

The GUILD REPORTER

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

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month at Guild Headquarters, 1560 Broadway, New York.

Vol. V—No. 46

Registered as second class matter Oct. 28, 1935,
at New York Post Office under act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, N. Y., NOVEMBER 15, 1938

Single Copy 10¢; Yearly \$2.00

N. Y. DUES DRIVE BRINGS 25% GAIN

Overhauling of Collection Machinery Boosted Income

Dues collections in the New York Guild showed an increase of 25 per cent in October as the result of a campaign conducted by the finance committee.

One of the first steps taken by the committee, which is headed by C. W. Hamman, treasurer, and Nat Einhorn, former treasurer, was to conduct a complete survey of the collection machinery in each unit. Defects were brought to the attention of the unit officers and recommendations made for correction.

All units were urged to place the question of dues on the agenda of every meeting and all shop paper editors urged to dramatize as much as possible the financial aspect of the Guild, explaining how the money is used and how much income is necessary to keep the Guild healthy.

The finance committee also made dues collecting an issue, to some extent, in the recent elections of unit officers. Rank and file members who pay their dues were urged to demand that those who sought unit office pledge themselves to increase the good standing of the unit.

One of the conclusions reached by the finance committee as the result of its study of the dues question was that the major trouble was with the collection system. It was shown that even active Guildsmen fell behind in dues if they were not pressed for payment by the controller or deputy controller.

Wilkes-Barre Papers Cold To Clerics' Plea for Talks

WILKES-BARRE—Labor and the general community of 450,000 Wyoming Valley people continued their united support of the Guild strike last week as the publishers of the four Wilkes-Barre papers refused in the face of renewed pressure to resume negotiations which they suspended on Oct. 19. Meanwhile, although its attempt to split the local labor movement through the chartering of an AFL office workers' union had failed, the AFL filed a petition with the National Labor Board at Philadelphia for certification of its group as collective bargaining agent. The papers remained closed as the strike entered its seventh week.

High spot of the fortnight's developments was a plea by a committee of six local clergymen to both sides to "occupy themselves in collective bargaining." The Guild replied immediately that it was in wholehearted accord with the proposal, and urged the publishers by letter to resume conferences. The publishers answered through a radio broadcast by their publicity director, Joseph Thomas Murphy, calling upon the strikers to return to work and submit the contro-

versy to arbitration.

Local AFL is moving to investigate the AFL's organization of a handful of Record, Evening News (Continued on Page Four)

Wage-Hour Law Contract On NY News

The New York Guild on Nov. 10 entered into a supplementary agreement with the Daily News providing that time-and-a-half cash overtime rate shall apply to overtime in excess of 12 hours in any day or 56 hours in any week, with the stipulation that in no event shall any employee work more than 1,000 hours in 26 weeks. Since the con-

(Continued on Page Seven)

New Pacts Increase Pay On Two Large Papers

Post-Dispatch Unit Gets 'Highest' Rate

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis Guild has signed a contract with the Post-Dispatch establishing the highest minimum wages in the first two years of any contract signed by an ANG local to date.

The contract, covering editorial department workers, became effective Oct. 29 and will be in force eighteen months. It does not provide for the Guild shop.

The following minimums were established for reporters, rewrite men, copy readers, artists and others who contribute to the news and editorial content of the paper: Beginners, \$30 a week; after one year's newspaper experience, \$40; after two years, \$45; after three years, \$50. The unit voted to contribute the first week's raises to the ANG defense fund.

Three-Week Vacations

Minimums for reference room and clerical workers are \$18 the first year, \$20 the second year, and \$25 the third. Minimums for office boys for the first three years are \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.

The 5-day 40-hour week, which has been in effect under a bulletin board agreement negotiated by the Guild last year, was continued. Overtime will be paid in cash at the rate of time and a half. Equal time off may be arranged at the option of the employee.

Severance pay ranges from two weeks' pay for less than one year's service to twenty-six weeks' pay after fifteen years. Employees will receive three-week vacations after two years' service. Sick leave with full pay was granted.

The contract provides that no Guild member shall be dismissed for economy until after the proposed dismissal has been discussed with the standing committee.

Merit Pay Clause

The merit "merit clause" was included:

In conformity with the practice of the Post-Dispatch, it is (Continued on Page Two)

Vertical Unit Won In Duluth Poll

DULUTH, Minn.—Commercial employees of the Herald and News-Tribune voted 74 to 49 in a Labor Board election last fortnight for the Lake Superior Guild as their collective bargaining agent, defeating an AFL Office Workers Union organized during the Herald and News-Tribune strike of last Spring. The local won a Guild shop editorial department contract in the strike, and the election result now establishes employees of the editorial, advertising, circulation, auditing and maintenance departments as a single bargaining unit.

Schenectady Strike Pact Wins Raises

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A contract establishing Guild conditions and increasing salaries between \$2 and \$7.50 for almost all strikers, settled on Oct. 28 the five-day-old strike against the Schenectady Gazette. The Guild unit, composed of editorial workers, walked out on Oct. 24 when management representatives declared that the paper would "never sign a contract with the Guild."

The strike had the united support of the local labor movement, and the Typographical union voted a \$100 contribution for the Guild. While the paper continued to publish, it felt the pressure upon its circulation and advertising. The management indicated a desire to negotiate three days after the walkout.

The contract replaces a bulletin board notice posted in May, 1937. It establishes a 5-day 40-hour week in place of a 6-day week, contains a clause which gives the employees the right to refuse to (Continued on Page Seven)

\$75 Minimum, Guild Shop In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—Outstanding gains in salaries and working conditions on two papers and recognition on a third, were won in the last fortnight by the Philadelphia and Camden Guild as the culmination of a year's carefully planned activity. The local:

1. With the help of AFL and CIO bodies smashed a dual union chartered by the AFL on the Camden Courier-Post and signed a renewed Guild shop contract with Publisher J. David Stern of the paper raising minimums \$10 and \$15.

2. Won a Guild shop contract to replace a bulletin-board statement on M. L. Annenberg's Philadelphia Inquirer. The contract covers editorial, business office and classified advertising departments, with editorial salary minimums ranging to \$75 a week.

3. Won recognition as representative of editorial employees on the Philadelphia Bulletin—published by Robert McLean, chairman of the board of the Associated Press—and began bargaining for a contract.

Although the week's achievements seemed to occur unexpectedly, they were in reality the outgrowth of a year's systematic union activity, with special emphasis on the establishment of close relations with the Philadelphia and Camden labor movement.

Stood Fast on Wages

The local executive council for a year refused to accept a proffered Courier-Post contract with a top minimum of \$35. Twice the council rejected a plea by the unit that it accept the schedule. The rejection was based not only on the ground that the salaries were too low, but that the schedule gave publishers throughout the country an excuse to hold wages down to that point.

A small group within the unit of 60 seized opportunity to agitate against the Guild. Sixteen voted to quit, and their leaders obtained an AFL charter. Camden AFL leaders promptly branded the group as a company union. Every union in Camden and many in Philadelphia, regardless of affiliation, was outraged by the situation, particularly over reports that the (Continued on Page Seven)

Ex-Strikebreaker Fired as Unit Acts

John Romano, former strikebreaker, was fired as sports editor of the Long Island Star-Journal last fortnight, after the Guild unit informed Publisher S. I. Newhouse that it would not work in the same office with Romano.

