

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

The Guild Reporter

Published the 1st and
15th of each month
at Guild headquar-
ters, 1560 Broadway,
New York City.

Entered as second-class matter May 7, 1934, at the Post Office
at New York under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. IV. No. 6

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1937

Single Copy 10c; By the Year \$2

N. Y. GUILD QUILTS SCRIPPS PARLEY

Management Pressing for Company Union Pacts

A break in the negotiations between the New York Guild and the management of the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram occurred on Feb. 25 when the management negotiators revealed they would insist that any contract signed be only in company union form. The Guild representatives withdrew to discuss the next steps with the unit. The break followed quickly on the publishers handed Guildsmen practically identical contracts which they would be ready to sign.

Full Recognition Gained In Chicago Times Parley

Impasse Broken When Publisher Agrees to Guild Clause and Signature

CHICAGO.—Breaking a deadlock which caused Guild negotiators to walk out of a bargaining session, the Chicago Daily and Sunday Times management and the Guild were to resume parleys Feb. 22 on the basis of mutually satisfactory contract preamble and signature.

Negotiations were halted Feb. 17 at the end of a fourth conference, when Publisher S. E. Thomason continued his original insistence that the contracting principals be the Times Publishing Corporation and the Times unit of the Guild, with an added sentence stating the Guild "is a party to and executes this contract only as the representative designated and selected for the purpose of collective bargaining in the unit's behalf."

Informal Talks Follow

Informal conversations later that day and the next, however, between Thomason and Don Stevens, AF of L general organizer attached to the ANG, resulted in the posting of the Times editorial room bulletin board on Feb. 18 of an announcement signed jointly by them. It stated Thomason had agreed on, and Organizer Stevens had agreed to recommend to the Guild, the following preamble:

"This agreement entered into at Chicago, February 19, 1937, by and between the Times Publishing Corporation, an Illinois Corporation, hereinafter referred to as the Publisher, and the Chicago Newspaper Guild (a chartered local of the American Newspaper Guild), hereinafter referred to as the Guild, acting for and on behalf of its members who now are or hereafter may be employees of the Publisher and who now constitute or hereinafter may constitute the

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Ends Impasse In Twin Cities

Publisher Recalls Order on Guild's Protest

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A stalemate in negotiations created when Publisher Leo Owens of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press and Dispatch rescinded vacations and sick leave as a condition for dealing with the Twin Cities Guild was ended when negotiators obtained from his representatives a retraction of the order.

A contract embodying requests for higher pay and a five-day week was immediately prepared by the executive board of the Twin-Cities Guild and will be submitted to Owens upon his return from California on March 8.

Relations between the management and the Guild became strained after Owens' original announcement. The retraction has given negotiators confidence that an agreement will be reached upon the publisher's return and that relations between the Pioneer-Press management and the Guild will become harmonious.

A temporary settlement in the Minneapolis Star negotiations appears likely. Negotiations between the Guild and the Star management have been cordial.

These contracts have now been presented in Cleveland, New York, Akron, Ohio, and Memphis, Tenn. In each, the management designated the unit chairman as the Guild's main signer, with the Guild negotiators only as witnesses. The major Guild demands of preferential shop and blanket pay increases were ignored, and Memphis was to have the six-day instead of the five-day week.

The units in Cleveland, Akron and New York have all rejected the contract, and the unit in Memphis has yet to act.

Criticism of the "consistent though unavowed obstruction on the part of the management" was voiced by the Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Committee after its Akron meeting on Feb. 21. The committee asked that the management give satisfactory declarations by March 12.

THAT EXTRA SALARY— PUT SOME IN GUILD

A Call by the International Executive Board

Benefits have come to numerous Guild members throughout the country in recent months as the direct result of collective bargaining. These benefits have included substantial wage increases through the establishment of minimums.

The basic cause of these gains has been the ability of the Guild movement to carry on and win a fight along militant trades union lines. Other facts may have entered into the picture, but we all know that the big flow of gains was started by the successful campaign in Seattle, climaxing other struggles.

The necessary element to keep up the Guild's record is an adequate defense fund. We do not want strikes, but must be prepared to support them effectively when they come. Thereby will we hold our gains and obtain still more for our membership. Today the defense fund is inadequate. Bills are unpaid in Seattle and Milwaukee, an important fight is being waged on Long Island and there are always possibilities of danger on the Guild map.

The International Executive Board believes that those whose earnings have been increased through the Guild program will acknowledge their debt to the Guilds that have carried the fight, and to those that will carry it in the future. It believes that a fair way of expressing that gratitude will be to contribute to the International Defense Fund, over and above constitutional assessments, the first week's increase in salary resulting from Guild bargaining. It urges that those benefited in recent months make that contribution now, and that the practice become an accepted Guild custom.

To carry out this request the Board hereby asks local Guild executive committees to place themselves behind it and arrange for the collection.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE AMERICAN
NEWSPAPER GUILD INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE
FUND.

Unit to Press Talks on W-T

Wants "Specific Steps" Taken on Bargaining

Temporary suspension of Guild negotiations with the New York World-Telegram on Feb. 25 when the Scripps-Howard management insisted on signing any contract with its own employees, are to be followed on March 1 by a joint meeting of the World-Telegram unit executive committee and the executive committee of the New York Guild, to formulate "joint and specific steps" to obtain assurances from the management on a genuine Guild contract. The unit is to meet again on March 5.

The management's statement contrasted with its recent statement to the negotiators that it intended to sign an agreement that would "definitely and specifically recognize the Newspaper Guild of New York as the chosen bargaining agent" of the World-Telegram staff.

In the face of this pledge, the management offered and insisted upon an agreement to be "between the New York World-Telegram and its editorial employees, as represented

(Continued on page 2)

Block Units Shape Plans

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The Paul Block Council, composed of representatives from the five units in the Block chain of papers, was to meet in all-day conference at the Hotel Commodore Perry here February 28. The main item on the agenda was unification of negotiations programs.

Unit representatives on the council are, Perry C. Hill, Jr., Milwaukee Sentinel; Joseph Flannagan, Toledo Times; Richard P. Overmyer, Toledo Blade; Arthur F. Grant, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and Nathan L. Goldberg, Newark Star-Eagle.

To Discuss Constitution

President Brown has been asked by the International Executive Board to represent the ANG at the National Conference on Constitutional Amendment to be held in Washington March 18-20. U. S. Senator Norris will preside at the meeting.

Three New Hearst 'Policies'; Albany Gains Recognition

Bulletin board policy statements were obtained by Guild negotiators on three Hearst papers in the last fortnight.

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bulletin board statement of office policy that "cracks the East" for Hearst recognition of the Guild was posted at the Albany Times-Union on Feb. 24, after nearly 12 months of negotiation. A clause says the policy was "reached in conferences with the negotiating committee of the Tri-City Guild."

Recognition was obtained after the Guild negotiating committee withdrew, temporarily, and was supplanted by the executive committee of the Albany Central Federation of

Labor. Frank W. Cummings, secretary of the Central body, informed Publisher Fris that if it was Hearst policy to have a repetition of the Seattle strike in every city in order to re-establish a point established by the Seattle strike, then the Central Federation was prepared to back the Guild to the limit.

A \$40 minimum after three years' experience, the 40-hour week, sick leave at management's discretion, two weeks' vacation, dismissal pay up to five weeks for five years' employment, and a grievance committee, are provided.

The committee considers recognition and the \$40 minimum its only

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Strikers Start New Drive To Stop Paper's Publication

BULLETIN

Because the Long Island Press, a nearby paper, has been supplying news stories and picture mats to the North Shore Journal and thereby aiding it greatly in holding out against the joint strike of the Guild and the other newspaper unions, representatives of all the unions in the Press plant are to

meet on March 1 to discuss appropriate steps.

The drive of the New York newspaper unions, including the Guild, to consolidate public sentiment behind the 14-week old strike on the North Shore Daily Journal in Flushing, L. I., received the support of additional heavy artillery on the night of

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SCRIPPS-HOWARD VERSION OF PACT MEETS REBUFF

PRESS UNIT STANDSPAT

Guild in Cleveland Reiterates Terms For Parley

CLEVELAND.—The Guild negotiating committee, armed with the results of a questionnaire submitted to the unit on points being demanded in its contract with Scripps-Howard Press, and also with an instruction unanimously voted by the unit, met Editor Louis B. Selzer on Feb. 19 and reiterated the Guild's previous proposals. This was the negotiator's answer to the contract that had been proffered by the management.

The original accord between the management and the Guild expired Feb. 10th, but by agreement between Selzer and the committee, its provisions automatically were extended during the pendency of present negotiations, which have been in progress since December.

Through the questionnaire, the unit had reiterated its previous requests for three of the four major points not included in the proposed contract tendered by the management. These were: The preferential shop, restoration of the 10 percent pay cut, and restriction of apprenticeships.

The unit also voted the fourth point, to increase the minimum from \$40 to \$50 and this also was presented Selzer.

