

Official organ of the
American Newspaper
Guild, an affiliate of
the American Fed-
eration of Labor.

The Guild Reporter

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1936

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Strike Aid Is Voted by State AFL

Wisconsin Federation "Reprimands" Unions' Unfriendly Act

BEAVER DAM, Wis.—A decisive victory was won here for the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild as the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in annual session censured unfriendly acts of the printing crafts unions working in the plant of the Wisconsin News, against which the Guild is striking.

By an overwhelming vote, delegates representing 50,000 Wisconsin workers "reprimanded" the Milwaukee printing trades locals and the Milwaukee Allied Printing Trades Council for inserting advertising in a so-called "centennial" edition of the Wisconsin News.

Official Guild representatives were seated as fraternal delegates—for the first time in any state federation, it was believed.

Mislead the Public
The News, which is 18 years old, distributed the "centennial" edition free throughout the city and much of the state and the union advertising was used in a clearly calculated effort to mislead the public to believe that union labor was in complete harmony with the Hearst management.

The contrary was demonstrated by the officers of the state federation in their annual report, in which they declared "that the Wisconsin News and other Hearst publications are not entitled to the patronage of union members and their friends either as advertisers or subscribers."

Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the state federation, drafted the report on the Guild strike.

Craft Action Condemned
After a brief but spectacular discussion on the convention floor, this report was amended to carry the reprimand to the shop crafts, which were designated as Stereotypers No. 90, Newspaper Pressmen No. 23, Mailers No. 23, Photo-Engravers No. 19 and Typographical Union No. 23, as well as the Printing Trades Council.

Sentiments expressed in the advertising were bitterly condemned by Ed Hall, international vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, who introduced the amendment. He pointed out that the stereotypers had joined in a united front with Hearst.

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See Who Ante'd Up For Strike Fund!

The Chicago Daily News has contributed \$25 to the ANG strike fund—indirectly.

It all happened this way. The Daily News publishes a daily short story. Recently it printed one about what is known as the "end of the world," the passing of New York newspapermen's favorite paper. Imagine the Daily News' embarrassment when the story turned out to have appeared originally in New Masses and to have been written by the president of the American Newspaper Guild, Heywood Broun.

Broun sent a telegram of commiseration to Hal O'Flaherty, managing editor of the Daily News, and invited him to settle by paying for the story at his usual rates to the Guild. So along came the \$25 and it is in the strike fund.

(No. The check was made out to Broun.)

Reprisal Move Brings AFL Aid

State Labor Head Calls Parley on Dismissals

The firing of a second veteran member of the Hearst Post-Intelligencer staff in Seattle, Wash., as reprisal for Guild activity, brought immediate co-operation from the A.F. of L. for the Guild in its new position as an affiliate.

James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, has called a conference of all trades connected with the printing industry and the teamsters who make delivery to take action on the matter. Taylor wired William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as to the ANG's status in the Federation, and Green replied stating the facts and urging assistance. Green forwarded copies of the telegram to ANG headquarters.

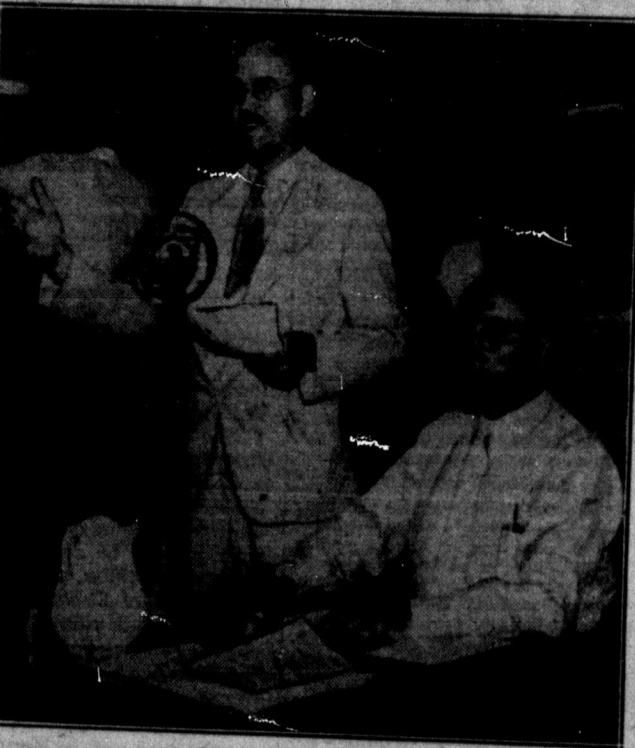
President Green's telegram read: Application for charter of affiliation of Newspaper Guild with American Federation of Labor has been granted by Executive Council. American Newspaper Guild organization is now affiliated with American Federation of Labor. Its chartered locals are now eligible to membership in city central bodies and state federations of labor. Any assistance which organized labor can give American Newspaper Guild or local organizations chartered by it should be freely given.

Dramatic Editor Fired
SEATTLE, Wash.—Everhardt Armstrong, for seventeen years dra-

(Continued on page 3)

Affiliation in Effect; Loans Aid Organizing

AT A. F. L. MEETING ANG's Affiliation Opens Doors of State Federation to Guild Delegates



Gunnar Mickelsen, international vice president, speaking for the Milwaukee Guild at the Wisconsin State Federation's Convention in Beaver Dam. Seated is President Henry Ohl, Jr. (Story in column 1.)

GREEN ANNOUNCES OUR AFFILIATION

Following is President William Green's letter to Jonathan Eddy, Executive Secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, formally notifying him that the Guild was now affiliated with the A. F. of L.:

July 24, 1936.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Inasmuch as a clear and definite understanding was reached at the conference held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on July 22, regarding the application which you and your associates made in behalf of the American Newspaper Guild for charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, I am writing to officially advise you that the American Newspaper Guild is now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges granted an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The charter of affiliation will be formally presented at a

(Continued on page 2)

Both Wings of A.F. of L. Help Guild

Provide \$6,000 to Speed Growth; Green Names ANG Organizer

Affiliation of the American Newspaper Guild as the newest international union of the American Federation of Labor became a fact on July 22 when President William Green announced our admission at the close of a conference with heads of other unions regarding jurisdiction.