Romano was on the job three days. The editorial staff, which is 100 per cent Guild, met in the office and marched in a body to the office of Managing Editor Eugene Farrell, demanding that Romano be removed within 24 hours. He was replaced by Robert Mann, Guildsman and veteran of the North Shore Daily Journal strike.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11—More concentration on the mobilization of political strength by the Guild and all labor was unanimously urged by the ANG's International Executive Board when it opened its quarterly two-day session here today.

Such action is vital to protect both labor's position in its regular union bargaining and to safeguard the general progressive movement, in the Board's opinion.

A lengthy analysis of factors bearing on the Guild's position by Executive Vice President Eddy, in the light of recent political and world developments and in preparation for the forthcoming CIO convention, led to a resolution along these lines which was adopted by the Board for presentation to the CIO gathering.

The Board also acted on a reso-

lution on labor unity, among others, instructing the ANG's delegates to work for such unity with safeguards for the principle of industrial unionism and for the ANG's position.

President Broun and Eddy are ex-officio delegates to the convention and the Board elected Secretary-Treasurer Pasche and Vice President Watson to complete the ANG's four.

This was the first IEB meeting since immediately after the Toronto Convention. The opening session was attended by Vice Presidents Donal M. Sullivan, Boston; Morris Watson, New York; Quentin P. Gore, Chattanooga; Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles; Robert T. Camozzi, Seattle; Roger Irwin, Toronto; J. L. Kenen, Cleveland; Julius H. Klyman, St. Louis; Harry Martin, Memphis, and by Interna-

tional Representative H. Richard Sellar and GUILD REPORTER Editor Clyde Beals in addition to Eddy and Pasche. President Broun and Vice President William J. Farson of Philadelphia were expected to arrive later.

Calling the CIO "by far the most significant and important movement of the people which Americans of this generation have seen," and one whose course would affect the future history of the world, Eddy placed special emphasis on the need for political organization.

"The reactionary forces," he said, "encouraged by the betrayal of democracy in Czechoslovakia, are better organized than before and are still organizing. We of the CIO must not only bring about better organization of ourselves but of the entire labor movement (Continued on Page Four)

Meat Packer Hits Again at Guild

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Continuing its pressure on the Guild and local press, the strikebound packing-house concern of Swift & Company last fortnight complained to the Sioux City Journal that a story written by Guildsman Emmett Curry was colored to "put the company in a bad light."

Curry, chairman of the Journal unit, was assigned to the story when Local President Don Pinkston, was removed by the paper as the result of company pressure. Earlier a blanket anti-picketing injunction had been served on Pinkston by a deputy sheriff. (GUILD REPORTER, Nov. 1.)

The attack on Curry came to the (Continued on Page Seven)

Coast Local Signs Business Group

Drive in San Francisco Bay Area Brings Recognition for Classified Advertising Employees on Oakland Paper; Unorganized Newsmen Gain From Campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO—An intensive organization drive in the East Bay has resulted in the San Francisco-Oakland Guild signing up a majority of employees of the Oakland Post-Enquirer classified advertising department and being recognized as collective bargaining representative for that department. Only the Post-Enquirer editorial department was covered in the contract with the San Francisco-Oakland Publishers Association.

One result of the organizing drive was the posting of notices in all departments of the Oakland Tribune, only large non-Guild daily in the bay region, establishing the dismissal indemnity schedule which the Guild has in contracts on the other papers. While payment of indemnity is unconditional in Guild contracts, the Tribune specified that it would not be paid in dismissals for "drunkenness, gross misconduct or insubordination."

Last April the Tribune raised salaries and instituted overtime

Catholic Editor Backs Wagner Act

VILLANOVA, Pa. (FP)—The Wagner Act has had "a most salutary effect on the American labor scene" and should not be amended, Richard Deverall, editor of The Christian Front, writes in the magazine. Deverall calls the National Labor Relations Act "a direct answer to the call of Pope Pius for labor legislation."

Referring to the activities of hired police, stool pigeons, flunks, national guardsmen and employer-dominated courts, the editor points out: "Today, thanks to God, the NLRB has given labor the hope that these things are drawing to an end. American workmen are human beings, not guinea pigs who have no rights, and who can be set down freely when they refuse to work for starvation wages."

'Benevolent' Milwaukee Journal Fires 'Owners'

MILWAUKEE—Almost simultaneously with its display of a full-page advertisement for the "Night Editor" of the Milwaukee Journal, the paper has fired its "owners."

The Journal started an economy drive sweeping, mainly through the unorganized departments, and separated about 60 employees from the payroll.

The paper, which has a long history of opposition to Guild organization, discharged about 45 employees in the editorial, advertising, circulation, business office and radio departments, and about five in the unionized mechanical departments. Its advertisement, published on the occasion of the Journal's required annual statement of ownership, listed the names of 550 employees, and spoke glowingly of their "participation in ownership."

Discharged employees were indemnified, some with as much as 26 weeks' pay. The indemnities were scaled in accordance with contract proposals made by the Guild to the Journal's competitor, the News-Sentinel.

The "economy" move came a few weeks after the Journal installed a new \$200,000 press, a capital expenditure which saved the paper money on its corporate income tax.

GUILD UNIT PARTY

★★★★ Four Star Jump!
(HARLEM EDITION)
Held out by
The Amsterdam News Unit
New York Newspaper Guild

SAT. 19 at 10 P.M.
NOV. at 3 A.M.

GUILD LOUNGE
117 West 46th St.
The Press will swing out
for this "Night Extra"
Subscription 25c and worth \$1

Barney Gallant
— A Gay and Friendly Place —
84 University Pl., Manhattan—STUYVESANT 9-0209

State Board Orders \$190,000 for 250

MILWAUKEE—The Wisconsin State Labor Disputes Board has ordered 30 Milwaukee auto dealers to reinstate with back pay of \$190,000 more than 250 striking members of the AFL Auto Mechanics' section of the Machinists Union. The mechanics struck last summer when the dealers attempted to impose a 15 per cent wage cut.

The Disputes Board held the dealers guilty of a conspiracy to destroy the union, of instigating and prolonging the strike, and the use of thugs to intimidate pickets. The dealers are members of Milwaukee Automotive Trades, Inc., which indicated that the order would be contested in the courts.

5-Day Week Won in Talks At Rockford

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The 5-day 40-hour week has been placed into effect for editorial employees of the Rockford Register Republic and Morning Star as a result of Guild negotiations. As a result of the agreement, three new members were added to the editorial staff of the two papers.

The new work-week will be incorporated in an accord negotiated late in 1937 establishing wage minimums, severance indemnities and other benefits.

The Guild has refused to sign a contract with the two papers until a Guild shop clause is accepted.

The Guild is now concentrating on efforts to make editorial membership 100 per cent as a preliminary to a drive to break down the resistance of a "loyalty league" organized 18 months ago among business office employees. Two new members were added since the drive opened and several others reinstated.

IN NEW POSTS

WASHINGTON—The Washington Guild has lost two of its prominent members. Former Secretary Carl Skinner has been appointed assistant public relations director of the Wage-Hour Administration. Herbert Little, Scripps-Herald writer, has joined the National Youth Administration.

'PINS AND NEEDLES' New York's 10th Most Popular

NEW YORK'S 10th Most Popular Revue, "PINS AND NEEDLES," is now playing at the 54th St. Theatre. The show is a musical comedy in two acts, with a story line about a group of young people who are trying to make a living in New York City.

The industrial unit now has a membership of 270 of some 350 eligible, as compared with 64 in July, and new members join constantly. The Guild is the largest union in the Post-Dispatch plant. Departments organized, besides the editorial, are classified, contract advertising, display, auditing service, copy holders and several small groups, including two in circulation.

