

Wilkes-Barre Is All Guild-Shop; Victory Smashes Publishers' Front

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—A five-day strike that grew like a tidal wave in every hour smashed last week the "united front" against the Guild shop, cemented in Chicago at the June convention of nearly 1,000 publishers.

Renouncing the pretense that they were defending the "freedom of the press," or interested in anything except weakening the Guild, the publishers of all four Wilkes-Barre newspapers signed an agreement to institute the Guild shop in all departments in the Guild's jurisdiction. After conceding it in the editorial departments they tried to hold out against it in the commercial, but eventually gave way here, too.

In return, the Wilkes-Barre Guild temporarily suspended the strike which had closed the powerful Wilkes-Barre Record for five days. The Guild executive board, empowered by unanimous vote of the entire Guild membership to order a strike

18 UNIONS JOIN SEATTLE FIGHT

Consumers' Aid Cuts Eagle Ads

Pressure Hits Store;
Mediation Talk
Is Fruitless

While withdrawals of advertising from the struck Brooklyn Daily Eagle reached a new high and losses of revenue grew, the Guild strikers last week put heavier pressure on the leading Brooklyn department store, Abraham & Straus, in the effort to force its ads out of the paper.

The flurry of mediation efforts announced in the last Reporter resulted only in a new but fruitless direct conference with M. Preston Goodfellow, publisher. Goodfellow was still seeking to settle the strike on his own terms, taking back only a part of the strikers and refusing both the guarantee of job security through the Guild shop and the reinstatement of Gladys Bentley, who was fired for Guild activity. He persisted in the same attitude as forced the strike, namely a failure to make good on earlier promises.

Steady mass picketing of the Abraham & Straus store continued as appeals to unions and other sympathetic organizations were answered by a rising tide of what is best termed a "consumer strike." The tide continued to rise despite the store's effort to fight it through pressure on the police and the snagging of charge-account cancellations by Brooklyn Postmaster Francis Sinnott.

Advertising Less Heavy

Media Records, Inc., revealed that the Eagle lost a total of 50,008 agate lines of advertising in the first nine

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Constitution Fires Atlanta Secretary

BULLETIN

ATLANTA.—In a clear case of discrimination, Eugene H. Hinton was fired on Nov. 11 from the Atlanta Constitution less than 24 hours after his election as secretary of the Atlanta Guild.

A previous attempt to check Guild organization through firings was defeated when the Constitution reinstated by Guild agreement five employees as their case was scheduled to go before the Labor Board.

International And Others Focus On Star Struggle

SEATTLE.—Plans to push to quick victory the Guild strike against the Scripps-owned Seattle Star were placed in operation last week, following a conference here of Guild officers with representatives of eighteen international, regional and local officials of CIO and AF of L unions. New support also came from two conventions, one political and the other labor which voted active aid.

Other important developments included the issuance of a second complaint against the paper by the National Labor Relations Board, and setting of a hearing for Nov. 29. The action was regarded as important, in the light of intimations by S. S. Hahn, general counsel of the Scripps League, that a Labor Board decision could be the "basis for an early settlement of the strike." Hahn discussed the matter informally with the Guild Strike Committee in the same attitude that forced the strike, namely, a failure to make good on earlier promises.

3-Point Program

The union conference, called by Regional CIO Director Richard

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YOUR PART

ANG's as Strong as
Its Bank Account
Pay Those Dues
And Assessments

Text of Wilkes-Barre Guild Shop Contract

(1) That the Wilkes-Barre Guild will immediately call off the strike at the Wilkes-Barre Record and the threatened strike of the Times-Leader and that proper publicity be given by the Guild and the Officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

(2) That the Wilkes-Barre Publishers and the Guild negotiators will meet on Saturday, November 13, 1937, at an hour and place to be determined by the negotiators, there to continue negotiations until a satisfactory agreement can be arrived at.

(3) It is hereby agreed to by the Wilkes-Barre Publishers, representing the Wilkes-Barre Record, Times-Leader, Evening News and the Sunday Independent, that on and after January 1, 1938, that the Wilkes-Barre Guild Local 120 will be the sole bargaining agency for all the employees eligible for membership in the Guild, as hereafter agreed upon, who are employed in the Editorial and News departments and such employees are required to secure and retain membership in the Wilkes-Barre Guild, except new employees who shall be allowed thirty days time to secure membership.

(4) This clause is to be thoroughly understood, that it, in no way, gives employees the right to dictate, or even suggest the policy of the paper in their department, it is only to establish the Guild as the only bargaining agency in carrying out the clauses contained in this contract, as well as require membership in the Guild after January 1, 1938.

(5) It is hereby agreed by the Wilkes-Barre Publishers that any agreement as to wages shall carry the same percentage of increases in wages, if any, to other employees; hours and working conditions, will apply to the employees of all departments, and that it at any time the Guild has established to the satisfaction of the Wagner Labor Board or its representative that they (the Guild) represents the majority of the Circulation, Advertisement and Business Departments, that the Guild shop will automatically become effective and all employees in that department or departments are required to secure and retain membership in the Wilkes-Barre Guild Local 120 within 30 days.