So ended the first phase of the long struggle to establish a recognized, nationwide organization of newspaper editorial workers, a struggle begun repeatedly in many cities for more than a generation and as often, heretofore, doomed to failure.

The Guild's charter is in effect now, according to a letter to Executive Secretary Jonathan Eddy, dated July 24. It will be presented by President Green to the international officers at an open meeting of the Board to be held in New York on Aug. 7. The New York Guild is arranging a membership meeting for the occasion at which Green will speak, and all Guilds that can do so are urged to attend.

Loans Extended

The opening of the second phase of the Guild's life, a period of more intensive organizing activity to fill in the gaps in its membership, which was shadowed by the dues increase voted at the Convention, was made an immediate possibility by assistance from the Federation

(Continued on page 2)

Broun Backs F.D.R. Drive

Heywood Broun, ANG president, has joined Labor's Non-Partisan League as an individual to support President Roosevelt during the coming campaign.

A general invitation was sent by Major George L. Berry, president of the League and also of the Printing Pressmen's Union, to the international officers of the Guild asking their advice and requesting their support in setting up state and community organizations.

In his letter to Major Berry, Broun said:

Let me draw, if I may, a distinction between my personal feeling and my authorization from the American Newspaper Guild. I cannot as president of the Guild take a position, because no such mandate was issued by our last Convention. As an individual, I am quite ready to say that in the present election I am hopeful for the success of Franklin D. Roosevelt. I feel that a great many Guild members agree with me that the election of Landon would be

(Continued on page 2)

New York Post Renews Pact; 30 in Unit to Get More Pay

Negotiations with the New York Post for renewal of the Guild contract, which will this time include step-up minimums for staff members, tabulators, librarians and copy boys, were concluded on July 20 when the unit accepted the offer of the management.

This has been one of several major bargaining projects in behalf of New York units.

Conferences are still in progress with the New York World-Telegram, but it is expected they will be interrupted shortly by the posting of a bulletin board announcement according to an improved minimum for reporters and desk-men and a revised severance notice schedule.

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times has already granted the request of the Guild for resumption of negotiations, and Aug. 3 has been set at the tentative date.

Included in the new Post contract are extension of the five-day week, extra compensation for syndicated stories, and the providing of equip-

ment to photographers. At least 30 employees will be affected by the minimums, and in some cases the individual increase will be \$9. Several not affected by the minimums will receive wage restorations. A minimum of \$25 is set for cub reporters, and the schedule runs up annually to \$45 after five years' experience. Minimums for tabulators and librarians start at \$18 and range up to \$27 after three years' experience. The starting salary for copy boys under the contract will be \$15, and will increase \$1 each year up to \$18 a week after three years' service.

The management refused to grant a blanket increase requested by the Unit or to liberalize provisions in the old contract covering vacations and severance notice.

Renewal negotiations started almost four months ago and were stalled for nearly two months by the management, which held that unless the Guild agreed to drop the discussion of several points considered

(Continued on page 5)

Landon Snubs NCNG Parleys Guild Queries With 5 Papers

Efforts to clarify the positions of two presidential candidates, William Lemke and Alf. M. Landon, on their stand as to the rights of editorial workers to organize and bargain collectively have been made by President Heywood Broun on behalf of the Guild, because of the failure of the platforms of their parties to be sufficiently clear on the matter.

All efforts to get a statement from Landon have been unavailing.

(Continued on page 4)

SAN FRANCISCO—New impetus to the collective bargaining under way here and in Oakland, across the Bay, has been given with the fifth newspaper entering the ranks of those seeking contracts. The San Francisco Chronicle chapter voted to institute collective bargaining for a contract and named a committee to draw up terms.

This action was taken after Paul Smith, executive editor, called the staff members together to assure

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GUILD JOINS FEDERATION

Loans Extended to Aid Organizing Efforts

ORGANIZER NAMED

(Continued from page 1)
and from the United Mine Workers, extended in response to Executive Secretary Jonathan Eddy's recent appeals to leading union officials for financial aid. The A. F. of L. at once extended a loan of \$2,000 to assist our organizing activities and President Green appointed Don Stevens, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, as full-time A. F. of L. organizer attached to the Guild. The United Mine Workers, through John L. Lewis, their president and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, extended a loan of \$4,000.

While some of these funds are needed to supplement national per capita tax until the new rate begins its yield, and to ease the financial stringency caused by the summer slump in payments, every penny possible, according to Eddy, will be devoted to capitalizing on the present areas, interest in the Guild and increased support to be expected from brother unions by driving ahead with organizing work.

The Guild's admission to the Federation, as President Green's announcement stated, carries with it the right to be represented immediately in all state federations of labor and all city central labor bodies through which the new 110 national and international unions—the A. F. of L.—cooperate for mutual support and the advancement of the interests of the working population.

Jurisdiction Decided
No serious conflicts as to jurisdiction existed between the Guild and other unions in the newspaper or kindred fields, it developed at the jurisdiction conference called by Green. The conference met at his office in the A. F. of L. building in Washington, D. C., on July 22. The unions represented were the Photographers, Printing Pressmen, Stage and Theatrical Alliance, Commercial Telegraphers, and the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union. The representatives for the Guild were Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary; Don Stevens, treasurer; and Clyde Beala, editor of the Guild Reporter.

The clause regarding eligibility as it appears in the Guild Constitution, Article I, Section 4a, reads:
"Any person gainfully employed by, and who devotes the major part of his working time to an occupation in the United States of America, its territories and Canada; recognized press association, news photo agency, or syndicate supplying editorial material to newspapers which pay for the service, or a news ticker service, radio news service, news record company, shall be eligible for membership. No eligible person shall be barred from membership, suspended, fined, expelled or discriminated against by reason of race, age, or religious or political convictions or because of anything he writes for publication."

The position of the International Typographical Union, which was not represented, was set forth in a letter from Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer, who said that the claim once held to jurisdiction over newspaper writers had been relinquished by the typographers in 1923.