The Star-Times unit, which has a Guild shop editorial contract, has organized the circulation department 100 per cent and now has a majority of all white-collar workers in the plant. When the editorial contract comes up for renewal in January, bargaining will also begin for commercial employees.

DEATH BENEFIT CLAIMS
WASHINGTON—CIO local unions have been requested by Walter Smethurst, assistant to Chairman John L. Lewis, to inform the families of local members who have died since January, 1937, that they have death payment claims under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Smethurst said that the Social Security Board reported many claims were not being filed. The amount payable to the estates of social security eligibles is 3 1/2 per cent of the total pay (up to \$3,000 a year) received by the deceased wage earner between Dec. 31, 1936, and the date of death.

Dismissal Added to NLRB Case

CHICAGO—Another outstanding Guild worker, Ben Yablonsky, Herald & Examiner reporter, was added Nov. 7 to the lengthening list of Hearst firing victims. He had only recently begun to collect dues of main city room Guildsmen. Virtually every efficient collector has been fired during the past two years. There the newly-chartered AFL "Chicago Editorial Association" has its only known membership. The management, in a registered letter, told Yablonsky he was discharged for "incompetence." The Guild considered filing one more NLRB charge to add to all its others against the management.

The long hearings were expected to last probably into December before the respondent companies and the two intervening federal locals finished putting on their witnesses. A recess was taken from Nov. 3 to 8 while Board Attorney Herbert Shinken and Hearst Attorney Edward G. Woods visited New York City where depositions were taken from officials of magazines alleged by the Hearst interests to have bought from Harry Read certain photographs the management says were taken from the Chicago Hearst papers' morgue.

Read, veteran Hearst newspaperman and chairman of the Hearst Plant Guild Unit, was fired Oct. 4 on the picture charge. The Guild countered with a Guild activity firing charge.

Read Explains
Read, veteran Hearst newspaperman and chairman of the Hearst Plant Guild Unit, was fired Oct. 4 on the picture charge. The Guild countered with a Guild activity firing charge.

GUILD AIDS NEW GROUP
SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco-Oakland Guild is co-operating with the Allied Printing Trades Council in assisting the AFL Commercial Photographers' Union to organize commercial photo shops here.

THEATRES
A play I liked and all other critics liked. "PINS AND NEEDLES" is now playing at the 54th St. Theatre. The show is a musical comedy in two acts, with a story line about a group of young people who are trying to make a living in New York City.

SING OUT THE NEWS
SING OUT THE LATEST NEWS—OLD DRUM'S THE BRAND WE CHOOSE!
IT'S FLAVOR'S A TREAT THAT CAN'T BE BEAT! FOR MELLOW BOUQUET IT'S TOPS TODAY!

OLD DRUM BRAND
Blended Whiskey A CALVERT PRODUCT
70 PROOF—75% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. CORP. 1928 CALVERT DISTILLERS CORP., DISTILLERS, BALTIMORE, MD., AND LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: CHRYSLER BLDG., N.Y.C.

OLD DRUM BRAND
Blended Whiskey A CALVERT PRODUCT
70 PROOF—75% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. CORP. 1928 CALVERT DISTILLERS CORP., DISTILLERS, BALTIMORE, MD., AND LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: CHRYSLER BLDG., N.Y.C.

Tide of Election Turned by Labor

Coast Guilds Had Large Part in Victory

SAN FRANCISCO—California labor unity, forged by employers in their attempt to put over the anti-union Initiative No. 1, was largely responsible for the landslide progressive victory in the state elections. The California local Guilds played an important part in rallying the forces which terminated the career of the anti-labor Governor Merriam and killed the Senate aspirations of Philip H. Bancroft, an officer of the Vigilante Associated Farmers.

"The victory," said President Don Wiley of the San Francisco Guild, "immeasurably strengthens our positions as well as that of all progressive forces on the West Coast."

A Guild committee of 25 voluntarily handled most of the publicity against Initiative No. 1 in this area. The local Guild contributed \$500 to the campaign, besides taking an active part in building the unity of AFL and CIO forces for the fight.

As State CIO president, ANG Vice President Philip Connelly of Los Angeles was active in the formation of the California Committee Against No. 1. Publicity director for the committee was Jack Y. Quayle, Los Angeles Guild member who was active in the Hollywood strike.

Quayle and other Guildsmen converted the committee's headquarters into a "city room," where they wrote pamphlets, radio programs and newspaper releases. Nearly 3,000,000 pieces of literature were issued from this office.

Los Angeles, profiting from the experience gained when Associated Farmers and other groups recently put across a local ordinance similar to State Initiative No. 1, turned in a majority against the State measure.

When the election results were known, Governor-Elect Culbert L. Olson, who was endorsed by President Roosevelt, and will be California's first Democratic governor in 45 years, issued a statement promising "a new political, social and industrial era, with a state government devoted to the service of human needs instead of being controlled by forces interested only in human exploitation." Olson's record as state senator in championing the cause of Tom Mooney indicates that he will pardon him.

"We bring to your attention the indisputable fact that in the case of no other advertiser have you

CHEERS FOR DETROIT

From All Over Michigan

The Detroit Guild received a warm reception to its activities on the radio and through other channels on behalf of Governor Frank Murphy's campaign. Following are excerpts from some of the letters and telegrams received by the local.

"Thanks for sticking your neck out for a lot of us who haven't the courage."
Cliff Ketcham, Lansing.

"Shades of Lincoln Steffens! It is regrettable that your powerful organization has heretofore been inarticulate!"
Ray Frisbie and Tom Durney, Detroit.

"May I congratulate you upon your declaration of independence."
H. H. Weimaster, Lansing.

"The program brought to our attention facts as they really are, and from an organization whose statements are to be believed and trusted."
Betty McPhillips, Detroit.

"Of all the broadcasts I have heard, even including some made by Governor Murphy himself, I think this fifteen minutes of yours was the most effective and worthwhile."
George J. Burke, Ann Arbor.

"It seems to me quite possible that the publicly acknowledged support of your organization will be a deciding influence in the election." (\$10 check enclosed.)
T. W. Heuss, Deputy Receiver, American Life Insurance Co.

'REPORTERS KNOW' They Broadcast for Murphy



Jack Weeks (left) of the Free Press and Timesmen James Crowley and Ralph Holmes (right), were three Detroit members of the Guild Committee for the Re-election of Governor Murphy, which sponsored the "Reporters Know" series of four broadcasts over WXYZ and the Michigan Radio Network on behalf of Michigan's liberal chief executive.

Charge Paper Labeled Guild In Editorial

DETROIT—Charging that it was "grossly libeled and defrauded" by the Free Press, which published a gratuitous and misleading editorial about it, the Detroit Guild has demanded that the Free Press either print the Guild's answering statement or refund the money paid for the Guild's ad supporting Governor Frank Murphy.

On page one of the editions carrying the quarter-page ad, the Free Press published "an explanation," alleging that the Guild was dominated by left-wingers and radicals, and saying the Free Press "believes the ad, as it stands, is misleading."

After Malcolm W. Binsgay, editorial director, refused to publish a statement from Guild President Paul Weber, the Executive Board wrote Binsgay, E. D. Stair, publisher, and William B. Lowe, general manager:

"We bring to your attention the indisputable fact that in the case of no other advertiser have you

ever undertaken to deny editorially the truth of his advertisement, as you did in this case. We contend that if you are serious about your statements concerning us and believe what you say you are pleading guilty to false advertising."

