

Official organ of the
American Newspaper
Guild, an affiliate of
Committee for Indus-
trial Organisation.

The Guild Reporter

IN 2 SECTIONS:
Sec. 1: General News
Sec. 2: Eagle Strike

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Post-Strike Talks Open on 4 Papers

Wilkes-Barre Begins Wage and Hour Discussions

WILKES-BARRE. — Negotiations with the Wilkes-Barre Publishers' Association on wages, hours and working conditions were to be resumed today, after four conferences last week had hammered out several basic points in the prospective contract. The first point settled was that the Guild shop agreement which ended a six-day strike on the Record Nov. 7 be incorporated in the contract to be signed by the four papers. The other three papers are the Times-Leader, Evening News, and Sunday Independent.

All to Benefit
Pending Board determination of the Guild's claim to representation of commercial department employees on all four papers, it was agreed that these employees will benefit equally with editorial department workers in any pay raises under a contract. The Guild has overwhelming majorities in all departments.

Negotiations dragged, the publishers and a representative of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association fighting stubbornly to escape the full effect of the Guild shop clause by establishment of a wide assortment of exemptions.

The local Guild committee was aided by Fred Myers and Morris Iushewitz, ANG representatives, and John Kmetz, Michael Kosik and John Gallagher, United Mine Workers Union officials. The publishers had with them H. R. Corwin, manager of the industrial relations department of the PNPA. Kmetz is elected spokesman for the Guild.

The publishers sought eleven exemptions to the contract, even creating new positions for the purpose. The tactics drew the remark from Kmetz:

"You'll leave us a few in the Guild, won't you, Corwin?"

New "Associates" Editors
Among the exemptions sought were sports, social, telegraph, associate, managing and assistant managing editors, on the grounds that they all "moulded" the papers' policies. This was finally reduced to exemption of the editorial department.

(Continued on page 3)

SOCIETY GIVES VIEW OF ITS ETHICS

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY
34 WEST 44th STREET - NEW YORK CITY
(New Building)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

President of ANG
Paul H. Murray
Chicago Daily News

Vice Presidents

Dorothy Thompson
New York Herald Tribune

John Thomas Quinn
Birmingham Age-Herald

James S. Ford
San Francisco News

Executive Secretary
Paul H. Love
Washington Star

Chairman of the Board
O. D. Donahoe
New York Times

Chairman of the Board
Charles H. Smith
New York Times

Regional Managers
Gault MacQuinn
New York Sun

Worcester Mallon
Washington Bureau

Gov. V. H. Hays
Philadelphia Times

Editor, ANG Bulletin
Roe E. Egan
New York Times

October 8, 1937

The American Press Society, an organization of newspapermen and women who believe in professional rather than union tactics, is now ready to undertake its first venture in practical service to the newspaper world. It plans the establishment of a Placement Bureau, free both to employers and prospective employees. The Society has already begun to render such a service informally for its members, and is now prepared to put this work on a systematic basis.

We would appreciate communication from you now as to whether you would be willing to give our service a trial, when vacancies occur. We will endeavor to send you applicants carefully sifted for character and ability, and will withhold the name of the prospective employer until the applicants are selected.

The American Press Society does not undertake to set up wage scales or otherwise to engage in union activities. Neither does it seek to establish a closed shop for its members.

Your requests to supply applicants will be handled promptly, and you will, of course, be under no obligation to employ anyone you find to be unsuitable.

Very truly yours,

Prince M. Carlisle

Placement Bureau Manager

Editor

New Jersey

'Rival' Press Body's Job Sales Letters Stress Its Ardent Anti-Union Character, While the Promoter Searches Hard for Turn-Coats

Into the office of a small suburban New Jersey daily where the staff was being paid with post-dated and sometimes rubber checks came the above letter from the American Press Society—the society that has just made a bid for big support by offering honorary memberships to President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Hughes (who has since withdrawn) and former President Hoover.

The managing editor of the paper is paid \$25 a week; pay for the rest of the staff ranges from \$8 to \$15 a week. A six-day week is worked, and the hours are unlimited—if they run less than 60, a man is lucky.

At the time this letter arrived the staff was considering a strike to collect arrearages. Although the staff is in the Guild, improvements were not being sought because of the paper's bad condition; but the actual pay was seriously overdue. Fortunately, the difficulty was patched up without a strike.

We do not know whether the society's "placement bureau manager" knew of the conditions or not. We do know that the letter fits perfectly into a pattern being followed by the society's promoter, Oliver Holden, who quickly follows up publisher attacks on the Guild with letters that might have been written by a union-busting professional.

In addition to the "placement bureau" letter, and the attempt to draw off Eagle strikers, reported in the last Guild Reporter, Holden wrote to R. A. C. Ballantyne, president of the Montreal Guild, just after the latter was dismissed in an anti-Guild attack last summer. Ballantyne, one of the leaders in organizing a Guild in Montreal, was invited by

(Continued on page 4)

Jersey Judge Stops Strike In Bayonne; Act Rallies Support

Admitting He Signed Ban Without Reading, Court Later Modifies It; Newsies Also Out In Own Battle

BAYONNE.—New Jersey's notorious anti-labor judiciary last week rocketed the Guild's latest strike—a small one of eight members—onto page one of metropolitan newspapers by means of an injunction denying the right to do anything, including strike.

The strike, called Nov. 11, is against the Bayonne Times, whose publishers have been stalling negotiations since July. The management refused to make wage and hour improvements mutually agreed on in conferences.

Guilds Improve Dues Collection

Increased Payments Steady, But Slow

Drives to clean up summer arrearages in dues and speed up the collection of assessments for support of the ANG's three strikes are under way all over the Guild map. The effect is beginning to show at international headquarters, but an IEB Finance Committee letter to local officers points out that "the improvement is not adequate, and must continue and increase if we are to give anywhere near proper support to our three strikes and avoid disturbing our regular operations and services to locals."

Every year collections undergo a severe slump during the summer, reaching its depth in September and October. This year the slump was delayed by the referendum, and receipts of per capita and assessments at international headquarters reached a low point in the last week in October. Following upon an urgent appeal to all locals, receipts have improved steadily, but slowly. Twenty-five locals have materially improved the standing of their members on the headquarters books. Drives are under way in most of the others.

The Finance Committee letter declared that "With one-quarter of the locals cleaning up arrearages, it is necessary that the other three-quarters do likewise to meet the barest budgetary requirements."

Under impetus of the injunction action, and with 75 carrier boys staging a walkout of their own on Nov. 12, the strike quickly attracted widespread popular support. Publisher Herman Lazarus, believing the injunction had completely muzzled the strikers, gave the walkout publicity in his own and other Hudson county newspapers in full-page ads denying that there was a strike.

Injunction Signed Unread

Vice Chancellor Charles M. Egan further, pepped up matters on Nov. 15 when he admitted that he hadn't read the injunction when he signed it. He removed the paragraph forbidding the strike, explaining: "I don't know how I missed that paragraph."

On Nov. 18, Egan further modified the injunction, upon application of Guild Attorney A. J. Isserman. This time Egan allowed two pickets in front of the plant. This made little difference, because dozens of newsboys had been picketing the paper all along. Bystanders remarked on the rarity of the sight, in Hudson county, where Frank Hague's police regularly slug and run pickets out of the county.

Egan, a cog in Hague's Democratic machine, was formerly county prosecutor and is generally regarded as Hague's personal representative on the bench. His actions drew from the New York Post the editorial comment that he was unfit to sit in labor cases.

His original injunction, in addition to banning the strike, forbade "parading or picketing in front of or in the vicinity of the building . . . and from bearing placards or otherwise indicating that a strike is in progress (Continued on page 2)

ITU Local Redeems A Pledge to Guild

GREAT FALLS (Mont.).—A militant International Typographical local by force of a conditional strike vote has won a 6-cents-an-hour wage increase and other contract improvements, including elimination of an 18-year-old clause which operated to compel printers to work during strikes in other departments.

Elimination of the offensive "struck work" clause, which hit directly at the Guild, redeemed a promise the local ITU local leadership had made to the Guild. It was hailed by Guild President Howard as justification for the Guild's friendship and cooperation with the printers. Another point won by the printers was in a clause giving them a strong check on dismissals. They had been "bargained out" of this years ago.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT DRIVE YIELDS GAINS

BULLETIN

The New York Guild will open negotiations on behalf of 350 World-Telegram commercial department employees on Nov. 23. The conference was set after the Labor Board had ironed out a dispute over representation for certain groups. The Guild will seek to give the new members the same benefits contained in the editorial department contract, and negotiate wage minima for them.

PHILADELPHIA.—After nearly twelve weeks' delay, by the management on one excuse after another, Guild negotiations with the Philadelphia Record on behalf of newly-organized advertising depart-

ment employees got under way last Wednesday immediately following the adoption of a strongly worded resolution by the unit.

The resolution, declaring that Publisher J. David Stern "has delayed action for the purpose of stalling," added that if the result of the latest scheduled conference "proved to be more delay and no concrete advance of negotiations, the unit chairman should be instructed to call a meeting immediately thereafter to discuss the taking of appropriate measures."