Drop Two Points
With the exception of the increasing of minimums, this was the second time within two weeks that the Press Unit had expressed itself on these points.
Two other points, originally included in the Guild's proposals, were dropped out of negotiations by vote of the unit. These were: The check-off and a flat \$5 pay increase for all members of the staff. The negotiating committee recommended that these be dropped for the purpose of obtaining concessions from the management on the remaining disputed points.

The committee presented to Selzer written requests, reciting the history of the unit's formal expressions on the questions. Selzer promised to forward the request to the general management.

Memphis Offer

Guild Is On Record For Full Pact

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A contract setting forth minimum wages and maximum hours was offered the Commercial Appeal unit of the Memphis Newspaper Guild on Feb. 24, by John Sorrells, executive editor of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, marking the first time in history that a written agreement has been tendered by a southern newspaper to editorial employees.

The contract, handed to the executive committee of the local Guild during a negotiations conference, will be referred at an early date to the Guild membership.

The proposed contract calls for a 42-hour, six-day week with equal time off for overtime. It calls for minimum wages of \$25 a week for beginners of less than one year's experience; \$30 a week for one to two years' experience; \$35 for two to three years and \$40 a week minimum for workers with three or more years' experience.

The executive committee of the Guild had previously been instructed to insist on provisions as set out in the national model contract in working an agreement with the Commercial Appeal management.

Scripps-Howard's Idea

Below is a sample of the contracts being presented by the Scripps-Howard management to the Guild negotiators in various cities. This is the New York version but the variations from those elsewhere are mostly slight.

A few of the less controversial passages have been omitted for reasons of space. The capitals are ours.

This agreement between the NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM and ITS EDITORIAL EMPLOYEES, AS REPRESENTED BY THE NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK, becomes effective on..... for a period of two (2) years.

1. The specific purposes of this agreement are:
(a) To set up mutually agreeable hours, minimums and other working conditions.
(b) TO PRESERVE ALL THOSE ELEMENTS OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING THAT SAFEGUARD AN INDEPENDENT PRESS, RECOGNIZING THAT EDITORIAL AUTHORITY AND EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY ARE INSEPARABLE.
(c) To establish the principle of collective bargaining between the MANAGEMENT AND EDITORIAL EMPLOYEES OF THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM.

2. No employee shall be discriminated against for activity in the Guild. NO GUILD ACTIVITY SHALL BE ATTEMPTED OR PERMITTED DURING OFFICE HOURS OR IN A MANNER TO INTERFERE WITH OR RETARD EDITORIAL PRODUCTION, except that the management agrees to set aside a desk in the editorial department on the first Friday in each month for the use of the Guild in dues collection.

3. THE MANAGEMENT SHALL BE THE SOLE JUDGE OF AN EMPLOYEE'S COMPETENCE AND FITNESS TO WORK.
4. All conditions and benefits contained in this agreement are to be enjoyed by all World-Telegram employees similarly engaged in the editorial department.

5. Nothing herein shall abridge the right of employees to negotiate for individual pay increases but in no case shall less be paid than the minimum for each classification set up herein.

6. Hours—Five days of eight hours each shall constitute a regular work week for all editorial employees, EXCEPT THOSE IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT AND IN THE STOCK, BOND AND CURE TABLE ROOM, WHOSE REGULAR WORK WEEK SHALL NOT EXCEED FORTY HOURS SPREAD OVER SIX DAYS.

7. Overtime—Equal time for overtime shall be allowed, subject to the following modification:
(a) Overtime will start to accumulate after an employee has worked one hour in excess of his normal day. Payment for such overtime starts with the first hour after close of the normal day.

(b) Overtime resulting from special out-of-town assignments shall be compensated by one day off for each five days of overtime work.

(c) NO OVERTIME ALLOWANCE SHALL APPLY TO BASEBALL, LEGISLATIVE OR OTHER CORRESPONDENTS WHOSE NORMAL ROUTINE WORK MAY REQUIRE THEM TO BE AWAY FROM HOME FOR CONSIDERABLE PERIODS.

8. IN EXTREME EMERGENCIES SUCH AS FIRE, FLOOD OR DISASTER, OVERTIME WILL BE WAIVED.

9. Minimum Wage—Minimum wage for working journalists will be as follows:
(a) Reporters (including artists, photographers, makeup and reference room readers)—Inexperienced. After 3 years of metropolitan experience.
(b) Rewrite and Copyreaders—Inexperienced but with 3 years' experience as reporter. After 3 years of full time metropolitan experience.

10. Minimum wages for other classes of workers will be as follows:
(a) Tabulators; (b) Clerks, typists, secretaries and statisticians; (c) Copy boys.

11. The management agrees that all editorial employees not now receiving their peak World-Telegram salaries will have their salaries restored to this peak by December 31, 1937.

12. Dismissal Indemnity: (up to 15 weeks in New York, 12 in Akron and 14 in Cleveland and Memphis.)
No indemnity will be paid where an employee is discharged for insubordination or neglect of duty.

13. Sick Leave—Policy in regard to sick leave will continue as at present.

14. Vacations—One week's vacation with pay granted to all employees in the editorial department of the New York World-Telegram who have been members of the staff for more than six months and less than one year. Two weeks vacation with pay after one year of service.

15. Outside Work—Employees will be permitted to undertake on THEIR OWN TIME OUTSIDE WORK OF A NON-COMPETITIVE NATURE ON WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE MANAGEMENT, provided the employee in such work does not use the name of the New York World-Telegram or his connection with the New York World-Telegram to exploit his outside work, and provided that such work be not of a nature to interfere with or diminish the efficiency of his work for the New York World-Telegram.

16. Syndicate Work—When the management sells for profit any fixed feature produced by an employee, for publication outside the Scripps-Howard organization, a mutually agreeable percentage of the net of such sale shall be paid to the employee.

17. Adjustment Committee—A committee consisting of three (3) members of the staff shall be appointed by the staff for the purpose of calling to the attention of the management any grievance which employees may have arising under this contract, with a view to its amicable adjustment.

18. The following executive and confidential positions are EXEMPT FROM THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS CONTRACT, except that all economic advantages contained herein will apply: Executive Editor, Managing Editor, City Editor, ASSISTANT CITY EDITOR, NEWS EDITOR, TELEGRAPH EDITOR, HEADS OF COPY DESK, EDITORIAL WRITERS, HEAD LITERARY, SPORTS, FINANCIAL AND WOMEN'S PAGE EDITORS, PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO THE ABOVE.

In witness whereof this agreement made this..... day of..... 1937 is signed by the parties hereto.

New York World-Telegram
By.....

Newspaper Guild of New York FOR THE WORLD-TELEGRAM UNIT
By.....

CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD-TELEGRAM UNIT
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GUILD QUILTS W-T PARLEY

Howard Paper in N.Y. Tries to Set Up Company Union

(Continued from page 1)

by the Newspaper Guild of New York. It also insisted on designating the chairman of the unit as a signatory for the Guild.

When the Guild negotiators pointed out that under this form the Guild would not be a party to the contract, the management declared it would not recognize the Guild as a principal, even though the Guild was so recognized in other contracts and this was the accepted practice in union contracts.

"You would sign as agent for our people," Lee B. Wood, executive editor of the World-Telegram, a management representative, further explained: "You came in here as agents and elected yourselves principals. We are not going to make you principals."

The Guild spokesmen pointed out that the unit had no legal status or power to sign contracts except through the Guild, and that the members had designated the Guild, not the negotiators, as their representative.

The management asserted it was conforming with the Wagner act and at the same time declared it would not recognize the Guild as a principal until the New York Publishers Association signed a city-wide contract with the Guild.

Declaring the management was taking a legalistic position that constituted an evasion of collective bargaining, the Guild spokesmen insisted on a "Yes" or "No" answer to the question whether the management would sign with the Guild. The management refused to make a direct reply.

Unit Seeks Proposal
"I must answer in my own way," said Wood. "We have given you an explanation of how we will handle this."

The Guild negotiators then withdrew.

The management presented its draft contract on Feb. 18. It made virtually no concessions to the Guild's demands. It withheld Guild recognition, omitted the preferential shop, proposed to continue the old pay minimums, with the single exception of a new differential for reporters affecting the World-Telegram plant and that it was "badly worded."

The clause was not changed, however, in the copies distributed by the management the following day.

The management's proposals for minimum wages were not included in its draft. It explained it did not have a "closed mind" on this subject and that minimums hinged on the dismissal indemnity it might grant.

It had previously indicated, however, that it wanted to continue the present \$45 for reporters after three years, \$45 to \$60 for rewrite men and copyreaders, \$25 for tabulators, \$18 for clerks and secretaries and \$15 for copy boys.

The management's explanation of its refusal to grant the blanket restoration of a 10 per cent salary cut was that it had already made restorations to 75 per cent of the staff by the end of 1937. It stated, however, that it did not have a closed mind on this subject.

The response of the unit to this set of proposals was a resolution rejecting all concessions to the Guild's demands. It withheld Guild recognition, omitted the preferential shop, proposed to continue the old pay minimums, with the single exception of a new differential for reporters affecting the World-Telegram plant and that it was "badly worded."