The jurisdiction over news photographers was discussed and President E. J. Vole of the Photo Engravers' Guild stated that he had previously made to Eddy that his union did not seek this, and the Guild's claim was recognized.

Newspaper Photographers Exempted
Only one variation from our Constitution clause was made in the jurisdiction as written into our charter. The representatives of the Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees, which boast a tight organization and contracts covering photo-

Announces Charter

BROWN AIDS ROOSEVELT

Becomes Member of League as Individual

HITS LONDON

(Continued from page 1)
highly inimical to the interests of labor.
However, let me add that I thoroughly agree with the Guild's official position that it wants as soon as possible an opportunity to support a Farmer-Labor Party on a platform of united front. No such ticket is in the national field this year.

If it is of any use to you, you may use my name as an individual in support of President Roosevelt during the coming campaign. I all this, but even my Roosevelt support is somewhat conditioned by my deep and profound interest in the campaign. To put it briefly, at the moment I am the labor's best bet, in my opinion.
Here, in a letter of acknowledgment, President Brown's position and conclusion:

I am sure you fully realize at least the probabilities of a complete realignment in 1936. . . . If there is to be any realignment of political parties I think we ought to . . . participate and do so intelligently and effectively, and that can only come as a result of organization, hence my deep and profound interest in the campaign. To put it briefly, at the moment I am the labor's best bet, in my opinion.

Other Guild officers have announced that they will themselves be guided in their attitude toward the League by Brown's decision. Brown has been active in promoting the Farmer-Labor party since its inception in New York.

Letter From Green
(Continued from page 1)
meeting of the representatives of the American Newspaper Guild, which will be held in New York on Friday, August 7. The action which has thus far been taken means that the American Newspaper Guild is recognized as a labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its chartered local unions are legally entitled to representation in state federations of labor and city central bodies, and for that reason must be and shall be accorded the cooperation and support of these organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

I commend your International Union and all of its duly chartered local organizations to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and I bespeak for your organization the support and cooperation of all these organizations in all organizing and administrative work.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) WM. GREEN,
President,
American Federation of Labor.

Eddy Urges All Guilds to Join A. F. of L. Bodies Immediately

Eddy transmitted copies of President Green's letter to all Guilds, adding: Since we are now an international union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, this letter, which bears the seal of the international, is in itself sufficient evidence of our right immediately to participate.

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor contains the following:
"Article XI, Section 2: It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments, and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Unions under its jurisdiction."

"Section 2: No central Body or Department affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union chartered by a Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union shall be suspended or expelled until a fair trial, be expelled or suspended, or to delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until local action is taken."

"Section 11: The representation of local unions entitled to affiliation members or less, 2 delegates; 100 members or less, 3 delegates; 250 additional delegates to be allowed for each additional 500 members or majority fraction thereof."

Guild charters, application blanks, membership books, etc., bearing testimony of our affiliation, are in course of preparation. . . . It is suggested that where possible Guild delegates taking their places for the first time (in A. F. of L. bodies) take advantage of the opportunity briefly to greet the delegates and request travel and done.

All our rights under our charter are now in effect, but the ceremony of presentation will take place the evening of August 7, at an open meeting of the International Executive

To Be Organizer

A. F. L. POST TO STEVENS

Made Organizer for the Guild By Green

LED ON WEST COAST

Don Stevens, treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild, has been appointed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a full-time A. F. of L. organizer.

As such, Stevens will be responsible to President Green, and paid by the A. F. of L. He has been assigned to the ANG to organize for the ANG under general direction of the ANG International Executive Board, but can be called upon by President Green for performance of any A. F. of L. mission.

A tribute to the standing of the ANG is evident in this honor immediately paid it upon its formal affiliation with American labor's parent body. With 210 national and international unions, including the Guild, in the A. F. of L., it is unique in the history of labor. A. F. of L. organizers distributed throughout the 48 states, most of them being assigned to no union but working under direct supervision of President Green.

To Go Into Midwest
Stevens will receive the top remuneration paid by the A. F. of L. This is \$10 a day salary (six days a week) and \$5 a day expense allowance while away from home (seven days a week) and transportation costs.

Stevens offered to remain as makeup editor of the New York American until whatever time might be convenient to the management, and it was finally agreed that he could get away after August 14, which constituted a little more than three weeks' notice. It is expected he will go into the Chicago area for the time being to take up organizing work which ANG Organizer Bill Davy has been forced to forego by necessity of his present role in the Milwaukee strike.

Backed by Good Record
The IEB had considered that Davy, while retaining his title in the Guild, should be designated as an organizer for the A. F. of L. In view of this fact that work out, it had been believed that Morgan Hill, now serving as Davy's aide in Milwaukee, would be a candidate.

President Green, however, took the position that a working newspaperman, with a metropolitan job clearly giving him professional standing and preferably an executive position in an international, would be desirable.

Green's inquiries elicited information in connection with Stevens' activities in organizing on the West Coast and in pushing the famous Jennings and other cases before the labor board, while preserving organization work which ANG Organizer Bill Davy has been forced to forego by necessity of his present role in the Milwaukee strike.

Among other members were the Rt. Rev. Magr. Joseph F. Smith, pastor of St. John's Cathedral; Peter No. 1 here, Tom L. Johnson, Rev. Divorced Layman, pastor of the First Methodist Church; Common Pleas Judge George P. Barr; Assistant County Prosecutor Saul S. Dananeau, author of the Cleveland charter for labor; E. T. Downer, registrar of Cleveland College; Edward Murphy, of the Temporary District Council; County Commissioner Joseph F. Gorman; Mayor Douglas G. Oviatt of South Euclid; and Max S. Hayes, editor of the official C. F. of L. publication, the Citizen.

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Soon after the committee's program was launched a weekly 15-minute spot over WGLR was placed at its disposal by the local League Against War and Fascism.

Stevens' record, both as a newspaperman and a Guildman, is well known to most of the membership of the A. F. of L. in which he has functioned in various offices, both local and national. He was first elected to national office by the 1934 Convention as a vice-president on the old board of 18 members. At the 1935 Cleveland Convention he was elected to the new smaller executive board. The 1936 New York Convention elected him treasurer.