The action had immediate effect. Stern, who for weeks had been insisting upon Labor Board certification in the advertising depart-

ment, and at the same time, refused to join with the Guild in asking for the certification as required by the board, suddenly agreed that the Guild represented a majority of the workers, and entered into collective bargaining.

Stern offered to make the prospective contract clauses retroactive to Nov. 1. The Guild, however, may insist upon going still further back, in view of the delay in starting the negotiations. Tentative agreement meanwhile was reached on many points in the contract now covering the editorial department.

The Guild is also negotiating with the Inquirer management for classification of advertising employees. Agree-

ment there has been reached on a five-day 35-hour week and negotiations settled down to the question of wage minimums. The Record and Inquirer managements, bitter opponents on matters of public policy, are co-operating closely in the negotiations, and Stern had been waiting to see what happens in the Inquirer bargaining.

Seattle Workers Benefit

SEATTLE.—Extension of the five-day 40-hour week to Post-Intelligencer circulation department employees was announced by Publisher John Boettiger, two weeks after the Guild had insisted upon the

(Continued on page 2)

GAINS MADE IN PARLEYS

Hearst Negotiations Progress in Chicago

BULLETIN

PITTSBURGH.—With negotiations stymied on Guild shop, wage, hour, and dismissal clauses, the Hearst-Sun-Telegraph unit met Friday night, voted to back the negotiating committee in demands for suitable concessions on disputed points, and adjourned to meet for further action Tuesday afternoon if concessions are refused. Attendance and enthusiasm were highest in unit history.

CHICAGO.—Resumption of negotiations with Hearst publishers here has brought definite commitments by Merrill C. Meigs, Evening American publisher, to disclaim indemnities on a basis of total service on the paper regardless of breaks in employment or reasons for the breaks.

The proposal provides for indemnity, less deductions for the time elapsed during breaks, and less the amount, if any, paid in indemnities upon former terminations. It was believed to be the first such commitment in Guild negotiations.

The entrance of Harvey J. Kelly, Hearst labor relations adviser, in Hearst-Examiner negotiations, coincided with a week flurry of company union agitation similar to that in the recent Los Angeles situation. Both managements spared with Guild negotiators on Guild shop clauses, Hearst demands for compulsory arbitration provisions, and other basic union points.

Twenty-five observers and four negotiators, Vice Presidents Eddy and Mickelson and ANG Representative Steve Stevens and Hull overpowered Meigs' office at one session, forcing the conference into the American's cooking school auditorium. Joe Carroll, CNG executive board member fired recently from the News, had a leading part in negotiations with Stevens. Harry Wicks, typographical union leader, has also participated.

Denies Stalling

SAN ANTONIO.—W. M. McIntosh, publisher of the Hearst-owned Light, last week volunteered in an informal statement to Guild President Howard LeBaron a denial that he was stalling, saying that the delay in negotiations was due solely to the fact that the court stenographer who covered the last conference was ill. McIntosh added:

"I don't know whether you understand or not, but I cannot bring in my proposal of what I think would be a fair contract until I have a copy of the last meeting transcript."

He further said that he would make every effort to get the transcript and set an early date for a conference.

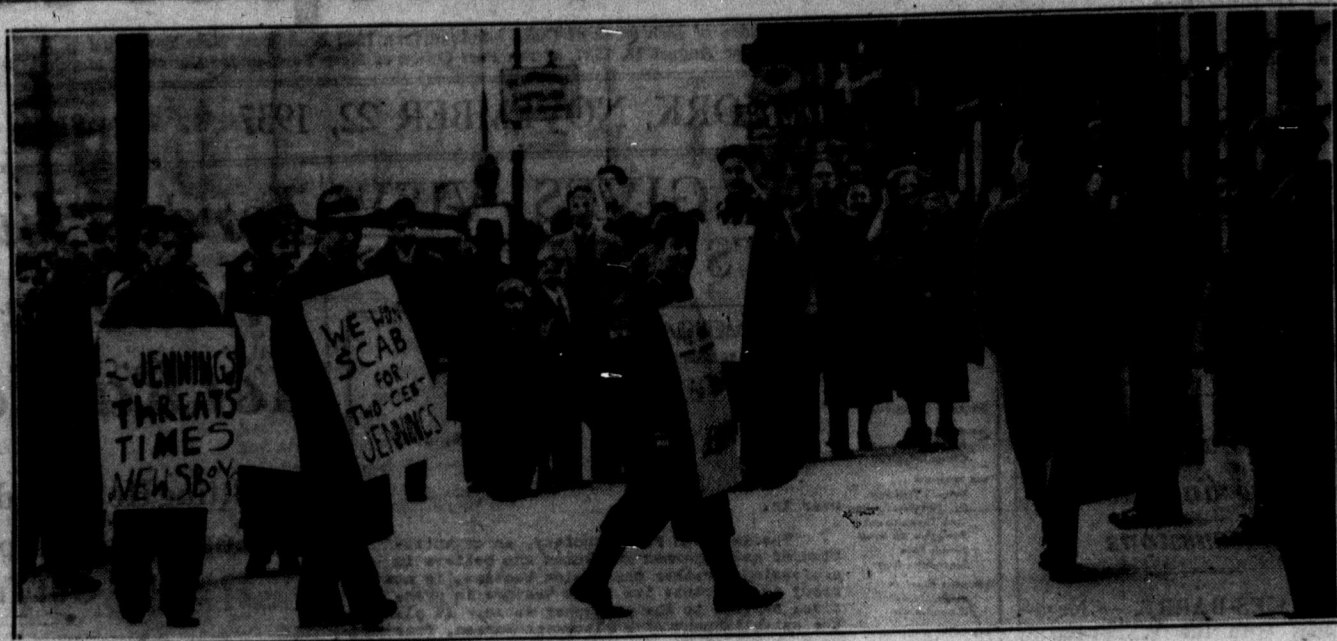
Benefit Show Set For Eagle Strike

A preview performance of "The Cradle Will Rock" for the benefit of the Brooklyn Eagle strike will be given on Nov. 27 at the Mercury Theatre in New York.

The new opera, composed by Marc Blitzstein, made front pages last June when Washington officials refused to allow its presentation as a Federal Theatre show on an hour's notice. The "Cradle" and its audience of 1,000 were transported to a hastily rented theatre and the show went on under private auspices.

The play, which concerns life in a coal town, was taken over recently by John Houseman and Orson Welles of the Mercury Theatre.

Newsies Picket as Guild is Banned



Bayonne newsboys go 'round and 'round in a strike of their own against the Bayonne Times.

Commercial Department Negotiations Bayonne Strike

(Continued from page 1) shorter work week in all departments where it is organized.

Boettiger's announcement followed the Guild's request that the shorter work week be instituted as a "management gesture" during the pendency of Labor Board action on the Guild's demand for recognition as collective bargaining representative in all commercial departments. Boettiger himself had sought the Labor Board ruling, denying however, that the move was a stall. The Guild asked him to institute the new hour schedule as evidence of good faith.

The five-day week was not extended to the business office, and a Guild committee last Friday was scheduled to ask why.

Meanwhile, Dave Beck hinted to individual Guild members that he might "step in" if the Guild proceeded to represent the Post-Intelligencer circulation membership. Answering Beck's threat, Richard Francis, regional CIO director, said in a letter to Guildmen: "Let's face facts. Beck has twice before made identical threats—each time

the particular division of the Guild stood solidly together and declared its democratic intention of belonging to the Guild. However, if that threat brings you some feeling of alarm, allow me to reassure you. The CIO with its membership of 150,000 in the State of Washington today stands pledged to protect you in your right to work and in your democratic right to choose the union you wish to represent you. We will protect you fully. You will be allowed to work—that should be ample assurance."

The Guild is pressing for an early representation hearing before the Labor Board. It was interference by Beck, teamsters' union czar, that provoked the Seattle Star strike five months ago. The Star publisher cooperated with Beck in attempting to force nineteen circulation department Guild members into the Teamsters' Union. They refused to join and were fired. The entire unit struck in their support. That happened however, before there was any CIO strength in the Seattle region.

The National Labor Board is scheduled on Nov. 29 to hear charges of lockout against the Star. The publisher's attorney has said informally that the board's decision might be a "basis" for settlement of the strike.

Boston in Deadlock

BOSTON.—Deplocked on the choice of the proper board to conduct an election among commercial department employees of the Boston Herald and Traveler, Guild has petitioned the National Labor Board for certification as collective bargaining agency.

The management insisted that the matter go before the State Labor Relations Board. The Guild replied that it had no objections, provided that the rules of the election were agreed upon in advance. The management insisted on separate polling in the several commercial departments. It later appeared that the management might consent to a grouping of units which would protect small groups from intimidation, without however, grouping editorial and non-editorial employees in a single bloc.

A stenographic record of all negotiations is being printed and distributed to all employees.

Jersey Judge Tries to Ban Walkout

(Continued from page 1) in the complainant's plant." It also prohibited "any effort to compel the complainant to enter into any contract . . ."

In the Nov. 18 modifications Egan rescinded many of his prohibitions, but with the proviso that the complainant should not be by "illegal or coercive" means.