The committee instructed the local's standing committee on legislation and labor relations to draft a bill and bring it to the attention of the general assembly. Other Guilds in the state will be asked to join in pressing for this and two other measures, one calling for abolition of the poll tax and the other providing newspaper reporters with the privilege of protecting their news sources.

A fourth matter placed in the hands of the legislative committee was a recommendation for repeal of the municipal censorship laws in Memphis on the grounds that they menace freedom of expression.

Meanwhile both the Memphis local and the Southern Guild Council pushed forward with its liberal program on several fronts. International Vice President Harry Martin spoke twice in Arkansas against the poll tax, once before the Rotary Club at West Memphis and once before a similar group at Marion.

The Memphis Guild voted \$10 toward support of the approaching Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a new south-wide liberal movement scheduled to meet in Birmingham, Nov. 20-23, and it was decided to send Martin to this meeting. Local First Vice President Jack Bryan was also named as a delegate.

Wanted Her Viewpoint
Such participation on your part would be helpful in many ways for you would necessarily bring in your valuable point of view and it might be useful in acquainting you more intimately with Guild problems. For instance, you err when you speak of "Mr. Brown and the Executive Committee" issuing a statement. The statement to which you refer was issued wholly on behalf of the Newspaper Guild of New York, a local of the American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Brown is a national officer and does not inject himself into the affairs of the various locals. The New York Guild has the 5,000 members referred to in the statement while the national has in excess of 15,000 members. The national organization has at its last two annual Conventions unanimously backed the Wagner act and its administration and it was in line with this democratically adopted program that the New York Executive Committee acted.

Senator Wagner, I am confident, will be re-elected with the enthusiastic endorsement of the great majority of New York Guild members. But his election will not be the end of the controversy over the Wagner law or the NLRB. In fact, the controversy over the law and the Labor Board will be among the high spots of the new Congress.

I wonder, in view of the importance of this question, if you would not be so kind as to contribute to the information of your readers.

(Continued on Page Four)

Thompson, Randau to Debate

Dorothy Thompson, New York Herald Tribune syndicate columnist, who declared in her column that "the Wagner Labor Relations Act is an atrocious piece of legislation atrociously administered by the National Labor Relations Board," will debate the question this month with President Carl Randau of the New York Guild. The debate will be before the New York Guild Forum, on a date to be set later.

Miss Thompson's remark about the Wagner act was embodied in an attack upon the New York Guild executive committee's endorsement on Nov. 2 of Senator Robert F. Wagner for reelection. Wagner had the support of only two New York papers, the Post and Daily News, and active opposition of the others. The Guild's statement pointed out that "the very same publishers of New York City who have most bitterly fought the collective bargaining efforts of their own employees have now, true to form, taken the lead in opposing Wagner's reelection."

A "Minority" Report
Miss Thompson followed up her expression of opinion on the Wagner act with the statement in her column:

"Mr. Heywood Brown... thinks it is a very fine act and that everybody who does not think so shares all the mental processes of Tom Girdler."

"Mr. Brown and the executive committee of the Newspaper Guild published a statement to that effect on Thursday and, in behalf of the 5,000 members of the Guild, called upon the voters to support Senator Wagner in the forthcoming election. I am a member of the Guild, but my opinion on this question was never consulted, so let me make a minority report. I shall vote for John Lord O'Brien, and in behalf of one member of the Guild call upon all liberal voters to support him. I do not know about the other 4,999 and I'm sure Mr. Brown doesn't either."

Randau wrote her the following letter:

I have for some time been hopeful that we could interest you in taking a more active part in the work of the Newspaper Guild. Your mention this morning of the Guild's statement in support of Senator Wagner and your statement that your "opinion on this question was never consulted" interests me as the possible starting point for enlisting your greater participation in Guild affairs.

Dear Miss Thompson:

I have for some time been hopeful that we could interest you in taking a more active part in the work of the Newspaper Guild. Your mention this morning of the Guild's statement in support of Senator Wagner and your statement that your "opinion on this question was never consulted" interests me as the possible starting point for enlisting your greater participation in Guild affairs.

Such participation on your part would be helpful in many ways for you would necessarily bring in your valuable point of view and it might be useful in acquainting you more intimately with Guild problems. For instance, you err when you speak of "Mr. Brown and the Executive Committee" issuing a statement. The statement to which you refer was issued wholly on behalf of the Newspaper Guild of New York, a local of the American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Brown is a national officer and does not inject himself into the affairs of the various locals. The New York Guild has the 5,000 members referred to in the statement while the national has in excess of 15,000 members. The national organization has at its last two annual Conventions unanimously backed the Wagner act and its administration and it was in line with this democratically adopted program that the New York Executive Committee acted.

Senator Wagner, I am confident, will be re-elected with the enthusiastic endorsement of the great majority of New York Guild members. But his election will not be the end of the controversy over the Wagner law or the NLRB. In fact, the controversy over the law and the Labor Board will be among the high spots of the new Congress.

I wonder, in view of the importance of this question, if you would not be so kind as to contribute to the information of your readers.

(Continued on Page Four)

Labor Campaigns For Guild Jobs

Western Maryland Unions Demand Reinstatement Of Six Editorial Employees Fired From Cumberland News To Make Room For 'New Blood On New Paper.'

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Mobilizing at the request of the Cumberland Guild, Western Maryland labor has begun a campaign aimed at having six discharged editorial department Guild members of the Cumberland Daily News restored to their jobs. The six have been replaced by non-union workers, all but two of whom are from out-of-town.

The dismissals took place on Oct. 7, at the same time that the paper announced that the Daily News was "suspending publication" and that a "new paper," the News, would be published in its stead. Nominal sale of the paper took place simultaneously, the new owners being the Times & Alleganian Company, which had already held controlling interest in the property for three years.

Want "New Blood" The protest campaign was set in operation by ANG Representative Morgan Hull, after efforts to reach a settlement failed. On Oct. 15, negotiations for a renewed contract opened with the Times & Alleganian Company in behalf of employees of the Times, and a request was made for reinstatement of the Daily News workers. The management declared that the jobs no longer existed and that the News was a "new publication." A need for "new blood" was given as the reason for not keeping the old employees, although the management admitted that their work was satisfactory. A committee representing the Western Maryland Industrial Union Council later called upon President Joseph B. Finan of the Times Company and again reinstatement was refused.

The Guild opened its campaign on Oct. 25, when Secretary Margaret E. Coulehan broadcast the story over radio station WTBO. This was followed by the circulation

Gillilan Heads Twin Cities Local

ST. PAUL—New officers of Twin Cities Guild, Local No. 2, have been installed. Elected president was R. S. Gillilan, Minneapolis Tribune, one of the men who helped organize this local. Vice president from commercial departments is Clarence Wiggins, Tribune, and vice president from editorial is Kenneth Crouse, St. Paul Pioneer Press. Adolph Regi, Minneapolis Journal, was named treasurer and Wilbur E. Bade, Minneapolis Star, was chosen secretary.

Directors are James M. Sutherland, Star; Gordon L. Roth, Tribune, and Mrs. Ann Ginn, radio station WTCN.

NEW "PACIFIC REPORTER" SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco-Oakland Guild is planning to issue a monthly printed tabloid to replace its mimeographed, "Pacific Reporter."

GET YOUR GUILD ON THIS LIST

Two more Guild locals have achieved the No. 1 place in the good standing list as of Sept. 1, bringing the number to seven. On Aug. 1 there were five.