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Prominent Cleveland Residents Back ANG Strike



Dr. Walworth Lupton John W. Raper Peter Witt George A. McKinnon Frank J. Lausche Saul S. Dananeau Mgr. Joseph F. Smith Max S. Hayes
MEMBERS OF NEWLY ORGANIZED HEARST STRIKE COMMITTEE CONDUCTING DRIVE

CLEVELAND AIDS DRIVE

Leading Citizens Join Anti-Hearst Campaign

RAPER IS HEAD

CLEVELAND—A concerted drive against William Randolph Hearst is being waged on three fronts here by the newly-organized Citizens Hearst Strike Committee.

Made up of many prominent citizens in the Cleveland area, including clergymen, lawyers and educators, the committee will undertake:

1. To raise money for the support of the Milwaukee Strike.
2. To promote cancellations of subscriptions to Hearst magazines and withholding of patronage of more than 50 theaters showing the Hearst Metrocolor Newsreel.
3. To educate the public of Cleveland, which has no Hearst paper, with the consistency of Hearst's record as an enemy of labor and of all progressive, liberal legislation.

Refused Citizens Aid
After weeks of patient effort by Cleveland Guildmen, through the Guild Committee to organize the Citizens' committee, the body was launched Monday, July 28. A large group of influential citizens attended, including:

Frank J. Lausche, a municipal judge whose record for fairness and personal integrity led the Cleveland Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, to seek him as Mayor's candidate in the last election; William J. Corrigan, noted labor lawyer; Professor Paul Rogers of Oberlin College; Attorney Arthur A. Miller, counsel to the Ohio Senate Banking Committee, which investigates the affairs of defunct Cleveland financial institutions; Edward S. Crutcher, city solicitor of suburban Garfield Heights; George McKinnon of the Cleveland Metal Trades Council; and Samuel Handelman, secretary of the Cleveland League Against War and Fascism.

Among other members were the Rt. Rev. Magr. Joseph F. Smith, pastor of St. John's Cathedral; Peter No. 1 here, Tom L. Johnson, Rev. Divorced Layman, pastor of the First Methodist Church; Common Pleas Judge George P. Barr; Assistant County Prosecutor Saul S. Dananeau, author of the Cleveland charter for labor; E. T. Downer, registrar of Cleveland College; Edward Murphy, of the Temporary District Council; County Commissioner Joseph F. Gorman; Mayor Douglas G. Oviatt of South Euclid; and Max S. Hayes, editor of the official C. F. of L. publication, the Citizen.

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Here Are Advertisers For Unfair List

The ANG Convention voted to place national advertisers continuing to advertise in the Hearst Wisconsin News on the Guild's unfair list. Below are the principal ones, with the addresses of their headquarters. Write, and ask your friends to write, to as many of these as possible, telling them that you will not patronize their products as long as they support the Hearst management in its refusal to acknowledge the right of editorial workers to bargain collectively.

- A. & F. FOOD STORE**
618 Lexington Ave., New York City
- LUX SOAP CHIPS**
Lever Bros. Co., 164 Broadway, New York City
- BOBBE CARS**
Bobbe Cars, 7800 Joseph Campus Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- GOODRICH TIRES**
R. F. Goodrich Tire Co., South Main, Akron, Ohio
- CAMEL CIGARETTES**
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
- OLD GOLD CIGARETTES**
F. L. Mitchell Co., 118 W. 45th St., New York City
- FLYMOUSE CARS**
Plymouth Motor Corp., 81 E. Third and Lynch Sts., Detroit, Mich.
- GOODYEAR TIRES**
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1144 E. Market, Akron, Ohio
- GILLETTE BLADES**
Gillette Safety Razor Co., 15 W. Fifth St., Boston, Mass.
- SHEDDEN CLOTHING STORES**
Shedden Clothing Stores, 234 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- WALGREEN DRUG STORES**
744 Bowen Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- GIBBEL BROTHERS**
Main Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
- SEARS-ROEBUCK & CO.**
Artington and Roman Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- SPARKBURN GUN**
Wm. Wright, Jr. Co., 410 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- SCHLITZ BEER**
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., 235 W. Golena, Milwaukee, Wis.
- CHESTERFIELD CIGARETTES**
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., 215 Fifth Ave., New York City
- WALK-OVER SHOES**
George E. Keith Co., 23 Station Ave., Brooklyn, Mass.
- PHILLIPS' HILL OF MAGNESIA**
Charles E. Phillips, 170 Varick St., New York City
- NUJOI**
Stanco, Inc., 2 Park Ave., New York City
- SHREEDEN WEARS**
Shedden Clothing Co., 449 W. 14th St., New York City

Reprisals on Hearst Paper In Seattle Bring AFL Aid

(Continued from page 1)
The first member discharged, Frank Lynch, chief photographer, was abruptly dismissed without even the customary payment of two weeks' salary. The firing of this second veteran member of the staff for Guild activities has heightened the clash between the ANG's Seattle branch and the Post-Intelligencer.

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Next day Armstrong was approached in the city room by Colvin with a new announcement: "After conferring with the management we have decided to let you go right away."

When Armstrong asked why he was being fired, Colvin answered: "For your defiant attitude."

Armstrong, who served as a lieutenant of infantry during the World War, has been a newspaperman for more than twenty years. In Philadelphia he served first as reporter and later as dramatic editor of the staff of the Public Ledger. On leaving the military service in 1919, he joined the Post-Intelligencer staff, covering special assignments until he succeeded Walter Anthony as dramatic editor in December of the same year.

BUILDING

Financial Crisis Over, IEB Is Now Ready For Organizing Campaign

By JONATHAN EDDY

OUR recent Convention directed the International Executive Board to negotiate affiliation of ANG with the American Federation of Labor, and to set forth on the broadest organizing program we have yet undertaken. It ordered a 50 per cent increase in per capita to ANG to end a periodically dangerous indebtedness and to make possible this organizing drive. The increase in per capita will not take the form of actual increased funds at headquarters until well into the Fall.