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Unanimous Against Proposal in Akron

AKRON, Ohio.—The Times Press Guild unit unanimously rejected the Scripps-Howard counter proposal.

Previously a labor advisory committee had been formed, headed by Wilmer Tate, President of the Central Labor Union and a CIO supporter. The committee includes four other labor leaders.

Objecting to the prolonged delays encountered by the Guild in its attempts to negotiate full trade-union contracts with Scripps-Howard management, the National Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Board after its meeting in Akron, Ohio, on Feb. 21, made public the following statement:

"During recent months various Newspaper Guild units on papers of the Scripps-Howard chain have attempted to negotiate contracts such as are in effect on other newspapers covering protective minima wages, maximum work-week, and conditions of employment. All such negotiations have failed to date of consummation in the form of a trade union contract. Local publishers, representing the national management with headquarters in New York, have taken up the greater part of negotiations with discussion of their attitude towards the Guild shop, and in fact have spent hours of time without presenting sound arguments against it.

This committee, responsible for giving serious consideration and advice on a matter of grave concern to thousands of newspapermen and their families throughout the United States, has correlated the information coming to it from those it represents and from other sources.

We find, throughout the history of recent and of earlier negotiations with Scripps-Howard management, a consistent though unavowed obstruction on the part of the management to dealing with the Guild as a trade union. Both as to contract provisions and as to the form of signature, the management has consistently insisted on features not customarily found in any but company union agreements. It has attempted to avoid

the language in the preamble of the New York Daily News contract, which is between the News management and the Guild, 'acting for and on behalf of itself and of those of its members who now are or hereafter may be employees of the publisher.' Discussion of possible other wording followed, but the management made no change in its original wording when it posted its proposed agreement on the office bulletin board the following day.

On the management's proposal that the agreement carry a statement that one of its purposes was 'to preserve all those elements of newspaper publishing that safeguard an independent press,' the Guild asked what those elements were. The management was unable to state definitely. The Guild asked who was to determine whether there was interference by the Guild with the freedom of the press. 'Ultimately the courts,' replied Wood.

The management was asked what it meant by 'no Guild activity shall be attempted or permitted during office hours or in a manner to interfere with or retard editorial production.' Wood replied this clause would apply if the Guild attempted to call a meeting in the office in the middle of the afternoon or interfered with persons working. He agreed the clause might be worded more clearly.

On the proposal that 'the management shall be the sole judge of an employee's competence and fitness to work,' the management said the Guild adjustment committee would have nothing to say about the hiring or firing of an employee except to bring facts to the management's attention.

Resolution 'Filed' at Plant
When the Guild spokesmen protested indignantly against the provision that 'in extreme emergencies such as fire, flood or disaster, overtime will be waived,' the management said this referred only to disasters affecting the World-Telegram plant and that it was 'badly worded.'

The clause was not changed, however, in the copies distributed by the management the following day.

The management's proposals for minimum wages were not included in its draft. It explained it did not have a "closed mind" on this subject and that minimums hinged on the dismissal indemnity it might grant.

It had previously indicated, however, that it wanted to continue the present \$45 for reporters after three years, \$45 to \$60 for rewrite men and copyreaders, \$25 for tabulators, \$18 for clerks and secretaries and \$15 for copy boys.

The management's explanation of its refusal to grant the blanket restoration of a 10 per cent salary cut was that it had already made restorations to 75 per cent of the staff by the end of 1937. It stated, however, that it did not have a closed mind on this subject.

The response of the unit to this set of proposals was a resolution rejecting all concessions to the Guild's demands. It withheld Guild recognition, omitted the preferential shop, proposed to continue the old pay minimums, with the single exception of a new differential for reporters affecting the World-Telegram plant and that it was "badly worded."

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GUILD HITS PRESS GAG

Drastic Bill Killed With Aid of Local in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The Morgan "press gag" bill was virtually killed by the Judiciary committee of the Tennessee Legislature at Nashville after representatives of the Memphis Newspaper Guild attacked the measure. The Judiciary committee of the House tabled the measure.

The bill provided that publication of an "untruth" in the editorial columns (later amended to include only the editorial page) of a newspaper would subject the editor or publisher, or both, to fines, liability for damages and bar them from ever serving in similar capacity on any newspaper in Tennessee.

Jack Bryan, drama critic of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, and W. L. Durham, Jr., head of the Nashville Bureau of The Commercial Appeal, represented the Guild at the committee's hearing. Bryan read a statement prepared by Harry Martin, drama editor of the Commercial Appeal and president of the local Guild.

The statement said in part: "The law might have a newspaper man from his profession for an honest mistake. Libel laws now provide redress for those unjustly harmed by the press. That some publishers have abused their public trust is history. But the correction of that condition now and in the future lies in means other than the Morgan bill."

ANG Seeks Seat

Would Join Council of Printing Trades

The ANG's formal application for membership in the International Printing Trades Association was sent by Executive Secretary Jonathan Eddy to the Board of Governors on Jan. 27 in Washington, D.C., for affiliation on behalf of the International Guild and the local units. The letter followed an appearance of Eddy before the board.

Eddy said in his letter: "We are cognizant of the manner of operation of the Association and its local councils, of the limitations implicit in the charter under which you operate, and of your major concern in the field of job printing. As I am sure you are aware, the Newspaper Guild contemplates no disturbance of present relations or understandings in these fields, nor does it seek a voice outside its own proper sphere."

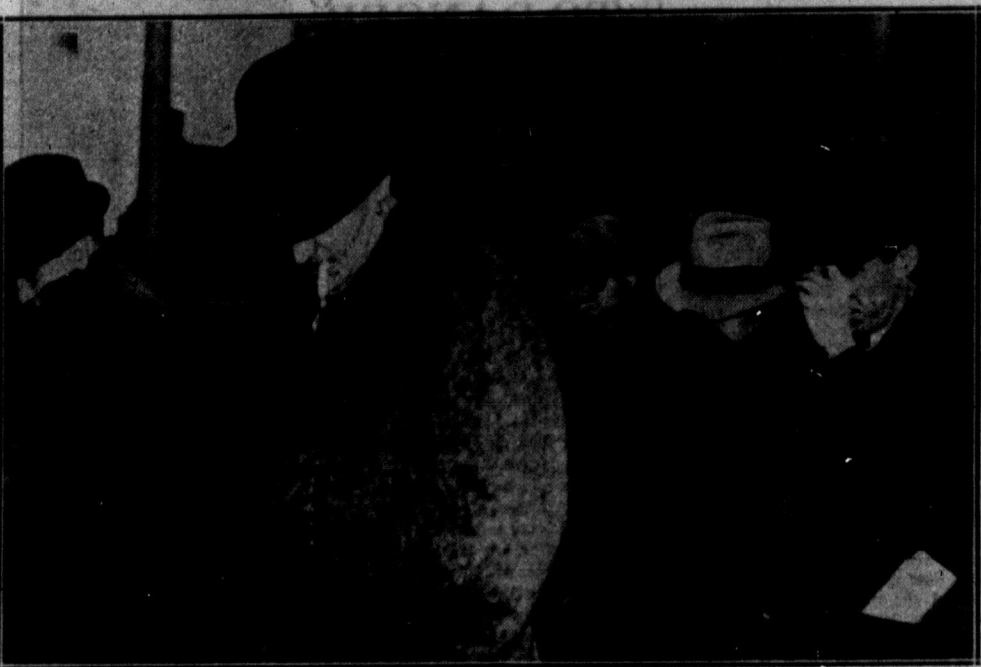
"Recognizing that the Allied Printing Trades Association is the established medium of co-operation among organized workers in the newspaper industry," he continued, "our organization seeks to further that co-operation for the mutual benefit of all concerned. Aware of the delays inherent in amendment of the present charter, we ask approval by the Board of Governors of tentative affiliation subject to the ratification by the constituent international and local councils of the Association."

17-Below-Zero Club Born in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE—Formation of the 17 Below Zero Club took place here on Feb. 17 when the first anniversary of the Wisconsin News strike was celebrated with a party at Guild headquarters.

On Feb. 17, a year ago, it was 17 below zero when the pickets swung into line in front of the News plant. The party was featured by a singing of the songs first sung on the picket line. The old picket signs were made in evidence.

Flushing Scabs Don't Want to See Birdie



Scene as struck paper's crew walks through picket lines.

NEW BLOW AT PAPER How Money Came in 1936, And How It Went

Unions to Confer on Aid That Keeps Journal Going

(Continued from page 1)

Feb. 25 at a mass meeting in the local high school sponsored by the actively functioning Citizens Committee, Heywood Brown, ANG president, was the main speaker. The Citizens' Committee, inspired by the joint strike board of the four major newspaper unions cooperating in conducting the strike, now has more than 100 members, nearly all of whom are prominent residents of Flushing.

Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens, a Republican, and James C. Sheridan, Democratic leader of the borough, and other prominent office holders are members of the Citizens' Committee. Miss Rosemond Clark, of an old Flushing family and formerly a missionary in Japan is chairman. Ernest L. Meyer, columnist of the New York Post, also spoke at the meeting along with other representatives of the Guild, Typographical Union No. 6, the Printers' Union and the Stereotypers' Union. The Journal, which forced its employees to call a strike after it began to discharge printers who had joined the union, is still appearing, but is a poor imitation of its former self. Nearly all of its local advertising has been withdrawn. Organizations acting in sympathy with the strikers are withholding news. The circulation has already been cut in half. The Guild sound truck, sent from Milwaukee, is doing notable work moving about the whole area and telling the true facts of the strike. A weekly paper, the Flushing Express, carrying strike and local news also is being published each Thursday. Advertising in its columns is increasing.

Chicago Times Agrees To Recognition Clause

(Continued from page 1)

The Times unit, backed by the general membership, has been firm in its requests for a "real trade union contract."

Stevens is chairman of the negotiations committee, of which the

The following statement of ANG financial operations for 1936 is that prepared by the Union Audit Bureau except that the description of a few items has been simplified for the information of the membership. The fact that the Guild has operated in spite of a loss of \$4,800.88 for the year is explained by the fact that during the summer when per capita collections were particularly low and the higher per capita rate had not yet taken effect, the ANG was aided by loans of \$4,000 from the United Mine Workers of America and \$2,000 from the American Federation of Labor. These loans are outstanding.

The annual audit shows that on Dec. 31, 1936, the Guild's general fund at the bank was \$1,799.67. Accounts payable on that date apart from the two loans amounted to \$1,192.55.

It should be noted that losses on operations reached their peak in September and stopped with that month. There were slight gains in October and November, and for the month of December the gain was \$1,048.35. The improvement was continuing.

This report covers only the general fund. An audit of the Defense Fund is now being completed.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1936

REVENUE	
Per Capita Tax, Initiations, etc.—	
International per capita paid by locals.....	\$39,646.58
Initiations and reinstatements.....	2,174.09
1935 assessments.....	1,182.63
Supplies paid for by locals.....	295.68
Guild Reporter Income.....	\$43,300.38
Advertising, etc. (net).....	\$226.56
Subscriptions.....	185.15
Other Income.....	\$411.89
Contributions.....	\$94.50
TOTAL REVENUE.....	\$43,912.58
EXPENSES	
Per Capita and Dues to Affiliated Organizations—	
American Federation of Labor—per capita.....	\$394.40
Federation Internationale des Journalistes—	
dues.....	150.00
General and Administrative Expenses—	\$446.00
Office salaries.....	\$8,231.97
Traveling expenses.....	2,688.26
Convention Expenses.....	747.78
Labor Board case expenses (net).....	42.18
Rent, electricity, water cooler rental.....	1,235.63
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	1,245.94
Telephone.....	1,048.91
Postage.....	385.17
Auditor.....	489.00
N. Y. State payroll tax.....	55.03
Depreciation—furniture and fixtures.....	86.58
Loss on sale—furniture and fixtures.....	22.55
Contribution for expenses WPA workers' legal action for paid vacations.....	168.00
Miscellaneous.....	211.71
Organizing Expenses—	\$19,468.58
Organizers' salaries.....	\$2,925.00
Organizing expenses.....	2,639.29
Depreciation—sound truck.....	32.00
Insurance—sound truck.....	38.50
Chicago Office expenses (before Stevens' assignment).....	356.47
Guild Reporter Expenses—	\$7,975.90
Salaries.....	\$5,349.00
Printing.....	4,515.06
Mailing and postage.....	2,579.51
Miscellaneous.....	65.75
TOTAL EXPENSES.....	\$39,929.76
Net loss for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936.....	\$4,800.88

other members are Hal Andrews, Herald-Examiner unit controller, and Len Arnold, INS-US-INE unit controller.

President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, with

GREEN ASKS CIO STAND

Eddy Answers Query On Listing of ANG In Pamphlet

A CIO organizing pamphlet listing the Committee for Industrial Organization authorized to include the following exchange of letters between Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the ANG, and William Green, president of the AFL.

I enclose a pamphlet issued by the Committee for Industrial Organization which is self-explanatory. My purpose in calling your attention to this printed pamphlet is because the American Newspaper Guild is listed as an organization affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Please note on the inside page of this printed pamphlet the name of the American Newspaper Guild, which you represent, as an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. I ask you to advise me if this listed statement of the Committee for Industrial Organization is correct.

In the Committee for Industrial Organization authorized to include the American Newspaper Guild in printed pamphlets of this kind as an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization?

I will be grateful to you if you will answer this inquiry promptly so that I may, in turn, submit your answer to the Executive Council, which is now in session at our headquarters.

Eddy's Letter:

Thank you for your letter of February 9 and the CIO pamphlet which you enclosed. I am able to advise you that our relationship with the CIO has not altered since the incident following the granting of our charter by the American Federation of Labor, with which you are familiar.

I am not informed as to the basis of the editor of the pamphlet in listing certain organizations as CIO unions. Apparently some of them are affiliated and some like the Typographical Union and the Guild are not.

As you are aware, the Guild, unlike the Typographical Union, has taken no formal position relative to the individual action of an officer in joining the CIO; however, I assume that the pamphlet editor, in both cases, and perhaps in others with which I am unfamiliar, has given the background due consideration and, without referring to them as affiliated, has listed outstanding organizations from which their support has emanated for the CIO.

I need not reiterate to you our heartfelt hope that the present differences may be resolved with proper autonomy for all the international concerned, and should be very sorry to see the Guild involved in any incident tending to widen rather than narrow the breach. I am sending a copy of this correspondence to Mr. Brophy, director of the CIO, so that our position may be made clear.

Boss Is Irked

The Old Rivalry Is Slipping, He Says

AKRON, Ohio.—John S. Knight, editor and publisher of the Akron Beacon Journal, views with alarm fraternizing of reporters from rival newspapers.

Declaring that "good reporters are as scarce as good lawyers," Knight said that "newspapering as an art has bogged down diametrically in the last 10 years" in a Beacon Journal feature headed "The Editor's Notebook."

Today one sees reporters from competing newspapers frequenting the same hangouts, discussing office grievances over the same bars and snatching arm in arm while working on the same story. It's nice to be sociable but it hardly serves to sharpen the competitive edge.

LABOR MOBILIZING FOR LEGISLATION

Non-Partisans And A F of L Are Powers

A powerful new political weapon in the fighting for legislation in behalf of organized labor has come into the field as a result of the decision of Labor's Non-Partisan League to put forward a program. Rallying strongly behind President Roosevelt's proposals for "un-packing" the Supreme Court, the League which was an important factor in bringing Roosevelt's re-election, has announced its support not only of this measure, but also of a general program for legislation which its state branches will support in all their legislatures.

The AF of L is likewise mobilizing support for the court plan by calling on the national and international unions, the state federations, city central bodies and the thousands of local unions to aid, following the approval of the plan by the Executive Council at its recent quarterly meeting.

The AF of L, according to an announcement by President Green, is also urging state acts regulating private detective agencies. A model bill, containing drastic provisions, will be sent to the state federations with a request that they work for its prompt enactment.

The Executive Council has voted strong approval of the request of Senator LaFollette for additional funds for the Senate Civil Liberties Committee's investigation of industrial espionage.

The Non-Partisan League, whose officers are Major George L. Berry, president; John L. Lewis, chairman of the board; and Sidney Hillman, treasurer, is seeking passage in state legislatures of eight measures, including:

1. State labor relations acts similar to the Wagner Act.
2. Prohibition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.
3. Anti-evictions acts prohibiting the eviction of employees engaged in labor disputes.
4. Prohibition of local ordinances which prevent meetings, assemblies, parades or distribution of literature.
5. Limitation of the number of deputy sheriffs and requirement that their compensation be from public funds.
6. Requiring all persons who act as private police or private detectives be licensed, and prohibition of the issuance of licenses to former strikebreakers.
7. Requirement that all persons entering into contracts with the states agree to collective bargaining.
8. Requirement that employers pay wages at least twice a month and establishing other regulations assuring payment of wages.

Among other bodies watching labor legislation is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, whose labor secretary, Eleanor Fowler, has just urged that the Sheppard-Hill bill, providing the machinery for putting into effect the War Department's industrial mobilization plan, be killed. The measure would permit wartime conscription of labor and suspend collective bargaining.

Tacoma Guild Adopts

Higher Initiation Fees

TACOMA.—An increase in initiation fees, to go into effect May 1, has been voted by the Tacoma Guild. Starting in May the fees will be \$2.50 for unemployed newspapermen and those earning \$20 or less a week; \$5 for those earning more than \$20, and \$10 for all those who worked on a Tacoma daily prior to Jan. 1, 1937.

Since the Tacoma Guild Bulletin made its appearance recently, nearly every member has arranged to pay up back dues.

CIO Raps AFL

Bittner Deplores Green's Action

The General Motors strike, widely regarded as having resulted in an important victory for the United Automobile Workers, was the occasion for bitter exchanges between CIO and AF of L officials.

After President William Green had intervened in the peace negotiations and telegraphed to Governor Murphy to try to prevent the auto union from being recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent for the industry's workers, Van A. Bittner, Chicago regional director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a CIO body, wrote a letter expressing deep regret over the action.

