

The GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an Affiliate of the C. I. O.

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Scripps Units Ask Action; One Signs

Guild negotiations with papers of the Scripps-Howard chain made slow but sure progress last week as the new industrial contract with the Toledo News-Bee was signed (page 2) and pressure by the Indianapolis Times unit brought renewal of bargaining.

The Cincinnati, Akron and New York units adopted strong resolutions reaffirming their positions. The Memphis Guild began negotiations for a joint industrial contract with its two Scripps-Howard papers (page 2).

CINCINNATI TAKES SHARP ACTION

CINCINNATI—The Guild passed on Monday night a sharply worded resolution denouncing the antagonistic attitude being shown in negotiations by Business Manager Giesel of the Scripps-Howard Post and "deploring" the acquiescence of Editor Groat. The contract is intended to cover editorial and business employees.

The meeting was the largest ever held by the Guild and the vote was unanimous. The Guild instructed the negotiating committee to insist on the 5-day, 40-hour week for all, and protection against wage cuts, and demanded that the Guild alone decide on the eligibility of employees to Guild membership.

The resolution hit the anti-union attitude displayed by Giesel and his persistent efforts to split the Guild.

The negotiating committee walked out of the meeting with the management last week when Giesel refused every basic demand, although the same demands are now in effect in the editorial department.

AKRON DEMANDS QUICK RESULTS

AKRON—The unit on the Scripps-Howard Times-Press adopted a resolution demanding action on its contract by June 1, after rejecting most of the management's counter-offer.

The unit demands limitation of apprentices, higher minimums for advertising members and better dismissal pay. The committee was (Continued on Page Two)

Cleveland News Pact Is Signed

CLEVELAND—With the signing of a revised contract with the Cleveland News last week, the way was prepared for joint negotiations with two of the city's three dailies when renewal time comes next year. The contract was signed as of May 12, the date of the contract with the Cleveland Press, just signed.

Terms and conditions of the News contract are identical with those of the Press contract for the editorial division—the only one represented on the News.

The Press contract, however, also covers employees in the business and commercial departments.

Jurisdiction 'Disputes' Reach NLRB

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Mailers' Union, International Typographical Union, Photo-Engravers and the New York Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union appeared at the Labor Board hearing here to contest for segments of workers in the Guild's jurisdiction in its petition for certification as collective bargaining agency for editorial and commercial departments on the New York Journal-American, a Hearst paper.

These unions were among those to which Hearst's labor adviser, Harvey Kelly, recently addressed a letter calling their attention to the Guild's claim in an effort to "avoid" jurisdictional disputes.

Hearings were held on the same day in the Guild claim for certification on the Boston Record-American. Two AF of L locals are claiming segments of the jurisdiction there. This is also a Hearst paper.

For Two-Way Split

A. J. Isserman, ANG attorney, pointed out in both cases that the precedents set in the New York Mirror (Hearst) decision were applicable. The Guild was now bargaining for similar units all over the country, he said, explaining that it is interested in representing all newspaper workers not represented by the existing craft unions and who have not had the benefits of collective bargaining in the past.

Representatives of the AF of L dual union on the Boston American appeared to contest the claim of the ANG for jurisdiction over editorial and commercial employees. (Continued on Page Four)

Firings in Film City Cause 22 To Strike

HOLLYWOOD, Cal.—Guildsmen on the Hollywood Citizen-News walked out on strike on May 17 following Publisher Harlan G. Palmer's refusal to reinstate three Guild leaders who were fired for union activity on the eve of signing a contract.

Those fired were Roger C. Johnson, former Los Angeles local president; Elizabeth Yeaman, assistant drama editor and for nine years a movie columnist on the Hollywood daily; and Mel Scott, whose editorials gave the Citizen-News its protective coloring of liberalism.

Picket lines assumed mass proportions as the 22 strikers were joined, not only by their fellow Guildsmen, but by the CIO "Dawn Patrol" of voluntary organizers. Previously, the local CIO industrial union council had pledged full support, putting the struck sheet on its official unfair list.

All Out

Cheers went up when the only "hold out" in the editorial room, balked at crossing the picket line, joined the ranks of the strikers on the first morning.

Later in the morning, Guildsmen from other papers who left for work were replaced by motion picture celebrities, anxious to do their stint on the picket line. Among them were Lionel Stander, gravel-voiced comedian, Dorothy Parker, the writer, and Mrs. Frank Tuttle, wife of the director.

The strike is receiving support, officially and unofficially, from the major craft unions in the motion picture industry. The Screen Actors' Guild (AF of L) has persuaded its members to cancel some 2,000 subscriptions. The Screen Writers and Screen Directors Guilds are taking similar actions.

Pressure has forced Daily (Continued on Page Two)

Fund for Probe Won by LaFollette

WASHINGTON (FP)—Continuance of the work of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee was assured here as the Senate voted the additional \$60,000 requested.

Though undercover attempts were made to scotch the inquiry, which recently has been exposing the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups, pressure brought to bear by the CIO, AF of L, and Labor's Non-Partisan League forced the favorable action.

The committee intends to continue its investigation of employer groups and vigilante activities. Special attention, it has been reported, will be paid to events in Ohio during the Little Steel strike.

New Strikes Threaten In Midwest

Strike situations were threatening in two cities last week as the Chicago Guild fought to halt a wave of firings on its Hearst papers, and in Sioux City, Iowa, a vote of strike authorization was passed, 44 to 3, as the local's prolonged negotiations with the Tribune and Journal drew a trifling counter-offer.

President William Green of the AF of L intervened in the Chicago situation to contest the Guild's jurisdictional claim before the Labor Board, causing a new delay in holding the hearing.

CHICAGO COMBATS NEW FIRING WAVE

CHICAGO—Strike preparations by the huge Hearst unit on the Herald & Examiner and the American last week had halted a firing wave which followed the expiration of the contract. (Continued on Page Four)

'Armed' Reopening of Plant Plan of Duluth Publisher

DULUTH, Minn.—In desperation over the failure of two previous "back-to-work" movements during the week, Publisher Jordan is attempting yet another move to break the Guild strike. This fact became evident when the reactionary and discredited police commissioner, Len L. Culbertson, took to the radio to announce a planned armed reopening of the plant "not later than Monday."

Culbertson, whom labor dubs the "colonel" of his tin-hatted and armed police "army," earlier in the week smashed a Steel Workers' Organization Committee picket line and succeeded in dropping wages at scrap iron yards five cents an hour.

Despite his anti-labor activities, Culbertson in radio talks attempted to appear the disinterested and unbiased city official, concerned only with peace, and offered himself as arbiter, putting forward a proposal that the strikers return to work and give up the strike, settling issues later, or allowing

him to act as arbiter if a settlement was not reached.

This proposal, first sent to the strikers with the threat to reopen the plant attached, was rejected unanimously. Culbertson was repudiated earlier by the rest of the City Council, which denied responsibility for his police assault upon the iron yard workers.

Jordan Reneges

The Guild meanwhile had gained considerable public sentiment when, during negotiations, at the request of printing trades and teamsters union leaders, it made known its willingness to compromise on the Guild shop issue, providing other portions of the contract remained as originally outlined. The publisher had previously said that "all other issues can be settled to the satisfaction of the Guild within three hours." Publisher Jordan failed to make good his word.

The Jordan-Culbertson move followed failure of other plans to open the plant earlier in the week. (Continued on Page Four)

Preferred Shop Pact Won in N.J. Strike

ORANGE, N. J.—Settlement of the 10-day strike of 11 editorial workers on the Orange Courier was effected on May 16 with the signing of an agreement reinstating three of the five dismissed Guildsmen and placing the other two on a preferred rehiring list.

The agreement also provides for a Guild preferential shop, bars pay cuts, insures against dismissals for any reason for six months, establishes unqualified severance indemnity of one week for every thirty weeks' service, and contains other benefits.

Aid from both AF of L and CIO unions was a large factor in bringing about the victory. Upon Guild insistence a clause was written into the agreement reinstating three printers who, though non-union, refused to cross the picket line, and another clause binding the publisher to use his best efforts "to the satisfaction of the Guild," to obtain the re-employment of a union truckman who had refused to take newsprint across the picket line.

First Union Victory

The Guild is the first union to be recognized in the plant. All departments of the paper had been completely open shop since about six years ago, when printers, pressmen and stereotypers were locked out in a battle for pay increases. They lost a bitterly fought strike while the paper, then under different management, continued publication with the aid of a strike-breaking crew furnished by H. W. Flagg, head of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association open shop division.

Agnes Fahy, Newark Guild president and strike chairman, called the Guild victory "a heartening example of trade union cooperation." The strike was supported by the Orange and Newark locals of the ITU; Newark Newspaper Mailers Local 11; Chauffeurs and Teamsters Local 478, and various CIO unions, including the United Radio and Electrical Workers, which has a strong organization at the Edison plant here. The local Guild supported the strike with a \$2 assessment.

The Orange Courier group is a unit of the Newark Guild. The firing of five of its eleven members who had taken leading parts in work stoppages to force Publisher William Hirsch to meet his editorial payroll on time and in cash precipitated the strike. Wages and hours were not involved in the dispute. The agreement provides: That John J. Wilson, Jr., and William Kelly, the strikers not (Continued on Page Four)

LET TORONTO KNOW YOU ARE COMING

Guilds sending delegates to the ANG Convention at Toronto are asked to notify the Convention Committee of the number of delegates who will be present. Early reports sent to the Newspaper Guild of Toronto, King Edward Hotel or 314 Manning Chambers, will be appreciated.