Guild Is 'Outlawed' By Premier of Quebec; Legal Rights Are Denied to All CIO Unions

MONTREAL.—CIO unions are to be considered outlaw organizations and deprived of all rights and privileges conferred by provincial labor legislation, Maurice Duplessis, premier and attorney general, told a delegation of international union leaders who conferred with him in Quebec Tuesday.

The announcement was made along with a denial of permission to President R. A. C. Ballantyne of the Montreal Guild, to sue the Gazette under the Act Respecting Workmen's Wages. Duplessis said Ballantyne was denied this right because he was a member of a CIO union.

The Government will not allow CIO unions any rights, Duplessis declared, because they are "communist and inimical to the best interests of the Catholic workers of Quebec." International unions must "purge themselves of Communists," he said, repeating his assertion that

the "closed shop will not be tolerated in any form."

"If we allow the closed shop in this province it will mean the rousing of racial and religious animosities. It will mean provoking other provinces and even other countries against Quebec. There will be no in-

fringement against the liberty to work. This is a democracy, and a democracy cannot tolerate a state within a state."

Seek to Sue

The delegation receiving the outburst was composed of President

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Unit in Bayonne Strikes

BAYONNE (N. J.).—The Bayonne Times unit of the Hudson County Guild struck Nov. 12, after months of stalling by Publisher Herman Lazarus balked efforts at conclusive negotiations.

A picket line of more than 50 kept mechanical department workers out of the plant for the first hour. They gained entrance when police forced their way through. The striking group composed eight, leaving two sports department scabs and Editor A. V. Ripps in the editorial room. ANG Representative Ernest Moore was in charge of the strike.

The long negotiations were climaxed last Monday by Lazarus' demand that they be put off to Jan. 3, and his refusal to place in effect in the interim wage and hour provisions agreed upon. On Thursday he called Guild members into his office and vilified a negotiator.

on any Wilkes-Barre newspaper at any time, decided to allow the four publishers two weeks in which to agree to other acceptable working conditions.

Direct negotiations on these was to start Saturday morning between the four publishers and the Guild.

Strike Nearly Extended

The strike came on Sunday, Nov. 7, less than six hours after Joe Walsh, one of the Record strikers, had announced on a two-station radio hookup that on the following day the strike would be extended to the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader. The publisher of that paper is Colonel Ernest G. Smith, a vice-president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"If it becomes necessary," Walsh told an estimated radio audience of 400,000 persons, "the Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Guild is prepared also to close the Evening News and the Sunday Independent."

Two hours later the four publishers went into hurried conference with John B. Gallagher, district auditor of the United Mine Workers of America, and acting chairman of the Guild negotiating committee. Four hours after that, all of the four had agreed to the Guild shop.

Wagner Act Scruple

The strike kept the Record closed another day, because General Manager L. J. Van Laey, although he accepted the Guild shop agreement orally, attempted to avoid signing a written contract by displaying a sudden concern about the niceties of the

(Continued on page 2)

Commercial Group Wins 35-Hour Week

PHILADELPHIA.—A 5-day, 35-hour week for classified advertising solicitors of the Philadelphia Inquirer has been agreed upon in current negotiations.

The management requested a "cushion" of two and one-half hours additional for busy Friday nights. Under a tentative understanding on this point the extra two and one-half hours still may be eliminated. The hours within which the 5-day 35-hour week would be worked are 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Monday to Friday, with an hour out for lunch, and 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Saturdays, without lunch period. The Friday night

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PRESS BARGAINING FOR HEARST UNITS

Organizational Drive Continues in Spite of Sniping

Developments in the nationwide Hearst-Guild front last week were: Negotiations proceeded with the San Antonio Light. The publisher was preparing counter proposals, as the Guild pressed commercial organization drives in the city.

First person outside the editorial department to sign a Guild application card, a telephone operator, was dismissed by the Milwaukee News-Sentinel.

Negotiations with the Chicago unit were stalled pending entrance of Harvey J. Kelly, Hearst labor relations counsel, into bargaining activities. Several new points were won in bargaining with the American, and gains made in commercial department organization on both Hearst papers.

Bargaining continued in Pittsburgh with the Sun-Telegraph.

Parley in San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO.—At the next contract negotiations session with the management of the San Antonio Light, the publisher is expected to present counter proposals.

Meanwhile favorable progress is being made in organizing the commercial departments of the three local papers. The Guild will hold a gridiron dinner December 1.

Firing in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE.—Start of an organization campaign among employees of commercial departments of newspapers here last week was followed immediately by discharge of a telephone operator of the News-Sentinel, the first person outside the editorial department to sign a Guild application card.

A Guild committee's first demands for reinstatement of the employee, Miss Betty Booth, who had been with the paper nine years, elicited from William Thomson, business manager, the assertion that Guild affiliation had nothing to do with the dismissal.

Any other reasons for discharge, he maintained, are "of no concern to anyone but the management—at least not in departments which have no labor contract."