"There can be no doubt that this telegram of yours emanated from the Executive Council. . . . In this meeting I can see men who face this battle between the automobile workers and General Motors with only one thought in mind—to drive the automobile workers back to work so that it might be said that the Committee for Industrial Organization is a failure. What a travesty on union labor!"

On the other hand, I see in Flint, Pontiac, Detroit, and other automobile centers, a great battle front of labor. I see thousands of men who are determined to win this fight. . . . Up in Flint we see thousands of mothers, wives and daughters—wonderful women, valiant soldiers—ready to die for the union of their husbands, sons and fathers. What a wonderful spectacle—the onward march of labor!"

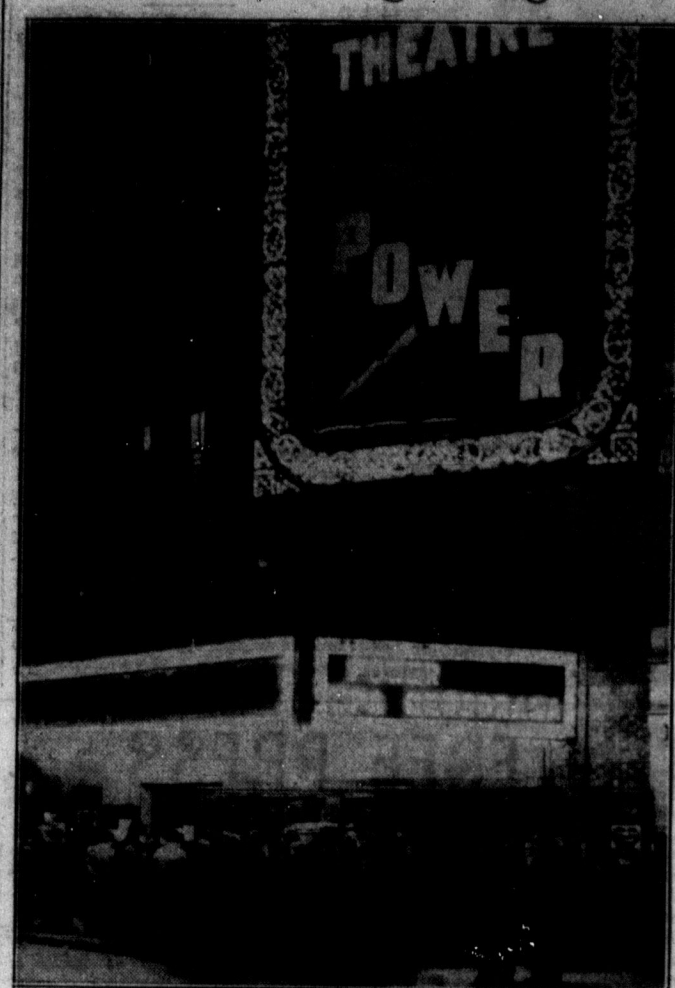
In Detroit, I see John L. Lewis, giving his very life, arguing his heart out with the million-dollar representatives of General Motors. . . .

Again I see a great strike-breaking institution, the Citizens Alliance of Flint, promoted, paid for and owned body and soul by the General Motors—with machine guns, tear gas bombs and every other paraphernalia of war—ready to shoot down men and women who have the courage to fight for their union. I hear this Flint Alliance telling Governor Murphy that union labor is not to be made the sole collective bargaining agency for the automobile workers; and then, the next day, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, each member with a copy of the American Federationist in his hand, reads the one-page advertisement of this union-busting General Motors Corporation, and they too join with the Flint

Alliance and say to Governor Murphy: "You can not allow the automobile workers' union to be the collective bargaining agency for labor in the automobile industry." This is the picture; this is the truth.

I say I am sorry that you, a member of the United Mine Workers

Guild in Bright Lights



Opening Night at New WPA Production, "Power," Sponsored by the Newspaper Guild of New York

FREY GIVES LOWDOWN

CLEVELAND.—If you've wondered why you read more about the Committee for Industrial Organization in your newspaper than about the old-line American Federation of Labor Unions, here's the reason, as given by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L.

It's all a plot between John L. Lewis and the American Newspaper Guild!

Speaking before the Cleveland Federation of Labor, Frey said: "Lewis is a shrewd man. He gave assistance to the Newspaper Guild, financed it with large amounts. He banquets Guild men in Washington."

"If, instead of Lewis, the A. F. of L. had given the Guild money in its fight, the action might have had some influence on the stories of the wicked A. F. of L. and the glorious, angelic CIO."

Two of the three Cleveland dailies printed Frey's charges. None of them printed a reply sent them by the executive committee of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

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WPA-GUILD PLAY A HIT

Critics Laud 'Power,' Living Paper's Latest

"Power," produced by the Living Newspaper unit of the Federal Theatre Project at the Ritz Theatre in New York on Feb. 23, was highly praised by first-night critics. The Living Newspaper is sponsored

N. J. THREAT DENOUNCED

Bloodshed Edict Of Governor Challenged

NEWARK, N. J.—The Essex Trades Council, in which members of the Newark Guild have just been assigned to two important committees adopted a resolution submitted by the Guild, denouncing Republican Governor Harold G. Hoffman for his recent threat to call out the militia and resort to bloodshed if the CIO unions attempt sit-down strikes in this state.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, important Democratic boss, also came in for a share of the denunciation.

The resolution offered by Guild delegates Arthur Kaufman, Agnes Fahy and Nathan L. Goldstein branded Hoffman an enemy of labor and human rights and declared him unfit for high office.

Salient features introduced in the resolution are:

"The Governor's threat was based upon no present violation of the law or indication of future violation and was obviously intended solely to discourage and defeat a peaceful organization drive by established trades unions."

"The Governor's attack upon labor rights is part of a general assault upon the organization by himself and his political ally, Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City."

The resolution contrasts vigorously the Governor's professed concern with civil rights which have not been violated by labor with his refusal to treat with "wholesale" violations of rights and liberties committed by Hague, the Governor's "friend."

In conclusion the resolution calls on the labor movement to stand united in defense of its hard won rights.

NCNG Installs

Young Succeeds Hill; Engages Organizer

SAN FRANCISCO—Fortified by five signed agreements, made during the past year, the Northern California Newspaper Guild installed its new officers on Jan. 31 amid enthusiastic response to "carry on" in 1937 under progressive trade union principles.

The membership voted unanimously to engage Charles L. Irvine as part-time organizer for four months in an effort to bring every newspaperman in Northern California into the Guild.

Dave Young, of the Call-Bulletin, was installed as president, the post held formerly by Howard Hill, who was not a candidate for reelection. Hill, however, was installed as first vice-president. He was presented with a silver-engraved gavel as a token of appreciation for his Guild work.

Other new officers are: Charles Huse, Examiner, second vice-president; Pat Casey, Chronicle, third vice-president; Eric A. Erickson, Call-Bulletin, secretary; and Irvine, California Cattleman, treasurer.

John F. Shelley, newly-elected president of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, who was a guest speaker, predicted a new era for union labor in San Francisco and promised full cooperation with the Guild in its organization program.

Other guest speakers were Sam Kugel, of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, NCNG labor adviser, and Henry Robinson, Guild attorney.

The membership paid silent tribute to the memory of Harold Lehman, Guildsmen and promising staff writer of the News, who died last week, following an operation.

Two Union Ties

Northern Cal. Guild in Labor Bodies

SAN FRANCISCO.—Continuing the policy of supporting organized labor in every possible way, the Northern California Newspaper Guild has made two affiliations which place it more solidly in the trade union movement.

The first affiliation was with the United Labor League of Alameda County. The second was with the Educational Labor Bureau of San Francisco.

The United Labor League is an organization of trades unions to devise methods of furthering the use of union-made goods. The League is now preparing a Buyers' Guide, listing the names of firms in the East Bay section that are fair to organized labor.

The Educational Labor Bureau is an organization of thirty-five labor unions which sponsor labor radio programs.

THE FREE PRESS

The rugged Republican and conservative press generally threw objective reporting out the window when the Supreme Court story came along. Indignation boiled into columns where facts were supposed to be. Hysteria sometimes prevailed.

It all depended, as the President pointed out Feb. 12, on which newspaper you read. We quote below the most choleric and highly colored report seen in these parts: "The New York Sun on Feb. 12 Phelps Adams wrote from Washington on page 1, column 1:

"I am aware for the first time since his administration began that popular sentiment has swung sharply and preponderantly against him on the issue raised by his attempt to pack the Supreme Court. President Roosevelt with the threat of his first major defeat at the hands of Congress—a threat that grew hourly as he mapped out his plan to force enactment of his court-reform program."

One week has elapsed since he sent that program to the Capitol, but during that time unorganized public opinion has expressed so clearly the opposition of an entire nation that it is already apparent that the President will be forced to use all the weapons of persuasion at his command if he is to turn back the rising tide of disfavor which has greeted his scheme to amend the Constitution by judicial interpretation.

