

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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NEW YORK, N. Y., DECEMBER 15, 1941

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Parleys In Strike Continue

Stories of Chester and Aliquippa strikes and pictures, page 7.

BIRMINGHAM—Negotiations that started last week are continuing between the Birmingham Newspaper Guild and management of the Scripps-Howard Birmingham Post, closed 14 weeks ago by a strike of editorial and circulation department employees.

Management has offered wage increases in both departments and some other contract improvements in an effort to end the strike, but refuses to discuss the unit's Guild shop demand, a basic issue in the walkout.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Guild voted on December 3 to authorize a special committee composed of Birmingham CIO leaders and Sam Eubanks, executive vice president of ANG, to negotiate for them with the management. Members of the committee include William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers; Yelverton Cowherd, regional director for the CIO; W. H. Crawford, president of the Birmingham Industrial Union Council, and Earl Crowder, local SWOC leader.

This committee has held sessions almost daily since it was established with James Mills, editor. (Continued on Page Eight)

\$40,000 BACK PAY

NEW YORK (FP)—Settling a long-litigated case, the F. W. Woolworth Company agreed to reinstate with \$40,000 back pay 100 warehousemen fired in 1937 for activity in Local 65, United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees (CIO).

We Have a Duty...

War has lodged its burden upon the Guild as upon all Americans. We accept that burden willingly.

Guildsmen are now in the armed services, battling, with other Americans, the treacherous forces of aggression and tyranny.

Other Guildsmen, in the unheralded performance of their daily chore, are under fire reporting the progress of battle.

We Guildsmen at home will bear our share of the financial cost of that struggle to preserve democracy and the American way of life. We will share the needed sacrifices that the battle may be won.

Those things are our simple duty as Americans.

But we have a further duty. War breeds hysteria. War looses evil passions of greed and hate. Insincerely boasting patriotism, brigands and rascals may seek to destroy at home those things for which our soldiers are fighting on the battlefields of the world. This menace too, must be fought and conquered, if democracy is to live.

As individuals and as a union, we must oppose the forces of greed or of false patriotism wherever and whenever they may seek advantage. In our handling of the news we must guard against hysteria and falsehood. We must sanctify truth and accuracy.

Our country is locked in mortal combat with a ruthless and fiendish foe. The people are as one in rushing to join its defense. On victory depends the future of the world, the future of democracy and of labor. But on labor, organized and unorganized, ultimately depends the victory.

The Guild is a part of American labor. And as such we shall have a share—a partner's share—in the victory task ahead.

MILTON MURRAY,
President.

'Unwritten Law' No Sub for Pay

DENVER—Advanced steps have been taken by the Denver Newspaper Guild toward collection, through legal action if necessary, of about \$550 due in severance pay to Martha Covert Walker.

Mrs. Walker was employed at the Denver Post, where she was a member of the Post unit of the Guild, until her marriage in September to Thomas H. Walker, Post financial editor.

The Post, in refusing initial demands for the severance pay, pleaded an "unwritten law" of long standing that all women employees automatically "resigned" upon marriage.

Mrs. Walker contends she did not resign, but was fired, and that she never was informed of or agreed to such an "unwritten law."

The Guild, in its demand, is standing firmly on the terms of the 1941 contract in effect at the time of Mrs. Walker's marriage, which recognizes no such "unwritten law."



Guild Arbitrates Pay In Hearst Pact Test

Labor Moves To Win War On 2 Fronts

By C. W. FOWLER
CIO News
Washington Guild

WASHINGTON—Politics—especially the anti-labor kind—very seldom takes a holiday, even in times of national crisis.

For a month before the Axis nations decided to take on the United States, along with the rest of the free world, the anti-labor politicians in Congress had been spending their time and the people's money indulging in one of the most shocking assaults on democracy yet seen in Congressional history.

The Axis powers were building up to the point where they were ready to invade the U. S. and thus make the war for freedom a world war in every sense of the word. The American people were steeling themselves to do their full part in the world struggle.

The convention of the CIO, meeting in Detroit to speak for 5,000,000 working men and women, had expressed the unanimous will of the workers to do everything needed to crush Hitlerism. It had voted its pledge to use every means of continuing the full production needed to crush the Nazi enemy of mankind.

Following the leadership of Philip Murray, the CIO had ranged its full strength in the common battle with Britain, the Soviet Union and China against the forces seeking to enslave the world.

NAM VS. LABOR

Yet while the world crisis approached nearer our country with every day, the anti-labor forces in Congress hastily concocted and shoved through the House the most vicious anti-labor bill ever passed outside Nazi Germany. This bill, sponsored by poll-tax Representative Smith of Virginia, and cheered from the sidelines by (Continued on Page Five)

LOS ANGELES—First arbitration under the Hearst Peace Formula was under way this week between the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild and the management of the Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express in a wage fight heightened by outbreak of the war.

