled, equally with its other employees, "joined and assisted a labor organization" and engaged in concerted activities for collective bargaining. By his discharge the AP "has interfered with, restrained and coerced its employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act."

No Question of Competence

Referring to Watson's competence, the report found his services in New York included "many special or top notch assignments of great importance, given only to key men or ace reporters, which he fulfilled with such credit as to call forth compliments from respondent's executives and from member newspapers. He was advanced in salary and was generally regarded as an outstanding press employee."

The change in the AP's estimation of Watson's work developed after his part in organizing the Unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York in November, 1933, the report showed, and he was subsequently disciplined by being transferred to serve as filing editor of the South wire, a position for which he was not fitted either by experience or temperament, because it involved sitting at a desk all day and did not employ his skill and experience as a reporter.

Although this job was one where complaints were usual and the members served were difficult to please, Watson performed his duties satisfactorily.

Directed Hauptmann Desk

When the AP set up a special desk to handle copy on the Hauptmann murder trial it was obliged to assign Watson to head it, the report said, because the AP at that

A. P. Figures Watson Well Enough Known; No Caption Needed

On April 25, the day after the Labor Relations Board issued its decision against the AP, recommending the reinstatement of Morris Watson, national Guild vice-president, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch wired AP a request for a photo of Watson.

After a hasty handle of AP executives, a photo of Watson went on to the wire, without caption or explanation except for a single sentence: "This picture of Morris Watson is being sent at the request of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch."

Both the Post-Dispatch and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat featured the picture, writing captions of their own, explaining that the AP had been found guilty of unfair labor practices in relation to its editorial employees. Under the photo ran the usual credit-line: "AP Wire photo."

time "had no other available and sufficiently experienced and capable man and his service in that capacity was much praised by member editors."

After the discharge of Watson, membership in the AP unit of Guild fell off and there was a decline in the collection of dues. At the time of the hearing membership was 100 and the collection of dues had improved, Dean Clark noted. "This reduction in Guild membership," Dean Clark observed, "was due directly to the opposition of respondent to the opposition of respondent to the Guild activities and the fear of the employees of reprisals for such activities."

N. E. B. Votes Approves Resolutions for Expansion

The NEB has approved Treasurer Ashcraft's proposal for the extension of credits to the Cleveland Guild in the sum of \$89.95 and \$552, incurred for national expenses.

The sum is for telephone and telegraph bills and the latter for local strike expenses. The vote was: for—Sherman, Watson, Ashcraft, Stevens, Homan or Johnson.

Bridgeport, Conn., has been granted a charter by the Board. The vote: for—Sherman, Ashcraft, Stevens, Watson, Johnson. No votes from Homan or Brown.

Executive Secretary Edley's recommendations to Guilds for the conduct of local elections have been approved by the NEB and the mimeographed suggestions have been mailed to locals. The vote: for—Ashcraft, Sherman, Stevens, Watson; against, Johnson. No votes received from Homan or Brown.

The Board has voted to repay a \$400 loan to the Strike Fund to the general fund in amounts small enough not to endanger the Strike Fund. The vote: for—Ashcraft, Homan, Sherman, Watson, Stevens. No votes received from Brown and Johnson.

Morgan Hull was appointed west coast organizer by the Board by the following vote: for—Homan, Watson, Sherman, Stevens; against—Ashcraft, Johnson.

The Board has approved a resolution submitted by Vice President Morris Watson, providing that the critical comment is biased, incompetent and misleading. There is no denying the sincerity of their complaints and there is no use pretending that any newspaper man can regularly give the whole objective truth about all complicated and controverted questions. The theory of a free press is that the truth will come from free reporting and free discussion.

Journalism Exponent Has a Big Fling

From the Tacoma (Wash.) Guild Reporter, April 1:

What has been described as one of the "rarest journalistic

THE FREE PRESS

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

Publishers Try Some Cold Water

Edited by EVELYN SEELEY

There was a lot of talk about "freedom of the press" last week in New York and the week before in Washington when editors and publishers had their meetings.

A hot resolution, condemning the Black committee for its wire seizures, was adopted without discussion and without a negative vote by the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting April 17 in Washington. But, said Tom Wallace of the Louisville Times, as reported in an AP dispatch, not widely used, it is at all:

Had I heard the resolution read I should have argued against it. Freedom of the press means freedom of utterance by newspaper. Seizure of telegrams or other communications might involve violation of privacy, but not freedom of utterance. Freedom of corporations publishing newspapers and freedom of corporations otherwise engaged should be the same in so far as liberty of individual action is concerned. As one of our program speakers said, one conception of freedom is the right to the right to run a circulation truck through a red light.