Much of the presidential influence upon members of Congress has been exerted by Mr. Roosevelt personally behind closed doors at the White House, and by his son, James, and his "blatant man," Charles West, in the corridors and cloakrooms at the Capitol, but in addition to this the administration today was already moving along five widely scattered fronts in a well-planned campaign to build up presidential prestige among the constituents of the congressional members.

The first step in that campaign has been a rather obvious attempt to minimize the strength and to impugn the character of the antagonistic public sentiment thus far expressed. The attempt also embraces an effort to convince the mythical "man in the street" that his mind is being poisoned by a perverted press.

To this end the White House yesterday found a characteristic cunning, simple and effective way of calling nationwide attention to the fact that the Union League Club of New York—conceived by the public-at-large to be the stronghold of Republicanism and wealth—had declared its opposition to the President's plan.

Fearing, apparently, that this paragraph in the newspapers might be overlooked, Stephen T. Early, one of the President's secretaries, told newspapermen that it had served as an admirable tonic to restore the President's tired nerves as he awoke, fatigued,

Stern Editor Agrees On 'Guild Shop' Term

HARRY T. Saylor, editor of the Stern papers in New York, Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., sent the following reply to Executive Secretary Eddy's letter explaining the terms "Preferential Shop" and "Guild Shop" (GUNS RECORD, Feb. 15):

I agree with you that "Closed Shop with an Open Union" accurately describes the agreement between the Guild and the Stern newspapers, covering employment. I am glad that you believe such an arrangement is better adapted to the field of the Guild than a closed shop with a closed union. Your letter completely clarifies your position.

Thanks for your kind words about the dealings of our newspapers with our employees under the Guild contract. We have scrupulously tried to carry out the letter and the spirit of our agreements and I find the same attitude on the part of all the Guild representatives.

Klee Elected

Rochester Guild Cites Year's Progress

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Theodore W. Klee is the new chairman of the Newspaper Guild of Rochester, elected on Jan. 31.

Klee, who succeeds Francis Bonn, is assistant city editor of the Rochester Journal. Norman W. Howden of the Democrat and Chronicle takes over the office of secretary and E. Willis Stratton of the Daily Record continues as treasurer.

Reorganization of the Journal unit, increase in the membership from 68 to 108, establishment of dues payable on a more stable basis, and recognition of the Guild in negotiations with both Gannett and Hearst companies were cited by Bonn in his annual report as among the year's achievements.

Ray Torr of the New York Journal, who made a two-day trip to talk over Guild matters with Rochester members, spoke at the meeting.

Court Issue Upsets "Objective" Poise

Ordinarily, of course, on any Albany newspaper an Albany story would be used for the lead and the Schenectady and Little Falls items subordinated.

Owing to several early morning telephone calls, the Albany Evening News in its first edition ran the Federation story separately, on page 4. By noon, however, so many more Federation members had telephoned that the story was moved to page 2 with an A-column banner.

This reminds us that the contract negotiating committee of Tri-City Guild recently asked for the inclusion of the following clause in a proposed agreement with the management of the K.P. and News: "Employees shall make a full, accurate, truthful and fair presentation of the facts which they have been assigned to ascertain or write and shall not be expected nor required to do otherwise."

Opposition to the clause was voiced by the management on the ground that it was unnecessary to have such a statement in an agreement or office policy notice of the Gannett papers. To include it would be virtually an insult to Frank E. Gannett, the management argued. It would cast aspersions on the integrity of his newspapers.

Freedom for Columnists in Florida

"Free Press Item" from Tide, magazine of the advertising trade, on Feb. 15:

Maybe you're a wide-eyed innocent who thinks a columnist throws his stuff together hill or miss from the letters and press releases that clutter up his desk, and expects the chatter and rumor that's poured into his ear. Maybe you even think columnist's bosses give them free rein to write as they please.

A quick glance at the following mimeographed letter sent out by a Florida columnist to his constituents ought to correct few mistaken impressions and add to general knowledge.

"Dear Sir: I read 'The Looker In' and 'The Man in the Street' have said many nice things about you, your company, your products and all of which no money could buy."

"Now I am going to ask something from you and yours. I want your products represented in a 5-inch space advertisement, at a cost of \$5 per insertion each Sunday, for 13 weeks... in the Palm Beach Sunday Visitor. With the understanding first, that this publication will enter every home in Palm Beach. This clientele is worth while; secondly, they are using both of my columns during the season; thirdly, I will have some more nice things to say about you and yours."

Two BAR GROUPS

RAP COURT MOVE

Mohawk Valley Lawyers Express Disapproval of Proposal

The lead was "Two Mohawk Valley Bar Associations passed resolutions disapproving President Roosevelt's proposal to increase the membership of the Supreme Court."

Two paragraphs followed describing the action of the Schenectady and Little Falls Bar Associations. Then came three paragraphs on the Central Federation.

The rewrite man, it was learned, wrote the Federation story as an independent one and was unaware it was to be tacked on to another.

For and Against Guild Tie With Farmer-Labor Party

Sees Farmer Opposed to Us Variety of Elements Seeking New Party Is Held a Barrier to Amalgamation

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

The article written by A. J. Crocker and R. J. Fitzsimmons in the Guild Reporter of Feb. 15 surely, to my mind, sums up most adequately reasons why the American Newspaper Guild should steer clear of any entangling alliances with units of the so-called farmer-labor party.

My belief is predicated on 12 years' experience as labor reporter for the Chicago Tribune. My assignment "covered" the many activities of the farmers' and laborites' independent political movement. This party was quite promising back in 1922. But the modicum of success was short lived.

It was found impossible to blend for a single program, or, I may say, a program plank, the minds of the varied elements.

A peek at the conglomeration of political soothsayers, shysters and quacks led me to the conclusion that it was well for the nation that our government direction reposed in the hands of intelligent men, members of either of the two major political parties.

Political adherence in any organization is pregnant with controversial possibilities. Likewise with religion. In Chicago, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, made a sincere attempt to inculcate independent political philosophy into the ranks of the organized wage earners. But his long and ardent espousal of this cause was only a signal for the approach of the Communists led by William Z. Foster. The Communists, it may be added, captured the farmer-labor party as it then existed. Their prize rapidly tarnished and soon faded into this air.

Farmers, as a rule, are narrow-

minded, tight-fisted and selfish, and their whole lives and interests are diametrically opposed to organized labor's program. Many of them in States heavily urban encourage prison labor, especially in the manufacture of twine and farm machinery. Never or seldom is the voice of the farmer raised in legislative halls against the economic injustices to men and women of labor.

John McCutcheon once in a cartoon referred to the convention of the Farmer Labor Party as a gathering of 48 varieties of nuts. It is my humble opinion that newspapermen have nothing in common with any direct affiliation with an independent political party and from comment in Chicago there appears to be a decided attitude against endorsement.

THOMAS J. WREN
Chicago Guild.

Jennings Urges NCNG

Have '39 Convention

SAN FRANCISCO.—Bring the 1939 Convention of the American Newspaper Guild to San Francisco!

This was the suggestion tendered the Northern California Newspaper Guild general membership meeting on Jan. 31 by Dean Jennings of the famous "Jennings Case" and his present employer, Clyde Vandenberg, director of publicity for the Golden Gate International Exposition, which will be staged here in 1939 in celebration of the completion of two giant bridges across San Francisco Bay.

Jennings and Vandenberg said that reduced railroad fares would be in effect during the Exposition and that local hotels had pledged not to raise their rates. They explained that a press building and other exhibition features would be of particular interest to newspapermen.

500 at L. A. G. Blowout

Make Whoopie on Cider

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Los Angeles Guild's first party, which served the dual purpose of giving members, prospective members and their friends a chance to get acquainted, and raising money to pay the ANG assessment, saw the Guild go "Wild West" on the ranch of Edward Everett Horton, screen comedian, on Feb. 28.

Two cowboy orchestras and three hours of entertainment under the direction of Tex Sherman, famous rodeo master of ceremonies, provided something out of the ordinary for nearly 500 persons. Nothing but sweet cider was served. Besides netting sufficient money to

Isn't Farmer On Our Side? If He's Capitalist, He Doesn't Know It, Says Crosby, Defending Political Tie-up

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

The Guild should wash its hands of the farmer-labor party, say A. J. Crocker and R. J. Fitzsimmons, primarily because "the farmer is the foundation of the capitalist system." Their joint letter in the Feb. 15 issue of the Guild Reporter asserted that this truth is known even to public school children with an I.Q. of 60.

My own Thorndike rating was a shade better than 60 and I skipped two grades in grammar school. It must have been in either the third or seventh that the teacher exposed the farmer as the comrade-in-arms of the du Pont boys and Mellon, for I never heard about it, and I was seldom late to class.

Nor did my father, a life-long farm-owner, ever tell me. He may have been ashamed of himself for living so far below his station that he couldn't be regular about his Union League Club dues. Or he may have been too busy fighting a hopeless fight with the commission merchants and the public utilities to remember that they were his brothers after all.