Local resentment created by the injunction was reflected in the cancellation of subscriptions and advertising. By Nov. 17, more than 3,500 had been lopped from the daily circulation of 13,500. Aroused union leaders joined in the fight. William J. Carney, regional CIO director, rallied locals behind the Guild and joined in a request for investigation by Senator LaFollette's Civil Liberties Committee.

President William Greenough of the Hudson County Guild filed a Labor Complaint charging coercion and interference with organization against the paper.

The eight members of the unit are Samuel Kaufman, city editor, Ellis Shapiro, Elizabeth Preston, social editor, Steven Preston, G. Warr Morgan, Howard Kay, Daniel Keeler, photographer, and Nadia Zigalska.

Remaining on the job are the managing editor, the sports editor and his assistant. A copy boy was pressed into service to do reportorial work as were several girls from the business office, and, it was also reported the newspaper's lawyer and the lawyer's stenographer.

Atlanta Fights Firing of Hinton

ATLANTA.—The Atlanta Guild has filed a complaint with the Labor Board charging discrimination in the dismissal of E. H. Hinton, Sr., secretary of the Guild.

Hinton, fired Nov. 11, was given two months' salary "in view of the length of his service on the paper." He has been with the Constitution ten years and was news editor at the time of his dismissal.

At a meeting Nov. 12 the Guild appointed a committee composed of Albert C. Leitch, Guild president; A. Steve Nance, southeastern regional director of TWOC, and Bernice Morgan, ANG representative, to call on Mayor Clark Howell, publisher of the Constitution, to demand Hinton's reinstatement. Charges were filed after Howell refused reinstatement.

A. N. P. A.-INSPIRED RULES DRAW FIRE

First Unit to Act Posts Resolution of Contempt on Bulletin Board

The first Guild unit to report action upon the posting of editorial department rules in line with those recommended to its members by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association last week roundly denounced the rules as an "arbitrary, unwarranted and puerile" attack upon organization, and "deserving of no respect" from employees.

The rules (GUILD REPORTER, Nov. 1), founded on the 16 issued last month in an ANPA bulletin, have made their appearance in scattered sections of the country.

The Star-Eagle unit of the Newark Guild, first to report action, unanimously adopted its denunciatory resolution on Nov. 16, warning that any attempt to use the rules for interference with Guild organization "will be met with appropriate Guild action." Copies of the resolution were posted by the Guild executive committee in the Star-Eagle office, and sent to Publisher Paul Block, to other units of the Block chain, and the national Labor Board.

Time Clock, Too
Other cities making report to international headquarters of the posting of rules were San Antonio, where they were pinned to the Light bulletin board during negotiations with that paper, and Waterbury, Conn. In the latter city, the Democrat, which signed a strike-work contract last month, added a time clock to give substance to the rule on coming to work on time.

The Sunday Call, another Newark paper holding contractual relations with the Guild, also posted a set of rules. They were reported to be the least offensive of those seen thus far. Like others, however, these were topped with a preamble declaring that decisions of the Labor Board made it "necessary" to issue rules. This followed the ANPA advice.

The Star-Eagle added a second paragraph to the preamble, warning employees to hold no hopes merely because the boss failed to fire for a first infraction. It said that "discharge without notice . . . in any case shall not constitute a waiver of the right to discharge in any other case."

Unit members attacked this as a violation of the Guild contract clause providing for dismissal indemnities except in discharges for gross misconduct. Another violation was seen in the rule forbidding employees to accept "outside employment unless specific permission shall have been obtained from a superior."

Contempt Expressed
The unit's resolution follows: Whereas, the Star-Eagle management has posted on the editorial bulletin board a set of arbitrary, unwarranted and puerile office rules, and

Whereas, the said office rules indicate by the fact that they are not posted in other unionized departments, a clear intent to discriminate against Guild members and to disrupt organization in violation of an existing contract with the Newark Newspaper Guild and of the National Labor Relations Act, by exercising the threat of dismissal on framed pretexts, and

Whereas, at least two of the office rules are in direct violation of clauses in the Guild contract, now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Star-Eagle unit of the Newark Newspaper Guild in special meeting assembled on Nov. 16, 1937, that the office rules as posted are deserving of no respect from editorial or other employees, and that any attempt by the management to use the rules for purposes of discrimination against, or interference with, Guild organization in the editorial or any other department will be met with appropriate Guild action, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be posted on the editorial bulletin board of the Star-Eagle and in other departments eligible to Guild organization, and sent to units of the Paul Block Council, the Star-Eagle management, Paul Block, and the National Labor Relations Board.

At the unit meeting, the attitude

expressed was that the rules represented a deliberate act of intimidation in violation of the Guild contract. They were regarded as designed to create an atmosphere of degradation and discipline in order to discourage the organization drive in the commercial departments. It was pointed out that while some of the "rules" were more silly than offensive, others undertook an outrageous invasion of the employee's personal life. They cited such broad, undefined presumptions as "Conduct (is forbidden) during or outside of office hours which would reflect adversely on the newspaper."

Chicago Strong

Dues, Organization At High Mark

CHICAGO.—With collection of dues and assessments mounting over the \$1,000 mark within the last two weeks, the Chicago Guild has reached the strength it had before the concentrated attack after the infamous publisher convention here last summer.

The effective, dues paying membership is now above 500, about the same as that established before the St. Louis convention, according to Treasurer Paul Puschel. The Times unit, decimated by firings and intimidation during the summer, is among the strongly rebuilt groups.

N. Y. Writers' Local Suspends Activities

New York Local 1 of the American Writers' Union has suspended activities as an independent union and a recommended membership alignment with more specialized organizations such as the American Newspaper Guild, the Book and Magazine Guild, the League of American Writers, and the different groups of the Authors League. A similar course was recommended to 20 constituent locals in other cities.

Founder of the American Writers' Union, Local 1, was formed in 1934 to meet the needs of unemployed and unorganized writers. Funds of the local treasury were disbursed 75 per cent to the Medical Bureau for Spanish Relief and 25 per cent to the Federal Writers Projects Local.

Labor Board Issues Paterson Complaint

PATERSON (N. J.).—Issuance of a complaint against the Paterson Morning Call, charged by the Passaic Valley Guild with violation of the National Labor Relations Act in the discharge of Eddie Cohen, was authorized by the Labor Board last week.

The action followed consistent request by Robert Williams, a former intercollegiate boxing champion and publisher of the Call, to meet informally with the Board in an effort to mediate the case. Cohen was discharged May 24, just two days following his election as secretary-treasurer of the then newly-formed Passaic Valley Guild.

AFLOU OF THOSE RULES



Johnstown Vigilantes Fade When Cash Fails to Flow In

WASHINGTON (FP).—Caught in the midst of theoretical differences and a lack of popular support and finances, the Citizens' National Committee of Johnstown, Pa., is about to fold its tent and sink back into the muck from which it arose, it was learned here.

Aiding in the destruction of the outfit was the exposure by the National Labor Relations Board and the threatened investigation by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Passing of this outfit was not taken as an indication that similar organizations will not spring up when employers find a use for them.

The committee, which was formed in Johnstown during the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant and operated as a vigilante organization protecting scabs and strikebreakers, ran into trouble when John Price Jones, head of the John Price Jones Corporation, publicity agency, was asked out of his position of control and Ormsby McHarg was placed in charge.

Jones, who was getting a 15% cut on the contributions, advocated a "middle of the road" policy which would permit the committee to perform its strikebreaking function under the guise of "Americanism" and "the right to work." Heathcote on the committee opposed Jones' idea and advocated blood and thunder.

With the gaining of control by the group opposed to Jones, an attempt was made to expand the organization on a national scale. Over 50,000 letters were sent out asking persons to fill out an enclosed card indicating interest and, if possible, send some financial contribution. Less than 600 answers were received, none of which contained any money.

Tom Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Company board, and Eugene Grace, Bethlehem, principal angels of the organization, withdrew their financial support and Jones pulled out with the Johnstown committee owing him \$30,000. Since then he has been paid \$13,000 and has \$17,000 coming. At present the committee has hardly enough funds to keep functioning for another month and no prospects of additional income.

Another worry facing the vigilante outfit is a threatened suit by Jones for his \$17,000. The committee is worried about the suit, for it will reveal that the treasurer of the committee was appointed instead of elected, an illegal procedure in corporate and business law.

Wilkes-Barre Post-Strike Parleys Are Opened

(Continued from page 1) legitimate executive editors and their confidential secretaries.

The publishers tried also to ring in certain non-Guildmen as "associate editors." One was a reporter who occasionally writes a head. Kmetz laughed the efforts out of the conferences, pointing out that they were obvious maneuvers to keep non-union reporters out of Guild ranks and vitiate the Guild shop clause.

Local Guildmen are watching the negotiations closely. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the appearance of the same type of technicalities which caused the pre-strike conferences to drag for months and finally broke them up in a "rife."

'TRUCE' NIPS MIAMI CUTS

Tribune Shelves Pay Slashes Pending New Talks

MIAMI.—After many weeks of alternately blunt and adroit attempts by the management to block collective bargaining efforts of the Miami Guild, General Manager Herbert Krancer, of the Miami Tribune, an M. L. Annenberg publication, abandoned a plan on Nov. 18 to restore the six-day week and reduce salaries "until such time as the Guild and the management are ready to resume negotiations for a one-year contract," such negotiations not to be begun before April, 1938.