AF of L Defies US Court In Hearing on Guild Case

SAN FRANCISCO—Sam B. Bassett, an AF of L attorney, informed three judges sitting in United States Circuit Court here last week that the AF of L "is not submitting itself to the jurisdiction of either the court or the Labor Board" in its claim to jurisdiction over circulation department workers of the Seattle Star.

The recently won, seven-months' Guild strike against the Star was precipitated by the firing of the circulation men, who had insisted upon their right to join the Guild

rather than Dave Beck's Teamster Union. The men have been working in other departments of the Star since the strike was settled.

Bassett's threat was made during hearing on the Labor Board's petition for enforcement of the Board's order against the Star. He said that teamsters and mechanical workers would strike if the court upholds the order.

"Dave Beck," said Bassett, "won't pay any attention to a Labor Board ruling."

Scripps Units Ask Action

(Continued from Page One)

also instructed to press for the Guild shop and for other benefits not yet up to standard. Negotiations are to be resumed on May 23.

N. Y. UNIT RENEWS CONTRACT DEMANDS

Conferences were held last week in continued negotiations on the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram and the Hearst Daily Mirror. The Guild submitted a counter-offer on commercial and editorial department minimums for Mirror employees which will be subject to another conference with Harvey J. Kelly.

INDIANAPOLIS RESUMES TALKS

INDIANAPOLIS—After a long struggle to overcome intimidation and, when management hurdles in the way of collective bargaining, a formula has been reached in triangular conferences with the Guild, National Labor Board and the Indianapolis Times (Scripps-Howard) which was expected to bring about an early start.

Tentative understandings reached at the conferences are as follows:

1. The Times will seek a Wagner Labor act compliance notice and, in addition, will see that each commercial department member is provided with such notification.
2. An election will be held to determine if the Guild has a bargaining majority.
3. Should the Guild be certified, the Times will meet with a Guild committee to negotiate a contract.
4. The Guild, without prejudice, will withdraw labor charge, on no pending.

As yet unsettled is the question of whether or not contract haulers shall be included among those affected by the negotiations. The Guild is insisting that they be included in a contract.

JOINT TALKS IN MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Memphis Guild on May 16 opened negotiations for a joint contract with The Commercial Appeal and The Press-Scimitar covering editorial and business office employees. The meeting was largely devoted to certifying representation of these departments.

Press-Scimitar negotiations will be based upon the whole Guild jurisdiction while on the Commercial Appeal the Guild represents only editorial and business office employees.

WANTED: Two Newspapermen or Newspaperwomen

Wanted: Two Newspapermen or Newspaperwomen, tired of hotels or furnished rooms, to take over an attractive Greenwich Village apartment which will cost them, together, less than what they would pay for a hotel. The apartment is in a quiet, safe, well-located building, with a large living room, two widely separated bedrooms, real kitchen, real bath. Nicely furnished. Call or write Mrs. Bertha Tribune copy desk, or call CHelsea 3-3525.

CAMP ROBIN HOOD

Best deal, Berkshire County, Mass., 120 miles from New York. For boys and girls, 2 to 15. 45 children. 20 acre private lake. Modern conveniences. Trained staff. Progressive program. Music. Horseback riding. Address: Camp Robin Hood, 100 N. Y. Ave., New York 17.

Toledo Signs Vertical Pact Covering 90 on News-Bee

TOLEDO, O.—An industrial contract covering nearly 90 editorial and commercial department employees of the Toledo News-Bee was signed Tuesday night by the Scripps-Howard daily and the Toledo Newspaper Guild. President Richard P. Overmyer and Secretary Chalmers M. Roberts signed for the Guild.

Retaining the features established in the 1937 News-Bee editorial contract, used as a model for agreements negotiated throughout the Scripps-Howard chain and elsewhere last year, the new document extends all these benefits to the commercial department workers, who had been covered by a supplementary contract negotiated in February.

Carried Over

Carried over from the old agreement were the dismissal bonus system of one week's pay for every month of service or fraction thereof, up to 24 weeks; death benefit provision; five-day, 40-hour week for all editorial and commercial workers except executives; time off or cash for overtime; full sick leave with pay and other standard Guild clauses.

The management agreed to give

vacation pay in advance, a practice not previously in force. Efforts of the management to include a number of recessions from present policy were resisted by the Guild negotiators (GUILD REPORTER, May 16).

Death Clause Change
A change in the death benefit clause was agreed to, and it now provides that an employee must designate his dependents on blanks furnished by the management, in place of the old requirement that the benefit be paid to "next of kin." If no objection is raised by the management to the list of dependents within a week after its submission the list is to become legal and valid.

The no-pay-out clause, unequalled in last year's contract, now reads "there shall be no reduction in salary except as agreed to by the Guild and the management." Salary minimums remain the same in two editorial classifications. Commercial department minimums to extend to May 13, 1939, were agreed to in the supplementary pact signed in February and were picked up as part of the new joint contract, which runs to that date.

Big Profits Cited

A new aspect on the management's refusal to obey a Labor Board order that the employees of the Los Angeles City News Bureau be included in the bargaining was a report from that city estimating the gross annual revenue of the bureau to be \$52,200 against annual expenses of \$36,000. The UP has asserted it intended to divert itself of ownership because of "huge deficits."

Management negotiators, admitting the Labor Board had ordered the Los Angeles News Bureau included in the bargaining unit, declared the Board's order to be "unrealistic." This announcement was made in the twenty-sixth week of bargaining.

The Washington unit also adopted resolutions pointing out other sub-standard offers of the management which make the proposed contract total up to one of the worst ever offered the ANG.

SEAMEN WIN LONG FIGHT

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Maritime labor appeared successful in its fight against compulsory mediation legislation which former Maritime Commission Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D. N. Y.) and other sub-standard offers of the management which make the proposed contract total up to one of the worst ever offered the ANG.

The fight came to a conclusion when the Senate adopted the amendment to the proposed new legislation.

By opposing the union demands at this time we incur the enmity of all friends of organized labor. Nonetheless we must take our stand for what we think is the right and let the results be what they may.

Palmer, who poses as a liberal, has depended for his support almost entirely upon the union-conscious citizens of this film capital and the mass withdrawal of subscriptions has crippled his business badly.

Palmer, himself, admitted this in a long editorial in the first issue of the strike sheet:

"We realize that we are alone in our stand. We have championed many so-called liberal measures and have incurred the opposition of all those who are opposed to liberalism. By opposing the union demands at this time we incur the enmity of all friends of organized labor. Nonetheless we must take our stand for what we think is the right and let the results be what they may."

22 in Hollywood Strike, Protesting Firing of 3

(Continued from Page One)

Variety, "bible" of the theatrical profession, to pull out of the Citizen News print shop, entailing a loss of \$61,000 a year to Palmer.

The strike took place after successful negotiation for a contract. On May 15, after five months of hedging, Palmer finally yielded to the Guild's major demands.

On May 15, all that remained was for the contract to be re-typed in its final form and presented for formal signature. That was Friday.

Overnight, Palmer changed his mind.

On Saturday, the three Guild leaders found blue dismissal slips in their typewriters. "Economy reorganization" was the reason given. Palmer expressed "great surprise" at the unit's action, and rejected the demand for reinstatement, stating "there can be no compromise on publisher's right to dismissal."

A conference with Dr. Twine Nylander, regional director of the National Labor Board, was called in a last minute effort to avert the strike. To Nylander's suggestion

(one that was not even agreeable to the Guild) that he reinstate the three employees, pending negotiations to determine upon other employees to be laid off or whether there would be any dismissals, Palmer replied in the negative.

Palmer claimed that this was an invasion of his "Constitutional right."

Liberal Pose

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Pennsylvania Primary Analysis Reveals Record Labor Vote and New Deal Victory

Despite the generally hostile newspaper stories, labor showed its constantly growing power last week when in the Pennsylvania primary election, Thomas Kennedy, CIO endorsed candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, received over 517,913 votes, the largest labor vote ever polled in a single state election. Charles Alvin Jones, who won the nomination, polled 584,428 votes, according to nearly complete returns.

How large the labor vote balks in the Pennsylvania total is seen in the fact that in the 1936 Presidential election, which brought out the huge total of more than 4,000,000 votes—a number not expected to be equaled in this year's elections—Roosevelt polled 2,353,788 votes, and Landon 1,690,300.

The total Democratic vote this year was almost 1,300,000, compared to the 800,000 votes cast in 1934—the last similar election. The total Republican registration was 125,000 more, but Republican registration has been higher than the Democratic, then trailed in the final in past elections and it can happen again.

The New York Times studiously

avoided mention of what the Philadelphia Record called "a New Deal clean sweep of Democratic Congressional nominations in the city's primaries." Outstanding was the decisive defeat of anti-New Dealer candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, Michael J. Stack, two-term Congressman, by Francis J. Myers. Myers attributed his victory to the advocacy of the New Deal, which Stack deserved, said the Record.

Only one other incumbent Congressman was defeated for re-nomination. Pennsylvania has seven Republican and 27 Democratic members.

The Philadelphia Daily News story on the victory of Myers over Stack failed to mention that Myers is an ardent New Dealer.

New Deal Not an Issue

Jones, the Democratic nominee for Governor, certainly doesn't sound anti-New Deal. In a statement issued after his victory was assured, he said, according to the Philadelphia Record: "All who believe in the Democracy and humanitarian policies of President Roosevelt and Governor Earle are urged to unite in the fight to repulse the forces of reaction."