The newspapers have helped to preserve this folk's paradise for me. I have read of farmers in the Midwest who have marched into courtrooms when judges, forgetting that the man behind the plow is the foundation of capitalism, did the bidding of insurance company mortgagees.

I have read of the amazing growth of the co-operative movement in rural regions and I have read that support of organized labor's fight

pay its assessment, the LAG cleared a substantial sum for its treasury and is now planning a huge public affair in midsummer at the Beverly Hills estate of another motion picture star.

For decent standards is a primary principle of co-operatives. I have even read of farmers on strike for a fairer share of the consumer's dollar, than the 35 cents allowed by their own capitalist system.

But, say Mr. Crocker and Mr. Fitzsimmons, "by the farmer we do not mean the tenant, who is a negligible factor in agricultural areas." But, says the 1930 federal census, 42% of the nation's farmers are tenants. Even to a schoolboy with an I.Q. of 75, "negligible" does not mean 42%.

And when we add to the nearly 3,000,000 tenant farmers the hundreds of thousands of small owners who barely manage to sweat a subsistence living from the soil, the silk hat and the striped trousers of the capitalist just don't fit. Unmistakably I detect the homely odor of manure.

They See No Connection

Mr. Crocker and Mr. Fitzsimmons are close to the position of those who argue that the Guild will grow best in a solid ivory tower. They aim a measured sneer at the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. They see no relation between the extension of European fascism and the future of the American worker; they are merely annoyed by the guns of Madrid.

If we are to withdraw to an ivory tower, let's be frank about our purposes. We should reject not only the farmers but also the ILGWU and the other unions; and then we should clean out the copy boys and the file clerks, the morgue girls and the cubs.

When we crawl the last mile backward into the ivory refuge, somebody should remember to bring along enough embalming fluid to pickle the entire ANG.

ALEXANDER L. CROSBY.
(Federal Writers' Project.)

Two Catholic Members Enter the Debate on the Spanish Stand

Doubts Democracy Is Aim of United Front

NEW YORK CITY.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

In answer to Maurita A. Hallgren and Julius Klyman's letters in the Feb. 15 issue here are a few facts that demonstrate "democracy" in Spain:

1. The Left parties in Spain have polled a minority of the total votes in every election that has been held there since the promulgation of the new constitution.

2. After having been defeated at the polls by popular vote the Left parties in Spain resorted to the October Revolution of 1934.

3. In the February, 1936, elections they polled the minority of popular votes; the Rightist parties polled a majority.

4. Prior to that election the Left parties had planned a revolutionary coup, if the elections went against them.

5. During the course of the Spanish civil war the notorious Bela Kun, the most blood-thirsty of the Communists, was called in by the Leftist Government in Spain to aid with his counsels.

Communism is not democracy. Here are a few facts to prove that "freedom" is not its aim and that a "religious issue" is present in the Spanish situation:

1. Communism from the outset, in

precept and action, has proclaimed itself definitely atheistic.

2. At the very top of its list of objectives is the eradication of religion.

3. The cause of the Franco rebellion was the violent inauguration of the movement to wipe out religion in Spain.

4. Before and since the Franco rebellion started, terrorist proceedings have centered on parish churches in the territory ruled by the United Front Government.

5. In the same period thousands of poor priests and hundreds of Catholic nuns have been murdered by the anarcho-syndicalist gangs of the United Front.

Religion Focal Point

Religion is the focal point in Spain, as it is wherever Communism raises its head. Mr. Hallgren intimates that "devout" Catholics are fighting the hierarchy—which is a devout Catholic would be funny if it were not so illogical—by destroying the churches, where they could otherwise be devout, by murdering priests, itself a sacrilege in Catholic eyes, by the violation of nuns, an act abhorrent to the Catholic mind, and by depriving themselves of the Sacraments, a necessity to everyone who intends to remain a Catholic.

Democracy does not enter into Communism any more than it enters into National Socialism. Russia, Germany, Mexico, Italy and Leftist Spain have machine-gun government. And if the Guild and other workers here heed leaders who believe in achievement by violence, it will be but by the grace of God that we in America do not eventually subject ourselves to machine-gun government of the Communist-Fascist type.

LEO HILLMAN,
(New York American Unit.)

Spanish-Aid Group Strongly Condemned

CLEVELAND.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

May a Catholic be permitted space to say something about the Spanish situation and the Mickelson resolution?

I am descended from people who fought for religious and political freedom in Ireland. I was born a Catholic. I have lived a Catholic all my life. I am a member of the Knights of Columbus, the largest order of Catholic men in the world, and until last July 1, I was Grand Knight of Cleveland Council, No. 733.

I support the viewpoint of Mr. Clower that the Spanish situation and the so-called North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy trespass upon the field of religious controversy.

Libans Committee to Klan

I do not intend to discuss the situation in Spain proper except to say that there is irrefutable evidence that the forces of irreligion, anti-clericalism and anti-Catholicism are on the so-called popular front side.

But I do intend to say something about the North American Committee. This committee has quite definitely put itself in camp with the A.P.A.'s

of a generation ago, the Ku Klux Klan of more recent date, the Communists and other defamers of the Catholic church. It has stolen one of the oldest and most despicable tricks of the A.P.A.'s and the Klan, "mouthpiece" would not permit him to answer a question as to whether he had said his Mass. Of course he hadn't, and I doubt if he or any of his entourage knew it was a Feast day. Such practices alone debase this committee from support by fair-minded persons.

Now, suppose a North American Committee to Aid Hitlerism, or a North American Committee to Destroy Protestantism were established? Would the American Newspaper Guild consider joining such movements? The reasons advanced for joining the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy would be just as valid arguments for hitching our Guild to a pro-Hitler or anti-Protestantism movement.

Correspondents Hallgren and Klyman would protest, I'm sure. So would I. Let's leave the internal troubles of Spain, Mexico, Russia, Germany, Italy and any other foreign nation to the people of that nation. We all have a right to our personal opinions, but there's no reason why we should force our personal opinions upon others. If the IEB and the ANG will confine their activities to looking after the collective interests of newspapermen as such, they will serve well the purposes for which we were organized. We have no place in any religious fight.

RICHARD L. MAHER,
(Politics Editor, Cleveland Press.)

Says Sarasola Gagged

It so happens I was assigned to interview Sarasola in Cleveland, and I found that his professional handlers would not permit him to talk about his priestly status. I desired to ask Sarasola if it were not true that every other member of his com-

The Guild Reporter

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"Resolved, that the editor of THE GUILD REPORTER be instructed to 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 Beale
Assistant Editor: Leon Svirsky, New York World-Telegram
Staff for This Issue: Kenneth Howry, Robert Reinhart, Myra Orleans, Frank Shay, Charles Martel, Victor Weingarten, Bernard Tessler, Adrienne Weil

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS —of the— AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

President: Heywood Brown, A.N.G. Headquarters
Executive Secretary: Jonathan Eddy, A.N.G. Headquarters
Treasurer: Victor Pasche, A.N.G. Headquarters
International Vice-Presidents:
W. Earle Homan, 113 Edlich Ave., Mt. Penn. Pa.
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Ct., Clayton, Mo.
Morris Weston, A.N.G. Headquarters
Garland Ashcraft, 44 East 211th St., Euclid, Ohio
Betty Ballantine, 111 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gunnar Mickelson, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Vol. IV No. 6

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March 1, 1937

POLITICAL LINK MADE

Newark Guild to Aid Labor Non-Partisan League's Work

NEWARK.—A resolution endorsing the purposes of Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey and urging the membership to participate in the League's activities was adopted by the Newark Guild at its annual meeting on Feb. 11.

The resolution was adopted by a 2-1 vote after lengthy debate on the general proposition of Guild participation. The resolution:

Neither the Guild nor any Guild body can bind its members to support of any political party or belief. The principle is guaranteed by the constitution of the American Newspaper Guild.

As an organization, however, the Guild can, by democratic process, support any movement which it believes will advance the Guild aims. Events of recent years have proven the need of independent political action by organized labor to protect its rights.

As a step in the direction of such independent action there has been organized in this state Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey. The Newark Newspaper Guild endorses the purposes of the League, urges Guild members to participate in its activities and instructs its executive committee to cooperate with the League in achieving its aims.

The New Jersey League was organized on a permanent basis at a convention in Newark on Jan. 10. The Guild president, Nathan L. Goldberg, attended as a fraternal delegate.

12 Guilds Face Ouster For Non-Payment of Dues

Following failure to receive any sign of reorganization from the officers or members of 12 Guilds, International Treasurer Victor Pasche has asked the IEB to suspend their charters and recommend permanent revocation of them to the 1937 Convention.

The Guilds are: Battle Creek (Mich.); Meriden, Conn.; Virginia Peninsula, Fort Worth, Columbia, S. C., Binghamton, N. Y., Valley (Waverly, N. Y.), Tulsa, Okla., Fayette Co. (Pa.), Gary, Ind., Anthracite (Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, Pa.), and Des Moines, Iowa.

All these Guilds have been in arrears since before July, 1936, violating Art. V, Sec. 6 of the International Constitution.