Krancer was to leave last week for Philadelphia, and said he wanted the final approval of Annenberg, whom he was to meet, before signing the "truce" agreement. However, he indicated that he fully expected the publisher's approval.

The agreement suspending negotiations followed a series of conferences between the management and the executive and negotiating committees of the Guild, during which Krancer at first insisted upon a return to the six-day week and upon organization first of employees of the other two papers in town as a basis for negotiations. Persistence of the Guild, aided and advised by Bernice Morgan, ANG international representative, forced Krancer to abandon these demands.

CIO Council Formed In D. C., Baltimore

BALTIMORE.—Ninety-eight local unions, representing 19 national and international CIO organizations have organized the Maryland and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council. John T. Jones, president of the Maryland District of the United Mine Workers, was elected president.

Robert M. Buck, Washington Guild president, was elected a vice president of the council after the withdrawal by Fritz Siller, another Washington Guild delegate.

Triangle 5-3235 Cumberland 5-8088

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A. H. Hand-Made Straight Grain Pipe
—\$3.95—
Straight or Bent Stem
Member N.C.A.

THE GUILD'S RIVAL SHOWS ITS ETHICS

Seeks Jobs on Basis of "Character" and Opposition to Unions and Wage Scales

(Continued from page 1)

Holten to dump his principles and let the society intercede with the management on the basis of his "reform."

"The American Press Society," Holten wrote, "is being organized on a professional rather than a union basis. . . . If you care to join, we will be glad to take up your case with the management of the Gazette, pleading your change of status in your behalf. We cannot say what the management will do, if course, but it is possible they might be more friendly to us than to a CIO affiliate."

Holten was thus following a pattern often used by employer groups to break up organization. The same thing was tried on Morris Watson after his discharge by the Associated Press. He was offered jobs on papers which would pay more than the one he had. If he had accepted, his firing for Guild activity would have gone unchallenged. There was no American Press Society then; the offers were made through other channels.

The employment service has become the principal stock in trade of the society. It constantly figures prominently in Holten's recruiting letters; it serves as the basis for letters to publishers, assuring them that the society is opposed to wage scales or union activities.

The employment-service idea was salvaged by Holten from the early opposition of his "prospects" in form of economic action. As was shown at his open meeting, held in New York in October, 1936, the extreme conservative wing of newspaper workers was willing to go into an organization—though far from eager—but they wanted it to avoid undercutting the Guild, and to concern itself solely with journalism's ethics and standards. Holten managed to keep the door open for the employment service, and when the constitution emerged from the drafting committee, there was even a loophole for possible economic action by its branches. "Special approval in advance by unanimous decision of the board of governors shall be required for any negotiations as to conditions of employment."

Now he offers publishers a group of little Lord Faulkners who "believe in professional rather than union tactics," who do not "undertake to set up wage scales" nor to "establish a closed shop," and who are "carefully sifted for character and ability."

If that does not endear them to the publishers sufficiently, this will: when the Guild was undertaking to negotiate a general agreement on the New York Times, seeking improvements that would have applied to the whole staff, the society's group there, which includes Holten, wrote of the attempt as constituting "a menace to rights and privileges put into effect years ago by a generous employer."

In other words the society's promoters feel it must try to prevent the Guild from obtaining improvements, and in place of the Guild they offer a return to the pre-Guild individualistic job hunting—the search which newspaper men and women tried for generations, like the bear that went back and forth over the mountain.

Is all this a spontaneous movement through which a large number of newspaper men and women are expressing deep aspirations, or is it a body fashioned for the use of a few individuals and held together by fine words?

The society's officers apparently have been hand-picked. The membership list, read about them in the society's initial bulletin, on April 24, which said:

"A provisional board of governors is being established, consisting of distinguished newspaper men and women representative of various geographic sections and branches of journalistic work. As soon as the board is complete its personnel will be announced and it will be asked to

Mediated

Waterbury Democrat Signs Contract

WATERBURY, Conn.—A contract written by the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration in settlement of the ten-day strike of the Democrat, unit of the Waterbury Guild, has been signed.

The contract, which was negotiated with members of the board sitting in as mediators, set pay minimums of \$20 for the first year of service to \$40 for the fifth year for reporters and desk men, and \$19 for the first year to \$27 for the third year for proof readers and society editors. Other provisions are a 40-hour week in five and one-half days, and straight time-off or cash for overtime.

The Guild has now turned to negotiations on behalf of the Republican unit. A preliminary conference was held last week with William J. Pape, publisher. The negotiators are Raymond J. Fitzpatrick, George Dillon, Joseph Donahue and Madeleine Fleming.

The Guild Reporter has received from the Washington Guild, in New York, a request for a discussion of a point in negotiations. Communications can only be handled by the paper if the writers identify themselves. Identifications are kept confidential on request.

Hughes' Letter to Guild On Withdrawal from APS

Chief Justice Hughes' letter to Carlton Skinner, secretary of the Washington Guild, announcing his withdrawal from the American Press Society, follows:

My Dear Mr. Skinner:

I received your letter of November 11, calling my attention to the resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Washington Newspaper Guild urging that I should reconsider my acceptance of honorary membership in the American Press Society. The resolution recites that "the American Press Society has engaged in activities in conflict with the American Newspaper Guild and its principles, which might eventually be brought to issue before the Supreme Court."

I have not understood that the aims or activities of the American Press Society could give rise to any controversy, with your organization or otherwise, which might come before the Supreme Court. Your resolution asserts the contrary.

I have made it a rule to abstain from associations which in any sense might be regarded as incompatible with judicial responsibilities and, while I am not persuaded that there would be any such incompatibility in this instance, I do not desire to leave any room for misunderstanding upon that point and in that view I shall withdraw my acceptance of honorary membership.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Great Falls AF of L Body Deplores FDR Membership

GREAT FALLS (Mont.)—Action of President Roosevelt in accepting honorary membership in the American Press Society and "indorsing" the Society's constitution was deplored by the Cascade County Trades & Labor Assembly after the incident was explained by a Great Falls Guild delegate.

Unopposed by the Guild, the Assembly, an AF of L body, voted to censure in a Great Falls Guild resolution urging the President to reconsider his action.

The Assembly, which recently "lost" a demand that it expel Guild delegates, is overwhelmingly pro-Roosevelt but has been alarmed by the president's apparent tendencies recently, coincidental with a rapidly-developing relief crisis in Montana.

The Guild's resolution on the American Press Society incident was as follows, in part:

Whereas, The American Press Society repeatedly has admitted members in its official Bulletin that its purpose is to discourage enrollment of newspaper editorial employees in the American Newspaper Guild, and to discredit editorial unionism.

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MATERNITY CLAUSE

Norwalk Publisher Wanted One in Pact

NORWALK (Conn.)—The Norwalk Guild, whose contract with the Norwalk Hour, signed Nov. 16, was the second to be won by the Guild in Connecticut, found itself negotiating the issue of motherhood, before agreement was reached, a situation Norwalk believes is unparalleled in American Newspaper Guild history.

Charles Kellogg, general manager of the Hour, insisted, during the conference, that immediately preceded the signing, that the Guild guarantee that no children should be born to women editorial employees during the life of the contract. He finally accepted the Guild stand that he abide by existing state laws in regard to compulsory leaves of absence for women in industry, but not before his demands had mildly embarrassed a married woman employee, mortified an unmarried woman and given this whole Norwalk city a flippity it hadn't had in years.

The Hour publisher refused to listen to the Guild Shop clause, and now finds himself with one providing for review of any dismissals in an arrangement even tighter than the conventional Guild shop article. This was the result of a position he took when, the day after he recognized the Guild as exclusive bargaining agency for editorial employees, he discharged a member of the Guild.

Kellogg found himself with a

Whereas, In furtherance of this aim the American Press Society has admitted members of the American Newspaper Guild and has invited members of the Guild to betray their organization either as individuals or as units, and to join the American Press Society, and

Therefore it is resolved: That the Great Falls Newspaper Guild chapter hereby deplores the action of the President of the United States in publicly indorsing the constitution of the American Press Society and admitting membership in it, thus lending the prestige of his great office to an anti-union, employer-dominated organization created for the sole purpose of attempting to destroy a legitimate trades union in the newspaper industry.

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UP Hedges

Opposes 5-Day Week, Other Benefits

Counter-proposals and additional proposals were offered to the Guild negotiating committee Friday by the United Press management, which continued to express opposition to the five-day 40-hour week, although both other major wire services have accepted this standard.

The management proposals were described by Morris Watson, ANG vice president, as offering United Press employees nothing that they did not already enjoy and taking away rights which they now have under the Constitution and the Wagner Act.

One contract clause suggested by the management would prohibit U.P. men from picketing client newspapers, if struck, or participating in strikes against clients or prospective clients except through monetary contributions.