Comments continued in New York when the ANPA got on the subject, and not all in a monotonous, said the New York Times, April 25:

The keynote of these speeches was that the principle of freedom of the press was incorporated in the Constitution through the Bill of Rights, not for the protection of newspapers as such but for the subsequent of the rights of the people to enjoy the rights of liberty and freedom under a democratic form of government.

Elisba Hanson, Washington attorney for the A.N.P.A., who also represented William Randolph Hearst in his legal fight against the Black committee, also spoke. Mr. Hanson's speech was not made public.

A Measure of Freedom

The Times quoted Dr. John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond News-Leader:

We have not to be wise enough and courageous enough and patriotic enough and generous enough to let freedom for people that we don't like. We have not to permit freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of approach.

And Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the Times:

Putting the question whether the newspapers were measuring up to their responsibility, he pointed out that a growing disposition exists on the part of the public to be skeptical of what it reads in the press and to distrust newspaper motives. The public is making three indictments of the press, he declared. First, he said, were doubts as to accuracy of reporting; second, a feeling that the personal interests of publishers are often put ahead of public service; and finally, a failure to keep editorial opinion out of the news columns and a failure to present both sides of controversial questions adequately.

Walter Lippmann writing in the New York Herald Tribune, April 25:

It is only human for officials to feel that unfavorable news and critical comment is biased, incompetent and misleading. There is no denying the sincerity of their complaints and there is no use pretending that any newspaper man can regularly give the whole objective truth about all complicated and controverted questions. The theory of a free press is that the truth will come from free reporting and free discussion.

Journalism Exponent Has a Big Fling

From the Tacoma (Wash.) Guild Reporter, April 1:

What has been described as one of the "rarest journalistic

tricks" to be pulled in Tacoma occurred here last week. Fortunately, the affair was not one for which any Tacoma newspaper man must be ashamed; unfortunately, it did cast a reflection upon the paper concerned.

The incident concerns Anna Louise Strong's appearance here. Previous to the day of her scheduled speech in Jason Lee school on "Russia and World Peace" Little was said of her talk. On that day, however, it happened that journalism students from the University of Washington, under Dean Vernon McKenzie, edited the Tacoma News Tribune.

Dean Calle Legion

The dean, seeing a notice of Mrs. Strong's meeting, took it upon himself to call the American Legion, several ministers and other civic groups, asking in effect, "What are you going to do about this?"

He then went to one of the reporter men and asked if an attempt to stop the meeting should not be made by calling such organizations who would in turn protest to the school board. Bluntly told by the reporter to drop the matter, McKenzie admitted that the calls had already been made.

Damage Done

The damage, of course, had been done. Various groups, stung by McKenzie's query, made protests to the school board who in turn cancelled Mrs. Strong's contract a few hours before her appearance time.

We do not condone Mrs. Strong's speech. We have no idea of what she has to say. Our objection is to the lengths to which McKenzie was willing to go for a story. If ever there was a case of "yellow journalism" it was this.

The pity of the whole affair is that the instigator went unscathed while the name of the newspaper concerned was hurt. And what of the students who were learning from McKenzie that there seems to be merit to the contention that until actual charges were brought against the men it would be unfair to them to publish the facts on which the executive committee's belief was based.

Because of their refusal to resign, charges have now been filed against the two men concerned and are being heard by a duly elected trial board. Of course, the facts will be given to the Recorder.

VICTOR PASCHER, Secretary-Treasurer, New York Guild.

Marion Pew, in Editor and Publisher for April 11, calls Dorothy Dix "the most distinguished woman in two generations of the Fourth Estate."

Wasn't Annie Laurie be mad?

Anna Steen Richardson, of Women's Home Companion, told the American Society of Newspaper Editors:

Women's pages are as far behind the times as the lace stocks and the beaver hats that your grandfathers wore.

William Allen White

Talks of Publishers

EVANSTON, Ill., April 25. (AP).—William Allen White, Kansas editor, told alumni of the Midland School of Journalism to-night that the worst loss of freedom of the press were the "newspaper owners themselves."