Delay in Chicago Pact

CHICAGO.—Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor relations counsel, will enter the Hearst-Guild bargaining picture in Chicago despite repeated assertions, on the part of Hearst representatives, of "independence" and "local autonomy."

This development came after the Herald-Examiner unit stiffened its stand for various contract demands, Emmanuel Levi, publisher of the paper, postponed conferences until Kelly could "take over."

In negotiations with the American, several minor gains were made by the Guild. Publisher Merrill Meigs intimated that Kelly would start negotiating for the American also. Strong gains have been made in organizing the commercial departments on both papers.

Activity in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—Discussion of wage classes providing higher than the \$50 and \$55 minimums now in effect for five-year reporters and copy readers, neared in negotiations with the Sun-Telegraph management. Tentative agreement has already been reached on a number of minor clauses and inclusion of clauses continuing existing rights.

Thus far the unit has refused to

Here's More Power to Seattle Strike

Northwest Labor Leaders Are Out to Bring Star Around



Standing, left to right: John Wolff, Brewery Workers Union; Lee Pardee, strike strategy chairman; Howard Grant, Northwest printing trades federation; Bert Sparks, Guild strike strategist; Conrad Espe, general secretary-treasurer United Cannery, Agricultural, Packinghouse and Allied Workers of America; Harold Pritchett, president, International Woodworkers of America; Hugh Bradshaw, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen (in front); City Councilman Hugh DeLacy, international vice-president American

Federation of Teachers; Howard Costigan, executive secretary, Washington Commonwealth Federation; Herbert Braun, Brewery Workers; G. C. Johnson, United Automobile Workers; E. G. Jolk, United Truck Drivers. Seated, left to right: Al Nienu, strike strategy committee; Dorothy Butterworth, Women's League of the Washington Commonwealth Federation; H. Richard Sellar, AFG representative; Robert Langmead, Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Richard Francis, regional CIO director.

United Press Guild, All Other CIO Unions Seattle Aided

Counter-Proposals Due in Bargaining

Banned By Quebec Premier

18 Unions Join Guild In Fight on Star

The United Press management was to present counter-proposals to Guild demands tomorrow in the fourth collective bargaining conference between representatives of the Guild and management.

In three previous conferences the management attitude was one of passive resistance, with the Guild bargainers outlining their 16-point contract demand and the management offering neither affirmation nor denial.

At a conference last Wednesday Morris Watson and Milton Kaufman, representing the Guild, called attention to this failure of the UP to present positive reaction to the demands. Management representatives then agreed to study the proposed wage minimums and other points and take a definite stand at tomorrow's meeting.

Discussion of the five-day, 40-hour week revealed management resistance to it at least in one-man, two-man and three-man bureaus. Guild negotiators pointed out that United Press is the only press association still operating on the archaic six-day week, which in some bureaus is one of 54 hours, and that the Associated Press recently extended the five-day week to all bureaus without exception.

give up its demand for the Guild shop. It has also rejected a clause by which the management would bind the Guild not to "engage in any strike or boycott or aid or encourage directly or indirectly such a strike or boycott against the employer."

Board Hearing in N. Y.

An informal hearing of the New York Guild's charges against the Hearst New York Mirror for refusing to recognize the Guild as bargaining agency for editorial and commercial division employees and to negotiate a contract were scheduled for today before the New York Regional Labor Board. The hearing had been postponed from last Monday.

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Raoul Trepanier of the Montreal Labor Council and eight others representing the Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec councils, Lucien Roder, Montreal council attorney, was spokesman for the group. He asked that Ballantyne be given permission to sue under the act, which requires that an employee claiming dismissal for union activity be authorized by the attorney general to sue his employer.

Ballantyne had petitioned Duplessis for this permission last July, but all efforts to force Duplessis to annul the repressive measures against freedom of speech, assembly and the press, saw in it a move toward liquidation of all international unions.

It has been suggested that the international movement stage a huge mass demonstration in protest. Tactics were due to be discussed at a meeting of the executives of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council late last week.

New Support
Ballantyne's long campaign for reinstatement meanwhile is winning new support. By a unanimous standing vote, a plenary meeting of the Montreal branch of the Civil Liberties Union authorized its executive to demand that the Gazette management meet a committee to explain Ballantyne's discharge. The CLU, acted the same day that the Gazette received information that John Bassett, Gazette president, had denied in a letter that Ballantyne had been fired for Guild activity.

Bassett's letter was in reply to one of the scores of letters sent to him protesting Ballantyne's dismissal. Heretofore, in reply to letters of protest, Bassett has never denied that Ballantyne was fired because of his part in organizing the Guild here.

R. L. Calder, prominent attorney and C.L.U. vice-chairman, who is acting for Ballantyne, also wrote Bassett threatening a damage action for slander.

Four hundred leading citizens attended the CLU meeting, which also formulated plans to combat recent attacks by Mayor Raymond on freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

UAW Consolidation
DETROIT (AP).—President Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers has sent a letter to locals ordering them to cease publication of separate local papers and to arrange for special editions of the international's weekly newspaper. Reasons given were that some of the papers were not self-supporting, had become "factional organs" and in some instances subjected the union to danger of libel suits.