Dismissal pay ranging up to 11 weeks after 10 years service was offered, but hedged with provisions which would make the clause inoperative in the event of discharge for cause. The Guild is demanding

DUPLESSIS DRAWS FIRE

CIO and AF of L Join Forces to Combat 'Corporatism'

MONTREAL.—Aroused to the necessity of immediate and united action by Premier Duplessis' declaration outlawing the CIO in Quebec Province, leaders of AF of L and CIO international unions are joining forces for a concerted fight against the increasing trend toward "corporatism" in the province.

Recognizing that the AF of L would be outlawed next if the attack upon the CIO is not opposed, leaders of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council at a council meeting scheduled for Nov. 18 were to discuss a plan to launch a People's Party to combat the administration. As a first step in the fight the council will consider a recommendation of its executive committee for an immediate mass meeting.

The executive committee made its recommendation after hearing a report from the delegation of international unionists that interviewed Duplessis in Quebec, Nov. 8. It was to this delegation that Duplessis announced that CIO unions would be denied all rights and privileges conferred by provincial labor legislation. At the same time, Duplessis told the delegation that R. A. C. Ballantyne, Montreal Guild president, who was fired last June by the Gazette for Guild activity, would not be given permission to sue the paper, because Ballantyne was a member of a CIO union.

May Cement Liberals

There were other indications that Duplessis' attack on the CIO and his recent paddocking of the left wing French language weekly paper, under the "padlock law," might result in a union of the international unions and all liberal organizations in a political movement to fight the reactionary Duplessis government at the polls.

Under the proposed People's Party plan, the council would set up a committee to invite representatives of liberal groups and political organizations to explore the possibility of launching the movement. Leaders of a number of organizations have already expressed their willingness to sink all factional differences in the common cause.

Meanwhile, CIO unions are pushing organizational efforts as the best immediate means of combating the Government's opposition.

Litigation Started

Ballantyne has not yet been notified by the Attorney-General's Department of Duplessis' refusal to give him permission to sue the Gazette, and the Civil Liberties Union went ahead with plans to apply for a writ of mandamus in an attempt to force Duplessis to answer Ballantyne's request officially. Ballantyne also planned to file suit for damages against the paper, alleging illegal dismissal.

John Bassett, president of the Gazette, in a letter received by the Civil Liberties Union on Tuesday, refused the C.L.U.'s request for a meeting to discuss Ballantyne's discharge. The C.L.U. executive was scheduled to consider Bassett's reply at a meeting Tuesday night. The C.L.U. had pledged to do its "utmost to assist Ballantyne to obtain a just settlement of his case under the law" if Bassett refused an interview.

severance pay, whether by dismissal or resignation and regardless of cause.

The management also offered overtime pay in equal pay or time off except on out-of-town assignments, sports and news coverage, or coverage of legislative and congressional news, virtually eliminating overtime pay thereby and failing to state whether it would be based on the 24-hour week now worked in some bureaus.

A fifth meeting was tentatively set for next Monday.

The Joint Stake of Labor and the Farmer

Labor's full political strength as represented in the Non-Partisan League is pledged to support the legislative program of the nation's farmers in this striking declaration of principles by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the League, before the South Dakota Conference for Progressive Legislation. His identification of the common interests of labor and agriculture is paralleled in the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

By E. L. OLIVER
By E. L. OLIVER

The problems of the wage earners and of the farmers are very much alike. Let me try to explain the reason for labor unions—and to explain it in terms of your own experience as farmers. You know we live in a country supposed to be democratic. In theory our government is said to be "government by consent of the governed." We are supposed to have government of the people, by the people, and for the people; in America we believe that taxation without representation is tyranny.

Prices Govern Lives Of Farm Families

These are not just pretty slogans to us—we believe them to be true. We believe government should be by consent of the governed—and that governments derive their just power only from the consent of the governed. But does it really work out that way for our farmers?

Are you governed only by your own consent? Of course you have a vote in electing your township assessor and your sheriff and your governor. You have a voice on bond issues for building roads and school houses. But these bond issues and these officials are not the things that really govern the lives of the farmers. What controls your life, the power that governs you more than any other agency under the sun, is the price you receive for your products and the price you pay for the things you have to buy.

That is what governs you and your wives and your children.

The corporations who fix the price of grain or of butter or of beef govern you more than any other agency under the sun, or any official in this state or the United States.

How much of a voice do you have in determining those prices? How much are you consulted? How frequently do you have a vote in the election of the men who run those corporations? How much representation do you have upon these corporations which are taking you daily? The simple truth is that this vitally important government is conducted entirely without the consent of the governed—we have no voice whatever in arriving at the prices which control your lives. There, where democracy is most necessary, democracy is wholly lacking.

Why then, if farmers buying each other's products can cooperate, and wage earners buying each other's products can cooperate—why are farmers and wage earners pre-

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consent of the governed can be made effective in industry. Farm organization is one other indispensable method of curbing economic despotism in America. When farmers and wage earners are both organized strongly, then we will be able to release democracy in the United States.

Those who try to make you believe that the wage earners are your enemies will tell you that the industrial workers must buy your products, and you must buy their products—that you are interested in high prices for what you sell, and low prices for what you buy. That the wage earners are likewise interested in high wages and in low prices for the necessities of life. So by the reasoning of the interests who oppose both farmers and wage earners, these two groups of course should not form an alliance. Let's look at that reasoning.

Every farmer in this room buys the products of other farmers. Dairy farmers must buy flour; wheat farmers must buy meat; live stock raisers must buy sugar; sugar beet farmers must buy cotton; cotton planters must buy potatoes; and potato growers must buy wool. But does that make you interested in the interests of other farmers? Does that make you want to force the prices of other farmers down below a decent living? Or do you farmers sit down here together, regardless of your individual product, working out your problems jointly?

And among the wage earners of the nation, even more than among farmers, it is true that each man must buy the products of other wage earners. Shoe workers, clothing workers, toolmakers, automobile workers, building workers—every worker must buy the output of other wage earners. Does that make them eager to force down wages of those other workers?

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vented from cooperation simply because they buy each other's products? You farmers know the answer; these two groups can, and do, cooperate. Their great joint interest is in honest, efficient exchange of products—so that all may benefit fairly and equally from the abundant resources of this wealthy nation.

Every farmer knows he must have sugar and cotton and wool; he knows that he must have shoes and machinery and building materials. Every industrial worker knows that he must have milk and meat and grain. But neither farmer nor wage earner wants those products at prices which will force the producer into extreme poverty. Why? First and foremost, of course, because both farmer and wage earner are human beings; they want to be considered as human beings, and they are ready to treat all others as human beings. But even, on an economic basis, they have sense enough to know that if they are to be supplied, this year and next year and the year after, with the products they need, then the men and women producing those things must be kept from destitution.

Where Worker, Farmer Have Joint Purpose

Each farmer knows, too, and every wage earner knows, that he cannot find an outlet for his own product unless other human beings in this nation have the means to buy what they need. But both farmers and wage earners know that in between them, controlling the machinery of production and exchange, the giant corporations of this country are seeking to take for themselves as much as possible of the produce of both farm and factory.

It is the primary interest of both groups of producers, therefore, to demand that production be efficiently controlled, that prices be not juggled, and that profits be no more than a reasonable return to investors. Here is a common aim, a joint purpose, within which the interests of farmers and wage earners are identical, and which far exceeds in importance the points in which their interests conflict.

To achieve that joint purpose, to bring

buying power, through its effect on agriculture's ability to purchase the products of the cities. Conversely, farmers who demand excessively high prices for farm products and who simultaneously object to high wages for city workmen, show a lack of understanding of their true interests.

Figures were cited to show that as payrolls declined, agricultural income declined, while an increase in payrolls brought an increase in agricultural income. Between 1929 and 1933 farm cash income dropped six billion dollars while factory payrolls dropped six and one-half billion dollars in the same period. Between 1933 and 1937 the farm cash income increased nearly five billion dollars and factory payrolls went up about the same amount. Wallace noted:

How Industrial Wages Affect the Farmer

Farmers sometimes object to the wages demanded by factory workers. High industrial wages, they think, mean higher prices for industrial products. This is not necessarily the case for there is a tendency for increased labor cost to be offset by greater efficiency; but even if it were, the farmer would need to balance the disadvantages of paying a little more for industrial commodities against the much greater advantage of having an adequate market, well equipped with purchasing power, in the industrial communities.

Low urban wages might possibly mean cheaper farm machinery, cheaper automobiles, cheaper clothing, and

cheaper furnishings. They would certainly mean restricted urban purchases of agricultural commodities. The correct balance is what agriculture needs rather than a permanent disparity in its favor.

Farm Objectives and Government's Part

Farm objectives that harmonize with the general welfare, Wallace said, include (1) farmers should have a share in the national income which will give the average farmer as much purchasing power relative to that of the average non-farmer as he had before the war, (2) the people who live on the land must have security of tenure, (3) the soil must be used properly and conserved, (4) farmers through sound co-operatives must come into control of those marketing, processing, purchasing and service functions which they can manage efficiently, (5) family size farms should be favored by federal programs, and (6) federal and state money should continue to be spent to promote agricultural research and better farm efficiency.