He said that the publishers had the "unconscious class consciousness of the man who runs the paper."

He declared that "everybody is ambitious to belong to the country club, the privileged class," and that this desire was bound to work the news in spite of everything we can do.

He said that the machine age and the advent of big advertising turned papers away from their old place as the forum of the people and changed journalism from a profession to a business. He declared that now it took capital for an editor to express himself freely.

Beware Blacklists

Another Case of a Newspaperman Who Could Not Get a Job

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

With interest I read in the Recorder of the plight of Eddie Adolphe, who quit the Herald Tribune for a job in Washington. Such experiences call for drastic action by the Guild, and I think you could go farther by delving into the motives behind blacklists. I happen to be the victim of a Hearst blacklist promulgated about seven years ago. This blacklist has been very effective, repeatedly blocking me from employment in New York, as a reporter and copy reader, after jobs were promised.

I think the Hearst papers are good missionary fields for the Guild. Most Hearst employees with whom I have spoken are not members of the Guild. I am sorry I am not in a position to take an active part in your organization.

JOHN L. FLANAGAN.

Clarifies Newark's Expulsion Report

NEWARK, N. J.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

I should like to clear up a point raised by Morris Coleman in the last issue of the Recorder regarding an order by the Newark Guild Executive Committee to two members of the Ledger unit directing them to resign. I think we all agree that the facts leading to an expulsion should be given publicly within the Guild.

Under the Newark constitution and, as we understand it, under the national constitution, the executive committee cannot expel a member.

The Newark committee's action, therefore, was not an expulsion, but an expression of belief that the interests of the two members concerned lay with the publisher.

There seems to be merit to the contention that until actual charges were brought against the men it would be unfair to them to publish the facts on which the executive committee's belief was based.

Because of their refusal to resign, charges have now been filed against the two men concerned and are being heard by a duly elected trial board. Of course, the facts will be given to the Recorder.

VICTOR PASCHER, Secretary-Treasurer, New York Guild.

Asks Information On Aid Plans

BOSTON.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

The Boston chapter, American Newspaper Guild, is seeking all available information on unemployment and sick benefit systems in the newspaper business in this country and abroad. I would be grateful for any data you can send us, as the local executive committee has made me chairman of a subcommittee which is investigating the matter. We would like to know what is going on there. He calls it "Piano in Ethiopia," and it has just been published by Harper & Bros.

Edward Van Every, sports writer of the New York Sun, has written the life story of Joe Louis, which will be published in book form late in May, a few weeks before the Schmelling fight.

Irwin Swardlow, dramatic editor of Justice, official organ of the I.L.G.W.U., is giving a course on the background of the American theatre at the New Theatre School in New York.

Louis Sobol, Broadway columnist on the New York Journal, has just published his first novel, "Big Deal Women." It's about six unphilis-

in view of the fact that there

Wants Doughnuts And Coffee

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

When the Newspaper Guild was organized, I received a notice in pay and my working hours were reduced sufficiently to allow me time to read the Philadelphia Record, on which I was working.

Since that double boom I have felt a strange gnawing in the stomach for the Guild. It was love. And it would still be love were the Guild to make another step.

Why does not the Guild have a fund from which to buy doughnuts and coffee and to rent rooms and provide clothing to reporters whose careers are stranded, being out of the newspaper business?

A discussion of this matter at Guild meetings which, it is hoped, would result in provisions to meet the needs of the unemployed.

STEVE WILLIAMS.

Find Bad Writing In Reporter

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Under a bold face headline, I find in The Guild Reporter of April 15 a lead story starting as follows:

MILWAUKEE.—A mass picket line which drew 1,000 persons in front of the Wisconsin News plant Friday night, April 16, stifled any doubt that the double-dealing... had broken the back of the Guild strike.

I assume, therefore, that there was some doubt before the mass picket line formed, as to whether the back of the strike had been broken; but since the demonstration had stifled that doubt, it became clear that the back of the strike had been broken.

Recalling the occasion during the Amsterdam News strike when The Guild Reporter came out with the amazing statement that "The locking out of the Amsterdam News has been approved by the Central Trades and Labor Council and other trade union organizations,"

I cannot help but wonder whether some subversive influence may be at work which leads the Reporter, as an outstanding exponent of pure news writing, to state the exact opposite of what it means in crucial situations. The quotation in this paragraph is from memory, but is substantially correct.