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Francis, started the ball rolling on a three-fold program:

1—Increasing intensity of advertising and circulation boycott campaign throughout the entire Pacific Northwest, with special shoppers' committees in every locality.

2—Pressing for the Labor Board hearing and decision on lock-out charges.

3—Planning to take over hauling to and from the Star plant "with full protection" if Dave Beck orders teamsters to refuse to truck should the Star settle with the Guild.

Leading in the boycott campaign were five huge international unions, whose officers were represented at the conference. Harold Pritchett, president of the Woodworkers of America with 100,000 members in the Pacific Northwest, promised that committee from all of his more than 200 locals throughout Washington would call upon local chain stores, demanding that Seattle branches of the chains discontinue Star advertising.

Others Aid
Similar pledges came from Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union; Conrad Espe, general secretary-treasurer for the Cannery, Agricultural, Packinghouse and Allied Workers of America; Director Francis, speaking for the United Mine Workers; and City Councilman Hugh DeLacy, who attended the meeting as International Vice President of the American Federation of Teachers.

Joining in the Guild's fight at the conference was the Washington Commonwealth Federation, non-partisan independent political-action group of 175,000 members.

The new Labor Board complaint, amending the original charge against the Star which accused the Star of the lockout of nineteen circulation men, changes the charge to include all present strikers.

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This may seem at first sight the work of a confirmed optimist. The basic view, coldly, is a few clear-cut victories in relatively small Pennsylvania towns, victories in majority campaigns in New York City and Buffalo, where the American Labor Party wielded the balance of power, victories for half a dozen mayoralty and aldermanic candidates in city elections here and there, and clear-cut defeats in Detroit, Akron and Canton. But careful analysis in the light of the premise stated above, namely, that a labor party does not have to win to remain intact, gives a quite different picture.

Always the Red Scare
In Attacks on Labor
Labor learned, for one thing, the kind of campaigns that could be made against it. Nearly all of them show a remarkable resemblance in many respects. With a unanimity that proves publishers as a class must have been devoting considerable attention to mental telepathy, the press was against the Labor tickets. New York City was an exception because labor was able to support the candidates generally backed by the papers. Even the opposition of the press to the Labor-endorsed candidates elsewhere followed the same pattern. Always there was the Red scare. Never on the part of the papers themselves, you understand; they merely quoted and gave approval to promises to remarks by the anti-Labor candidate that his opponent was a wolf in Russian lamb's clothing.

A variant of the Red scare was the threat, recited daily in Akron and Canton, that the steel plants would be closed, moved away to a more hospitable city if the Labor candidate should squeeze through to victory. It was not suggested that the coal mines would be dug up and removed from Pennsylvania or West Virginia to, say, Texas, but that is about the only thing that was not threatened. In Detroit, the automobile manufacturers were going to close their factories if the CIO ticket won, and sober, serious-minded readers were asked to believe it.

Reduced to essentials, the anti-Labor campaigns were based entirely and frankly on fear. The Constitution, the tariff, good government, all the high-falutin ideas that used to clutter up political campaigns were out the window. The very liberal and of course impartial Akron Times-Press had this observation to make after the election in which Mayor Lee D. Schroy won by a majority of approximately 8,000 over G. L. Patterson, who had surprised everyone, probably not excluding himself, by winning the Democratic nomination:

Fear was the deciding factor. Fear that election of Judge Patterson and the Non-Partisan League candidate would upset Akron industry governed the votes of thousands of Akronites. And while it did get results, we think it was bad for the town. The election ended one of the dirtiest campaigns the town has ever known.

Despite all that, Patterson polled 36,000 votes to Mayor Schroy's 44,000, and four of the Labor candidates, Ben Graves, of the Typographical Union, and Ralph Turner, V. F. Etheridge and W. B. Ridgeway, all of the Rubber Workers Union, won in the aldermanic contests. It is not difficult to draw considerable solace from a situation such as that.

Thorough organization showed its effects.

Labor Doesn't 'Lose' in the Election Wars

By BEN H. PEARSE

Unlike the traditional political organization such as the Democratic and Republican parties, a labor organization does not have to win in order to hold together. Patronage is the cement that binds the working organizations of the two great rivals currently representing, more or less accurately, our hopes and aspirations on a national scale. With a labor party things are different. The candidates are taken from the ranks of working men and women. If they lose, they can go back to work tomorrow without any setback in their economic status. Their adherents are impelled to support them by immediate desire, such as old age and job security and better living and working conditions, rather than less specific but noble aspirations toward reform and clean government.

Recognition of this fact is essential to an understanding of the feeling of satisfaction, if not actual elation, which officials of Labor's Non-Partisan League experience over the results of the recent elections. They are more than satisfied. They believe that the experience alone was worth the effort, and are planning to start immediately on the 1938 Congressional elections. Moreover, the League's activity will be extended with all possible speed to other states and municipalities until its goal of a nationwide organization is realized.