A list of the 20 leading Guilds in respect to membership standing in September follows:

Atlanta	First Place (tie)	Muncie	Thirteenth Place (tie)	Memphis
Lansing	San Francisco Peninsula	Reading	Fifteenth Place (tie)	St. Paul
Greenboro	Seventeenth Place	St. Louis	Eighteenth Place	St. Paul
El Paso	Ninth Place	Nashville	Twentieth Place	Cumberland
Springfield, Ohio	Tenth Place			
Madison	Eleventh Place			
Birmingham	Twelfth Place			

Wagner Act Debate at Next Forum

(Continued from Page Three) portance of the subject in the approaching months, if it would not be enlightening to have a discussion before our Guild members of your views. We established a Guild Forum last Spring and after a successful experiment with two meetings (one of them a debate between Arthur Robb and Brown and the other a discussion by former foreign correspondents, Leland Stowe, Raymond Gram Swing, George Seides and Jay Allen) we are planning another series this winter. Lewis Gannett is chairman of the Forum Committee.

Go In at 'Equal Weights' Would you consent to debate the Wagner act and its administration by the NLRB with me before such a Forum? The subject for the debate might well be taken from your column today and might well read, you taking the affirmative, "Resolved, That the Wagner Labor Relations Act is an atrocious piece of legislation atrociously administered by the National Labor Relations Board." The inequality occasioned by your greater ability as a speaker might be offset by my taking in closer touch with the actual application of the law as it affects the lives of working newspapermen and women, so I think we could go in at equal weights.

Miss Thompson replied as follows:

My dear Mr. Randau: I will be very glad to debate the Wagner act and its administration by the NLRB with you before the Guild Forum. May I suggest, however, that the wording of the subject be changed to "Resolved, That the Wagner Labor Relations Act is a bad piece of legislation badly administered?"

TIMES UNIT APPROVES

At a unit meeting on Nov. 3, New York Times Guildmen backed, with one dissenting vote, the action of the New York Guild executive committee in endorsing Senator Robert F. Wagner for re-election. (Wagner won by a plurality of 475,000, the highest of any New York State candidate.)

The New York Guild has sweeping charges pending with the Labor Board against the Times.

Wilkes-Barre Papers Cold To Clerics' Plea for Talks

Strike Support Is Firm In Seventh Week of Shutdown

(Continued from Page One)

and Times-Leader business office employees, who are now being used as a front in the AFL's petition for NLRB certification. The AFL Central Labor Union unanimously endorsed the Guild's strike and condemned the newspaper as a company union. A delegate to the Central Labor Union from the AFL Office Workers' Union, under which a charter was given to the new group, attacked AFL President William Green's sending of three organizers here as a strike-breaking move. "We have tried for several years to get Green to send an organizer here to organize the thousands of unorganized office workers who need a union," he said. "He never sent an organizer. Now that there is a strike he wants to break, he sends not one, but three organizers."

Clergymen's Message

The message sent by the committee of clergymen was regarded by labor leaders as a polite, but firm declaration to the publishers that their position was intolerable. The committee is representative of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths. Its letter made indirect reference to the publishers' continual public complaints over the "extortionate" demands by the Guild, made while they refuse to discuss these demands with the Guild.

"It is our impression that trade union demands, drawn up as these are before the commencement of bargaining, amount to little more than bases for discussion, but bargaining actually begins. This, of course, would be equally true of counter-offers from the employers. It seems to us that somewhere in between, reasonable men should be able to find common ground, provided they sit down and discuss the matter. . . . For the sake of the community and for their own sakes, we . . . ask both sides . . . to occupy themselves in collective bargaining. . . . The representatives of the Guild agreed that they would be willing to have our committee of six ministers, and any other persons the publishers might wish to invite, sit in on negotiations as observers."

Second Strike Paper

President Stanley A. Kupstas of the Guild acknowledged the letter and immediately wrote the publishers, again asking them to resume negotiations. The publishers answered on the radio, with a demand that the strikers go back to work, and arbitrate.

The second edition of the Guild News Record, a weekly, appeared on Nov. 5, getting a good reception. Union truckers and striking

Tri-State Labor Stirred By Firing of Guild Leader

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Climaxing a long series of efforts to destroy the embryonic Evansville Guild, the Evansville Courier, anti-labor daily covering southeastern Illinois, northwestern Kentucky and southern Indiana, has discharged Dick Oberlin, acting local president.

Upon consultation with the ANG, a complaint was filed with the National Labor Board. Meantime, organized labor in the tri-state district denounced the dismissal. The Princeton, Ind., District Industrial Union Council, first group to act, asked each member union to protest to the paper.

Since the inception of the local Guild, the family-owned Courier has been reported to have paid a 28 per cent dividend in 1930, fought the local actively. One form the opposition took was the posting of a bulletin board dismissal indemnity provision for 20 weeks'



STANLEY A. KUPSTAS
Wilkes-Barre Local President

circulation men distributed the paper. Besides the Guild News Record, the front page of Labor News, AFL weekly here, gives valley residents a supply of local news, gathered by striking Guildmen. Other papers cooperating with the Guild are the Pittston Bulletin and Anthracite Tri-District News. The Guild continues its nightly news radio broadcasts at 8 p. m.

The strikers on Nov. 9 welcomed ANG Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, who stopped here on his way to the IEB meeting and CIO convention at Pittsburgh. International Vice President Morris Watson, who has counseled with the local on strike activities during the past few weeks, went with Pasche to Pittsburgh.

N. Y. Guild Plans Anniversary Party

The "Guild Parade of 1938," an annual benefit show and dance of the New York Guild, will be held at the Hotel Commodore Friday night, Dec. 16, in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the American Newspaper Guild. Proceeds will go to the local emergency fund.

An all-star show will get under way at 11 P. M. Celebrities from many fields will attend and will be introduced. Mayor LaGuardia, a patron of the annual Guild show since their inception, will be among the distinguished boxholders.

SAUL CARSON has been appointed as welfare publications editor of the New York State Department of Social Welfare. Carson was instrumental in organization of the Philadelphia and Camden Guilds and the unemployed unit of the New York Guild.

PAY YOUR DUES

pay after 12 years of service—not payable if an employee is discharged for "drunkenness, willful neglect of duty or moral turpitude."

N. J. Paper Named In NLRB Charge

UNION CITY, N. J.—The Hudson Dispatch was charged with violations of the National Labor Relations Act in a complaint filed with Regional NLRB Director Elmore M. Herrick.

The Hudson County Guild accused the paper of intimidation and coercion, and sponsoring an editorial department company union. Acts of coercion, dating continuously from the Fall of 1936, preceded by a year of refusal to bargain, were charged in the complaint.

Deadlock In Times Parley

Refusal by the management Wide World Photos, Inc., pictorial subsidiary of the New York Times to bargain on its wage minimum offer for photographers, threw negotiations for a Wide World contract into a deadlock again last week.

The New York Guild negotiator Executive Secretary Kaufman and Organizer Ryan, are reporting back to the Times-Wide World unit which at a meeting Nov. 3 had declared the minimum proposed by Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger "so low as to endanger the proper standard of wages in Wide World" and to undermine the salary base for all New York City news photographers.

Sulzberger offered at the start of negotiations three months ago—and his spokesmen stood on it—a \$50 level for about thirty-five photographers. This is the lowest accepted by the Guild for a few photographers on the New York Evening Post and World-Telegram, against \$60-\$65 for about 150 news photographers under other agreements.

The management based other proposed minimums for about 100 Wide World employees on the \$50 for photographers; and it has also made plain that it intended to figure any contract minimum for about 1,200 New York Times workers within the Guild's field on the same "lowest" principle.