The day after the primaries,

UP Pact Draft Hit By Unit

Unanimous denunciation of a contract draft offered by United Press Associations was voiced in a resolution adopted this week by the United Press Unit of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

The unit set forth minimum terms upon which its members would accept a contract and declared its intention to ask the UPB to join the unit for a strike unless the management meets the terms. The unit demanded guarantee against pay slashes, inclusion of Los Angeles City News, Inc. in the contract, an eight-hour day within nine hours, and elimination of "arbitrary and vicious" exemptions from the benefits of the proposed contract.

The New York unit will meet tonight to consider the Washington action.

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MOTION PICTURES

18th ST. PLAYHOUSE 12 West 48th St. Tuesday & Wed. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Alice Brady, Tyrone Power, "IN OLD CHICAGO" 4 days. May 25 to 29. LESLIE BARKS and FLORENCE ROBINSON. "TROOPSHIP" Midnight Show Samples

"YELLOW JACK" Robert Montgomery—Bruce Capitol

The RITZ BROS. "Kentucky Moonshine" * GALA REVUE ON STAGE * Any Day 7:30 to 10:30. ROXY THEATRE. Any Day 7:30 to 10:30.

BING CROSBY IN PERSON. "DOCTOR RHYTHM" MARY CARLISLE, Daily 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. ANDY DEVINE, "Barbra Streisand's" Paramount Pictures. "PARAMOUNT SQUARES"

3rd SMASH WEEK! "CRIME SCHOOL" 25c. Doors Open 7:30. Show 8:00.

THEATRES

The most hilarious play to see in New York this season. "A GEORGE ARBOTT PRODUCTION"

WHAT A LIFE A Comedy by Clifford Goldstein. Biltmore W. 47 St. Eves. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.

Gertrude Lawrence in "SUSAN & BOB" A Comedy by RICHARD CROFTERS. FLYNN THEATRE, 46th St. W. at N. Y. Ave. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.

"Still the Best Show in Town."

DUPLEY DIGGES IN "ON BORROWED TIME" DOROTHY BENTLEY, CONROY, HOLMES. LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 43 St. Eves. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.

"A First Rate Musical Show."

DENNIS YEREA VIVIANNE WALTER. "THE ROYAL ROYALTY" ROYAL THEATRE, W. 43 St. Eves. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.

"I MARRIED AN ANGEL" SAM HARRIS PRODUCTION. "YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU" BY MOORE HART & GUY KAUFMAN. BOOTH THEATRE, 45 St. W. at N. Y. Ave. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.

"Victor Payne-Jennings presents"

ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS" by Moss de la Roche. HUDSON THEATRE, 41 St. W. at N. Y. Ave. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.

"(Last Week)"

Julius Caesar. Heartbreak House

SAM HARRIS PRODUCTION

1938 Pulitzer Prize Play "OUR TOWN" by Thornton Wilder. with FRANK CRIVEN. MOROSCO THEATRE, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.

Albany Local Wins Gannett Case

Labor Board Examiner's Intermediate Report Orders Reinstatement of 3 Men Fired in Merger; Directs 'Cause and Desist' Notices to Be Posted.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The first round in the first Labor Board case arising out of anti-Guild discrimination in a merger of papers was won by the Guild here last week when the trial examiner recommended in his intermediate report the reinstatement with pay of three employees.

The three were dismissed by the Press Company, Albany subsidiary of the Frank E. Gannett chain, when the Knickerbocker Press and Albany Evening News were merged last July 1.

The examiner, George Bokot, also recommended to the Labor Board that the Gannett Company be required to post notices in all its offices and plants that it will "cease and desist" from coercing employees. Gannett controls newspapers in Albany, Utica, Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca, Ogdensburg, Malone, Saratoga Springs and other New York cities, in Hartford, Conn., Plainfield, N. J., and Danville, Ill.

Ten days were allowed for the papers to file exceptions to the report.

Ordered reinstated are Austin J. Scannell, former city editor of the Knickerbocker Press, and John Wanhope and Henry Christman, reporters. Wanhope and Scannell are former presidents of the Tri-City Newspaper Guild (Albany, Schenectady and Troy), which filed the charges. Christman is the husband of Zoe B. Fales, president of the Guild at the time of the merger. He was chairman of the Evening News unit.

Among those invited to attend the five-day Convention, opening June 13, are Federal Minister of Labor Norman Rogers; W. D. Herdridge, former Canadian ambassador to the U.S., and P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ralph C. Day, Mayor of Toronto, will welcome the delegates at the opening session. Other speakers will include George Watson, president of the Toronto District Labor Council, and Joe Robson, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

In a letter to Rowe, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn regretted his inability to attend because of committee meetings at an inquiry.

Members of the Convention committee are Jessie McTaggart, Muriel Wood and Isabel Thompson, ladies committee; Montgomery J. Palmer, treasurer; Ben Sugarman, publicity; Paul Gardner, Roger Irwin, John Stewart, Ben Dworkin, J. Smaller, Harry Rowe, Harry Farmer, international vice-president; Bert Hughes, and Jennie Goldman.

At the trial, Jackson testified that he did not want to return to his former job. He is now with the AP in Buffalo. Bokot found that "Andrews' case is difficult to decide and not free from doubt." He thought that in both cases the Guild may have been responsible for the assignments of which they complained.

Bokot noted that out of 29 employees discharged in the merger, only two were non-Guild members and out of 45 retained 11 were non-Guild members, and also that six officers of the Guild were included among the 29 discharged.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

road station is very like all American railroad stations, but it is true that certain aspects of the Toronto travel agency will hit some American delegates right in the eye.

Just as in the Kansas City Union Station, a New York traveler notices acutely the occasional high-heeled cowboy and the Montgomery Ward-garbed Indian, so delegates from Memphis and Houston will be struck by the prevalence in Toronto's depot of plaid "lumberjack" shirts and the frequent passage of kilted Canadian "Highlanders"—not to mention the much queerer horde of wood-bound tourists from the U.S., in costumes even funnier than kilts.

For delegates who plan to go to Toronto by motor, my advice is: cross into Canada at Detroit if you live west of that point, at Niagara Falls if you live east of there. Then (Eastern seaboarders) take time to return via Montreal, where a courageous crew of Guildsmen are making a heart-stirring fight for organization and improved conditions in a territory closer to fascism than any other on this continent.

GOING TO TORONTO? HERE'S HOW TO AVOID THE 'PITFALLS'

By FRED MYERS

New England Guild Organizer

When I was even more childish than I now am, and each summer attended a Boy Scout camp in the Ozarks, I passed large parts of long and dreary winters in entrained study of a leaflet distributed by our Scout headquarters, entitled "What to Take to Camp, and How to Enjoy Yourself When There."

It strikes me that an essay of similar sort might interest and benefit prospective delegates and visitors from the United States to the forthcoming Toronto Convention of the Guild, the first in Guild history to be held "abroad," and since I have just spent a week in the convention city, and have had previous experiences with Canadian delegates, I feel peculiarly qualified and even obligated to write it.

I believe I have an obligation so to do because there are hidden pitfalls for the unwary visitor, particularly the unwary CIO convention visitor, in the land of the Union Jack.

To the Pitfalls

For the sake of clarity I shall begin with Pitfall No. 1 in a

NOMINATED

HARRY S. GALLAGHER

Guild Man Winner At Indiana Polls

HAMMOND, Ind.—Union labor support in the Calumet industrial region enabled Harry S. Gallagher, Hammond Times reporter and Calumet Guild member, to win nomination as councilman of Lake county's First District.

Gallagher, the only World War veteran and labor union candidate in the five-man Democratic field for the nomination, was supported in his campaign by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The firing climaxed intense participation by Senior in the general labor movement here, for which Senior had been on the management carpet twice in a few months. The first time Senior was called on the carpet was when Guild delegates met with other unions at a mass meeting called to discuss action against a brewery whose AF of L truck drivers were on strike.

The second occasion involved the Guild's support of a Brass Workers' strike.

The management said Senior was being fired because of his "state of mind." Efforts to obtain a definition of this failed. Senior has asked Editor Stevenson on two occasions if any bias had been noted in his stories, including those on labor, or if complaints of bias had been made to the newspaper from outside sources. The answer was no.

The Guild will meet Sunday to decide its future course. Fred Myers, New England organizer, plans to attend. He has made two trips to Waterbury since Senior received his dismissal notice.

GRIDIRON A HIT

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—"Headlines of 1938," the San Antonio Guild's first annual gridiron dinner, was presided before 400 diners who filled the Gunter Hotel ballroom to capacity. Subjects touched by Jeff Davis, the producer, and his shorts, ranged through local and county political life and even Cliff Potter, secretary-treasurer of the Guild, was master of ceremonies. The affair was a financial success and plans for the 1939 "Headlines" are already under way.

Memphis Bargains For Radio Workers

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Negotiations with the Memphis Broadcasting Co., operators of station WMBS, a unit of Scripps-Howard Radio Inc., began May 12 when a Guild committee met with Jack Howard, president of the company, and George Engelter, manager of the station.

The committee is composed of H. L. Copperthorne, chairman; W. A. Copeland, Mac Adams, Joe Denderick and Robert Knapp.

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The Guild is planning to hold a social function in June to which all eligible, but non-members of the Guild, will be invited. Richard F. McDermott, Charles S. Catherman, Jr., and Eugene P. Brown are on the committee.

Hammond Talks Reopen As Unit Acts

HAMMOND, Ind.—Resumption of negotiations between the Hammond Times and Calumet Guild have produced counter-offers that were rejected by a strong resolution which bitterly condemned Stewart McElie and Gregory Lutz, publisher representatives, for stalling.

Morgan Hull, international representative, said the newspapers' proposal was the worst he had seen in his negotiating experience. Hull, Joseph Carroll and O. D. Burge and Ralph Taylor, Oil Workers' leader, represented the 19 editorial and advertising staff members.