This may seem at first sight the work of a confirmed optimist. The basic view, coldly, is a few clear-cut victories in relatively small Pennsylvania towns, victories in majority campaigns in New York City and Buffalo, where the American Labor Party wielded the balance of power, victories for half a dozen mayoralty and aldermanic candidates in city elections here and there, and clear-cut defeats in Detroit, Akron and Canton. But careful analysis in the light of the premise stated above, namely, that a labor party does not have to win to remain intact, gives a quite different picture.

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Unlike Old-Line Vote Machines, Party Finds that Baptism of Political Fire Merely Tempers It for the Battles to Come

In New York and Pennsylvania the fruit it extended even down to teams of precinct workers, was evident. The decision in New York City received more publicity but is considered here as perhaps less significant than several others in the upper part of the state. In Buffalo, for example, Thomas L. Holling, a member of the Typographical Union, ran as an independent in the Democratic primary and won. He polled 1,000 votes on the ALP ticket in the final election, and was elected by a margin of about 1,500 votes, showing conclusively that he could not have won without labor support. Mayor Vincent R. Corrigan in Utica and Mayor Frank Hogan in Troy were both endorsed by the ALP, and in Poughkeepsie George V. Spratt, likewise endorsed by the ALP, was elected mayor on the Democratic ticket in rock-ribbed Republican territory. In Rochester, four supervisors endorsed by the ALP were elected, but the showing generally was disappointing and a three-way split resulted in a Republican sweep of most of the offices. However, the showing already has given impetus to organization up state and a much more vigorous campaign will be waged next year.

CIO Campaign 'Clicks' In Pittsburgh

The Non-Partisan League endorsement probably had little effect in Philadelphia, but in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, the Democratic ticket, endorsed by Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and supported actively by the CIO unions, was swept into office, including Mayor C. D. Scully, re-elected for his fourth term. Two SWOC leaders, John J. Mullen, in Clairton, and Elmer J. Maloy, in Duquesne, were elected mayor, and labor candidates also won office in Aliquippa, Ambridge, New Kensington, Port Vue and other towns in Western Pennsylvania. In all these towns, the NPL had a well knit organization left over from the 1936 presidential campaign, which is

expected to be even stronger by the time the 1938 elections come around.

If the victories in New York and Pennsylvania show the accumulated advantage of long and careful preparation, the election in New Jersey shows the effect of no preparation at all, on at least a defensive campaign. Only recently organized, the NPL decided to concentrate on opposing the notoriously anti-labor Frank Hague.

'Cops' Paper Scores Chicago Police

CHICAGO (AP).—So ruthless are the tactics of those who guide Chicago's police department that even the strong stomachs of other cops have been turned. The current issue of The American Police Review, trade journal of the cops' craft, directs unusually frank criticism at Chicago's political machine and the red-herring tactics of its police department.

Attacking in a leading editorial the campaign of Police Commissioner Allman and the Chicago Tribune and Hearst press for an anti-red crusade, the comments: "Police chiefs who propose to suspend the bill of rights and fall in with some sort of old-world crusade in the field of political controversy will be open to indictment on two counts: (1) That they are mixing personal political beliefs with police work; (2) that they have identified themselves with a form of opposition to Communism which in these days is branded as 'Fascism.'"

The red scare has been cultivated by police officials and the Kelly-Nash machine, since the Memorial Day massacre at Republic Steel's South Chicago plant. Allman recently sought to get the national conference of police chiefs to approve the massacre and call for federal investigation of "subversive influences."

Australia Looks Ahead

By WILLIAM KADISON
Former Executive Secretary, Los Angeles Newspaper Guild

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Although its current contract award with publishers does not expire until May 31, 1938, the Australian Journalists Association already has drawn up a revised agreement, and now is in the process of building up a case in support of the additional demands.

With 27 years of experience behind them, AJA leaders have learned one lesson well: the necessity for long-range planning. The application of this lesson—together with courage, an anti-defeatist attitude, and militancy—has built the Australian Journalist Association into one of the world's leading newspapermen's unions. Its membership comprises practically 100 per cent of the eligible newsmen in that country.

But their's has not been a road of milk and honey; unless it be skimmed milk and acidulated honey.

Internal differences revolved chiefly around two points: (1) whether or not journalists should follow closely on trade union lines, and (2) the basis upon which persons should be eligible for membership. After considerable and heated debate which at times seemed to threaten the actual safety of the new-born organization, trade unionism was embraced and a fairly broad base for membership was adopted.

Opposition Died Quickly
Opposition from publishers was no less intense than the American Newspaper Guild faces from American publishers, but the volley subsided much sooner. According to Sydney E. Pratt, Federal General Secretary of the AJA since 1919, no statements in opposition to the Association have been voiced by any newspaper proprietor within the last 26 years.

With the establishment in 1910 of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, strikes are virtually prohibited in Australia. Arbitration is compulsory upon both employer and employee.