Spies Pose as Newshawks, Senate Committee Finds

WASHINGTON.—Investigators of the LaFollette civil liberties committee have uncovered instances in which labor spies of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency have posed as newspapermen in order to obtain information from union members which might be passed on to employers.

This was just one of the disguises resorted to by Pinkerton investigators in their strikebreaking activities.

Now Comes AP

5-Day Week Is Held "Workable" Again

The AP is returning to the five-day week and the Guild had nothing to do with it. Our authority on the second point is Editor & Publisher. At least it seemed to mean the Guild in the sentence, "It was also definitely stated that no newspaper organization is in any way responsible for the change, which has been under consideration for many months."

The story made it clear the "five-day week experiment" was abandoned a little over a year ago because it proved unworkable. This was about the time a large number of newspapers reached the same conclusion. The Wisconsin News found a way to make it workable after the long Guild strike; then the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, then the papers in San Francisco, and now more papers are finding ways all the time. A few weeks ago the INS found that it was workable for wire service men after talking with the Guild; then the UP men began joining the Guild rapidly. Now comes this AP coincidence.

The AP began by dividing its staffs up according to lengths of service, with the 5-day week for the younger ones, three weeks' vacations for the 6-11-year men and four weeks for the older. But that plan proved even more unworkable, because sharp cracks drifted around. Hence the 5-day week is being gradually found workable all around.

New High in Members Is Reached in San Diego

Seventy-four out of a maximum of about 90 editorial workers on the three San Diego, Cal. dailies are now members of the San Diego Guild. At its annual meeting held on Jan. 31, the membership elected Will Freeman, telegraph editor, Union, president; James Felton, Sun, vice-president; Shirley Miller, Tribune, secretary, and Charles Savage, Union, treasurer.

Questions and Answers:

When Publisher Tries to Turn Staff Against Guild's Pact

Questions received at headquarters about important phases of Guild operations, and the answers sent by the international officers, will be printed in this department—disguised when necessary.

QUESTION: Shortly after our Guild obtained a general wage increase the management told one man he was to be discharged and passed the word around that others were to go. The excuse given, of course, is that the men concerned are not worth the higher wages. Does the Guild consider such discharges as warranting its intervention?

ANSWER: The Guild does not and cannot concede that collective bargaining justifies dismissals. The fundamental purpose of collective bargaining is to assure security to employees, and when an employer who has found an employee's work satisfactory over an extended period threatens dismissals as a correlative to signing a contract, we are bound to investigate the circumstances.

Most Guild contracts, while their minima in the highly skilled brackets go up to \$70, contain minima for certain classifications as low as \$18 or even \$15 a week. It has seemed logical to the Guild that if a man could hold down a job for a period of years, no matter if he were not brilliant, he has definitely established merit to the extent of the minimum salary set in any schedule.

Sometimes employers attempt to convey the impression that protective minimum schedules are actually schedules of maximums and that therefore a man or woman who is not exceptionally well qualified, can justifiably be paid less than the minimum. Experience in the Guild has shown definitely that Guild minimums do not by any means constitute maximums. Therefore the minimum should be regarded as what they are, a protective point below which no employee, however lacking in brilliance, may be expected to work. Since the signing of most Guild contracts places a restriction on undue length of working hours the statement that somebody must be fired seems out of line with the actualities of newsmen production.

Another AHB!
Incidentally, in some instances we have found publishers in negotiations with the Guild picking out dis-

missal bonus schedules as a warrant for firing any number of men they see fit, provided only that they pay the Guild dismissal indemnity. Under ordinary circumstances the Guild has never questioned the right to adjustment of personnel provided the dismissal bonus is paid, but where the writing of a Guild contract is invoked as a reason for dismissal the Guild has refused to grant that the circumstances are ordinary but has maintained rather that the publisher concerned is attempting to penalize the Guild for following its usual course of collective bargaining.

In any event the Guild cannot and never will negotiate the dismissal of a member. If such action is taken by a publisher it cannot be done on Guild responsibility.

The usual course of a publisher negotiating in good faith with the Guild and joining with it in the belief that collective bargaining will enhance the standards of journalism, is to bargain without even the appearance of attempted reprisals.

Not a Bargainer But a Trader

QUESTION: The publisher with whom we are negotiating called the staff together today and said he wished to make it clear that the management dealt differently with its organized and unorganized employees. He said that the organized employees gave up, on organizing, sick leave and vacations with pay. Editorial workers, he said, could take their choice, either to abandon the Guild and obtain sick leave and vacations or to stick with the Guild and give them up.

We know, of course, that sick leave and vacations do not cost the paper a cent, except in isolated cases of illness, since no substitutes are provided and the work is done by those remaining on the job.

There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Guild members to yield. We should be glad to have any suggestions about our cause.

ANSWER: The publisher's statement is a plain attempt to bluff the staff and begot the issue. Union contracts cover whatever working conditions the particular craft expects and can bring the management to

concede. Guild contracts elsewhere provide sick leave, vacations and other benefits.

It is important that we surrender no existing rights in arriving at an agreement. The Guild has come into the editorial picture because conditions needed to be improved, and there is no reason for merely trading old conditions for new.

One antidote for such tactics is for the Guild to issue an answering statement circulated to the whole staff. Undoubtedly the publisher's tactics are aimed not only at dampening the enthusiasm of the unit for its demands, but also at keeping all possible non-members out of the Guild. Through the answering statement the hollowness of his position is exposed. Non-members often learn thus for the first time how much logic there is in back of the Guild's position, and as a result the Guild usually gains new members.

In meeting the talk about sick leave and vacation, you could point out that the Guild has consistently adjusted its demands to special editorial conditions. Just as the nature of editorial work makes it easy for the publisher to extend sick leaves and vacations, so, the Guild recognizes that the nature of the work makes it desirable that the publisher have more leeway in selecting his staff than he would have in filling positions in the mechanical department. This is the reason why the Guild is not demanding the closed shop which many mechanical unions have, but is asking only the preferential shop, under which the publisher may select whomever he wishes, provided the new staff joins the Guild within a limited period.

A Picket Line Stares Us In Face

QUESTION: The circulation men on one of our papers has just organized and a situation has developed which may very possibly force them to strike. The unit would be much opposed to walking through a picket line. The Guild here is in the Allied Printing Trades Council and the other newspaper unions feel the same way as we do. Following consultation with them the Guild has already notified the management of its feelings. Can you make any suggestions about our course?

ANSWER: You seem to have the situation well in hand. By showing your opposition to walking through another union picket line you are helping to strengthen the labor movement generally. Of course, as long as the labor movement is still far from unanimous on this point it is necessary for the Guild to move very carefully. For one thing, the Guild's best interests will be served by working always to build close relations with the other newspaper unions. This means, of course, the printing crafts unions, as they are far and away the best organized. We will develop the best relations with them by working neither ahead nor behind but right along with them. We can always cast our influence in favor of the union on strike, but when the showdown comes we ought to stay with the main body of our closest allies.

It is necessary, also, always to make sure that our own members are fully protected. Before refusing to walk through a picket line we should make sure that the other unions will not enter into any agreement which fails to provide for our return when the strike is settled. Naturally we do not wish to take advantage of another union's strike to further our own ends—although we may be obliged to join it, as in the case of the North Shore Journal—but neither do we wish to be forgotten. Hence the need of an agreement in advance.

'FISH AND GAME CLUB'

A P Portrayed as Steadily Reactionary

Fortune Magazine in its February issue spent 13 pages of text and pictures on the Associated Press, making a few pointed comments and clearing up a few academic questions.

In labor relations, it found the AP "steadily reactionary," pointing out that it has "fought down" the collective bargaining advances of both the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and the American Newspaper Guild.

The question of impartiality is answered with the observation that since as a co-operative the AP draws the bulk of its news from members, "the quality of AP impartiality may approximate the impartiality of the entire U. S. press."

Carving a nice distinction between objectivity and "judicious reticence," the article recalled that during the crashing days of 1932, the AP reported bank failures individually, rather than collectively, "lest the massed effect make readers too panicky."

The myth that the AP is incorporated as a "fish and game club" is shown to be a half-truth. Once the world's greatest co-operative (supplanted by the U.S.S.R.), the AP has evolved through an unusual corporate set-up born of expediency. Running afloat of a Supreme Court

ruling that as a public utility (by virtue of its latent right to set up wires) it must sell its service to all, it had to find a way of remaining exclusive. A loophole was found in the membership corporation laws of New York, under which the Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club among others, was established. Thus was born the title, "Fish and Game Club," which has fastened itself through the years to the AP.

Until 1928, the AP remained virtually a closed corporation, the wealthier members having stocked to capacity with bonds at \$25 apiece, by means of which they exercised control. Vigorous exercise of the protest right over wide areas had excluded many promising and powerful members and in many instances directly hampered the AP's development.

Since 1900, about 1,000 members, all without the much-disputed protest right, had been allowed membership. Under the leadership of Hearst, the system was revamped in 1928, principally through a more equitable share-holding policy and the granting of protest rights to five-year members. Since the so-called democratization at that time, smaller publishers have had more say in the direction.