Meantime, probably because of the militant battle we are carrying on in Milwaukee and the feeling of increased security through affiliation, requests from the unorganized for organization have been flowing into headquarters as never before. At the same time inadequate per capita, concentration on the strike, and summer vacations had created, following the Convention, a financial crisis in ANG similar to the one last Winter when debts were breaking down confidence in what had so laboriously been erected; the Chicago office and the Gurus Room were threatened, and Guild functionaries were without the wherewithal to function.

In short, the Guild's International Executive Board was faced with a situation where something had to be done, and done quickly, and wherein any move was fraught with the possibility of commitments, entanglements and embarrassing controversy. In solving our difficulties the Board was bound by the decisions of our Conventions, by a desire to carry out—and not to go beyond—the policies entrusted to us for administration.

Obtaining of Charter Foremost Concern
OUR foremost concern, in view of the overwhelming Convention vote, was to assure possession of our charter at the earliest possible moment and to see local Guilds actually obtain their rightful places in the councils of labor, the city central and the state bodies. We were in dire need of aid but the Board was obliged to avoid any channel jeopardizing this primary interest of the ANG today.

The \$4,000 from the United Mine Workers, an organization which twice in the past has saved the Guild's gains from being swallowed in a morass of inadequate financing, preserved regular publication of our official organ, enabled continuance of our Chicago office, and restored our organizers from the virtual vagrancy into which they had been plunged by lack of ANG funds.

Coupled with the \$2,000 from the American Federation of Labor and the appointment by the latter of an organizer assigned to us, we are now in sound financial shape and able not only to plan and launch an organizing drive, but, for the first time in our existence, feel fairly confident of being able methodically and consistently to carry it through.

1,000 More Members Than in 1935
WITH 1,000 more paid-up members than at this time last year, with more requests for organization coming in than at any other time, with the Milwaukee strike becoming an issue in the political campaign, with recognition as a bona fide international union and the entire labor movement, regardless of schism, befriending us and showing in the most convincing manner their own confidence in our future, Guild members may take new pride in their organization.

I hope this Guild of ours has looked over the brink of bankruptcy for the last time. There is ever precedent for the sort of assistance we have taken, and in taking it I think we were wise and practical, but there is little satisfaction and no comfort in inability to stand on one's own feet. Six thousand dollars amounts to something like two months' regular per capita receipts at the new rate, and we should, can and will repay it—and even look forward confidently to a day when lack of so much sum as this can jeopardize our whole national program.

WRONG OX WAS GORED

Papers Gave A P Court Decision Poor Break

SURVEY IS MADE

A test of how American newspaper publishers regard their responsibility to keep readers fully and fairly informed is at hand in a survey just made by the American Newspaper Guild of the handling of the decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City regarding the National Labor Relations Act.

This decision upheld the constitutionality of the act as affecting the Associated Press and ordered the agency to reinstate Morris Davis, AP vice president discharged for Guild activity.

The test is unusually revealing because on the one hand the publishers have a clear interest in seeing the act killed by the courts, and on the other hand, because the rapid-fire series of decisions in various federal courts, now favorable and again unfavorable, have furnished all the excitement of a baseball game near the ninth inning.

The act, moreover, touches the interest of every employer and, in the long run, every employee in the country. The ultimate decision, therefore, will be exceptionally far-reaching in effect.

Have the papers made an honest effort to present the facts and arguments about the act objectively, as servants of the public, or have they used their enormous power of playing down or suppressing news to stamp on the public mind a conception of the act favorable to their interests?

A. F. Sent Out 200 Words

The test has been the case, according to the evidence in the Guild survey. The Associated Press itself, an organization owned by some 1,200 publishers, did not make any pretense of covering the story quietly. It sent out 200 words of which, in the Nation, liberal weekly, pointed out it was devoted to the parts of the decision reiterating the employer's right to control his business. The story, moreover, was not even sent to all the main papers of the service. It was not filed on page 1 of the Nation, which serves as the large morning paper from Washington to New Orleans—despite the fact that the interest in New Orleans must have been especially high because a circuit court in that city recently rendered a decision against the act.

A representative illustration of the way the papers handled the various Labor Act decisions was furnished by the New York Times. When the first adverse decision was rendered, it gave the story a spread head on page 1 and printed the entire text of the decision, using 10 inches of space. It has also played other adverse decisions prominently. In the case of the decision against the Associated Press it gave 14 inches of space on page 13. The New York

HOW MILWAUKEE MONEY COMES AND GOES

FROM GUILDS		HEADQUARTERS RECEIPTS	
Previously acknowledged through July 31	\$17,001.14	Breckton	1.00
Contributions received from July 1 through July 31:		Columbus	2.00
Chicago	10.00	Hidropop	1.00
St. Louis	10.00	St. Louis	1.00
Philadelphia	10.00	St. Louis, N. J.	1.00
San Francisco	10.00	St. Louis, N. J.	1.00
Seattle	10.00	St. Louis, N. J.	1.00
Portland	10.00	St. Louis, N. J.	1.00
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San Bernardino	10.00	St. Louis, N. J.	1.00
San Francisco	10.00	St. Louis, N. J.	1.00
San Jose	10.00	St. Louis, N. J.	1.00
San Antonio			

THE FREE PRESS

"The American Newspaper Guild, while recognizing that the responsibility for both news and editorial policy rests upon the publisher, and not upon the newspaper men, nevertheless declares it to be the duty of newspaper men to strive constantly for greater honesty and accuracy in the presentation of news."—Resolution of the 1935 convention.

The Redskins Lark Behind Every Tree

The advance guard of the Free Press, as defined by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, had a busy fortnight.

Acclaiming the press as "the trustee of public opinion," Jerome D. Barnum, president of the ANPA, gave the Virginia Institute of Public Affairs, according to Universal Service, "a vivid account of the long battle waged to assure the freedom of the press to the people" (Italics ours.) Barnum said:

It is the duty of the American press in the maintenance of its trust to keep the people's rights for a free press in mind. The American press is thoroughly informed on all the important issues of this political campaign.

Regardless of the outcome of the election the American press will continue its unselfish fight for the perpetuation of freedom of press and freedom of speech. (Italics ours.)