Urcel Daniel, local administrative officer, and James Francis Crow, international vice president, presented the Guild's case at initial sessions while Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor czar, stepped in at the last minute to aid his brother Martin in presenting the publisher's argument.

Serving as chairman of the arbitration board was Dr. Paul A. Dodd, professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles. Board members for the Guild were Ted Le Berthon, local president, and Norman Jacoby, City News unit chairman. Vic Dunsmore and C. H. Penn, associate business managers of the paper, served for the management.

The Guild moved for invocation of the contract arbitration clause after the unit unanimously turned down the "final offer" of the management in negotiations of a \$2 per week increase in existing minimums.

Under the Peace Formula, worked out last year between Harvey Kelly and Guild officers for the Hearst chain, the Guild won Guild shop, but paid the price

of two year term contracts, containing provision for reopening of the contracts at the end of the first year and an arbitration clause.

25 PER CENT ASKED

The Herald Express unit demanded increases of 25 per cent for all employees earning \$40 per week and under, and 20 per cent for those who earned over that amount. Under the unit's request, the increases, in addition to being paid all employees, would apply on the minimums.

The management opposed, both in negotiations and in arbitration, a blanket increase, and stated that any increase should apply only on the minimums and not to those who were paid a higher salary.

In its brief, which was read by Miss Daniel, the Guild held the demands were justified because of the large increase in the cost of living and the large increase to come in the future, the ability of the management to pay, increases on other local papers, and because employees were entitled to a better standard of living.

WAR BIG FACTOR

The brief showed that since the outbreak of the European war living costs in the Los Angeles area had risen by nearly 10 per cent, according to Department of Labor statistics, which, it was argued, were too low and were inadequate. Present trends pointed to an increase of nearly 30 per cent on expiration of the contract on September 4, 1942.

The war with Japan, Germany (Continued on Page Eight)

On the Inside...

Inflation and how it hits wages—page 2.

We've come a long way in eight years—page 2.

A Guild contract would have helped—page 3.

Cincinnati battles company union—page 4.

New Lynn contract boosts paychecks—page 10.

Organization program outlined—page 6.

Strike news and pictures—page 7.

It seems to us—page 9.

Wage boosts in Boston—page 5.

Two New York contracts boost paychecks \$63,000—page 6.

E. & P. plays teacher—page 12.

WAR BROKE ASSIGNMENT BOOKS

Teletype machines, telegraph desks, the rim, circulation machinery, city desks, staff men were the working materials for getting out papers as the nation—and the press—went to war.

Here are some of the things that happened:

In New York, first paper on the streets with the stunning headlines was The Enquirer, only sheet here that normally prints on Sundays. Circulation went to such heights that the count was lost in the production push.

Page 1 space in Los Angeles had room for a story on a roundup of Japanese from the biggest Nipponese colony in the United States. There also was first-page room for brief reports on coastal defense measures. Otherwise it was all wire on the war.

Outbreak of the war gave The Minneapolis Morning Tribune the biggest extra sale in the memory of most readers. Editions soon

were expanded by eight pages by 6 a. m.

The Star Journal, evening sheet in the same plant, took over by going up two pages and shooting extra copies to all points in the circuit. The Times, under same ownership, also went up two pages to provide maps and background material.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette circulation on the street went up 50 per cent. Afternoon papers needed 25 per cent more copies. Crews were called in, and the morning bulldog went to press an hour and a half early.

Right in the middle of it was Guildsman Francis McCarthy, filing for United Press from Honolulu. He arrived there just in time to cover the biggest story in his life—and in the lives of most Americans.

McCarthy, who was chairman of the New York Guild's UP unit and once a vice president of the

San Francisco-Oakland Guild, got to his assignment a few days before the Japanese attack.

The UP in New York, for promotion purposes, borrowed a McCarthy picture from The Guild Reporter. The UP didn't have one.

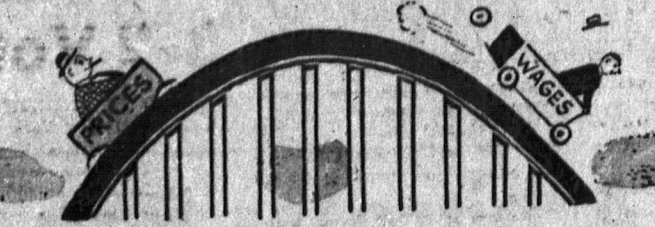
Dillard Stokes, Washington Post reporter and Guildsman, was in New York on assignment when the first sirens sounded for air raids (phony). He had gone down to the Battery, a block from International Guild headquarters, to look at the Statue of Liberty when the alert moans started.

He dashed to a telephone at the South Ferry river station and called the desk in Washington to give the news while fire engines and police scout cars raced around outside, noisemakers wide open.

"Wait a minute," said the desk. "Just got an AP bulletin. New York is all quiet now."