Guild Leads Drive To Weld Unions

CUMBERLAND, Md.—T. Donald Shivers, local president, and Charles W. Bowden, chairman of the News unit, have been named as representatives of the Cumberland Guild to serve on a proposed committee of representatives of all newspaper unions, in an effort to bring about further cooperation among the various groups. The Guild is taking the lead.

The Guild is planning to hold a social function in June to which all eligible, but non-members of the Guild, will be invited. Richard F. McDermott, Charles S. Catherman, Jr., and Eugene P. Brown are on the committee.

Senior Is Fired For 'State of Mind'

Waterbury President Ousted After Being 'on Carpet' for 'His Labor Activities'; Management Rejects Appeal for Reinstatement.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Publisher William J. Pape and his editor, E. Robert Stevenson, have rejected the appeal of a Guild committee for the reinstatement of Harold E. Senior, president of the Waterbury Guild and a reporter and deskman for the American-Republican for more than nine years. Senior was fired after an incident involving a telephone interview with a friend of Editor Stevenson.

Among those requesting Senior's reinstatement is Editor Stevenson's friend, who has pointed out that Senior's apology has been accepted and that he regarded the matter as a closed incident after the apology.

The Guild met immediately after the firing to deal with it as a case of discrimination against the Guild. The Waterbury Brass Workers' Union, CIO, joined in protesting the firing. Non-Guild employees of the American-Republican signed a petition urging reinstatement.

On the Carpet

The firing climaxed intense participation by Senior in the general labor movement here, for which Senior had been on the management carpet twice in a few months. The first time Senior was called on the carpet was when Guild delegates met with other unions at a mass meeting called to discuss action against a brewery whose AF of L truck drivers were on strike.

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Guild Leads Drive To Weld Unions

'Disputes' Are Heard By NLRB

(Continued from Page One)

The AF of L local sought to represent the clerical employees in all departments, including editorial.

Isaerman pointed out that if the Board designated the editorial employees alone as the collective bargaining unit, it would be denying to other workers on the paper the industrial union strength they desired. This strength, he pointed out, would mean that strikes would not have to be resorted to so often and when they did occur, they would be more speedily effective.

The two AF of L claims in Boston conflicted, Isaerman pointed out, and together they fell short of the Guild claim for the appropriate unit. Cutting the unit up, as desired by the AF of L, would leave small groups of employees in all departments not represented.

In the Journal-American case, besides the union representatives, there was one from the Agate Rulers Club, which, Isaerman stated, was not a "labor organization."

In asking jurisdiction over the commercial artists, stencil clerks, return room clerks, inspectors and composing room boys, Isaerman declared that these employees were being denied representation by the craft unions claiming jurisdiction.

Excluded From Benefits
Representatives of the New York Mail Deliverers' Union contested Isaerman's assertion that the inspectors were denied bona fide collective bargaining because of their inclusion in the union. They claimed that 17 of the 21 inspectors on the paper were members of the union and that the union was bargaining for them because in its most recent contract with the publishers it defined the inspectors as being denied representation by the craft unions claiming jurisdiction.

The union's representative showed some embarrassment in explaining to the Board the reasons for the union's \$500 initiation fee. "Why, even if they are members just one day and then die, they get a \$400 death benefit," he explained.

He contended that the high initiation fee was necessary because of the beneficiary features of the union. "We don't take a man by the throat. We explain it to him," Isaerman noted in each case that the unions had closed shop contracts with the New York publishers that failed to set any rates of pay or other conditions of work for the persons he said properly belonged in the ANG unit.

If the unions contesting the ANG's jurisdiction would take these employees into membership and bargain for them in a bona fide manner, he said to the Board, the ANG "would be happy" to see them become members of those unions. As it is, he noted, the claims are mere paper claims to jurisdiction, which actually denied the employees any bargaining benefits.

The Board took the arguments and the record of the hearings before the trial examiners under advisement.

N. J. Strike Won in Ten Days

(Continued from Page One)

reinstated, be offered employment before any new employee can be hired. The publisher must apply to the Guild for any new editorial employees. If candidates submitted are not satisfactory, he may hire others who must become Guild members within two weeks.

Employees to be paid weekly and in cash.
No discharges for six months and no discharges after that unless the Guild is notified and is given opportunity to discuss the dismissal. Severance indemnity on the basis of one week's pay for every 30 weeks' service.
No wage cuts.

No discrimination against Guild members.
Forty-hour week.
Dismissal of strikebreakers.
Grievance committee.

On Publisher William Hirsch's claims of near-insolvency, one-week furloughs in addition to paid vacations of a similar period were included.

Negotiations leading to the settlement were begun when the strike was one week old. Publisher William Hirsch and Newark Guild officers were asked to participate in a conference arranged by Harry Amsterdam, an attorney who is president of the Merchants' Association of Orange. Amsterdam had been informed by a Guild committee, prior to the strike, of difficulties on the paper and had been asked to use his good offices in an effort to iron them out. At that time he was not interested.

His interest was aroused, however, when members of the Merchants' Association became frantic over seeing pickets outside their stores.

Bessie Miss Faby, the strike committee included Local Secretary E. B. Berlinut, George Lewin, and Arthur Kaufman, executive committee members; William E. Caine, Jr., Courier unit chairman, and Walter McCughan, striker. Mrs. Honore Armstrong was volunteer representative for the ANG.

Who Signs Cards? Asks Attorney
NEW YORK — A charge by Newsweek Magazine's attorney that Guild application cards were "signed by a person whose business it is to sign them" was rejected by a National Labor Board examiner as an objection to introduction of the cards in evidence of Guild membership. The examiner accepted the cards as evidence. The cards were signed by 38 employees of a total of 55 eligible.

The management's attorney is Judge William Ransom, attorney for Consolidated Edison Company and a former president of the American Bar Association. Consolidated Edison itself is engaged in a Labor Board battle with the United Electrical Workers Union.

The Newsweek Guild unit more than six months ago claimed a majority of the magazine's editorial staff members and sought recognition as collective bargaining agent for the entire force. The case was subsequently brought to the Board when the management refused to accept a notarial statement proving the Guild had a substantial majority.

Later rank-and-file printers took over the meeting and proposed a compromise offer of settlement which was rejected by the publisher.

CHARLES E. CALKINS was ghost writer of the True Story Magazine article, "I am a Labor Spy," which is an expose of the Railway Audit and Inspection Bureau. Calkins ghost-wrote for a labor spy employed by the concern.

No Joking, That Strike In Orange Was Funny

ORANGE, N. J.—The grim purposefulness of the Orange Courier strikers almost evaporated on several occasions when the proceedings descended to the level of farce comedy.

Already recorded are the words of the non-union printer who objected to being termed a "Flag strikebreaker in the strikers' hand-bills."

"I am not a Flag man," he complained to a group of Guildmen. "Flag wouldn't take me because I'm not good enough."

Then there was the clubwoman, one of a committee appointed to serve as "impartial" intermediaries, who floored the Guild delegation with a remark at a conference with the publisher. Obviously trying to bring out a reason why Publisher Hirsch could not be expected to settle, she referred to charges that scabs were egged, and then asked this question:

"Mr. Hirsch. In view of this egg-throwing and all the other unpleasantness, wouldn't your splendid loyal employees be embarrassed at having to work again with these people (strikers)?"

Even Hirsch was taken aback. A few minutes later Hirsch himself almost broke up the meeting with a howler. He called the pickets abusive bores. Then he said:

"On our side we've been perfect gentlemen about this thing, and peaceful, too—except that one of my men in the circulation department was arrested for carrying a knife."

But the peak was reached in the unsuccessful parley in which Mayor Walter B. Savage acted as mediator.

Hirsch produced a strike hand-bill and termed it "a pack of lies." "I'll take up the points one by one," he shouted. "Look here, where it says there are printers in my shop who are 'members of H. W. Flagg's notorious strikebreaking crew'."

"Yes," said the mayor. "No," the mayor asked again. "When the mayor had recovered his composure, Hirsch resumed his point-by-point recital. He came to the part of the handbill in which the strikers charged they had been getting rubber checks or no checks at all on pay day with heart-breaking regularity for two years."

"Isn't that true?" asked the mayor, who knew something of the situation.

"No," declared Hirsch. "No," the mayor asked again. "Mrs. Honore Armstrong, sitting in as a volunteer representative of the international office, almost swallowed her handkerchief."

When the mayor had recovered his composure, Hirsch resumed his point-by-point recital. He came to the part of the handbill in which the strikers charged they had been getting rubber checks or no checks at all on pay day with heart-breaking regularity for two years."

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STRIKE CHIEF



WILLIAM E. CAINE JR.

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Guildsmen Paid as Paper Folds

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Twin Cities Guildmen on the St. Paul Daily News received dismissal indemnities while commercial department employees, not covered by an agreement, were forced to work for their "bonuses" when the local Daily News ceased publication on May 1.

The paper is owned by the Riddler brothers, against whom a Guild strike is being conducted in Duluth.

Most Guild members asked for and received their bonuses in cash while commercial employees, who had been assured they would be treated just as fairly as Guildmen, were required to work out their time at the Dispatch-Pioneer Press, also Riddler-owned, where many of the business office employees are below the \$15-a-week state minimum, soon to be put into effect.

Guild benefits ran up to ten weeks for ten years of service. Mechanical department workers received two weeks' pay in most cases. "Benefits" given the commercial department employees were based on the Guild schedule.

Only a few news employees—a sports desk man, a market basket writer, an editorial writer, a cub photographer and an editor under contract—were transferred. Seven ad men and a want-ad supervisor were also absorbed.