Our old friend Eliza Hanson, general counsel of the ANPA, is ever alert too. Speaking before the Virginia Press Association, again according to the equally watchful Universal Service, she denounced the National Labor Relations Act as "a direct defiance of the constitutional guarantee of a free press." She said the act, the sole purpose of which is to guarantee collective bargaining, "reaches" of European dictatorship. It is an easy implement, he warned, for the muzzle of the American press as it is muzzle almost everywhere in Europe today." Hanson said:

Under the sweeping provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, employees can organize for the purpose of securing control of the news and editorial policies of their employers. They can demand as a part of their collective bargaining the surrender of such control. And if discharged, as they should be in such a case, the employer is subject to an order to re-employ them, failing which they are liable to other penalties can be imposed.

Noting that the founders of the American government were the first proponents of a free press, Hanson added:

They did not lay down that doctrine for the benefit of those engaged in the business of the press as a privileged business class, but for the benefit of the people as a whole to aid them in the preservation of their rights as citizens.

How well the press is conducted to aid the people in the preservation of their rights as citizens is indicated in an Associated Press dispatch on July 25 from Middletown, Conn., one of the sites of the Remington-Rand strike. The dispatch is significant primarily for what it omits.

About 800 workers at the Remington-Rand, Inc. plant here (its main plant) are on strike today for additional protection from strikers. In their petition the workers suggested that the city's chief executive appoint special deputies from among their number. They asserted that insufficient protection had been their lot, and stated that unless their demands

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Resumes Five-Day Week

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has resumed the five-day week in its editorial department for the duration of the summer. The shorter week was instituted at the direction of Joseph Pulitzer, editor. Some of the editorial departments are on the five-day week the whole year.

Last January, when the Post-Dispatch unit made several requests, nearly all of which were granted, the five-day week for all editorial departments was included in the memorandum. Pulitzer at that time held that the five-day week, established during the NRA and continued for a time after, interfered with the paper's editorial efficiency in certain departments. Although no request has since been made, the management decided to resume the shorter week at this time because of the excessively hot summer.

were met satisfactorily, they would "go to the Commonwealth for protection."

Superficially the story, as printed in the New York Times, is true. What the AP failed to mention are the surrounding facts, which might not have looked so well. A newspaperman, covering one of the Remington-Rand strikes, has filed in the background from one of the other towns which reveal the company's tactics in ensuring "harmonious relations" with its employees. It got the local officials to post armed deputies on the roads leading to the town and prevent anyone suspected of being a union organizer from entering. It prevented all meetings except "right-minded" ones from being held. The head of the company, who, though an "outsider," was allowed to pass the deputies, came to town and called a meeting of the local business men and officials. He told them they had to take things into their hands and end this strike situation or he would move his plant and leave their business flat. The merchants soon "persuaded" enough employees to return to work to permit opening of the plant.

Spanish Rebels Fascists? Tut! Tut!

The Spanish revolt has put the Hearst press in an embarrassing situation. In the normal course of events on a Hearst paper rebels are bad men, but here is a perplexing case where the rebels happened to be "on our side." Were the rebel fascists? Tut! Tut! Wrote Karl von Wiegand for Universal Service on July 25:

"Workers loyal to the Rightist-democratic ideals are supporting the revolt. The favor of the revolt, according to the refugees, is entirely pro-democratic." (Italics ours.)

The Hearst papers, friends of liberty all over the world, gave Page One space to a signed article by General Francisco Franco, leader of the "democratic" revolt, who said that "the present movement against the government is one of Spanish people who have a sacred love for their country."

copyright United Press dispatch enlarged on Franco's "democratic" ideals and "love of country."

LISBON, Portugal, July 22.—Gen. Francisco Franco, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, proclaimed today the end of the dictatorship through out the country.

He decreed also the dissolution of all "workers' organizations of any sort."

Francisco's decrees struck to the heart of the situation. He called the revolt an army dictatorship and removal of the increasingly powerful power of the Left Wing political and labor elements. (Italics ours.)

A. P. Court Order Raises Old Boyss

Raising the old boyss that a certain unnamed group of editorial employees is aiming to "take control of the press," The New York American on July 25 comments editorially on the order of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals requiring the Associated Press to reinstate a discharged editorial employee. It apparently is all a plot to replace Kent Cooper with Watson, the American indicates.

How can a man (it asks) remain master of the operation of his business when a government agency compels him to turn over the operating function over to an employee regarded as incapable of proper discharge of his duties?

Pension Numbers "Regimentation"

Headline in the New York Herald Tribune of July 21: "Each Worker Has Number in New Deal Pension Plan—30 Million to be Tagged for Life."

Without going into the merits and demerits of the pension plan and it has been denounced for gross inadequacy as much as for its "socialism"—we would like to know if there is any private insurance company in the world that does not number its policyholders. A government pension plan, however, is "regimentation."

What Do YOU Say Our Bailiwick Is?

On what kinds of public matters should the Guild express itself?

Ever since the ANG was formed that question has constantly cropped out, as it did at the last convention. Undoubtedly it is, often a red herring, as everyone recognizes, but often, too, it arises from a specific conception of Guild practice.

Naturally, the question will never be settled. Yet a good discussion of it, opening up all the main angles, will help stake down our opinions and make for better feeling throughout the Guild.

With the idea in mind the editor invited the accompanying letter from one of the delegates to the New York convention, who was most outspoken in opposing some of the resolutions passed.

Your opinion is invited, also. Let's air the whole question!

New Schedule for Dues Adopted in New York

A membership meeting of the New York Guild on July 14 voted increased dues, rates to cover the new dues effective Aug. 1.

Machinery was also set in motion for immediate affiliation with the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and with the New York State Federation of Labor. The Executive Committee was instructed to name delegates to the state federation, has indicated there is no bar to the New York Guild's representation at the state convention on Aug. 27.