In St. Paul, Minn., there was a (Continued on Page Five)

INFLATION ITS CAUSE AND CURE



By MORGAN REED

(The following lecture on economics was written under a pseudonym by a New York Guildsman who has a passion for anonymity. It is submitted not as a reflection of official Guild views but as a contribution to discussion of matters in a war economy that are the concern of everyone.)

THE dope on price control, as I see it, after reading what Leon Henderson had to tell the House Committee, boils down to this:

Traditionally, labor's chief concern has been with wages. From now on, prices must worry more about prices. Prices are rising to inflationary levels. And unless those rises are stopped, all our wage gains will be wiped out.

The fact that prices are rising does not score exactly as a news beat. That much is obvious to anyone but a poll-tax Congressman. The accompanying charts give you an idea how inflation whipsaws the farmer and the worker. And they tell less than a complete story. They present average figures.

And the trouble with average figures was indicated in a story told at the hearings by Henderson: He quoted a Pullman porter who was asked how much was his average tip. The porter said, "The average tip is a dollar, but for a long time there haven't been any tips up to the average."

Those of us with fixed salaries and fancy tastes are bound to feel inflation more than those who live on dividends, profits, rents, or even on time-and-a-half for overtime in a defense factory.

Cause of Inflation

THE cause of the price rise at bottom is that our defense program has, or is about to, put spending money in the hands of a lot of factory workers and contractors.

Up to the present, however, the defense workers have not bid up prices. Rather, price increases of the past year were caused by merchants and manufacturers who were buying all they could lay hands on.

These birds were eager to get their stocks in before defense spending bid up the prices. And so these early birds themselves bid up the prices in advance of public demand, less from a desire to stick the public than to keep ahead of their competitors.

Merchants and manufacturers set out to grab within a few weeks enough supplies to last a year or more. Even the War Department was an offender on this count.

Today, many of these birds find themselves with more goods on hand than they wish they had. A few of them are on the point of selling in panic, just as last summer they were buying in panic.

What forestalls them from cutting prices to unload their stocks is that they are sure that defense workers are going to bring their money to market. Also, they know that defense work has caused a real shortage of such materials as steel, copper, and aluminum. Further along the assembly line, these shortages will create a scarcity of washing machines, cars, radios, vacuum cleaners, lamps, and kitchen ware.

Although there seems no real present shortage of consumer goods, the expected inability to supply the demands of our growing army of employed in keeping prices on the up and up.

Production at Peak

IS it possible to turn out more goods to meet this demand?

Apparently not. Steel output has already hit 100% of theoretical capacity. And the new supplies and factories in the making are largely for defense. We'll soon be giving about a third of our capacity to defense.

Even with a third of our capacity marked off, the other two-thirds might supply home demands but for the shortages of raw materials which have been absorbed by defense. The plot of many an industrial drama these days hinges on a scarcity of formaldehyde. These shortages are the chief hitch in production.

Were it not for these shortages, we might be in the clear. Increased earnings plus

increased production of consumer goods equals prosperity. But defense production creates increased earnings against a level of decreased output of consumer goods and raw material shortage. Then eager buyers bid prices all the way out of sight. This situation makes price-control imperative.

Congress Fails to Act

THE administration bill to curb price rises ran into an overwhelming hostile House of Representatives. Certain money-minded Congressmen tried to blame the price rise on that man who devalued the dollar, bought gold from foreigners, ran up the national debt, and filled bank vaults with government bonds.

Although the price rise stems almost wholly from the defense program, which made the mouths of speculators water, some bankers used the state of our credit and banking systems as an excuse for refusing to play ball on price control. The newspaper workers' right to strike, it seems, is enjoyed by bankers, too.

Many Congressmen, seeing that the increase in spending money is a factor in inflation, wished to put the clamps on wages. They'd like to hold down wages, anyway, but inflation gives them a new set of reasons. The trouble they would have putting a legal roof on wages prevents most of them from taking the notion seriously, but they used the absence of a wage ceiling to excuse their indifference to the bill, and their stand hurt them none at all with the reactionaries back home.

A third cause of opposition to price control was disguised as fear of dictatorship. Blasting "free enterprise" and "freedom of contract"—terms which are meaningless in the sense used—Congressmen have a picnic building a straw man on horseback. Actually, what these birds dread is a public authority to require private business to operate in the public interest.

I don't mean to imply that Congressmen are all stupid or vicious. I'd guess the typical Representative is earnest, well-meaning, honest, and bewildered, a complex of Throthelbottom, Wintergreen, and Milquetoast. They are the symptoms of a constitutional sickness: sectionalism.