Wallace advised that a "middle course" in cotton which would "keep the place of the United States in the world's cotton market without swamping that market periodically" would be the safest policy. Similarly in wheat, he said, the national policy would aim to produce enough for domestic requirements and about 50 million bushels for export. "With seedlings held to that level, the over-normal granary could stabilize the supplies and avoid burdensome carryovers," he said.

Living Cost Up 43%

NEW YORK.—A forum on the cost of living has been opened by the Consumers National Federation for Dec. 11. Chairman Helen Hall, quoting Department of Agriculture figures, declared in issuing the call that combined living costs have risen 15 per cent from May, 1933, to September, 1937, and food costs, which constitute a fourth or more of the small family budget, have risen 43 per cent during the same period.

the highest possible living standards to farmers and city workers alike, we must present a united opposition to that group of financiers and industrialists who control the factories employing wage earners, and who control the markets for your farm products. The sole hope of these farmers and industrialists is to keep us separated; our sole hope is in united effort against them.

Labor's Non-Partisan League will support the program of the farmers of the United States in every possible way. We will be for you in every industrial district in the United States. We will insist that Congressmen and legislators who represent city workers must vote with the farmer representatives, to protect farmer interests. If the farmers will join with us in such a campaign, and make certain that representatives of rural districts are friendly to the workers of the cities, our strength will be irresistible—and we will re-establish democracy in America.

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GUILD HITS EXEMPTIONS

Publishers' Efforts To Avoid 44-Hour Law Opposed

HARRISBURG (Pa.)—The American Newspaper Guild last week carried its fight for a shorter work week for white-collar newspaper workers to the Pennsylvania State House.

Morris Watson, ANG vice-president, appeared in the Senate chamber to urge the State Industrial Board to refuse the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association exemptions from the 44-hour work law for men, which will become effective December 1.

Watson's appearance at the hearing on Nov. 15 occasioned a surprise of surprise from William N. Hardy, secretary of the publishers' association, and Floyd Chalfont, president. The association filed a brief with the board, making no oral argument, depriving Watson of the opportunity to reply to their specific points. Besides his own argument, he presented a statement by W. Erie Homan, of Reading, ANG vice-president, opposing the exemption.

"Nothing Special"

Watson said: "There is nothing so special about the operation of a newspaper in real life as opposed to the Hollywood story versions—as to require stretched-out hours. It is 50 and 50-100 per cent routine, as is any other business."

It is operated for profit. Attempts to evade accepted pay and hour standards for workers are for the purpose of increasing the profit rate.

The tradition of special privilege for newspaper owners was buried last April 12, when the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that publishers have no special privilege to invade the rights and privileges of others, and held them subject to the provisions of NLRA.

In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the Guild has obtained the observance of the five-day 44-hour week. One of the worst spots in this State is Harrisburg, where one great association works its men from eight to nine hours six days per week.

In effect on June 1, 1937, there were 34 Guild contracts providing the 44-hour week; two providing the 33-hour week, four the 48-hour week and one calling for a week of 34½ hours.

Since June 1, the Guild has obtained from publishers a five-

HEART THROBS IN CANNED ADS

Helpful Hints Are Offered in 'Sympathetic' Newspaper Drive

The second annual flood of made-to-order sentiment designed to make hearts throb for the industrialist—"Put Yourself in His Place"—has been released to all daily newspapers in the United States by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Twelve pages of advertising with the names of cities, dates, etc., left blank, was distributed early this month to the papers by the association, with promotional literature urging the publishers to sell space for it to individual manufacturers or associations such as Chambers of Commerce.

Everything is made to order, after the fashion of a Western Union holiday greeting that can be bought by number designation.

Much of the campaign, as did last year's, smells like the infamous Mohawk Valley Plan used by Remington-Rand in an effort to scare a community into a strike-breaking frenzy. It was used also in Johnston during the steel strike, and cropped up in Detroit in the recent municipal elections. In Detroit it was pretended that industries were

day 44-hour week as follows: Three in Washington, two in Newark, and one each in Milwaukee, San Diego and St. Louis. A memorandum to the Guild by a Philadelphia publisher and the renewal of a contract with the New York Post also provide the five-day 44-hour week.

Emergency Work

John A. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who is a member of the Industrial Board which has the power to grant exemptions from the law, asked Watson whether the Guild would be opposed to newspaper workers doing overtime duty in the case of a catastrophe such as a flood or a conflagration.

Watson replied that there would be no objection, provided that equal time off or time and half-time pay were provided for the workers. He warned, however, that publishers have a habit of making almost any occurrence an emergency requiring their workers to toil overtime with no additional compensation.

Homan's statement also opposed granting the publishers exemptions from the law, and referred to the habit of publishers of using almost any occurrence as an excuse for working white-collar workers overtime without additional pay.

JOB-MAKING PLAN

Guildsmen Launch Publishing Project

PHILADELPHIA.—Guildsmen who believe something should be done to alleviate unemployment have an opportunity to help under a plan worked out by the Miscellaneous Unit of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, announcement of which has been authorized by the Guild executive council.

The unit, which is composed largely of members employed on the Federal Writers' Project, has gone into the publishing business on a non-profit basis.

Members have been buying shares out of their earnings, but in order to keep the experiment going, additional funds are required. The executive council of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden has, therefore, decided to advise all Guild members that shares can be purchased at \$25 each.

Paul Harris, chairman of the Miscellaneous Unit, issued the following statement regarding the plan:

"The current trend toward mergers and certain other situations obvious to all, indicate increasing unemployment, unless newspaper workers make jobs for themselves."

"More than a year ago a group

of Guildsmen on the Philadelphia Federal Writers' Project formed a non-profit corporation, to which they made subscriptions from their meager pay. This group planned to organize and operate a string of weekly newspapers in Philadelphia in the belief that they could become self-supporting by the time the Writers' Project closed. One paper was started on an experimental scale and a publishing unit was formed to act as agent for a number of books and pamphlets prepared by the project.

"As a result of their experience, the group is convinced that a majority of the unemployed newspapermen in the city can be given jobs at an increasing wage scale if sufficient financial support can be obtained from those Guildsmen who are employed."

"We are not asking for donations but for loans by Guildsmen who are willing to lend \$25 or \$50 for their unemployed brothers and, indeed, perhaps for themselves—if they ever become unemployed. While we are not permitted under the law to pay dividends, the loans will be repaid in full as soon as the enterprise grows sufficiently to stand on its own feet."

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Immediately after the election, the Chamber of Commerce revealed that \$100,000,000 had been put into new plants, additions and replacements in the immediate industrial area during the past year.

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The personal, homely, touch is stressed, as the opening page of six pages and was published in more than 500 communities. Printers' Ink says that this year's twelve pages will go later to weeklies and foreign language papers, "so papers published particularly for negroes, and possibly to college publications."

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

William Henry Chamberlain, correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, who recently published a book called "Japan Over Asia," contributed "Asia's Irresponsible Conflict" to the October issue of Current History. In the same issue of that magazine were "New York Elects a Mayor," an article by Leon Siler, who covers City Hall for the New York Post; "Madrid's Victory Complex," by Richard Watts, Jr., dramatic critic of the New York Herald-Tribune and unit member, and "Arms Over Europe," the third of a series of articles by Curt L. Heymann of the New York Times.

Herb Graffis, who conducts a golf column for the Chicago Times, has an article, "The Art of Unvenching," in the November Esquire. Guild Member John Randolph, copyeditor at the Richmond Times-Dispatch, is the author of "Professional Dog Lovers" in the same issue. Randolph has previously worked on the Washington Post, the Washington Herald, and other papers in Philadelphia and Miami.

Joseph Henry Jackson, of the San Francisco Chronicle, published two books this fall, a revised edition of his "Mexican Interlude," and a new book about Guatemala called "Notes on a Drum." He has another coming in the spring, "California's Mother Lode."

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This year the association devotes a full-page heart-throb for labor: "Help Protect the Name of Labor!" That's the ninth page in the series of twelve. The remaining eleven are:

Our Homes and Our Industries. Payrolls Support Us All! Our Industries Compete With the World.

Put Yourself in His Place! (the company president's). Pay Envelopes for (Name of city) Weekly!

I Knew Him When He Pushed a Wheelbarrow (the president again). Picture Our City WITHOUT Its Industries. Will They Build That Factory Now? Tomorrow Belongs to Your Children.

Are You an American Citizen? Last year's campaign consisted of six pages and was published in more than 500 communities. Printers' Ink says that this year's twelve pages will go later to weeklies and foreign language papers, "so papers published particularly for negroes, and possibly to college publications."

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Bargaining Questions

Pact for New Members

Supplement Can Be Added to Contract in Existence

QUESTION: Please advise us as to any laws in the enclosed contract for business office employees. The unit has a contract covering editorial department workers and we are prepared now to negotiate a contract for the new commercial department members.

ANSWER: You submit a contract which would establish a complete set of working conditions for commercial department workers. In addition, your draft is dated to run for a full year.