Don Voigt, a political writer and member of the Guild, has been appointed deputy city commissioner. Three others on the disbanded editorial staff formed a publicity bureau.

While everybody works together, the individuals in a sense are far apart. So it is that reporter Joe Gooch might spend a decade on the Daily Bombard without once seeing his fellow worker Ah Locker in the advertising department, or Pete Haele in the stereotyping department. So it is, too, that each knows only in a general way about the duties of the other.

To see what they do, let us look briefly into the plant of the New York Daily News, which has on its payroll more than 3,000 Gooches, Lockers, Harlos and the many others needed to gather the news, bring in the advertising, keep the accounts, set the type, print the paper, distribute it and sell it. The Daily News furnishes a good example. It has a large, recently-built plant and its recently signed contract with the Guild, together with other union contracts, makes it an all-union paper.

The Daily News confines its production to the first seven floors of the building. It utilizes a gravity system in production, i. e., the written matter and pictures, type, newspaper rolls and mats follow a natural course downward from the seventh floor to the press on the third floor, whence the finished product is carried by conveyor to the mail room outlet on the ground floor.

The editorial and photographic departments are on the seventh floor, advertising production, photo engraving and composing room and mat rollers on the sixth floor, more than a week's supply of newspaper print is stored on the fifth and fourth floors—to feed the required 600 rolls in a single night—and the pressroom and foundry are on the third floor.

THE REVENUE PRODUCERS BEGIN THEIR DAY
The Daily News is a morning paper. At 9 A. M. the business, advertising, promotion and main portion of the circulation department crews are at work on their regular schedules, as they are on all morning papers. So also are the book-keeping workers, cashiers, record clerks, librarians and other members of the army of employees that services the general operations and the plant. The city desk is on the job, concerned with the day's news schedule. The pressroom is silent and deserted save for the activities of maintenance men. The mail room is swept clean and in order for the action that comes when the press rolls at night.

That climax of the day for all departments, the starting of the presses, comes at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Daily News, and all departments of the paper are geared so as to begin pushing the paper on the streets at that time.

Well started on the day's work is the advertising department, the major revenue producer of the paper. Under the general

supervision of the advertising manager, its subdivisions are the sales, promotion, accounting, and production (or publication) sections. Salesmen are out selling to advertisers, maintaining contacts, and aiding the paper to keep its customers satisfied. A junior group, merchandising men who eventually graduate to sales jobs, merchandises advertising in retail outlets. Theirs is the job of making readily available distribution and market surveys for the advertiser, contacting the retailer who sells the advertiser's product, and arranging for card displays which follow up the campaign to the retailer. The accounting section handles the billing and other functions connected with the regular conduct of the department's business.

PROMOTION BECOMES A MAJOR FIELD
With competition for advertising increasing, the advertising promotion department becomes one of growing importance to today's newspaper. The promotion department is the advertising and publicity agency for the paper, charged with the duty of broadcasting to the prospective advertisers and the public the value of its paper as an ad medium. It functions as would any advertising agency handling an important account.

Promotion advertising copywriters prepare ads for the trade papers, house ads to be run in the paper, editorial "readers" and direct mail folders, boosting their product. The ads comprise blurbs on the paper's feature writers, sports writers, columnists, and fiction and other syndicate material. Department statisticians gather and compile lineage and circulation data on their own and competing papers. The result of their effort goes into portfolios which become part of the sales promotion books carried by the salesmen.

The inner core of the advertising department is the publication room, where the daily atmosphere of work toward deadline prevails. The day's advertising copy comes to the publication desk with the marks of the advertiser on it as to credit, rate, size, and date of run. Publication clerks—copy readers, in effect—check and mark the written matter and handle instructions for the composing room and photo engraving department.

Much of the advertising art work, if you haven't noticed before, is an intricate matter far different from the art work handled in the editorial department. Line drawings are combined with halftones for reproduction on the same cut, type is superimposed over pictures, other type is reversed to reproduce white on a black background rather than black on white. Handling this work are the men who, probably, are the least known to the rank

The Myriad Tasks That Make a Newspaper

Meeting Succession Of Deadlines, Many Seemingly Separate Groups Join Efforts

By NATHAN L. GOLDBERG

MANY parts of the big plant in which the newspaper worker spends his working life are a mystery to him, whether he is a top executive or an office boy. That fact has stood out in the Labor Board hearings on Guild petitions for certification as collective bargaining agent.

The employee knows his own job, and usually has a general knowledge of the functions of the editorial, composing, engraving, press and mail rooms, and of their interdependence. Yet on departmental intricacies and of the real measure of co-operation between departments that is necessary to move the paper smoothly toward its deadline from day to day, he knows little.

In fact, one publisher who testified at a Labor Board hearing was unable to identify and describe the work of some of his employees.

THE CLOCK-WORK PLAN FOR THE BIG PLANT
It is small wonder. Newspaper departments embrace many highly specialized functions, despite the fact that the degree of departmental interdependence is, possibly, as great as in even the highly integrated mass-production industries. In the newspaper plant, all effort must be coordinated for the final converging of the tributary lines at a succession of closely timed deadlines. This time schedule dominates the whole show.

While everybody works together, the individuals in a sense are far apart. So it is that reporter Joe Gooch might spend a decade on the Daily Bombard without once seeing his fellow worker Ah Locker in the advertising department, or Pete Haele in the stereotyping department. So it is, too, that each knows only in a general way about the duties of the other.

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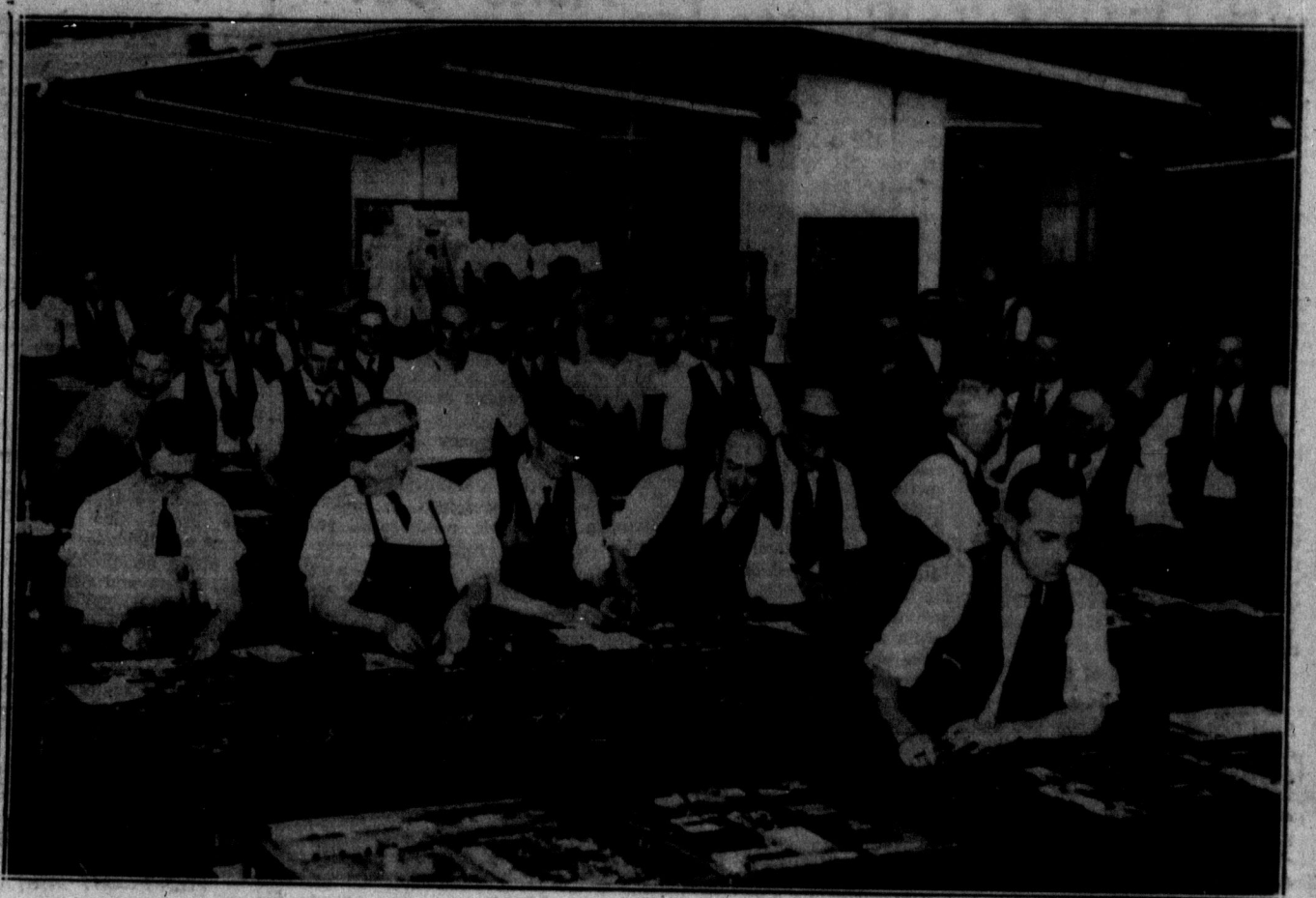
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WHERE A NEWSPAPER'S DEPARTMENTS MEET: Typographical, editorial, advertising and production department men rub elbows on the composing room floor.

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and file of employees of any in the plant, if one may judge from the questions asked about their classifications in Guild contracts. Their work, although more technical, is somewhat similar to editorial department labor.

For example, let us take a display ad sent in by a furniture store. It is composed of a mass of illustrations of individual pieces of furniture, in a combination of halftone, drawings and type.