The new dues rates are: \$35 and under, 75 cents; \$35 and under, \$40; \$40 and under, \$45; \$45 and under, \$50; \$50 and under, \$55; \$55 and under, \$60; \$60 and under, \$65; \$65 and under, \$70; \$70 and under, \$75; \$75 and under, \$80; \$80 and under, \$85; \$85 and under, \$90; \$90 and under, \$95; \$95 and under, \$100; \$100 and under, \$105; \$105 and under, \$110; \$110 and under, \$115; \$115 and under, \$120; \$120 and under, \$125; \$125 and under, \$130; \$130 and under, \$135; \$135 and under, \$140; \$140 and under, \$145; \$145 and under, \$150; \$150 and under, \$155; \$155 and under, \$160; \$160 and under, \$165; \$165 and under, \$170; \$170 and under, \$175; \$175 and under, \$180; \$180 and under, \$185; \$185 and under, \$190; \$190 and under, \$195; \$195 and under, \$200; \$200 and under, \$205; \$205 and under, \$210; \$210 and under, \$215; \$215 and under, \$220; \$220 and under, \$225; \$225 and under, \$230; \$230 and under, \$235; \$235 and under, \$240; 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The Guild Reporter

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"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 Third Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, and that he confine the editorial policy of THE GUILD REPORTER to that specific program."—Resolution of the 1936 Convention.

Editor:

Clyde Beals

Assistant Editor:

Leon Svirsky, New York World-Telegram

Staff for This Issue:

Arthur McManus, John Sullivan, Sidney Penner,
M. Iushewitz, Morris Coleman, Selma
Weisopf, Charles Calkins, Jean R.
Meyer, Edward McSorley.

International Officers —of the— American Newspaper Guild

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Heywood Brown, A.N.G. Headquarters,
49 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.

Executive Secretary:

Jonathan Eddy, A.N.G. Headquarters,
49 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.

Treasurer:

Don Stevens, A.N.G. Headquarters,
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National Vice-Presidents:

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Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Ct., Clayton, Mo.
Gunnar Mickelsen, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Betty Ballantine, 111 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
Morris Watson, A.N.G. Headquarters,
49 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.

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6,000 Into 30,000

Newspapermen are notoriously poor at mathematics, but the increase from 50 to 75 cents in the per capita tax to be paid the A.N.G. beginning this month, provides a simple illustration of the kind of mathematics which arises from organization: in making the 50 per cent increase in the per capita tax we are thinking of a five-fold expansion of the Guild's membership. The Guild today numbers 6,000 members. There are 30,000 editorial workers in the country. The additional 25 cents is needed to provide the funds with which the other 24,000 men and women who belong by our sides can be enrolled in the Guild. Dues collectors throughout the country are possibly the most important individuals in the Guild at this moment, for they are the ultimate contact between the entire membership and the rest of the Guild and it is up to them to make clear the uses to which these quarters will be put. The new dues should mean freedom for expansion, the expansion which was impossible when funds were not available.

Expansion is not merely getting new members. It has a larger meaning. With the acquisition of additional recruits will come freedom from the reprisals of publishers, more certainty that fair demands will not be brushed aside with an alibi.

Now that the Guild has joined the American Federation of Labor, we are in a good position to round out our own organization, to come much nearer to enrolling that 30,000.

The additional quarter will give the whole A.N.G. a great impetus in its march to that goal.

Elephant's War Trumpet

We pledge ourselves to protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.

This is the first paragraph of the Republican labor plank adopted at the Cleveland convention. Governor Lan-

don, the standard bearer, indicated in his acceptance speech, that he is fully in accord with it.

On first glance the sentence sounds like the ordinary taffy handed out to organized labor when elections loom on the horizon.

Actually it is a declaration of war against the labor movement in the United States.

The phrase "without interference from any source" is a pretty one and sounds innocent. But it has been used times without number to prevent the unionization of industries. How else can unions be formed? The workers in a given shop may be afraid, they may be distrustful of each other, thanks to the industrial espionage system so commonly in vogue.

But the minute a union organizer, who can bring the workers together, arrives in a town he becomes an "outside agitator," and the employer sees "interference" with his workers. When scabs are hired to break a strike and transported long distances, the employer never thinks of them as outsiders; they are loyal workers.

Ever since organization of workers into trade unions began this has been the employers' tactics.

Events since the Republican plank was drafted have shown clearly its sinister implications and what labor can expect if a party with such a philosophy is put in power.

In Gadsden, Ala., where the Goodyear company reigns supreme, the rubber interests took the plank to heart, and when organizers for the rubber workers' union arrived in town, a mob gathered as though by magic, beat the organizers, closed their headquarters and ran them out of town.

Presumably the members of the mob were "satisfied" workers who intended to vote the Republican ticket, but the National Labor Relations Board, which obviously fails to appreciate such high idealism, has charged that the mob was organized by the Goodyear company. But Goodyear was merely trying to protect the Gadsden workers against "interference from any source."

Perhaps it is no coincidence that the

steel trust, confronted by the drive to unionize the 500,000 workers in its industry, has adopted the language of the Grand Old Party in regard to labor.

It is hard to believe that the Republicans think so little of the amount of common sense possessed by the American workers that they actually dare to ask them for votes on such a basis.

Ideals Have Limitations

Is organized society intended to serve the man, or the man to serve organized society?

That is a ponderous question for these pages, we know, yet it rises frequently in the crowd these days. It wakes us in the middle of the night every time we read a statement from Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press. When he speaks the AP's men all become knights of the Holy Grail, consecrated to Service; it is hard to remember that their real function is to help make fortunes for thousands of publishers.

Now comes a prominent educator, the dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, with the same glorious ideal for his staff—all of it, including not only faculty but the restaurant workers. The Dean, Dr. William F. Russell, ran afoul of a restaurant union last year, and of the Building Service Employees Union this year and now he sees the Teachers Union looming large on his horizon. These bodies do not have a lofty enough view, he thinks.

"The talks I have had with the union," he said in a recent speech, "have had not one word to do with the purpose of the college, the welfare of students and fellow men—but just work and pay and the character of a particular boss and the kind of injustice done."

Isn't it precisely the tendency of administrators to overlook these troublesome details that has made unions necessary?

It is all very well to conjure a vista of ideals out in front of the workers, like a hatful of hay in front of a donkey, but sometimes the workers must stop to eat, rest and enjoy themselves.