Let us say at the start that it is Guild policy to negotiate at one and the same time for all departments in which we have adequate representation, in other words for the news and business office departments at the same time, all to be covered in one contract. Naturally, as we have a running contract in the editorial department now, we must negotiate only for the new department. But the same contract by seeking, instead of a new and separate contract for the business departments, a supplemental agreement or addendum to the existing news department contract, extending to the business departments the provision of the news department contract, except as to certain specific conditions, principally salary minimums, applying more particularly to one department than to another, which specific conditions would be covered in the supplemental agreement.

Provisions identical

The anti-Nazi league mentioned was organized to function on a minimum program of opposition to Nazism—not even including Mussolini's fascism, until need.

Early this year the Motion Picture Artists' Committee was organized. This committee was intended to lend its aid to Spanish Democracy, and on occasion to other democracies.

In some months of existence, the MPAC brought to Hollywood many internationally known writers and educators to speak in behalf of the Spanish Loyalist cause. Beyond this, the MPAC organized an exhibit of Spanish war posters and originated the idea of the Hollywood caravan to Spain, a couple of ambulances bearing the names of outstanding movie stars, now touring the country before leaving next month for Madrid.

The ambulances bore the names of Louise Rainer, Fredric March, Fred Keating, Ben Hecht, Johnny Green, Cedric Belfrage, Dorothy Tree, Paul Muni, Sylvia Sydney Ernest Hemingway, Lionel Stander, Arthur, Robert Benchley, Miles Mander, and others.

Marquis W. Childs, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Guild member, contributed "Sweden Revolted" to the autumn Yale Review.

We note that you also apparently want a seniority clause. The International Executive Board is opposed to seniority clauses in Guild contracts. We should be interested in hearing whether there are special reasons why you believe seniority clauses are desirable as to the business office. Of course, the IEB's opposition to such clauses in Guild contracts is based on experience in the news department.

Non-Partisan League Affiliate

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The California Peoples Legislative Conference has become the state branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League by unanimous vote for affiliation. It called a state convention in Fresno for Dec. 4. The state chairman is A. F. Gaynor, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

This is a pretty fair cross-section of Hollywood's top names, and enough, certainly, to put Hollywood clearly on record as opposing Fascist aggression against democratic countries.

The producers, however, saw it differently. Last month Hal Roach brought Vittorio Mussolini to Hollywood, preliminary to what was to be a great cooperative producing deal. Members of the MPAC boycotted all receptions for Mussolini.

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"Someone here was aware of my frustrations and therefore some planes of the Fourteenth Squadron were ordered to effect a bombing in the zone of Adi Abo and to use incendiary bombs exclusively. I do not believe more important reason existed [than his frustrations]. It was a diverting task with a tragic but beautiful result. Incendiary bombs give a great satisfaction. At least one sees fire and smoke. War for us has been a great sport. The most beautiful and perfect of all sports."

The MPAC incorporated this into the radio transcription made on Oct. 10 by Herbert Biberman, Daniel Hammett, Humphrey Cobb, Gale Sondergaard, and John Carradine, and including the reading of a wire of support from Sylvia Sidney. This transcription went to radio stations all over the country. In Hollywood, the MPAC voiced its protest against the presence of young Mussolini through advertisements in the trade papers, the Hollywood Reporter and Daily Variety. The ads, following the reprint of the quotes from Mussolini, Jr., read:

"Hollywood is an record throughout the country as having welcomed Signor Vittorio Mussolini with open arms. We feel that Hollywood does not deserve this reputation. We can best show the world what Hollywood really feels about Vittorio Mussolini by helping to bind the wounds of innocent victims of Signor Mussolini's favorite sport. The Motion Picture Artists' Committee calls on the decent people of Hollywood, and educators to speak in behalf of the Spanish Loyalist cause. Beyond this, the MPAC organized an exhibit of Spanish war posters and originated the idea of the Hollywood caravan to Spain, a couple of ambulances bearing the names of outstanding movie stars, now touring the country before leaving next month for Madrid."

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The Motion Picture Artists' Committee does not believe that the industry has either the right or the desire to object to the exercise by Hollywood stars of their constitutional right of free speech, because of the possible effect in countries where free speech is denied.

The President of the United States was aware of the sentiment of the country when, in Chicago, on October 5, he recommended a quarantine of aggression nations. The AP of L and the CIO, in convention, went on record as favoring a boycott of Japan. The nation is not concerned with the possible loss of those markets. It is of more importance to the industry to maintain the goodwill of the people of the United States who are the people of the world. The industry is not concerned with the possible loss of those markets. It is of more importance to the industry to maintain the goodwill of the people of the United States who are the people of the world. The industry is not concerned with the possible loss of those markets. It is of more importance to the industry to maintain the goodwill of the people of the United States who are the people of the world.

'Social Consciousness' Tips Film Industry Applecart

Development of Economic Outlook by Hitherto Politically Inarticulate Movie Stars Lays New 'Problem' in Laps of Silver Screen Magnates—Trade Papers in Flurry

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN

HOLLYWOOD.—The development of a social consciousness by hitherto politically inarticulate Hollywood film stars is bringing new "problems" to the industry, and to the so-called "trade papers" which reflect the industry's state of mind. One outgrowth of the furor is discussion of possible inclusion of "political utterance" clauses in stars' contracts.

Activity by a group of leading actors which began a year and a half ago with the organization of an anti-Nazi league came to nationwide attention recently when they expressed their opinion of "political utterance" clauses in stars' contracts.

The trade papers, which live off direct advertising subsidies, have since printed stories that lend themselves to headlines such as "Curb on Player 'fame,'" and published editorial assertions that the artist who expresses a dislike for Germany or Italian fascism is hurt not only his own pocketbook, but the entire industry's as well. The stars in turn have questioned the "right or desire" of the producers to object. They point out that fascist countries have no desire for American films, citing, for instance, the fact that Germany has banned Shirley Temple and the Dione kids.

How They Started

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STARS CHUCK MUZZLES



Above: Screen Actors Guild Vice-president Joan Crawford. Below: Member Louis Rainer and Board of Director member Franchot Tone.

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By making their sympathies for anti-Nazi, anti-Fascism, and other anti-fascist, the stars are identifying themselves with the great mass of the American people and the democratic peoples throughout the world. We cannot believe that creative artists are injuring themselves, or the industry of which they are a part, if they join with the President of the United States and all organized

labor in active endeavors for peace. By their sincerity as human beings they are achieving greater respect and greater popularity in 90 percent of the world's markets.

But, without the studios having openly come out in an attempt to forbid their progress in taking political action they might wish, the trade papers which reflect the producers' views have begun a campaign to bring about outright contractual gagging of outspoken players, writers and directors.

On Other Labor Fronts . . Auto Workers vs. G. M.

DETROIT (FP)—By unanimous vote the union delegates from General Motors plants all over the United States meeting in Detroit have tossed the proposed new agreement into the ashcan and told the United Auto Workers-GM bargaining committee to get something worthwhile. There will be another conference within 60 days.

The proposed agreement was said by President Knudsen of GM to have met with the support of President Martin and the UAW committee in all respects except that the company refused to permit collection of union dues and soliciting of union membership on company premises.

The rejected proposals failed to grant collective bargaining, grant sole collective bargaining, raise or reduce rates, failed to recognize the shop steward system, failed to grant vacations with pay, failed to grant real seniority and only slightly improved the grievance procedure.

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the delegates, "This conference marks the beginning of the end of factionalism in the UAW."

Sen. LaFollette Fixes The 'Irresponsibility'

WASHINGTON (FP)—Management is in a poor position to yell about "labor irresponsibility" while it still uses every means of coercion to prevent labor organization, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., declares in an article in the current issue of the National Lawyers Guild Quarterly.

"Today spokesmen for the economic royalists meet labor's demand for recognition with the charge that labor is not responsible," LaFollette said. "They speak complacently about the need for trade union responsibility. The record of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee focuses attention sharply upon the need for

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1937, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beale
Assistant Editor:
Leon Svirsky

Staff for this issue:
Frank Kelley, Jean
Lyon, Evelyn Seeley,
Feliz Cotton (Wash-
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.

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: For letters and feature material, Tuesdays; for news, Wednesdays, and bulletins on Thursdays.

ANG International Officers

President: Heywood Brown
Executive Vice-President: Jonathan Eddy
Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Pasche

American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters

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	Gunnar Mickelsen, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.

International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Vol. IV, No. 21

November 22, 1937

An Open Letter to Mr. Roosevelt

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

FIFTEEN thousand newspaper men and women organized in the American Newspaper Guild and representing substantial majorities in some 500 offices throughout the country hope you will reconsider your decision to accept honorary membership in the American Press Society.

We read the stories of your press conference, at which you quoted with approval this society's declaration of high purposes. They weren't bad words. A little jumbled, maybe, but after the treatment you have had in the papers they must have sounded like the millenium to you.

If this society were devoting itself to those purposes it would be going about it the wrong way, as we shall show; but it is not being used in furtherance of them. Instead of fighting journalistic dishonesty, its name is covering mostly an attack on the Guild.

The society's promoters, in fact, have given it an anti-labor bias which will make it smell throughout the country. It approaches publishers for jobs for its members on the negative ground that they will have nothing to do with unions. It is against wage scales. It wouldn't think of the closed shop, which labor thinks is vital. On page one of this issue is a sample letter. As you will see in the accompanying story, it went to a paper which is paying its managing editor \$25 a week, and its staff between \$8 and \$15, and working the employees six long days a week and plenty of nights.