Suppose the AJA desires to negotiate an agreement with publishers. This is how it would be done:

1. A contract is prepared and presented to the publishers for ratification.

2. If unacceptable, a voluntary conference is called.

3. In the event that publishers refuse to participate, the Court of Arbitration calls a conference which the publishers are compelled to attend.

4. The judge then seeks a peaceful and voluntary agreement.

5. If that too fails, the dispute then is presented to the Court as if a case in ordinary litigation, and the judge's award must be accepted by both sides.

The integrity and impartiality of Australian judges, however, are unquestioned. Appointed as they are for life terms, they depend not upon politics for retention. And the tradition and politics of Australia being liberal and labor-sympathizing, workers as a whole place implicit trust in the judiciary. Only once has the AJA been forced to take its case before the court. "Employers," declared Mr. Pratt, "are prepared to make a business bargain with us. That is, to give us a little more than we might expect from their business of publishing a minimum of wasted time."

Graded Wages
Instead of basing wages on years of service, the AJA has evolved the system of classifying journalists into four grades, as follows: Grade A, 15 per cent of the staff; Grade B, 30 per cent of the staff, and Grade C and D, 35 per cent, with not more than one-half in these classifications being in Grade D.

Minimums on morning papers in Metropolitan areas are Grade A—\$52; Grade B—\$42.50; Grade C—\$35.50, and Grade D—\$24.50. (These figures are based on the current rate of exchange of approximately 84 to the Australian pound, which is 25 per cent cheaper than the English pound.) On only a very few papers are the minimums the maximums, according to Mr. Pratt.

In addition to increased wages and other minor concessions, the focal point of the 1938 contract will be the demand of a five-day, forty-hour week to replace the current forty-six hour week.

A move is under foot among rank and file members to effect a union with the printing trades.

mayor of Jersey City, a Democrat. Looking over the Republican slate, it seemed as though State Senator Clee was to be preferred to Senator Moore in the governor's race, and he was given a tentative endorsement after he had agreed on the "essentials" of the League's program. The League was forced to withdraw its endorsement of Clee, however, when the "essentials" on which he had agreed were not included in the Republican platform, which Carl Holderman, chairman of the League, described as "a model of words that seem to say something but do not."

"Our decision," Holderman said, "was dictated by the fact that the League felt there can be no hope in the two political parties that exercise bi-partisan control of the life of New Jersey." Immediately after the election, he announced a convention for early in December to prepare for the 1938 elections.

Labor in Akron Plans Next Year's Fight

Somewhat the same reaction, incidentally, was gained by M. R. Couch, League chairman in Akron, after Patterson's defeat, respectable though it was. He called for a convention of League supporters in January with the announcement that the League would have to change our plans to work through the Democratic party.

We learned a lot of things in this campaign. Among others, we learned we couldn't depend on the Democratic organization, which gave us absolutely no support in our fight for the mayor. We may have to change our plans to work through the Democratic party.

The election in Canton, where Darrell D. Smith, Guild member, who won the Democratic nomination for mayor, was not even close, but in view of the fact that Canton is not only a Republican but a steel stronghold as well, the result was perhaps better than might have been expected. Add to that, the fact that Smith had no strong, militant union behind him, as Patterson did in Akron. It was something like naming him captain of the Cincinnati Reds and giving him orders to challenge the New York Yankees. Mayor James Secombe was elected, 24,000 to 11,000, but NPL leaders feel a good foundation has been laid and will be widened by a growing labor movement.

Detroit Made Big Gains And Is 'Looking Ahead'

Detroit, of course, is a story all by itself and a long one. All the papers were against the CIO ticket, most of them rabidly so. In Akron and Canton, the labor ticket leaders stood pedaled the labor issue, and stood behind the Democratic skirts. But not in Detroit. Campaign workers were buttons captioned "Vote Labor." The campaign paper was named "Vote Labor." And the issue was fought out strictly on those lines. It was generally agreed by political observers that the CIO might have won with John W. Smith, the AF of L-endorsed candidate who lost out in the primary of the non-partisan fight. But they didn't want to win with an acknowledged political non-entity. The non-candidate, Patrick H. O'Brien, was not all they would have liked, and carried some old political scars that complicated matters with friends of Governor Murphy. There was the AF of L split, too, but the CIO preferred to take it on the chin if necessary, rather than sacrifice militancy and the strictly labor issue. It took one on the chin, but it demonstrated remarkable staying powers. It didn't do so badly with only two months preparation. And a card index of 125,000 union workers' names built up during the campaign, names of workers who don't believe in beating around the bush when it comes to saying what side they're on, is sure to be sneezed at. They will be in the 1938 elections with both feet.

That statement of Couch that he "learned a lot from the campaign" will be for the others. It was a baptism of politics that will temper them for the battles to come. That they are coming, and on a wider scale than ever, is indicated by the opening during the past 10 days of state headquarters in Indianapolis, and in Chicago and Springfield, Ill., with full time organizers in charge. Negotiations are under way for a full time organizer for the NPL in Washington, working in conjunction with the Washington Commonwealth Federation. In San Francisco, the Peoples Legislative Conference has reorganized as the Non-Partisan League of California, and other state forces are in the making. E. L. Oliver, NPL executive secretary, is devoting an increasing amount of time to conferences with farm organizations to work out a program of legislation.