As a news-paying member who also has had some newspaper experience, I would appreciate any explanation of these phenomena.

Yours very truly,
C. C. NICOLET,
New York Post Unit.

LOUIS STARK, a member of the New York Times unit, who came from all parts of the country and met in a hotel in Times Square.

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The World of Labor

White Collar Group on Strike in Brooklyn Meets Typical Anti-Union Tactics

By M. IUSHEWITZ

When a rather well-known gentleman referred to the Bronx as "the most beautiful borough in the world," there was a slight titter throughout the country, and that was that; but nobody has ever risen to challenge Brooklyn's reputation as "the borough of homes and churches." In that famous spot a bitter strike has been in progress for more than six months at May's department store.

The people who are out on strike are of that broad segment of the population generally referred to as the "white collar" group. Newspapermen, it will be remembered, are also regarded as members of that group.

Organization among white collar groups is of comparatively recent date, and there are many who profess to believe that this section of the population is "different."

Hence the experience of a group of white collar strikers must be regarded as having a definite value for an organization such as the Guild.

That experience includes mass arrests by the police, clumsy frame-up attempts, executive bail, severe jail sentences, and indictments for alleged conspiracy.

In the seventeenth week of the strike, Mayor LaGuardia appointed a committee, headed by the Rev. John Howard Mollish, to investigate the strike. After exhaustive hearings the committee returned these findings:

1. The strike was precipitated by the discharge of two employees who were members of Local 1350 of the Department Store Workers' Union.

2. Wages at May's are considerably (at least 30 per cent) below the city-wide average for department store and retail trade employees. Weekly wages during the month of October, 1935, averaged \$11.50; during November, \$12.57; during December, \$13.47; and during February of 1936, \$11.21.

3. Part-time employment is the rule rather than the exception at May's, although theoretically persons are employed for a six-day, forty-eight hour week. During the month of February, 1936, less than 25 per cent of the employees worked a full week and over 75 per cent of December, 1935, only one-half of the employees worked full time.

4. Minor abuses, such as un-compensated overtime, deductions to a benevolent association, and unsanitary conditions were found.

5. Excessive bail was exacted and unduly severe sentences imposed by several magistrates in disorderly conduct cases arising out of picketing.

6. The office of the District Attorney of Kings County is criticized for its participation in obtaining an unjustified information for conspiracy against the striking employees at May's.

7. Efforts to mediate the strike failed because of the refusal by officers of the representative body of May's to reinstate about ten of the striking employees. May's

Dismissal of Widick

AKRON, O.—The Akron Guild has found "no cause of action" against the Akron Beacon Journal in the dismissal of B. J. Widick, vice-president of the local Guild and chairman of the Ohio District Council, as a reporter.

After several meetings to consider Widick's complaint that he was dismissed for Guild activity, the Guild adopted a resolution stating that, "without prejudice to B. J. Widick's ability as a reporter, the Guild goes on record as finding that it has no cause for action in his dismissal."

Vote on the resolution, by secret ballot, was 21 to 10.

agreed to improve other conditions about which the union complained.

8. Your committee recommends the issuance of summonses by police lieutenants for persons charged with disorderly conduct arising out of picketing where there has been no violence or damage to property. This procedure is sanctioned by the Police Manual.

9. Your committee recommends that shoppers of Brooklyn make their purchases where a sense of justice controls employment policies.

P. S.—The strike is still on.

Letters are still pouring into the Guild Reporter office from labor unions everywhere in the United States. All express a deep interest in the Guild and its battles.

Alfred H. Billet, of the United Wall Paper Crafts of North America writes: "We have in our last bulletin notified all our members to refrain from buying any Hearst publications, or to do any advertising in name."

"Our president said to me, 'Brother Billet, you have hit the nail on the head. Our membership must not in any way recognize any product of Hearst, or use his columns for any purpose.'"

"I have been following your strike against the Hearst paper in Milwaukee," wrote Harry Jenkins, secretary of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. "It seems to me that all right-thinking people must join in putting that man Hearst where he belongs. I certainly wish you the best of luck in your strike."

A book that seems to have attracted widespread attention in labor papers is Guildsmen, Edward Levinson's "I Break Strikes." Many of the labor papers carried reviews of the book, and not a few had little editorials on the subject of strikebreaking and the "King of Strikebreakers."