A publication clerk checks and marks the type, and scales the photographs to the exact size indicated on the ad so that the compositor will know how much room he will have for the type. The copy goes to the composing room and the type is set immediately.

The advertising production artist takes over the master copy. He must prepare it for the photo engraver, and in some cases, retouch, sharpen, piece it together and make it possible for the engraver to reproduce the entire ad, type and all, on a single cut.

Prices and other material in type have been proofed on coated paper. These are glued into the master copy. The artist then retouches the photographs and pastes them in. A cellophane sheet is clipped over the patchwork copy. The artist blacks out on the cellophane all material which is to be reproduced as half tone. This done, a fresh cellophane mask covers the ad and the line drawings are blacked out.

When the photo engraver gets this composition, he photographs printed matter and lines first, removes the cellophane mask blocking the half tone, and makes a second exposure. The plate is now complete with a picture of the entire ad, ready for the ordinary photo engraving process.

THE WAY IS CLEARED FOR EDITORIAL COPY
The publication department deadline is 2:40 P. M. By that time all of the copy must be on its way through, and the page dummies sent up to the editorial department. With the schedule before them, the advertising make-up man and his assistant prepare the dummies. Most of the department can now fold up for the day and go home.

Reporters, most of them, come to work at 10 A. M., rewrite men at noon. The reporters go out on their beats, take assignments from the city editor, or lend a hand with the rewrite. By mid-afternoon they have turned in much of their copy to the city desk. Copy, cable and telegraph editors come to work at 3 P. M., and by late afternoon, ads are at their peak. Copy flows from all desks in a steady stream to the composing room. The picture editor is rushing his material through. Pictures

must leave the city room before 5:30 P. M., to enable the engravers to make the cuts in time for the first edition. Twenty-four to thirty-six hours earlier, the feature editors and copy readers had sent the daily short story and syndicate copy through for today's paper.

The editorial writers have their conference in the forenoon and by 5 o'clock the last editorial is written and cleared. Managing editor, city editor, picture editor and the cable and telegraph desk heads get together for a brief confab to decide on display of the lead stories. Sometimes they are joined by the publisher, who comes down from his office on the ninth floor.

THEY HANDLE 100,000 PICTURES IN A YEAR
Copy, written and photographic, takes its usual course through the desks and to the composing and engraving departments, phases of the newspaper industry with which every school boy has some familiarity. The Daily News, being a picture tabloid, has an editorial department geared to a tighter pace. Every change continues, the staff thinning out gradually until the last rewrite man goes home at 4:30 A. M., as the last edition is supposed to go to press at 4:30 A. M. Only the man on the lobster shift remains to keep watch on the city desk, which is covered around the clock for possible extras.

The composing room is working during the morning at the leisurely tasks of setting ads and departmental copy. By late afternoon, the ads are all in the form, the back feature pages have been locked and rolled out on the trucks by the composing room helpers. Operators at the machines are setting copy in short takes. Typographical and editorial make-up men

(Continued on Page Six)

ARTISTS and WRITERS Restaurant
213 W. 40th St. MEA. 3-9050

PIROLE now at 111 W. 46th
—Famous for French special-
ties— Lunch 55¢. Perles
Dinner \$1. Wines and Liqueurs
Tel. BRy. 9-6916.

Catherine Place of Guild Members
GUS & ANDY'S SOMERSET
"A Bar & Restaurant of Distinction"
140 West 47th St., New York, N.Y.
Around Cor. from ANG Headquarters

THE DINER
"NO FOOD FINER"
224 EAST 41st STREET
Opposite NEWS Building Entrance
Vanderbilt 3-9922

The Free Press

Seattle Star's Unwanted 'Ghosting' Stirs Senate Ire

The Seattle Star, which had to have a seven-months' Guild strike to convince it that its own house should be put in order, has a plan to put the nation's house in order. "Business Dying—Here's the Way to Save It," was the banner under which the Star presented its plan. Proposals were that Congress pass a tax law containing a provision forbidding a change in the law for five years (parliamentarians say this is unconstitutional); that President Roosevelt abandon his public power development program; that labor be made "equally responsible" with employers, and that the dollar be stabilized.

One day recently, four Senators and President Moulton of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C., were amazed to learn that they had endorsed the Star's program fervently. The Senators were Bone and Schwelblich of Washington, Nye of North Dakota, and Capper of Kansas.

Never Heard of Star
Dr. Moulton was said by the Star to believe that "99 per cent of the American people still want a nation free of the shackles of totalitarianism," and therefore "I congratulate the Star on its program."

But, Dr. Moulton told Senator Schwelblich, who in turn rose in his wrath to tell the Senate, "I not only never heard of the Star's four-point program, but I never heard of the Seattle Star."

"Unless this administration begins to respect the dignity of all Americans... there will be no domestic or industrial peace," Senator Nye was said to say. "I know of no better way to bring this about than to adopt the principle outlined in the Seattle Star."

Similar statements were manufactured for Senators Bone, Schwelblich, and Capper.

Both Senators Capper and Nye, too, have never had the pleasure of reading the Seattle Star. Schwelblich told the Senate, "If we have reached such a position that the newspapers of the country have no more respect for the truth, have no more regard for the rights of their readers to learn the truth, than is displayed by this chain of so-called responsible, reputable newspapers quoting from four members of the United States Senate and quoting the president of the Brookings Institution without receiving one scintilla of authority for the quotations, then the certainty the newspaper profession of this country has reached its lowest ebb."

LESSON IN DISTORTION
The Institute for Propaganda Analysis has inaugurated a critical study of the press, radio, public relations and advertising. It announces in a letter to subscribers. The letter was accompanied by the

LESSON IN DISTORTION

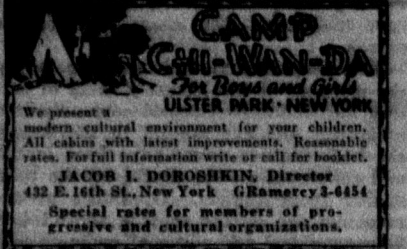
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THE MYRIAD TASKS THAT MAKE A NEWSPAPER

(Continued from Page Five)
work together over the forms, getting the stories in the right places, or a few lines cut to fit here and there.

The mechanical superintendent, to whom photo engraving, composing room, stereotype and pressroom foremen are responsible, takes a look around in all three departments.

Today the Daily News has a heavy paper, 72 pages. The page forms follow



type must leave the floor in smooth, regular flow, or the stereotyping and press departments will be jammed. The composing room foreman has posted a rigid schedule, requiring that a double form of two pages start for the mat rollers at two-minute intervals. Thus when the last pages are reached, the others have already been cleared and matted, and are on their way to the stereotypers.

By 5:30 the stereotypers are at work warming up the furnaces which can cast plates at the rate of one every 15 seconds, and preparing the grill-work ovens over which the mats are dried before casting. By a minute or two before 8 P. M., they have finished the last plate and turned it over to a pressman to be clamped to the cylinder.

The circulation department works on the question of how many papers to print. At each night's edition goes out to the stands, circulation inspectors drive about in autos looking after the dealers' wants;

Gannett Asks 'Cut' Committee

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Questions of pay cuts and severance pay were points of major difference between the Rochester Guild and the Gannett Newspapers Inc., publishers of The Democrat & Chronicle and Times-Union, after negotiations had been resumed through direct appeal to Frank E. Gannett, publisher.

Guild negotiators walked out of a meeting with business managers of the paper a week ago contending reasonable demands were not being met.

An emergency meeting with Frank E. Gannett, general manager, and other Gannett executives brought concessions on the 5-day, 40-hour week, preferential re-hiring, and severance pay was in effect from a week a year through 10 years to a week a year through 15 years.

The management proposed a new dismissal indemnity clause under which the Guild would name a committee of two, one from each paper, to discuss preliminary reports on Guild members charged with violating conditions under no severance is paid. This committee would work, the management said, with a view of "giving another chance or opportunity to the offending member and to the further end that the Guild might be advised of conditions which ultimately, if not corrected, would result in discharge," without severance pay.

The same committee, in the management's judgment, would hear complaints against persons under consideration for a salary cut. It announced no intention to cut salaries but insisted upon the right in case conditions warranted it. The Democrat & Chronicle unit voted against any pay cuts under any circumstances.

IBB VIEW ON CLAUSE
Below are the views of the IBB Employer Relations Committee on the committee proposal advanced by the Gannett management. They were expressed in a letter by Secretary-Finance, Packer, written in response to questions from Rochester Guild officers.

We think you will want to oppose to the limit any such proposal as that of a Guild committee in which to "confide" some difficulty involving a Guild member. The only effect of such a set-up can be to transfer the committee or the Guild into the position where it, instead of the management, virtually discharges one of its own men, or sanctions his discharge without dismissal pay.

It is not the Guild's business to police the editorial room or its members. The disciplinary provisions of the Constitution apply to the conduct of members as union men, not to their work habits or drinking habits.

Presumably, without any contract provision or understanding of any kind, the management could always write to the Guild about one of its members. We think in most cases the Guild would not want even to discuss the communication, though on each case it could in the normal procedure of Guild business, decide whether the communication called for study, attention or opposition or should simply be ignored. The basic point is that the Guild should always appear in its relations with the management as the advocate of its members, not their judge. We do not need the Guild to put up a battle for a man when it sees no justification for a battle.

It was we who mean it that in cases where one of its members is penalized, the Guild should be free to inquire into the cause, and then in its own meetings, decide whether or not the case warrants further protest or action.

DELEGATES ELECTED
Local Guilds have reported the election of Convention delegates as follows:

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Delegates, Quentin P. Gere and D. Wert Campbell.