Encouraged by its victories, and learning by its defeats, the NPL expects to be a factor to be reckoned with on a wide scale in 1938.

The Guild Reporter

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 ington).

"... It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the REPORTER shall constitute notices to the entire membership." — From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

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Design for Firing

ANPA Makes Guild Shop Imperative

THE American Newspaper Guild is blessed in the calibre of its opposition. No small part of its remarkable success must be laid to the even more remarkable blunders made by American newspaper publishers. Each of these tactical errors, some of which came at crucial points, has given the Guild a push toward its objectives.

The publishers' first great misstep was fighting an NRA code for the newspaper industry. That stimulated the formation of the Guild. Their next great mistake was their prompt refusal to do business with the Guild at a time when it might have been watered down with kindness. Another brainstorm disastrous to the publishers was the AP's discharge of Morris Watson, which gave the AP a temporary reprieve from collective bargaining, but the inevitable outcome was a great victory for the Guild. Still another major error was Hearst's selection of Milwaukee and Seattle—strongholds of unionism—for a showdown battle with the Guild. There have been other short-sighted and important mistakes made by the publishers.

IT looks as if the publishers have now surpassed themselves in the art of putting their foot in it. The new ANPA firing code, devising 16 excuses for discharging newspaper employees, must take rank as one of the greatest blunders of them all.

It must be acknowledged that the publishers had recently shown considerable cunning in fighting the Guild shop. They had employed a number of unscrupulous but effective tricks and picked their spots to apply their greatest force. But it is hard to imagine a move better calculated to convince everyone of the necessity for the Guild shop than this firing code. If the publishers really intend to begin firing their employees for "violation" of these ridiculous rules (and such a code has just been announced in Hearst's San Antonio paper and is about to be in one other) the Guild shop is "in."

They are an obvious device for reprisals against Guild members. One of the grounds for discharge is "visiting, canvassing, personal discussions, arguments or otherwise interfering with business." Does anyone suppose that employees will be discharged for arguments and canvassing against the Guild in the office? As a matter of fact, the code carries the seeds of its own destruction, for with the writing down of these rules, which no one can avoid violating, it will be easy to show that the employer has overlooked some violations and singled out others for punishment.

But even if there were no question of discrimination, these rules would be intolerable. Under them, a newspaper employee can be fired for "wasting supplies," "having wages garnished," "failure to return materials to their proper places in the proper time," "failure to fill out time slips," loud talking, or conduct

outside the office which the employer may interpret as reflecting adversely on the newspaper.

These rules do more than violate the rule of reason, more than invade the personal and private rights of human beings. They would make of newspaper shops of this nation ratholes of petty prying, of insecurity. No one, no matter how well he did his work, would be safe in his job.

THE only answer to that is the Guild shop. It is necessary to defend the right of a man or woman to belong to the Guild. It is necessary to protect newspaper workers against unreasonable discharge. It is necessary to bring some kind of decent security to a business conducted by irresponsible persons such as those who suggest a code like this. The promulgation of this code brings into clear focus how truly newspaper workers are the prey of whimsy. Even if no publisher dares to enforce the code, it is a horrible picture of what an employer can do if he wishes to and if his employees are not organized. All this the public will understand on seeing that code.

The ANPA has given us the best possible argument for the Guild shop. It must be won.

ANG's Gettysburg

WILKES-BARRE will be a memorable name to Guildsmen as long as the Guild lasts. It may or may not be the Appomattox of the struggle with the publishers; it will not be less than the Gettysburg.

Other publishers may or may not continue the effort to prevent our having the security of the Guild shop, keeping on until some final battle proves their opposition futile; but certainly this is the turning point. No other publisher will be able to fight it with quite the same do-or-die spirit.

The rejoicing in Wilkes-Barre over the quick, clear-cut victory will be shared by Guild members everywhere, who see the stature of their organization raised by another fine contribution of their fellow newspaper workers.

To our many fellow-unionists in Wilkes-Barre who made such a sharp victory possible, and especially to the officers and members of the United Mine Workers who gave wonderful backing, the whole ANG voices deep gratitude. We recognize the responsibility imposed on us to see that our increased strength is the increased strength of all Labor.

It is a momentous day when the labor movement can demonstrate such great cooperation as was exhibited in Wilkes-Barre. And it is significant to the entire movement that much of the enthusiasm and vigor of that cooperation stems directly from the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Dues Problem

What is the solution to the problem of developing a routine system for dues collection which will work without creaking?

To the unit collector the problem sometimes becomes a personal one. He wears no badge of office. There are times when he feels the need of some law behind him. For it is the unit collector who must lie in wait at the pay window for that composite of all newspapermen, Jo Gooch, because he knows that unless Gooch is seized on pay day there will be no catching up on the arrearages. The longer Jo goes without paying the deeper sinks his indebtedness. Finally, his interest in the Guild begins to die. Jo is all right; he is heart and soul with the fellows who continue to pay the freight. He just naturally loses interest in the matter because he has lost that feeling of possessiveness and responsibility natural to investors.