The Committee for Industrial Organization, advocates of the industrial unionization of workers in the mass production industries, is issuing a weekly news sheet, "Union News Service," in addition to pamphlets on "Industrial Unionism," "The Case for Industrial Unionism," "The Future of Organized Labor" and "Industrial Unions Mean Unity."

From the United States Department of Labor comes a formidable looking publication, "The Monthly Labor Review," containing articles and statistics on a wide range of labor topics. The subjects discussed include social security, productivity of labor, regional labor conditions, workers' compensation, housing, workers' education, industrial disputes (in polite name for strikes), international labor conditions and many other topics.

A TEN-YEAR RECORD

MORE than 300 New York newspapermen know and use the confidential credit method of buying that I have offered for 10 years.

REPEAT orders for men and women's clothing and all types of jewelry testify to satisfaction.

TERMS suit income; price and quality are assured.

If you need to buy clothing or jewelry on credit you cannot do better than come to me.

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100 W. 42nd St. Wls. 7-2513-2514
Metropolitan Clothing Company
SHOWROOMS, 4th Floor

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 at 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, Dick H. Powley,
Morris Colman, Henry Scherer,
Rachel Budoff, Elizabeth McCausland, Harold R. Isaacs

Vol. III, No. 10 May 1, 1936

The Public Takes a Hand

The national citizens' committee to broaden the pressure upon William Randolph Hearst is the answer to remote control of the Wisconsin News.

Again and again agreement has been reached between the local publisher and the Guild, only to be vetoed by long-distance orders from the Hearst high command in San Simeon or New York. Hearst appears to be too insensitive to local sentiment to recognize the Guild and the requests of his employees for fair working conditions.

Victory for Hearst in Milwaukee would menace all other Guild units in his chain, which he might then proceed to attempt to destroy one by one. The Guild must win, and there is only one way to win. That is by attack on all of Hearst's nerve centers.

Hearst could perhaps afford to destroy one newspaper rather than recognize the Guild; he cannot withstand a drive which affects all his newspapers and magazines. Despite his great resources, he is not as invulnerable as might be thought, as is shown in the analysis of the financial condition of his newspapers by Ferdinand Lundberg. A large part of the monetary stake in the papers is held by preferred stockholders who may lift their voices against stubbornly ruinous policies. The dictator of San Simeon sits on none too steady a throne.

Already trade unions here and there are boycotting Hearst papers in cities outside Milwaukee in support of the Guild strike. The national committee will organize this movement and make it nation-wide. Labor unions and defenders of American liberties will need no urging to back it.

Moreover, it will be an opportunity for great numbers of the American people to go on record on the right of newspaper editorial workers to organize. It will create a large reservoir of public support for the Guild throughout the country.

The Publishers Made Merry

We agree with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association—AND with William Randolph Hearst—that the Senate lobby committee violated the citizen's right of privacy, in exposing his private telegraphic messages to his editors.

After all, a publisher's motives become important only as they show themselves in print. No one needed to tap the wires to discover Hearst's vitriolic editorial bias. The committee's subpoenas only armed Hearst with a chance to beat his chest in self-righteousness, to the committee's injury, and the public's consequent injury.

Having said all this, we wish also to



applaud the speech of Sir Wilmott Lewis, American correspondent of the London Times, before the ANPA meeting. He warned that "both in England and the United States the danger which confronts what we call freedom of the press is not chiefly from without, for that we can meet, but from within." Concerning newspapers as guardians of public liberty, he asked, "Who shall guard your own guards?" He deplored the dilemma of the poor in times when the "comfortable among us are tempted to consider their own security as the first and indispensable element of general progress."

From which we step to the ANPA meeting's warm reception of the speech of Mr. Harvey J. Kelly, the Association's union buster, who is quitting to union-bust for Mr. Hearst. Kelly warned that the mechanical unions are inspiring emulation of their organized success by the editorial and front office employees. He urged: Don't raise any wages or else all will demand them—"and if they don't get them otherwise, they'll get them at the point of a gun." And then this gem: "Everyone knows the goal of the labor unions is six-day pay for five-day working weeks."

All of which makes us understand why the publishers prefer to hold their meetings behind closed doors. In fact, we think they would be wiser if they allowed no publicity out of their meetings at all.

The AP Defeated Again

While Dean Clark's decision against the Associated Press may be only one more of a procession of moral victories needed to put Morris Watson back in his job, it is a shot that will be heard around the country.