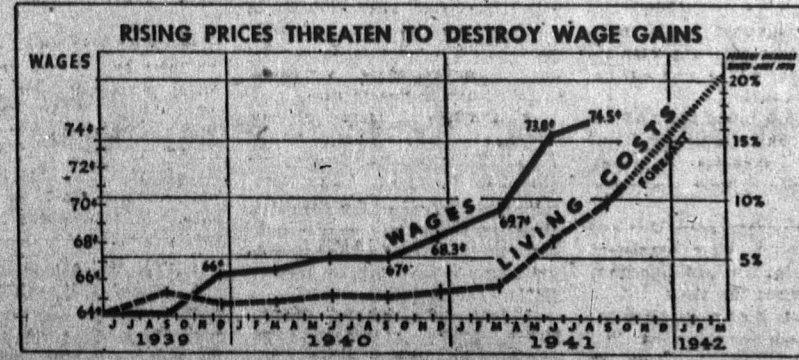
Each Congressman's salary and his political life depends on his activity in behalf of a minority group. This is true especially of the poll-tax boys. For them, to pose as statesmen with a national point of view would be to buy a one-way ticket from Washington. Therefore, they serve their constituents by opposing a national policy on the ground that it is "totalitarian."

(There is a popular hallucination that, because Hitler is a "totalitarian," anything smacking of national as opposed to group or individual interest is "Hitlerian.")

That is why Congressmen sought favors for canners, pecan growers, sugar and cotton brokers, and cheese manufacturers, while prices continued the balloon ascension. And as long as these Congressmen are as they are, you can't blame them for acting that way.

Another real difficulty between enemies (Continued on Page Eight)

UP, UP, UP—DANGER AHEAD



In New York this month Leon Henderson, federal price control administrator, reported to the Economic Club that the cost of living had gone up 11 per cent since March, that it is going up at the rate of one and a half per cent a month, that it will be up 25 per cent by Spring. The chart tells the tale.

ITS BEEN A LONG WAY.



By FRED MYERS

(The former editor of The Guild Reporter looks back here to 1934 and the years since Heywood Brown started a union for newspapermen. He finds them and the Guild good, and he's proud.)

IN the summer of 1934 a guy dressed prettily but distinctly not well in a \$12 bargain basement suit bought, with some sacrifice, for the occasion, walked into the Chicago bureau of the United Press on the sixth floor of the ornate Chicago Daily News building.

He probably looked a little frightened as "Morckum" produced in every press association office in even greater volume than they do now. He had combed his hair and braced his shoulders before opening the door, but the guy had been out of a job for the nearly a year, and every city desk in the country had a heart-rending waiting list as long as the depression itself. He was scared, no fooling. A lot of good men were, too, along about that time.

Inside, he got to Charles B. McCabe, sandy-haired descendant of Scotland who bossed the UP central division at that time. He asked for a job. Any job.

Experience? Sure. Ten years of it. Reporting, writing, desk, makeup, wire service. Once, briefly, owned a weekly paper.

To his own vast and incredulous surprise, the guy got a job. He was hired as a rewrite man and wire editor.

He was given a wage of \$25 a week.

He asked for more, not very demandingly. He had three other persons to support, but he knew he was in no position to demand. He was out of a job, a lot of other guys were out of a job—and \$25 was what McCabe was offering. Take it or leave it.

"Now 1941..."

IT is now 1941 and the same guy is out of a job.

For two weeks he's been looking for a job and, boy, oh boy, what a whole of a difference seven years have made. I happen to be the guy I'm talking about, so I know. The difference has impressed me so much that it occurs to me that perhaps other newspapermen, even Guildsmen, who've been working steadily over recent years, don't really realize what's been happening even though they've been helping to make it happen.

For example: although I haven't asked for it, it occurred to me with a pleasant shock the other day, that if I were to walk into the Chicago bureau of UP and ask again for a job, there'd be no question of whether I'd take a \$25 wage. The UP, if it had any job at all for me, would offer me at least \$55 a week.

The reason is that in the intervening seven years the American Newspaper Guild has signed the UP on a contract that makes \$55 a minimum wage for such work. I worked six days a week for my \$25 in 1934. The man who now has that job, whoever he may be, works only five days for his \$55 or more.

Being on the beach, so to speak, has made me acutely conscious of such changes in our industry. There goes with consciousness a feeling that is hard to describe but which is wonderfully good.

I may be out of a job for quite a while. Perhaps again I shall be broke. But no matter how tough it gets, never again will I have quite the same helpless, licked feeling that I knew when McCabe offered me \$25 a week on which to support a family of four—and I took it. No publisher or wire service chief can hire me at \$25 a week, nor force me and other men into bidding each other down. I am part of something bigger than myself, bigger than any publisher.

The Good Old Days

THINKING of my old Chicago job led me into reminiscences about other things that in the last eight years I have seen changed by the Guild.

When I went to work for the New York Mirror in early 1936, experienced and capable rewrite men were getting as little—some of them as \$40 a week. I found a reporter, with seven years of experience, getting \$18 a week. Copy boys got \$9, \$10, and \$11.

As Emile Gauvreau was in his current best seller, "My Last Million Readers," Hearst executives weren't being paid from \$30,000 to \$100,000 a year "to cry over the help."

There was a Guild unit, but it consisted only of five copy boys and one caption writer. The caption writer got \$25 a week.