How then, to keep Gooch's investment interest alive? How, at the same time, to put some feeling of law behind the unit of the collector so that he won't feel like the man from the installment house?

Let's ask some more questions. In the first place, what is your Guild doing to impress upon Gooch the fact that he has a real investor's interest. Is it bargaining or planning to do so? Is it meeting regularly? Does it keep Gooch informed of developments and plans in a regularly issued local bulletin?

If your local is not active; if it does not hold regular meetings at least six times a year, if it is resting from the rigors incidental to the signing of a new contract, there is not much to be expected from Jo Gooch. He loses the feeling that is a concomitant of real group action. The collector lacks real group backing.

Primarily, of course, the job of collecting lies in going out and collecting. In other words, it needs some one who will go ask for dues—which isn't everybody. For the small unit, the single collector is sufficient; in larger units he must have responsible deputies, one for each department or sub-department of the office.

But the collector and his deputies are made of the same flesh and blood as Jo Gooch. They can become discouraged. Their jobs are hard and thankless ones. Unless they have behind them local Guilds that are alive and active, their production is bound to fall off.

Dues collections always will be the barometer of the effectiveness of organization. The active Guild, the Guild that meets regularly and keeps its membership informed, has no dues collection problem.

City Hall Lochinvar

Progressive From the West

Reviewed by

RICHARD V. CORNISH

"LA GUARDIA," a biography by Jay Franklin. Modern Age Books, Inc., New York, 1937. 35 cents.

The great lesson of Fiorella H. La Guardia's unprecedented triumph in the New York City election which saw the rise of the American Labor Party to the position of the balance of power in the world's largest city, is that Western Progressiveness has come East.

There have been so-called reform administrations in New York before. Some, like the Mitchel incumbency in City Hall, have been reform administrations in the popular interpretation of the phrase. Others have been simply a switching of party labels. But La Guardia's first term was—and, doubtless, his second term will be—a concrete example of Western Progressiveness operating on the Atlantic seaboard.

La Guardia is no reformer in the ordinary sense. Like the LaFolletts, his program strikes more deeply than simply turning out a few city hall drones and sending the street walkers and bookmakers off the main avenues. La Guardia and his kind reform deep-rooted institutions and change the life of a people.

Jay Franklin, the Washington columnist, has written a biography that is indispensable to those who would discover the significance of his most recent victory but have only a perfunctory acquaintance with his background.

Hinterlanders may think of La Guardia as a typical New Yorker. The fact is that he was born in New York, in a crowded Varick Street tenement. But that was accidental. His parents—an Italian father and Hungarian-Jewish mother—were en route from the Old World to the Western plains and stopped in New York just long enough for the birth of their "Little Flower."

Then they were off to Prescott, Arizona, where Fiorella's father had a job as cornetist in an army post. There he grew up, like any other Western kid. He even got a job as newspaper correspondent under the somewhat original names of "Arizona Pete" and "Alkali Ike."

When Fiorella's father went back to his wife's native Budapest to die from eating rotten army meat in the Spanish-American war, young Fiorella found himself a penniless youth in a strange country. He managed to get a job as clerk in a U. S. consular office and there began his public career.

His war record and the rest are recent history. Now he stands as one of labor's hopes—this man with a background of the army, of the U. S. foreign service and of the New York bar—three careers hardly likely to produce a progressive.

They did, probably because behind them were La Guardia's hatred of a system of government that allowed a meat trust to poison an army, his sense of justice, and his refusal to use his war record for political purposes. This was the tipoff for what was to come later in Congress and as mayor of New York.

A man like La Guardia would naturally drift toward the Western Progressives in Congress. In Washington he learned well; in New York he applied well what he learned, and the ultimate result is in the yet unwritten pages of American history.

Jay Franklin in his daily writings often seems confused and contradictory. But that, so far as this book is concerned, is relatively unimportant. It is an intelligent work that will help any reader obtain a better understanding of one of the important contemporary figures in the United States.

Non-Members:

The Guild Helps!

Pressure of the Guild enrollment drive since the St. Louis Convention has brought to many thousands of business office employees in the newspaper industry benefits they never before enjoyed. Publishers have passed on to them pay raises, shorter hours, and security through dismissal indemnity, all hard-won benefits initiated by the Guild.

Moreover, in many cities, the pressure of organization is serving now to protect employees from wage cuts and stretch-out hours which are the lot of unorganized workers in time of retrenchment.

These are the results of the mere "danger" of organization to the employer. But there is much more to be gained. The benefits already obtained must be made secure and permanent.

Only through effective organization can this be accomplished.

PROTECT YOUR GAINS AND GET THEM IN FULL MEASURE. JOIN THE GUILD!

If there is no Guild in your city, fill out the blank below. All information will be kept in confidence and will not be given out without your permission.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD,
 1560 Broadway,
 New York City.

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

Name

Address

Paper..... Position.....