Calumet (Hammond and Gary, Ind.)—Delegates, George T. Ault, alternate, Larry George.

Cumberland, Md.—Delegate, T. Donald Shires.

During the day other inspectors do the same, and circulation and return clerks check on the sales and returns of 1,725,000 copies sold daily and \$150,000 Sunday.

The focal point of activity for these and other clerks and field men is the "blotter." This is the guide and bible of the mailers, working on the ground floor, separated by two floors from the other departments but far from independent in their operations.

The blotter is the principal account book of the circulation department. The head blotter clerk compiles from all the various reports the figure which the circulation manager uses as a basis for deciding the next day's production. The blotter provides the mail room the basis for its work sheets, the covering orders for each dealer in the city and the out-of-town mail orders. Also it becomes the auditing department's record, and its figures are final in settling controversies raised by dealers.

Your Dollar

By ARTHUR KALLET and ALEXANDER L. CROSBY

Blade costs are higher if you use a Gem type razor instead of a Gillette type. Consumers Union's latest study on razors and razor blades shows. Most of the Gem type cost no more than the Gillette type, but lasted only about half as long. The only exception found was the Gem single-edge blade. This blade gave about twice as many shaves as other single-edge blades, but its cost was also double.

CU's shaving squad found that a slightly closer shave could be obtained with the Gem type razors, but the Gem showed a greater tendency to cut the face.

The most economical single-edge blade was found to be the Duro Edge, sold by Montgomery Ward (Cat. No. 3534) at five for 10¢. This brand also gave the best shaves of all blades tested. Among the other acceptable blades were Star, Rialto and Gem.

CANNED PEAS
Although canned peas of Grade C rating have as much food value as Grade A peas, there is a great difference in taste and tenderness. Consumers Union has found that many of the poorer quality peas just as much as those of the highest grade. The A & P brand (one of the few labeled as A, B or C) ranks as a Best Buy; almost as good are Blue & White, Del Monte and IGA.

POISON BY MISTAKE
Government graders testing a number of brands of canned peas for Consumers Union reported that

YOUR DOLLAR is a regular monthly feature. The facts and opinions given are based on the monthly reports of Consumers Union, 55 Vandewater St., New York City, a non-profit membership organization whose object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. Note especially the information on labor conditions under which products are manufactured.

Times Union Pact Boosts Standards

ALBANY, N. Y.—A contract between the Albany Times Union and the Tri-City Newspaper Guild gives editorial employees improved severance pay, assurance against involuntary transfer to other plant enterprises and other improvements in working conditions.

Under a verbal agreement, resulting from a strike threat, the management instituted the wage gradations now in effect on the Albany Gannett paper, and guaranteed job security until Oct. 1, when the Guild is free to negotiate a new pay scale. With the execution of the wage clauses, the contract runs until April 1, 1939.

The new dismissal pay provisions extend to 24 weeks pay for 15 years' service, contrasted to a maximum of five weeks' pay for five years' service in the 1937 bulletin board statement.

During the past year, the management attempted to charge sick leave against overtime claims. The contract bans this practice. Frank Archibald, new publisher, and William Marquet, Tri-City president, signed the agreement.

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On Other Labor Fronts

U.S. Steel Plans Program To Cut Labor Payroll

WASHINGTON—United States Steel has just filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement asking permission to issue \$100,000,000 worth of debenture bonds. The move gives substance and emphasis to earlier reports that Steel's 1938 modernization program will throw 85 per cent of the workers in sheet and strip mills out of their jobs.

Would Repay Loans
The \$100,000,000 is to be used in plant modernization, according to reports, and some of the funds are to be used to repay loans from banks which have already gone into Big Steel's modernization program. This program will cost an estimated \$250,000,000.

Reasons for the launching of the modernization program by Big Steel are believed to be the desire to compete in strip mill production of steel for refrigerators and automobiles, the desire to concentrate production, and the necessity of competing with the more modern plants of Ernest T. Weir's National Steel Company and Tom Girdler's Republic Steel.

Full details probably will not be known until the plans are completed. It is already evident, however, that the company is launching its new modernization program to reduce employment and lessen labor costs, enabling it to maintain its dominant position in the steel industry.

BUILDING MEN WIN
NEW YORK—(FP)—Building service employees in apartment houses, lofts and office buildings here will work three hours less each week and receive vacations with pay as the result of an award handed down by an arbitrator selected by the Realty Advisory Board and the Building Service Employees' Union. The hours of night watchmen will be reduced from 72 to 60.

EFFECT OF WAGE BILL
WASHINGTON—(FP)—Eventual pay increases for 850,000 manufacturing workers and shorter hours for 2,500,000 workers will be the result of the wages and hours bill as it now stands, the Department of Labor's bureau of statistics estimates.

That number of workers will not be affected until the third year of the act's operation, the bureau said, noting that a 40 cent minimum wage and 40-hour maximum week do not go into effect immediately.

With the continuance of the depression, however, the bureau said, fewer than 2,500,000 will get the benefit of shorter hours. Spreading work to reduce unemployment has resulted in a shortening of the work week in recent months.

VIKING PRESS SIGNS
The Viking Press has signed a contract with the Book and Magazine Guild (Local 15, UOPWA), New York, calling for a minimum weekly wage of \$21 for office workers and a \$30 minimum after

PULITZER AWARD
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
I want to file a protest against... your treatment of Ray Sprigle and the Black-Klan story.

Sprigle, a newspaperman who was old in the labor movement before most of the Guild's leaders were out of high school, a newspaperman whose integrity is a byword in Pittsburgh, a reporter who was assigned to the Black story and cleaned it up as only a good reporter could. You sneer at him and the Pulitzer prize, claiming that the story was 12 years old, and misquoting Sprigle that the "idea" was Mr. Block's, which is something else again. And as for the story, it was old except for Congress. President Roosevelt, and the nation at large.

WILBUR H. BALDINGER
(Post-Gazette Editor)

THE REPORTER'S story described Sprigle as "a good reporter who carried out in workmanlike fashion 'pretty much of a routine assignment' (his words). The statement that the story was printed 12 years ago was made in the letter to the editor from Paul Y. Anderson.

Sprigle's work is not the issue. In our opinion the Pulitzer award was used to dignify a publisher's project which was malicious and self-seeking. If Brother Baldinger wishes to dispute that, let him try.

—Editor, GUILD REPORTER.

NEW YORK
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
In THE GUILD REPORTER Mr. Buck talks about a meeting of the news vendors on Dec. 5. The news vendors voted to withdraw from the Guild and call their organization the News Vendors' Union. Mr. Buck says:

Mr. Buck says he turned all the records of the organization over to the secretary in February. Well, I was the secretary at that time and if Mr. Buck gave me the records as he says, we never voted to quit the Guild because there is not a thing in the minutes about it.

I have been interested in the news vendors organization since it started and have done everything

COLUMBUS Elects 'Youngest' Head
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Richard Darrow, 22-year-old reporter on the Citizen, was elected president of the Guild at the annual election banquet.

Darrow is believed to be the youngest Guild president, but he has had two years of Guild experience. He served as treasurer for the last year and has participated in meetings of the Scripps-Howard Advisory Council. He has been city editor on the Citizen since his graduation in 1936 from Ohio Wesleyan University.

Other new officers are: William Shine, vice-president; Charles Egge, secretary, and James Van Schoik, treasurer.

Voting unanimously to affiliate with the Franklin County CIO Council, the Guild named Perry Morrison and J. A. Robinson as delegates and Jesse Zousmer and Adolph Feustel as alternates.

Negotiations for a contract covering editorial and commercial employees were to be resumed with the Citizen last week. Editor Robert S. Brown has promised to continue in effect provisions in the expired editorial contract until a new contract is signed.

Crosby Named to Head Federated Press Bureau Veteran Guildsman Joins Labor News Service

Alexander L. Crosby is the new chief of the Eastern bureau of the Federated Press, labor news service. He succeeds Harold Coy, who went to Washington to join the administrative staff of the Federal Writers' Project.

Crosby is a veteran of one of the Guild's earliest battles, which resulted from his dismissal from the Staten Island Advance for Guild activity in 1934. He just quit his post as assistant state director of the New Jersey Federal Writers' Project at Newark (N. J.), where he was an active member of the Guild and one of its negotiators.

Raymond Grant Swing will speak on "The American Foreign Correspondent: Does He Cover the News?" George Selles will speak on "The American Foreign Correspondent: The Fetish of Objectivity," and A. Bernard Moloney will speak on "The American Foreign Correspondent—As Seen by a British Correspondent."

Lewis Gannett, chairman of the Forum Committee, will preside.

The Forum will be broadcast over Station WNYC from 9 to 10 p. m. Admission is twenty-five cents at the door.

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The Guild Reporter

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Editor: Clyde Beals
 Assistant Editor:
 Nathan L. Goldberg
 Contributing Editor:
 Leon Svirsky
 Staff for this issue:
 George Lewin
 Paul Goldberg
 Harland Manchester

"... 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.

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Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy
Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pascho
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters
International Vice-Presidents:
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 Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Ct., Clayton, Mo.
 Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters
 William J. Farson, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gunnar Mickelsen, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
International Representatives
 Morgan Hull, H. Richard Sellar
International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

May 23, 1938

Vol. V—No. 24

Party of Second Part

AN important part of the press campaign against labor and the New Deal is the attempt to minimize liberal victories and exaggerate liberal defeats. Thus, the newspapers played down the significance of New Dealer Pepper's landslide victory in the Florida primaries, but they hailed the Pennsylvania primary election, in which Tom Kennedy was nosed out for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, as a repudiation of the CIO. As a matter of fact, the Kennedy vote, rolled up in the face of an old-line political machine, which is always at its most powerful in a primary, was an impressive demonstration of CIO strength.