We got a real unit organized in the next two months and the results were sensational. The Wisconsin News and Seattle Post-Intelligencer strikes did the business for us, of course, but we got our aprons spread in time to catch the manna.

There were wage increases all over the editorial department before we even had thought of asking for a contract. A scheduled reversion to the six-day week from the five-day schedule carried over from NRA days was abandoned a-borning.

We negotiated a bulletin board statement of improved wages, hours, severance pay, and overtime pay (remember those old bulletin board statements?). It was imperfect, even laughable by comparison with the last contract won by the Mirror unit.

But I remember with emotion and satisfaction that will live with me always, an incident of the day on which the bulletin board wages increased went into effect.

Came Guild Payday

THE leg man I mentioned as having been receiving \$18 a week came to get his pay. Under the new scale, he got \$50. He stopped in the city room and asked me to come down to the lobby to meet his wife.

His wife was young. Thin, but pretty. "I left the baby with my mother so we could do some shopping and I have to hurry home," she explained to me after the introductions. It was a polite but plain hint to her husband not to waste time on a rare day out together.

He replied by handing her his unopened pay envelope.

She held it in her hand, continuing to make small talk. "Open it," he commanded her husband.

"Later," she said. "I know too well what's in it."

"Open it," he repeated. "Don't be so sure you know everything."

She was puzzled, but she opened the envelope. Fifty dollars lay in her hand.

"What's this?" she asked. And then, with a quick gasp: "You're not fired, are you?"

"Nope, honey, that's our pay check."

"What do you mean?"

"That's what we get paid now. That's my pay for a week. That's what I'm going to get every week. The Guild got it."

She just stood and looked at us for a full ten seconds. Then tears as big as any ever manufactured of glycerine rolled down.

Her husband looked at me, mumbled a good-bye, and waving his arm around her waist as she turned toward the outside door. (Continued on Page Eight)

Tri-City Revives Old Unit

ALBANY—The Tri-City Guild's unit at the Knickerbocker News, Albany paper of the Frank E. Gannett group, has been placed in operation again after nearly three years' dormancy.

A majority of the editorial department of the evening paper has been enrolled and these officers have been elected to serve for the balance of the current year: James D. White, chairman; Mary Freeman Fuller, treasurer; and Robert McGinn and Archie Appio, members of the local executive committee.

The unit at the Gannett plant was the largest in the Tri-City Guild up to the merger in 1937 of the two Gannett Albany papers, the Knickerbocker Press and Albany Evening News. Many members and the outstanding leaders of the organization were let out in the merger, leading to a Labor Board complaint against the company which was settled, after nearly four years, with the reinstatement of three of the fired Guild leaders in June, with nearly \$17,000 back pay.

The Guild attempted, after the merger, to renew its agreement with the company, but was defeated in a Labor Board election in December, 1938. Subsequent attempts to revive the unit failed until the Labor Board gave its favorable decision in June. Since then the reorganization has progressed steadily.

Furlow and the owners finally left the room for a brief conference. When they returned, Crouse suggested that the two sides might agree on a disinterested party to serve as conciliator and thus keep the negotiations peaceful and outside the state labor law.

Furlow replied that such a thing could not be done. Crouse said it could be done—in fact had been done before by the Twin Cities local and had been effectively used by other unions, and furthermore—"If you were a first class lawyer you would see that conciliators are frequently used."

Crouse then began picking up his papers and Furlow broke off negotiations by saying, with feeling: "Get to hell out of my office!" It was then that the Guild committee walked out also, leaving Furlow to sulk in his office.

At a unit meeting later, the ten members of the editorial, advertising and business departments called on the owners to withdraw Furlow from the negotiations.

Twin Cities, meanwhile, pushed along on two other contract fronts—Radio Station WTCN and the Minneapolis-Star Journal, Tribune and Times. The papers' managements, under Cowles publishing control, counter-proposed a 10 per cent increase giving a top editorial minimum of \$220 a month.

The membership said that didn't go far enough.

Attorney Tells Guild to Scram So Owners March Out Too

ST. PAUL—The Twin Cities Guild bumped into a new one for ANG record books—an attorney acting as negotiation spokesman for two owners of the Rochester (Minn.) Post Bulletin kicked the Guild representatives out of his office, and the two owners walked out with the Guild committee and continued discussions for five minutes or so in the hall.

The attorney, former Congressman Allen J. Furlow, who is fast building up a reputation as a labor biter in Rochester, had been trying for several hours to jockey Guild spokesmen into a position of breaking off negotiations.

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The Guild made it plain that it did not take strike votes at the suggestion of management, but decided that there was nothing more to talk about unless the Guild would agree to drop the five-day week and Guild shop demands. If this were done, he would then renew discussion of severance pay and increased wages, he said. Larsen and Crouse refused to listen to such a proposal.