IEB Urges More Action In Politics

(Continued from Page One)

and of the working people and others in order to defeat them, in order to preserve the trade union movement and our democratic rights and liberties themselves.

"In seeking this, we should see that the convention places due emphasis upon better organization of labor's political activities," Eddy pointed to the "forceful role" played by "determination and ingenuity" by Guilds during the recent campaign in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Ohio, Missouri and elsewhere.

The issue of labor unity, Eddy said, transcended all others before the convention. Taking note of the recent evidence of a realignment of forces inside the AFL, and stressing our Toronto Convention's unanimous endorsement of the policies of the CIO throughout the recent period, Eddy continued:

"I think we might say now as we did then that we still insist, along with the rest of the CIO and the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor, that genuine unity will be based upon full recognition of the principle of industrial unionism in the mass industries."

The Board instructed the delegates to oppose any formula for taking part of the CIO unions into the AFL—as the AFL executive council proposed to take back the original ten—and leave the fate of the others to be determined individually, since this would put decisions about the future organization of workers in, for example, the newspaper industry, into the hands of people who had no special interest in or knowledge of the problems workers face in the industry.

Besides the ANG's own delegates to the CIO convention, two IEB members, Connolly and Camozzi, will represent their local industrial councils and George Wilson, San Francisco Guildman, will represent his.

MRS. MARY STALLINGS, chairman of the Chattanooga News unit, has been elected recording secretary of the Chattanooga Industrial Council.

Labor Bulwark of U. S. Traditions---Lewis

CIO Chief Says Unions Seek to Recover Some of Democracy's Lost Ground

A Speech By JOHN L. LEWIS (Before the New York Herald Tribune Forum)

DEMOCRACY is that form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people. Its persistence depends upon adjustments of its conventions made from time to time to guard that general welfare upon which a real democracy must rest.

These adjustments are inevitable because in the free play of human impulses, possible in liberal government, currents and conditions develop which tend to paralyze the functioning and destroy the fruits of a democratic society. Everywhere the world is recognizing the equation between economics and politics.

In peace and war the two are united. Men are testing their government by the measure of security it gives them in their living. And popular patience is becoming ever and ever shorter lived. The resignation of the exploited is no longer to be contemplated in terms of generations.

We see peoples bartering liberties they must hold dear for experiments in social forms that seem to promise safer shelter for their material welfare.

ON THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN "BRAVE READJUSTMENTS"

The true friends of our American democracy are those who recognize its fragility in promoting the general welfare, who are willing to appraise the state of the nation, who believe that only by brave readjustments of policy can we hope to preserve the essential liberties we prize, that we must not let the forces of nature and humanity that have created currents and conditions that mock the democracy under which they flourish. They have used both the sword and shield of liberal government.

The fixing of tariffs, the private control of currency and credit, the corporate domination of industry and trade, the persistent trend to monopoly, the exploitation of labor, the manipulation of security and commodity markets, the financial privileging of railroads and other utilities, the private usufruct of technological development, these are but some of the slavic forces by which the great current of our national wealth has been diverted to the few. The Federal Trade Commission in 1926 found that one per cent of our population owned 59 per cent of the wealth. Since then we have had nine more years of deflation. The report of the National Resources Board just published deals with incomes. It shows that one per cent of our family units, living under a common roof, have annual incomes over \$10,000, 14 per cent less than \$500, and 42 per cent less than \$1,000. The debate, whether 60 or 600 families dominate our commercial and industrial life is simply illuminative of our tragic dilemma.

INNUENDO AND ABUSE OBSCURE THE TRUTH Turn to the reverse side of the picture. Everybody sadly admits, with varied reasons for their sorrow, that more than 20 millions of our people are on relief. Cannot the subject of a fairer division of our national income be approached except through a barrage of innuendo and abuse?

Take the farm group. It is relied on as the bulwark of conservatism, the hope of the reactionaries who would cultivate among them animosity against their fellow laborers in the industrial field—their fellow workers and fellow sufferers. Their interests are obviously mutual and reciprocal, the one furnishes the substantial market for the other, and the prosperity of each largely depends upon the consuming power of the other.

Our national income for this year is estimated at 65 billion dollars and of this the farm group will get 8 per cent, though they constitute 30 per cent of our population.

Turn to the industrial workers. For nine years the problem of the unemployed has been the acute concern of the nation, and yet today we have some 12 million workers unable to secure work except at

the hands of the government. With their dependents these constitute near one-third of all our people.

The release of credit, the recovery of business confidence, the return to relative prosperity, will not eradicate this evil. Our industrial machine is too highly organized that it is constantly dispensing with workers and at the same time glutting the market to the end that shut downs and depressions are inescapable. Every month sees new displacement of workers by technological advance and labor economies. To say that the victim of the machine is compensated by the new avenues it opens to employment is a foolish evasion of a stark reality.

What is to be the relation of this population to the democratic state? Are they to become a fixed element dependent upon some form of public charity?

Our progress in social science has lagged far behind our advance in the material sciences. There was a time when the economic casualty was relegated to the poor house. Now the government is spending billions for their relief and no one can foresee the end.

In addition to the tax burden and the mounting public debt, it is not apparent that a new conception of citizenship—a new relationship between this group and government—may develop to the injury of the democratic ideals we cherish?

And yet the problem must be solved or the burden borne. No administration will dare to deny relief to the destitute or employment to the jobless.

It is inevitable that the general dis-

Department Close-ups

Circulators Find Safety in Guild Cards

By ROBERT T. CAMOZZI
International Vice President

THE place—the Circulation Department of any Seattle daily, or for that matter, of almost any daily in the country. The time—any one of those years, prior to 1937, when the Guild was not yet industrial.

There has just been a change in circulation management. Like a plague of grasshoppers descending upon a wheat field, the new boss makes almost a clean sweep, nearly decimating the circulation force.

In those gone but unlamented days before the Guild broadened its jurisdiction to take in the commercial departments that was a common picture, whether in Seattle or almost any other city. And there was an endless change of executives. When circulation went down it was taken out of the hides of the employees. In the Seattle Post-Intelligencer or the Star circulation departments the standing wry joke at the end of the day used to be, "Well, I know I'll be here one more day, because I wasn't fired today." Security was merely a word in the dictionary.

On the Star, circulation salaries ranged from \$15 to \$25 per week. On the Post-

placement of labor in our highly mechanized industrial economy must compel a radical shortening of hours.

In no other way can there be a distribution of the opportunities to earn a living. If this is socializing the machine, so be it. After all, the value of the machine is given by the nation in its consumption of the goods produced by it, and in the varieties that will survive vituperation. The machine is affected with a social obligation.

The labor movement with which I am associated seeks to recover some of the lost ground of democracy. It looks to fairer relations between capital and labor and a more articulate voice for industrial workers in the councils of the nation. It seeks to destroy none of the institutions of our fathers, only to make them respond more effectively to the demands of social justice within the democratic state.

The enemies of our democracy must be sought elsewhere. They will be found among the surviving individualists who still believe in

"The good old rule, the simple plan—"



JOHN L. LEWIS

That he may take who has the power? And he may keep who can."

the frock-coated barristers who fight all reforms behind the barricade of constitutional limitations; the reactionary press that derides with damning iteration every essay in social legislation; the witch hunters who would brand the forehead of every liberal with some hateful epithet; the politician who believes you can fool the people but not the special interests; the labor spokesmen who are carrying the torch for their new-found soul-mates of capitalism.

Intelligencer, salaries had been cut three times up to 1935, and then were cut again. Just before the Guild came into the circulation picture, P-I salaries had hit the lowest point in the history of that paper's circulation department. They ranged from \$16 to \$25 a week.