Nevertheless, there is no denying that labor has a big political job ahead. A recent Gallup poll on the public attitude toward the Wagner labor relations act shows that labor must reckon with newspaper propaganda. While these polls obviously represent snap judgments rather than decisions that might be reached after extensive discussion, they do indicate a condition of which reactionaries could take advantage. About one-half of the people polled did not have an opinion on the Wagner act. It is reasonable to suppose that most of them would have nothing to do with any attempt to change or repeal the act. But of those who expressed opinions, 38 per cent were in favor of leaving the act unchanged, 19 per cent were for repealing it and 43 per cent were for changing it. Of those with opinions, sixty per cent of the Democrats and 20 per cent of the Republicans thought the National Labor Relations Board had been fair to employers.

These opinions are a direct reflection of newspaper attacks on the Act and the Board. The record of both in the courts refutes the opinion that the Board or Act has been unfair to employers. And with the exception of some old-line AF of L officials who are more interested in protecting their jobs than in protecting labor, all persons who are interested in seeing labor organize or are informed about the matter think that if the Wagner act needs anything, it needs to be strengthened rather than weakened. The Wagner act is misunderstood by many people and it is in danger. But the misunderstanding and danger are propaganda-created.

Further interesting dope on what the public thinks about labor unions, and why, is supplied in a pamphlet called "Industrial Strife and the Third Party," circulated by the National Association of Manufacturers' National Industrial Council and placed in the records of the LaFollette civil liberties committee. Here another Gallup poll, taken last year, is quoted: 86 per cent of the voters thought labor unions should be required to incorporate, 64 per cent preferred the craft to the industrial form of organization, 67 per cent preferred William Green to John L. Lewis, 57 per cent favored calling out the militia in strikes. But in this poll and a Fortune survey, the lower income bracket groups were more favorable to unions than those in the upper brackets. Even among factory labor, however, 64 per cent were in favor of incorporation of unions.

The same pamphlet reveals clearly why people have these ideas about labor unions. It tells how strikes were wrecked in the Mahoning Valley in Ohio, in Kansas City, in Lansing, Mich., in Johnstown, Pa. The method in each case was the same—the infamous Mohawk Valley formula developed by Remington, Rand. In paid newspaper advertisements and other avenues of propaganda, employer-sponsored "citizens' committees" howled about imaginary union violence. The result of these campaigns of misrepresentation is to make the

uninformed think that unions must be further regulated. We say uninformed because anyone who is aware of existing law on the subject knows that few institutions in modern life are held so thoroughly responsible and operate within legal limits so narrow as the labor union.

The "third party" referred to in the title of the manufacturers' pamphlet is the public. Actually there is no third party. Insofar as it consists of wage-earners (which includes most of the people) the "public" is really the party of the second part. Insofar as its wages are insufficient and can be improved by collective bargaining (again a category which includes most of the people) the public has every reason to support the labor unions' fight.

In the past labor unions have tended to try to fight their own battles without seeking help from the "public," i. e., their unorganized brethren. That attitude especially characterized the craft union. But recent events have shown that if the bulk of American workers is to be organized, existing labor unions must go in for telling their story on a big scale, to counteract the anti-union propaganda that is poured upon workers from the cradle to the grave. Development of the will to co-operate cannot be left to nature. As vital to the success of the labor movement as organization work in factory and office is constant education of the people as a whole on the facts of collective bargaining, by word of mouth, by leaflets, through the labor press and every other available modern method of communication. This is a work which organized labor in every city should be undertaking.

An Open Letter to Senator Minton

DEAR SENATOR MINTON:

WE read with interest of the bill you introduced which would make it a felony for any newspaper or periodical to publish as fact news known to be false. Your proposal served a good purpose in calling attention to a policy of news distortion so widespread and palpable that twice recently it has been rebuked by the national electorate. We are glad you made that proposal. It brings to mind one of the aims of the Guild.

We are also glad you withdrew it. You probably agree with us that such a law would be extremely difficult to administer and that a situation is conceivable in which it might be used to defeat the very cause you have in mind: freedom of the press from the misleading propaganda of the special interests.

Like you, we wish there were some way to show up the canny misstatements of the journalistic Uriah Heaps. We also lead the bear-gun for the publisher who glories in the subtle trick of omission or interment on page 23, whenever a big story breaks which is favorable to organized labor. When a newspaper creates anti-labor news by prompting the local chowder-and-marching club to pass resolutions against the CIO, we wish the world could know about it. And there ought to be some understanding about how many crimes it takes to make a "crime wave," especially when a newspaper is out to get the district attorney.

All these things deserve attention, and we have a suggestion which we believe is up your alley. We can't make a paper play up a bank scandal on page 1, but if by any chance the bank owns the paper, we may be able to fix things so that people know about it and can at least draw their own conclusions. As things stand now, newspapers have to publish a statement of ownership once a year, but the real facts as to the individuals and corporations in the saddle are often difficult to run down.

At two Conventions the ANG has adopted a resolution favoring an amendment to the postal statutes requiring publishers to print periodically along with their ownership statistics a description of their holdings outside of newspaper publishing. Then if a major stockholder of a newspaper owned an interest in a struck factory, the readers of the paper might better understand the paper's handling of labor news; and if perhaps a director of a newspaper corporation owned a piece in a racetrack, readers could interpret more clearly the paper's attitude toward legislation on gambling. Knowledge that a publisher owns a huge property in a foreign country would help readers to evaluate his foreign policy.

It is true that such a law would exact from publishers information which other firms are not required to furnish. But newspapers, as their owners frequently remind us, are organs of public opinion and custodians of the common weal. Surely, few of them would object to such a reasonable request.

Senator Minton, we invite your cooperation.

Yours respectfully,

THE GUILD REPORTER.

Bring Your Ideas

THIS is the time for Guilds and delegates to the Convention to be discussing matters that should come up for decision at Toronto.

There for several days members from all sections of the country will be able to compare notes on the Guild's machinery, structure, and general operations during the past year. The great strides of this year have been made against stiff opposition and in the face of difficulties which could be only partly foreseen a year ago. Out of this experience on a hundred fronts should come many fruitful suggestions for improvements.

That the Convention will be mainly a laboratory for examining and designing methods is indicated by the many letters coming to headquarters asking for light on the "issues." The officers are obliged to reply that to an unusual degree this year these remain for the delegates to bring. The officers' reports are to appear in forthcoming issues of the *Reporter* and will provide comments on the year's work. To make the Convention most profitable, however, delegates should bring their home-grown problems.

When Workers 'Give' Under PRESSURE

Social Workers Union Speaks Out on Charity Fund Drives And Labor's Stake in Them

Labor is often expected to, and does, contribute as much as 40 per cent of the total amounts collected in community charity fund drives. The statement below not only strikes at the coercive methods frequently used in the solicitation of contributions from employees at their places of work, but discusses labor's right to adequate representation in the administration of these funds. The statement is on the current drive by the New York Fund, Inc.

From a Statement

By LOCAL 19, SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS UNION

AS a Union group we are naturally interested in one particular group of contributors to be solicited by this Fund: The employees. As we examine the printed material concerning the Fund we question the fact that no differentiation is drawn between the different income groupings of employees. We know that there are large masses of workers regularly earning a sub-marginal wage, others working only at short, seasonal jobs, and too many others earning only just enough.

While we would agree that private social and health agencies must expect employee support, we do not believe that support should fall on the group least able to bear it.

JOHN PRICE JONES IS COLLECTOR

We strongly doubt that any collections in the place of work can be free of coercion. We do believe that any collections from employee groups be voluntary. The Fund in all of its public statements has stood against coercive or forced collections, but we have read or heard nothing about real safeguards.

The Fund has announced that for the first year, solicitation plans and practices will be given over to the John Price Jones Company, a commercial publicity and money raising body of unsavory reputation to labor. John Price Jones not so long ago was the technical expert in attempts to organize the "Citizens' National Committee" with national objectives modeled on the "citizens' strikebreaking program in the Bethlehem Steel Strike in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Can John Price Jones be expected to protect employees in a matter concerning the use of their own income?

Employee groups have in past drives for relief been responsible for contributing 23 to 26%. This is a considerable percentage if we realize that small income groups are included. This year the minimum goal for the group is set at 40%. This raises the question of how much the Fund has concerned itself with employee participation in its organizational set-up.

LABOR HAS 2 ON BOARD OF 56

The plan of the Fund calls for a Board of 56 directors. This Board as constituted at present includes two representatives of labor, David Dubinsky and George Meany. There is one Negro on the Board. We do understand that there is a large labor committee made up of Trade Union representatives to work out ways and means of soliciting funds from the Unions, but they have no voice in the policies of the Fund. We do not believe 2 out of 56 to be reasonable representation. We do believe that only labor can speak concerning the most effective way it can and should contribute.

Another basic question which the Fund organization has left untouched concerns the right of workers in social agencies to organize. The Fund will solicit money for agencies, employing thousands of all classes of workers to whom unionization and the use of collective bargaining is an increasing experience. The Fund will also solicit from these workers. The general right of all workers to organize has been recognized by the Government. We believe that the Fund should take an immediate and positive stand on this basic issue for social service employees.

An attorney from the South, visiting in New York, telephoned the other day to an acquaintance from home, a young woman reporter on one of the metropolitan dailies. "How did you know I was here?" she asked him. "The Guild office told me," he said. "How did you know I was a Guild member?" she questioned. "Oh that? That's the sensible thing. I always knew you do what's sensible."

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE

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 _____