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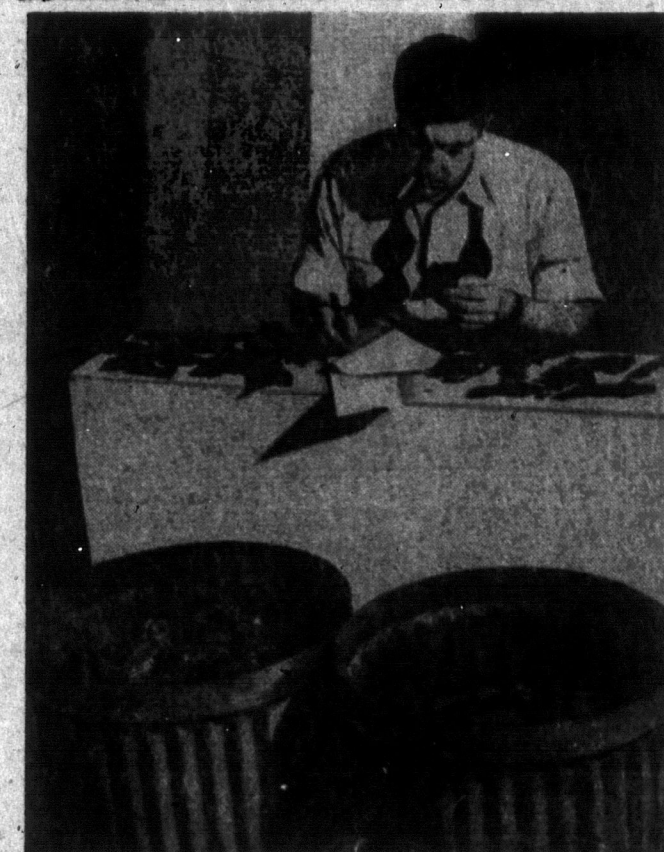
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GUILDSMAN GETS THE GOODS



Dillard Stokes, Washington Post reporter who broke the sensational Franked mail scandal in the capital, is hard at work here putting some pieces together in his expose of pro-Nazi links with some Congressional offices. On the table: charred shreds of papers burned behind America First Committee offices. Below: Cans he hauled them away in. Stokes is a leading member of the Washington Guild.



REX CHANEY, vice-presy of the Greater Kansas City Newspaper Guild, transferred by UP to Washington. . . . Political note: BRUCE BLACKMAN, Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, Evening News editorial department, re-elected to Forty-Four school board. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Guildsman MANNING WILLIAMS enlisted in Naval Reserve as apprentice seaman. . . . THOMAS A. CANTON, Indianapolis Times circulation supervisor, returned from service at Camp Shelby, Miss., where he was assistant editor of Thirty-eighth Division newspaper. . . . Kansas City union: Guildsman TED POKRYWKA, UP staffer at Kansas City, Mo., bureau, married FRANCES GARSTOCK of Kansas City, Kans. . . . DORIS BRADBURY, Wilkes-Barre Record business office, on three-month leave in Puerto Rico. Indianapolis Guildsmen on new Chicago Sun. SEYMOUR E. FRANCIS, pre-strike committee chairman in recent Times contract negotiations; MAXSCHNEIDER, longtime unit collector at Star; BURNS WILLIAMS, former Star country circulation supervisor. . . . DAVID MARSHALL, Indianapolis Times automobile real estate editor, now in Royal Canadian Air Force. . . . GEORGE HICKS, Times circulation supervisor, and RICHARD CLARK, Indianapolis UP man, drafted.

Old Home Week for Wilkes-Barre Boys

WILKES-BARRE—Long hours on their own picket lines in the bitter winter of 1938 and 1939, when three Wilkes-Barre publishers displayed the same attitude as does Charles Long, owner of The Chester Times, were brought back to nearly a dozen Guild members here on a special strike excursion. . . . Several carloads of Guild men and women drove several hundred miles to Chester just to show the strikers that they have the support of other members of the union. The Wilkes-Barre veterans really picketed, too, singing songs that helped keep up their spirit for six months on the line three years ago.

The delegation, headed by International Vice President Joe Walsh and Joe Collins, president of the Wilkes-Barre local, told the Chester strikers that the tough time they are going through will be a memory-book bright spot after they win their contract. "Maybe you won't believe us, but all this will be a pleasant memory in years to come," said one of the visiting picketers. "In the light of the advantages you've enjoyed under a Guild shop contract and in view of the increased self-respect you'll have, this will be considered about the best investment you could make."

Two Keep Jobs on 3-2 Vote

A five-man arbitration board has rejected New York Guild demands for dismissal by The Mirror of two employees who "resigned" from the union before the newspaper signed a Guild shop contract.

With Guild representatives dissenting, the board voted three to two that George Buchanan, rewrite man, and Lolita Figman, assistant to the art director, had the right in law to renounce membership.

George W. Alger, veteran labor arbitrator, and two management representatives who joined him in the decision held that in any voluntary association, such as the Mirror shop contract, under terms of the Hearst peace formula last May, providing that employees "who are now, or who may become, members of the Guild" were required to keep in good union standing to keep their jobs.