Hours? On the Star, circulation men worked 6 days per week (the Star has no Sunday edition). On the P-I, the circulation department worked seven days per week.

The turnover was terrific. It went as high as 100 per cent in 10 months for district managers on the Post-Intelligencer. On the Star it was almost as great.

These were the dear old days prior to May, 1937. Perhaps the managements of the Star and the P-I long for their return; but not the circulation employees. The morale reached its lowest ebb in the Spring of 1937. That was when the Star and the P-I circulation staffs first began talking organization. By May, anticipating that the ANG was bound, by the sweep of events, to become a truly industrial union, the circulation employees in Seattle had banded together as an affiliate of the Seattle Guild. In a real sense,

Seattle was thus one of the pioneers in the Guild's industrial unionism. The circulation workers found themselves welcomed by the veterans of the Guild's P-I editorial strike of 1936. With their new backing they gained a new feeling of solidarity and confidence in their power.

There was soon almost 100 per cent organization of the district managers and the inside circulation employees. When the word came that the ANG had banded its base the original membership of the Seattle local, which had been between 90 and 100, found itself strengthened by the addition of these 150 circulation members.

The new members lost no time in going into action for improvements. Even before contracts were negotiated they gained the 40-hour week and substantial pay increases. Circulation salaries went up quickly to a new level of \$20 to \$35 a week. When the leadership of the Teamsters attempted to take the circulation men away from the Guild, the organization which was beginning to accomplish so much for them, the seventh-months Star strike followed. Out of that strike—when the Guild program was first getting started—came such security as circulation employees had never dreamed of, severance pay up to 15 weeks! This is typical of the early gains won through organization in the Guild.

The Guild has completely done away with that terrible feeling of insecurity. Gone are the days of huge turnovers on the Star and the Post-Intelligencer. There has been only one change among the circulation employees of the P-I in 16 months. Employment has been similarly stabilized on the Star. When circulation goes down, the circulation men no longer have it taken out of their hides. Their individual grievances are now handled collectively by the Guild, by members who know the issues involved. The old 6 and 7-day week is likewise a thing of the past, replaced by the 40-hour, 5½-day week at the P-I and the 40-hour, 5-day week at the Star.

The loyalty of the newest section of the Guild membership, the circulation employees, is unquestioned. They show it in dues payments in Seattle, where few of them are behind.

Hand in hand, the circulation and all other departments will go forward as an industrial union to even greater achievements in Seattle and in every other city.

LIFE SAVERS

(An editorial reprinted from Guild, magazine of the journalistic fraternity Sigma Delta Chi)

Regardless of the way an individual newspaperman may feel toward the American Newspaper Guild—he be noncommittal, a champion or an opponent—the most newsmen probably view with favor the clauses pertaining to severance pay which most Guild contracts, perhaps all of them, contain.

In times when newspapers are cutting down on their staffs or are being closed or consolidated with others, it must be comforting to know that should the ax fall or the paper fold entirely (that) there would be more than a scant two weeks' pay check to tide one over to the next job or the WPA or welfare rolls. Plenty of newspaper veterans who could not hope to obtain employment elsewhere because of their age have been turned out, down through the years, with a curt dismissal notice and two weeks' advance pay.

Had journalism taken better care of her own through the years—instituted pension systems, severance pay and other rewards for long and loyal service—newspapermen would not have felt it necessary to organize to obtain some relief or recognition along these lines.

Numerous papers did and are making such provisions for their employees without being forced to do so. More of them probably will in the future. Meanwhile, there are scores thankful that Guild provisions brought them substantial severance pay when their jobs disappeared over night.

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1938, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals

News Editor:

Nathan L. Goldberg

Contributing Editors:

Leon Svirsky

Richard O. Boyer

Harland Manchester

A. J. Iserman

"... 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: Issue of the 15th—Letters and features, 7th of the month; news and ads, 8th; news bulletins, 9th. Issue of the 1st—Letters and features, 22nd; news and ads, 23rd; news bulletins, 24th.

ANG International Office rs

President: Heywood Brown Executive Vice President: Jonathan Eddy

Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Pascho

American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters

International Vice Presidents:

Donald M. Sullivan, 983 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass. William J. Farnon, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Martin, 1971 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. Philip M. Connelly, 3230 Descanso Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo. I. L. Kenen, 1718 Minor Ave., Seattle, Wash. 17412 Winslow Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio

Robert T. Camozzi, 597 Oriole Pkwy., Toronto, Can. Quentin P. Gore, 415 James Blvd., Signal Mtn., Tenn.

Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters

International Representatives:

Morgan Hull H. Richard Seller

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

November 15, 1938 Vol. V—No. 48

How to Build

A RECENT routine treasury return by the Calumet Newspaper Guild on behalf of its Hammond Times unit in Hammond, Ind., brought out the fact that on the 17th of the month every member of the unit had paid his dues for that month in full, and had also turned in as a defense fund contribution his full first week's salary increase under a contract which had taken effect a couple of weeks before. The salary increases averaged \$5.00 per member.

The treasurer made no comment in turning in the money and return; he let the facts speak for themselves. Perhaps we should do likewise. We cannot resist the temptation to bring out some further facts about this unit of 20 in a rather small city.

The Calumet local was chartered as an editorial group in April, 1937. When the St. Louis Convention extended our jurisdiction, the Times unit made that its policy, and spread to the commercial departments. From the time the unit was formed, and long before any benefits of Guild membership appeared, the members took it as a matter of course that dues and assessments owed under the Constitution were meant to be paid, and paid on the nose. They also knew or found out quickly that to get the benefits of Guild membership, they must act as a union, and both stand on their own feet and participate in and avail themselves of the strength of organized labor in their community. The publisher was tough, the negotiations dragged for months, but the unit moved steadily forward, both disciplined and militant, and the result is one of the cleanest contracts in the ANG. An average salary increase of \$5.00 per member speaks for itself. Work was cut 8 hours per week, standard Guild benefits were obtained in Guild contract form, and the agreement contained clauses typical of good trade-unionism, such as the one protecting any employee from being required to handle work "destined for struck departments or shops of any publisher."

The unit didn't have to strike to get what it did, but it would have done so if necessary. So while defense fund contributions out of raises are a tradition and not an obligation, its members knew what the defense fund meant, and took that as a matter of course.

The Hammond Times unit has only 20 members, but it has what it takes—the best trade-unionism in all its phases and adherence to its own Convention program—to be a valuable part of the ANG and to get solid benefits for its members. It all goes together.

Adventure Into Fantasy

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found one Guildsman's answer to Editor & Publisher's editorial of Oct. 29 on "The Wilkes-Barre" strike. The reply is printed here because it has not, and probably will not, find space in Editor & Publisher.

Editor Arthur Robb's editorial hit a high point in grotesquery. What he said was that the Wilkes-Barre strike was "a black-out censorship" come to America, that the CIO, with the ANG "as its executioner," silenced a politically hostile press and thus becomes a supreme political power, and that all this represents an "adven-

TASK AHEAD FOR LABOR

Election Results Prove Our Need to Hit Back Through Labor—Progressive Action

NOW that the election is over, the American electorate is undergoing a new session of mesmerism on the part of the papers with the cooperation of their political allies.

Their words tell us that the great struggle for economic improvements is over; the country is weary of "experimentation"; we should go back to sleep and wake up to a new and tamer day.