Let's Go Places, Non-Members

A. F. of L. Affiliation Strengthens Guild

Non-members! The Guild is now better than ever able to help newspaper editorial workers to organize for the purpose of improving their positions through collective bargaining.

Our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor gives us more certainty than ever before of being able to mobilize large masses of the population to help us in time of trouble. The fact that fellow trade unionists make up large blocks of readers in most communities means that efforts at intimidation on the part of the publishers can be more easily stopped; it means, moreover, that publishers will be less inclined to start them.

The loans made to us by the A. F. of L. and the United Mine Workers, and the appointment of a newspaper man as an A. F. of L. organizer attached to the Guild means that we have better resources than ever.

And Guild members themselves showed their determination to plunge hard into this organization work, when at the Convention just held, they voted to increase the national per capita tax to 75 cents per month. The additional money is intended to be spent largely in assisting Guild districts throughout the country in employing organizers.

The Guild is going places this year. Join now and help back the first successful attempt of newspaper men and women to band together so as to obtain better wages, shorter hours, greater security. It's a movement to tell your grandchildren about.

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.....

Five-Day Week for "Key Men" is Important to All

Reasons why the Guild should insist upon the 5-day week for employees in the "upper brackets" are stated in a recent issue of the New York American, a shop paper of the New York American unit. Below is part of the argument:

The five-day week never was applied by the Hearst Chain with any rhyme or reason. It not only varied among papers that got it at all; it varied among sections of each staff. There are four distinct phases of this:

First has been the casual assumption—everywhere fostered by management and too often thoughtlessly accepted by staffs—that there is a relation between a man's SALARY scale and his right to a five-day week.

Second is the presumption that there is a relation between a man's TYPE OF WORK and his right to a five-day week.

Third is the propaganda constantly increased that for certain whole DEPARTMENTS a five-day week is either "inefficient" or "unworkable" for special reasons.

Fourth has been the general and insidious practice of a form of combined bribery and coercion by which the transfer of even some of the lowest-paid men such as office boys to a slightly better job is made contingent upon their working a six-day week.

It is about time all newspapermen got this straight: To deprive them—ANY OF THEM—of a five-day week by drawing a line based on either salary or skill is the surest way to defeat the whole object of a 5-day week, so far as either the country's welfare or the newspaperman's welfare is concerned.

New York's biggest, most successful and one of its highest-salaried newspapers has had the five-day week for years and somehow gets by. And that brings us to the core of the matter, which is the American Guild Unit's new demand for EXTENSION OF THE FIVE-DAY WEEK TO EVERYBODY ON THE STAFF BELOW MANAGING EDITOR.

We have seen what a six-day week means from the standpoint of the general welfare, compared to the great objectives, both eco-

nomie and social, of the humane five-day week. We also have touched briefly on the principle of no-discrimination against the so-called key man.

Now let us examine specifically the PERSONAL NEED of the key man for a decent work week as compared to the need at least grudgingly conceded of others on the staff. The answer is only too obvious.

For, who is this fellow who is so "indispensable" (though he may not always be able to see the fact on his pay check) that he "just cannot be spared" as much as other men? And how did he get that way?

Look around you at him, or at yourself if you are one of him. You know him. He is probably a little older than some, perhaps a little grayer or balding or bay-windowed; but he's ordinarily in the prime of his life as a NEWSPAPERMAN. He is—with glaring exceptions that but prove the rule—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BEST NEWSPAPERMEN IN THE BUSINESS.

The six-day week for the slightly higher bracketed "journeymen" in our craft means a need of one-sixth less of the type of trained newspapermen around which all our craft standards are built.

The six-day week for "key-men" means that one out of every six such men is put into competition for the lower-salaried jobs. The competition among the key men themselves is heightened and, from there on down the line the whole scale of pay and conditions and employment takes the rap.

There is also the obvious effect on the chances for training in key jobs for other men coming up, let alone their chances of getting such situations permanently. When the key man sits in the key spot six days a week there is just one-sixth less chance for the rewriter to swing in on the city desk, for the artist to handle his department for a shift, for the copyreader to swing on makeup or telegraph, for the financial or sports man to show his stuff, and so on. And here, a tip to management: Two reasons the Daily News, for instance, maintains the universal five-day week are:

1. A big supply of better-trained and more versatile men is developed through swinging on others' days off.

2. No man can feel quite so "indispensable" or throw things out of joint by non-appearance or non-performance.

3. Such a system truly may cut into one or two birds on a staff who would rather try to cover a key spot 24 hours a day, going nuts while convincing the boss that they earn a swollen salary (which hurts raise chances for others) and while knitting everybody else in the shop who seems a "threat." But it is a boon to the vast majority of the staff by lifting the GENERAL LEVEL OF SALARIES, TRAINING AND CONDITIONS.

Fear, necessity of the moment, a failure in his rushed or exhausted life to think the thing through, or even downright individual greed of a short-sighted measure, or twisted ideas about his relationship to the boss, and his co-workers, or vanity about his ability to "stand" a tough grind... these influences may cause a good newspaperman here and there to believe even in this year 1936 HE would rather have a six-day week than a five; especially if he never enjoyed the BRAND NEW CONCEPTION OF LIVING that a five-day week means.

It does not dawn on him that, even considering only his own odd desires, HE, TOO, could get not only a whale of a better life, but also JUST AS MUCH OR MORE MONEY, plus MORE DEMAND ON HIS SERVICE AND MORE SECURITY IN HIS JOB—if only he would be regular and stand up for it with the men he works with and who would like to call him FRIEND in something more than a barroom spirit.

Yet, even if fear, supposed immediate necessity or blind individual greed ruled ALL OF US, still these influences in the many must be far stronger than the same influences in a few. And these influences, coinciding in effect in this case with the influence of every finer instinct, must only more enforce the dictate that WE JUST CAN'T AFFORD AS A GROUP TO ALLOW THE INNOCENT DUMBNESS OR THE VICIOUS "SHREWDNESS" OF A FEW MEN TO THWART THE BEST INTERESTS OF US ALL. That is a maxim of civilization.