Buchanan gave notice of his withdrawal from the Guild in August, 1940. Miss Figman followed suit two months later.

The Mirror signed its Guild shop contract, under terms of the Hearst peace formula last May, providing that employees "who are now, or who may become, members of the Guild" were required to keep in good union standing to keep their jobs.

CHARGE NARROW VIEW

In their dissenting report Fritz Silber and D. L. Horner, the New York Guild's arbitrators, asserted that the majority of the panel had "wholly ignored accustomed practice in the labor movement."

"Instead," their report said, "the majority of the board has adopted a narrow, legalistic construction, not in consonance with trade union practice."

"We regret that the two employees in question have escaped the penalties for their desertion of the Guild, on a technicality."

"Their actions in not keeping up their obligations to the Guild and to their fellow employees who had bargained for them and improved their conditions of work certainly were reprehensible and warranted condemnation and discipline."

REVISION NOTED

The decision noted that American Newspaper Guild constitutional provisions were revised by the Detroit convention to set up machinery for resignations—machinery that Silber and Horner said "will prevent in the future such tactics as were employed by (Miss) Figman and Buchanan in dodging their Guild obligations."

"Finally," the Guild's arbitrators said, "we point out that the disciplinary proceeding was commenced not in any spirit of vindictiveness, but as a matter of the greatest good to a majority of the Mirror employees in the Guild's jurisdiction."

Cincy Asks Vote, Exposes "Pact"

CINCINNATI—The Times-Star unit of the Cincinnati Guild is confidently awaiting an election in the commercial departments of that newspaper to determine a bargaining agent.

Fixing of an election date has been temporarily delayed because of the absence of the regional director of the Labor Board but it is expected that all details will be arranged soon. The unit, headed by George Hunt, display advertising solicitor, is ready to begin negotiations for a contract with Publisher Hubert Taft as soon as the certification process is completed.

FIGHT "INDEPENDENT"

Meanwhile, the Engineer unit, which also has asked for certification in the editorial department, is carrying on a two-fold activity, challenging a contract signed after lightning negotiations between an "independent" editorial unit and the management, and, secondly, battling against the organization of another "independent" unit in the commercial departments.

The Engineer unit's standing committee recently proposed to Roger Ferger, acting publisher, that department heads were permitting their offices to be used for organization meetings and that employees were being excused from their duties to attend meetings in a hotel.

Ferger denied knowing of these activities and promised the Guild that management "promotion" of the "independent" union would cease at once. He also agreed to post notices throughout the plant notifying all employees of their legal right to join a union of their own choosing.

"SECURITY" ISN'T

The Engineer unit has analyzed the editorial department contract with devastating effect in shop bulletins. It is pointed out that a clause, humorously referred to as a "security" clause, gives the management seven reasons for dismissing employees, including the sweeping and vague one of "gross delinquency." Another clause, which the Guild charges is plain evidence of collusion, provides that in the event the "independent" union loses its never-proved majority position, wage increases and other conditions are to be taken away from employees.

The Times-Star unit has been continuing successful efforts to get back pay due its members with a total of \$2,200 already collected. Some individual checks have been as high as \$423.

The membership of the Cincinnati Guild has reached the new high of 326 as the result of a membership drive staged under the direction of John Weiburg, resident organizer. This represented a net gain of 209 for the year.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
LORETTA YOUNG
The Men in Her Life
Produced & directed by Gregory Ratoff
A Columbia Picture
Gale Rags Barre Symphony Orchestra
Five Minutes More Screened Circle 4-200

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Produced by Cecil De Mille
Directed by Cecil De Mille
A Paramount Picture

The Birth of the News...

By EDWARD A. O'NEILL
Editor of
The Chester Reporter
(This is the second in a series of stories about Guild newspaper publishing enterprises. The first, a history of The Aliquippa News, appeared December 1.)

CHESTER—The Newspaper Guild is now the publisher of a daily newspaper. Here in this bustling Pennsylvania industrial town, the striking Guild employees of The Chester Times have started their own daily, The Chester Reporter, with its full-sized format and advertising with local news and advertising.

Chester since 1923 has been a one-paper town, with the Times publisher, Charles R. Long, former president of the Pennsylvania Publishers Association, holding a close-fisted grasp on the rich advertising market. Consequently when The Times suspended publication "temporarily" on November 6, two days after the strike was called, the city was without a daily paper for the first time in 65 years.

The first daily issue of The Reporter hit the streets on December 1 and was grabbed up in a hurry by the news-hungry citizens. It had been published as a semi-weekly tabloid for two weeks previously.

Fifteen thousand of a six-page edition were printed the first day, the number being increased later in the week to 16,000. On Thursday, big advertising day here, 17,000 were printed. Distribution of early issues was free. Later the strikers started building up a paid circulation.