No such weariness has occurred. The papers are hoping against hope that it will. But the progressive movement in which labor has so great a stake did meet a reverse, and it is vital that the Guild and the entire labor movement analyze the situation realistically, take the measure of the opposition and plan the steps ahead. For this whole campaign bears on the labor movement most directly of all. Our movement is at the very center of the progressive forces of the country. It is being recognized, both by its friends and its enemies, as the spearhead of the effort to enhance the political influence and the economic position of the average citizen. Its very existence, even at its present strength, means that the economic royalists must give ground, both by yielding a greater share of the income of industry and by seeing their political influence lessened.

So labor, and anything that contributes to labor's growth, has become the royalists' principal target.

The campaign this year reached a new peak of mendacity. A good description of the more open political chicanery was given the day after the election by Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times. Krock said:

"In their successful effort to regain major party status and erect a real opposition in Congress and the various states, many Republican candidates gave encouragement to the Townsend plan and other devices to pension elderly citizens. Most Republican candidates also endorsed the social objectives and many of the legislative expressions to that end of the New Deal, putting a period to Old Guard Republicanism."

On this page is reproduced another sample of the duplicity indulged in on the Coast, an ad of the Associated Farmers of Washington supporting its anti-labor initiative. From top to bottom it is a tissue of statements calculated to deceive. Initiative 130 would require, in our case, for example, that the Guild could not strike unless a majority of all employees in a plant—members of other unions, non-members and executives—so voted. Yet uninformed voters were asked to believe that it would bring peace merely by supplying some niceties supposedly overlooked by the unions.

What we have seen this year is an immense coalition of reactionary forces. They got together in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and many other sections. The cooperation of the newspapers is a good indication, since they reflect the ideas of the dominant economic forces. In Pennsylvania, the Democratic leadership said that 95 per cent of the press was in opposition. In Minnesota the Farmer-Labor administration has for years been under the continual sniping fire of the press; this year it had the support of but one small daily besides its party organ. In Ohio and Michigan the other phenomenon of the day was evident—the knifing of the progressive Democrats by conservative Democratic party bosses.

All this coalition would never have occurred but for one purpose: the opposition wants to get control of the machine where it can throw the powerful progressive drive out of gear.

Such an attempt can be checkmated. The labor movements in California and Washington have just demonstrated the way in their victories over the labor-

ture into treble damned sovietism."

It may be that Editor Robb's own words frightened him. He sought during the following week substantiation in the news for his editorial theme of the week before. And so a staff man assigned to do a survey on the ground, wrote 110 column-inches of story for Nov. 5 E&P, dutifully inserting a vague statement to the effect that one "school of thought" in Wilkes-Barre believes the strike was called "under orders" of the Democratic machine and the CIO to embarrass the Republican campaign.

We trust that that eased E&P's conscience. But it falls short of covering up the chicanery abounding in the editorial as a whole. For the first half column it recites purported fact in an historical tone which cannot help but influence the reader: the Guild brought unfair pressure to bear; the Guild demanded economic advances designed to bankrupt the papers; the Guild rejected counter-proposals. Ignored entirely are such facts that the Guild demanded what the publishers had promised a year before; that the slight costs of the 1937 Guild contract were immediately recouped many times over by the publishers through sharp increases in circulation and advertising rates, and that the Guild sat long and patiently in "negotiations" in which the publishers gave over the discussion of proposals to crying privately and publicly that they were being robbed.

Such is the factual basis for what comes in the second half of E&P's editorial. In this the reader is fed the statement that the effect of the strike was to silence a hostile press. What follows is classic, and we can end on that note:

"If the truth of this suspicion can be established, the American Newspaper Guild and its Wilkes-Barre units are open to the charge that they have betrayed the free press" etc. (Italics ours. Ed.)

This is the type of campaign labor must meet in its fight for existence on the West Coast.

Associated Farmers, a vigilante outfit being investigated by the LaFollette Senate Committee, and its front, Women of Washington, sponsored this ad in Washington papers for an anti-labor measure.

Washington and California labor, allied with other progressive forces, defeated the initiatives, but the Oregon measure was adopted.

GOOD RIDDANCE TO RACKETEERING

VOTE FOR 130... The Strike Control Initiative

INITIATIVE 130 will...
INITIATIVE 130 will...
INITIATIVE 130 will...
INITIATIVE 130 will...

NOW DOES 130 WORK?

Initiative 130 makes these facts and just guarantees:
 No interruption of employment, trade or commerce unless a strike is called.
 No strike unless authorized by a majority of the workers actually employed.
 These workers shall have the right to vote by secret ballot—free from intimidation and violence.
 A reasonable 30-day opportunity for proposed settlements must precede a strike. (Unless the employer refuses to negotiate. In that case, a strike may be voted immediately.)
 No lockout can be called until a strike has been voted.
 Initiative 130 does not prohibit action, neither the union or conduct of either themselves. It does halt racketeering and discrimination... ends unnecessary strikes and lockouts.
 The 100,000 signers include farmers, housewives, bank men, city leaders, working men and women—people like yourselves who are fed up with the early waste of business months. People who believe that reasonable negotiation should have a chance before strikes or lockouts.
 Initiative 130 will end those to which responsible labor, employer and the public alike are opposed. It will benefit everybody who stands to gain by peace and prosperity.

VOTE FOR 130 Strike Control Initiative
 Second Election, November 8
 WOMEN OF WASHINGTON • ASSOCIATED FARMERS OF WASHINGTON

initiatives. They brought into action not only their own membership but the hosts of progressive people, in civic groups and singly. The menace brought such a unity that the attack boomeranged on its sponsors. In Los Angeles where a local anti-labor ordinance was recently adopted, the campaign of education brought a complete turn-about; the city gave the state measure a strong negative vote.

The time to arrange for this winter's defense, to mobilize the public for quick, sharp expressions to Congress and public officials, is now. And it must be done in each city and state by bringing into cooperation, on the basis of common needs, the widest possible grouping of civic and public spirited organizations, of which the local labor movement will be one. These groups have numerous aims in common. Projects for raising in one way or another the living conditions of the city—such as in housing, public health, and so on—offer focal points for cooperation, both in the practical way of creating jobs for unemployed workers and in making improvements in the city.

Labor must break down the campaign of misrepresentation and suppression of its methods and achievements by the press. It will do so when it takes its proper place as a leader among the progressive forces of its communities. It can do so, not by giving up its own economic struggle, but by uniting all the progressive elements of its communities around worth-while programs.

The election is a signal that that task is an immediate necessity.

Pecans & Other Nuts

IN envelopes bearing such thrift-inspiring slogans (appropriately illustrated) as "A Successful Saver" and "Planning a Home," the Pecan Shellers of San Antonio—when the pecan shelling industry is operating—receive their weekly wages. Typical amounts contained in their envelopes: \$1.66—\$2.92—53 cents. (Wages of "America's poorest paid workers" average less than five cents an hour.)

On the other hand, Pecan Workers Local No. 172 reports, "Pecan King" Julius Seligman (who testified in 1934 that five cents a day is enough to support the pecan shellers because they eat a good many pecans while on the job) pays himself a monthly salary of \$1,000; has netted more than \$500,000 from the pecan industry in the last three years.

It was the pecan shelling industry that shut down you'll recall, throwing more than 10,000 San Antonio workers out of jobs, in a move to bludgeon the Wagner Labor Administration into granting it an exemption from provisions of the new act. But what industry better exemplifies the need for "a ceiling for hours and floor for wages?"

"If anybody can ever show me where a group of employees has discharged an employer for joining an association of employers, then I'll agree that the Wagner Labor Act should be amended to protect employers."—Allan S. Haywood, president, New York State Industrial Union Council.