It "carefully sifts" its membership for "character." The promoter's letters show the kind it wants. Two such letters have come into our possession. Both were to Guild members who had helped to involve other people, both asked them to run out in their own interests. You will find more about this in the story on page one. The writer of the letter was the Oliver Holden who invited you to join.

WE don't blame you for liking that phrase "integrity and detachment." Somebody is always dangling that before us and forgetting all the steps in between.

The deluded members of the Press Society believe they can skip those steps and at the same time become well-to-do and dignified citizens by starting a journalistic bar association. The fact that lawyers, unlike themselves, have a virtual monopoly of their knowledge, always escapes them. So does the fact that the journalistic counterparts of lawyers and doctors are not the writers and purveyors of information, but more nearly the publishers.

Of course, there are realists in this society who waste little time on such matters. Its meat is jobs. So it offers to make its members more completely than ever the handmaidens of publishers.

WE submit, Mr. President, that if the present publishers are fudging on the news, you will not get a higher quality by making newspaper workers more dependent on them.

The Guild from its earliest days—long before there

was a Press Society, incidentally—has made one of its chief aims the integrity of the news. Just between you and us, that fact has not seemed to help us at all with the publishers.

In fact, one prominent publisher began firing our members for joining the Guild almost as soon as it was organized. That was William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst is a traditional wrecker of newspaper editorial organization. He broke up one in Chicago 30 years ago.

Certainly if the Guild had been strongly organized; we do not believe that the two most shocking incidents of recent years would have occurred. They were both on Hearst papers. We refer to the photographing of the Lindbergh baby and the faked interview with the Titterton murderer.

The interests opposing us have resorted to every form of unscrupulous action. You will remember how the publishers fought the old National Labor Board when we won a case before it; you will recall, too, that when they devised their own board to handle cases under their NRA code they devised one which the Brookings Institution later reported—and which we learned by bitter experience—was the worst such board under any code. Your administrator, Mr. Harriman, publicly criticised the publishers for keeping it ineffectual.

THROUGH faking our rightful place in the labor movement, we have overcome much of the opposition and established ourselves. We have already obtained the greatest improvements in pay, hours and working conditions in our industry that have come in a generation. This has not made us popular with the publishers—any more than they liked you for popularizing the five-day week. Nevertheless, we have contracts or agreements with more than 90 papers, including most of the Scripps-Howard and Hearst papers; all the Paul Block and Stern papers; all the papers in San Francisco, Minneapolis and several other cities; with the New York Daily News and the Chicago Times. We were designated by a large vote the collective bargaining agency for all United Press editorial staffs; we have been asked to bargain for the Associated Press staffs in Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

We are not surprised at this new attempt to defeat us, manipulated from inside the ranks of newspaper workers themselves. It will be worth money to the publishers, if they are not paying for it already.

But we do not believe it is up your alley. We ask you now to reconsider your membership.

THE GUILD REPORTER.

E. & P.'s Ideal

THREE hundred words separate the opening sentence from the closing sentence of an editorial in the Nov. 13 Editor & Publisher captioned, "A Two-Sided Contract."

The opening sentence:

"Washington Star editorial employees now have, black on white in a Guild contract, substantially the same rights and privileges they have enjoyed without a contract."

The closing sentence:

"Given reasonable people on both sides of the table, the pattern can be duplicated many times."

These two utterances take a prize of their own for twisted logic, but E. & P. goes a step or two beyond. There are sandwiched into the editorial such bright, "two-sided" remarks as:

"There is no closed shop, check-off, or other union nonsense in the contract."

"If there were any sea-lawyers in the Star unit, they kept their heads down, and the reasonable people around the board proceeded to an agreement that is both fair (sic) and practical for all concerned."

Ergo: That which gives to workers "in black on white" something which means nothing is fair and reasonable to Editor & Publisher. It is also "practical."

Further, this type of reasoning produces the extraordinary statement that the Star management declined the Guild's proposal that experience on sizable daily newspapers be recognized in setting wage minimums, because it is "unfair to present or future members of the staff." The Star consented to recognize only experience gained in cities of 200,000 population or papers of 50,000 circulation.

This is more Editor & Publisher logic. It would be "unfair" to a reporter to pay him a decent minimum wage when his only experience was writing politics for 20 years in Albany, N. Y. (pop. 128,000). It would be "unfair" not only to the reporter, but to the management and "present or future members of the staff" as well, says E. & P.

All this is aside from the basic falsehood in the statement that the contract contains no substantial benefits. Despite E. & P.'s "praise," it is a trade union contract. It provides wage increases, and it protects and makes secure the five-day week and other improvements the Star was forced to give its employees as the direct result of nationwide Guild organizational pressure.

BANNER HIGH

Ernest Meyer's Memorable Column On Brooklyn Eagle Strike

By ERNEST L. MEYER

Reprinted by Courtesy of the New York Post

Round and round the picket line goes, a hundred men and women carrying placards and chanting, "All union men . . . don't cross the line . . . all union men . . . don't handle scab copy . . ."

The twelve policemen in front of the Brooklyn Eagle plant stand motionless with placid and almost amiable indifference. This is a legal show, and they are part of the props. A few score citizens hang about, wondering. Some of them did not know that a strike exists, for the paper which covers all the news has curiously refrained from covering a story at its own doorstep. The freedom of the press, if the publisher so wishes, becomes the freedom to suppress.

No trouble while the pickets march. No trouble—only one white-haired woman of about seventy standing on the stairs and shaking her fragile fists. Muttering words which are lost in the sound of the chanting of the pickets. Her lips seem to utter "Rascals," "Reds" and "Shame on you." She directs her shafts especially at the bulk of the marching Brown.

It is a tribute to the pickets that no one jeers or laughs. One does not laugh at a ghost.

Buried in the Past

She is a ghost. Twenty-five years or so ago, I am told, she wrote for the Eagle. Musical and literary criticisms, essays and such things. At a small wage, but there was the thrill of her by-line, the joy of seeing her words in print, and the ecstasy of belonging to the blessed fraternity of the Fourth Estate.

In memory, perhaps, she still lives in that era of lavender and old lace, when newspaper men considered themselves galloping Gallahads of the inkpot, an illusion wisely fostered by the owners who found occasional kudos cheaper to dispense than cash.

In memory she still abides, this ghost, in those romantic days when for a pittance she was privileged to touch the hem of fame. She cannot comprehend why the Lancelots of literature have gone laborite.

Nor can she decipher any justice in the case of the Brooklyn Eagle strike where Guildsmen, working under intolerable conditions and receiving far less than the prevailing metropolitan wage rate for the grinding work entailed in getting out a paper, quit work in protest against violations of pledges and promises made by their publisher who, oddly enough, claims the name of Goodfellow.

So this old lady, a ghost out of the past she still considers golden, has her revenge by standing on the stairs of the Eagle Building and shaking her fists at the hundred pickets old lady.

No one derides the old lady. The pickets are not angry at her chatter, only sorry that despite her age she has never grown up.

In That Golden Age

I, too, feel certain kinship with her in the past. Twenty-five years ago, when she was writing pieces for the Eagle, I was a neophyte in the newspaper "game," glad to inherit the glory of Richard Harding Davis by working twelve hard hours a day on a Milwaukee paper for \$13 a week.

Not that I am, or was, sorry for myself. Maybe the work was hard—general assignments handed out by the most niggardly and slave-driving assistant city editor in town. Selah! I was the member of a great and glorious profession, and if occasionally I went broke I could always bum a buck from a linotype or pressman, who, organized, got triple my salary.

No, I was not sorry for myself. But truthfully I was sorry for our city editor, a young chap named Ashley who worked like a demon, driving himself nearly to daily collapse for the weekly pay, I believe, of \$35. His fingernails were chewed to the quick from his devotion to duty.

Ashley had a flock of dependents and was always broke. Regularly every Friday night he would borrow a dollar from old Frank, the elevator man. And regularly every Saturday, payday, Ashley would repay the dollar.

I shall never forget the tempest in the city room one Friday when old Frank failed to show up for work. Ashley didn't have his dollar, and a quick canvass of the city room failed to unearth a reporter with a dollar to spare. Ashley romped up and down, biting his nails, and the rest of us kept discreetly quiet. He had a wicked way with him when he was aroused.

Things looked pretty black that night, and when midnight, lunch time, came around Ashley was in the finest fret we had ever seen him. And then an old woman entered the city room and inquired for Ashley.

"Look," she told him, "I'm Mrs. Mueller, the wife of Frank, who runs the elevator here. Frank took sick today and couldn't come. But he got worried about the dollar he lends you every Friday, and he sent me down with it. Here it is . . . please . . ."

And when I think of the humiliation of Ashley, boy wonder of the journalistic profession, accepting with gratitude a dollar from the wife of old Frank, the elevator man, I cannot join the woman on the Brooklyn Eagle steps in praise of the golden days.

My place is not with her and her memories, but on the picket line. Brother, hand me a banner.