It pierced sharply through all the recent pettifoggery about "freedom of the press," revealing that to intelligent readers the publishers' special pleading has been so much eyewash.

Dean Clark's decision and the conduct of other officials of the Labor Relations Board have demonstrated once more that even among people not directly affected by collective bargaining the importance of this principle as a basic civil liberty is being widely grasped and that there are men and women resolute enough to stand out for it against powerful influences.

It is a summons to men and women everywhere to take up the fight now.

Copy Boys and the Guild

The new unit of the Guild on the Jersey City Journal, in describing its collective bargaining program in the last issue of the Reporter, said that it had omitted provision for copy boys. This program, we are informed, represented only a temporary expedient adopted under special circumstances and did not represent a policy. But many copy boys elsewhere, seeing the reference, were puzzled or amazed and have been, rightly, demanding how come.

The Guild at the very beginning adopted the policy of the united front by the editorial department and a square deal for all. It is unfortunate that in some instances this ideal has not been fully carried out, either because of inexperience or because the needs of particular groups have not been expressed.

Aside from the fact that the Guild is in favor of industrial unionism as a general principle, it is not hard to see the practical reasons for such a policy in our case. We all know the interchangeability of functions in the editorial rooms; on small papers a morgue clerk may be sent out to a social event; a copy boy may be assigned to cover a fire if no reporter is available; a photographer may be asked to bring in the story accompanying his picture. Even on the large papers there are copy boys who do some editorial work. Moreover, they frequently have the status of apprentices and are moved onto the reporting staff.

Consequently, it is essential to the security of the staff that these groups be brought into the Guild. The danger of having a large group of unorganized employees in the city room ready and willing to step into the shoes of the staff needs no emphasis.

At the same time, it is enormously to the advantage of copy boys to have the reporters back up their demands. The Guild offers them an opportunity; they can make the most of it only by joining and actively supporting it.

It would be to the publishers' interest to split us up into small groups and deal with us separately. We have resisted such attempts and are gaining greater unity as time goes on. Let's see that we constantly build in that direction.

Federal Projects Should Go On

White Collar Workers Must Be Helped

By MORRIS WATSON

There's a long, long line of unemployed newspapermen waiting for your job.

Did you just ask for a raise? Did the managing editor say, "No"? What else would he say with a dozen applicants for your job waiting in the outer office?

There are two things the American Newspaper Guild can do to correct this condition. It can continue with increasing vigor its fight for the five-day week and it can lend the same kind of vigor toward a campaign for more white collar jobs in the Works Progress Administration, known more familiarly by its initials, WPA. This article concerns the latter task.

WPA Projects Threatened

Congress now has under consideration a \$1,500,000,000 appropriation for WPA projects. This figure is considerably under the previous appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 and there is a great deal of talk about turning the white collar division of the program back to the states.

There are four Federal Arts projects. The Federal Writers project offers the largest opportunity for absorbing the newspaper editorial unemployed. The Federal Theater project (with which I am currently connected pending my reinstatement by the Associated Press) has done much in New York for unemployed newspapermen. The two other Federal projects are the Federal Artists project and the Federal Music project.

Since the whole Federal Arts program is likely to stand or fall together, it is my opinion that the Guild should employ all of its available resources toward continuing it. More than that, I am in favor of Guild participation in a continuing campaign to establish a permanent Department of Arts, whose duty it would be to always absorb the unemployed in these four big fields, whether they be numbered by the hundreds or the hundreds of thousands.

Opposed by Reactionaries

The chief opponents of the WPA white collar program are the Liberty League, Hearst and powerful newspapers. Some of them are opposed to it merely because they have the idea that anybody out of a job ought to dig ditches and like it. I am mean enough to suspect that most of them like to have a lot of people unemployed. It means they can lower wages to those employed. I am mean enough to suspect they would turn human misery to their own economic advantage.

If the program goes back to the states it is a foregone conclusion that most of the states will immediately scrap it, and that others will make it instruments of patronage.

I believe the American Newspaper Guild should use every weapon at its command to resist this turnback. Even if we take a heartless view of the matter, even if we are totally without affection for the arts, even if we resent taxes for relief—which I don't think any of us do—it must be remembered that it is greatly to our disadvantage economically, individually and collectively, to have unemployed newspapermen.

A job for everybody! The Five-Day Week! Continuance of the Federal Arts program under direct Federal control! These things go together.