The tabloid Reporter was started on November 13. When James F. Dewey, ace conciliator of the U.S. Department of Labor and Chester resident, stepped out of The Times negotiations after it became clear that Long did not intend to change from his arbitrary stand against the Guild's demands, it was decided to put the paper on a daily basis.

Arrangements were made with the printers of the tab, the Star Publishing Company, of Wilmington, Del., 12 miles south of here, to print the paper daily. Then the staff went to work.

Although the unit is small—there are but 33 members—and already burdened by the duties of the picket line, plans rapidly took shape.

The advertising solicitors, who are 100 per cent Guild, lined up the town's merchants, hard-hit by the loss of their only advertising medium during what should be the city's richest Christmas season in history. Chester is one of the nation's biggest defense production centers and the defense dollars are rolling in here by the million.

Most of the editorial men resumed the jobs they held on the Times, although with the restriction of the area covered, some were assigned to other duties.

The unit has its strike headquarters in an old third-story gambling joint raised five years ago, the only place in town available. In what

was the payoff room, a city room was set up. In another part of the room, space was made for the advertising men. Circulation charts were drawn up and plans made for distribution to the town's 40 newspapers.

Without a wire service, syndicated features, comics or filler, The Times strikers set about filling a six-page paper. In the December 1 issue there were 58 local stories, including some features carried by The Chester Times and many new ones created by the striking newsmen.

On the editorial page The Reporter said:

"You, the public, built The Chester Times into a powerful and wealthy enterprise. We feel that through your support of The Times you have, in a sense, an equity in the paper and a right to service of which you are being deprived."

"We Guild members intend to fill that gap and bring you that service for which you have a just claim."

"We have a definite idea of what a newspaper should be. We will try to the best of our abilities to put this idea into being."

"A newspaper is a public service, not a vehicle in which to air personal or group likes and dislikes, prejudices and campaigns. Its primary purpose is to bring you the news and all the news, factually, accurately and objectively. This we will strive to do."

"We feel that by following the policy we have set, success will be ours. We will not serve from that course."

The first issue carried 371 inches of advertising, with most of the town's largest stores represented. Advertising dropped slightly on Tuesday, but jumped above 400 inches on Wednesday. Thursday, big advertising day in Chester, the paper went over the top with a 14-page issue which carried 1,573 inches of ads.

The Thursday paper carried 58.3 per cent advertising, while the week's total of 3,236 inches or 45,304 lines was more than 48 per

Strike Editors Learn Fast

CHESTER—The Chester Times strikers have had to show their versatility in publishing their daily paper, The Chester Reporter.

The destinies of the paper rest in the hands of three young reporters, who form the editorial board and dictate the policies of the publication. The members of the board are Edward A. O'Neill, 22, editor and former Times rewrite man; E. J. Magnin, Jr., 28, Times unit chairman and former city hall reporter; and Edward Johnston, 22, courthouse reporter. None had had previous editor's desk experience, but they're handling the makeup and editorial direction of the sheet.

Charles F. Reyburn, advertising solicitor on the Times, is advertising manager, and William R. Schuler, Times delivery superintendent, is circulation manager. However, Schuler is ill and his job has been taken over by Ray Noden, advertising collector, who is setting up a paid distribution system for the paper.

cent of the total space in the paper.

Prospects for the second week, at this writing, seem even better than for the first. The advertisers have found that the paper is an excellent medium with terrific pulling power. The December 8 paper topped the first issue by nearly a hundred inches. The outlook for the remainder of the week was excellent.

At the moment The Reporter is nearly 10,000 under the circulation of The Chester Times. However, The Reporter's circulation is concentrated in Chester and the immediate area. The Times covered most of Delaware county, a circulation area of nearly 200,000 population. Chester's population is slightly under 60,000.

Distribution is the problem facing the strikers at the moment. The Times was handled by local distributors, who employed their own newsboys. Since The Reporter

is now published as an a. m. paper, no satisfactory solution of the distribution problem could be worked out with these men. However, frequent conferences between the distributors and the Guild's circulation men have ironed out some of the wrinkles.

During the first week the paper broke even. A big profit would have been realized had it not been for distribution costs. The Guildsmen are looking forward to a profitable enterprise before too many weeks have passed.

The strikers have seen to it that Times Publisher Long and his executives, who have made an appearance at the plant each day since it was closed, are supplied with the paper. What their reaction to the clean, newsy sheet has been could not be learned. But they are reading it.

The strike itself has been relegated to the inside pages. Since there have been no developments in the past two weeks, it has been kept for the most part on the editorial page. The rest of the paper is filled with local news.

Without a wire service or feature services, it is impossible for the strikers to produce a paper with full coverage. However, with Philadelphia only 15 miles away and Philadelphia papers blanketing the town, they feel that what the public wants is local news and they are giving it to them.

K. C. PICKS NEW PREXY

KANSAS CITY—Succeeding Ed P. Meisburger, state editor of The Kansas City Journal, Emmet Cronin, veteran Journal reporter, will become president of the Kansas City Guild at its January general membership meeting.

He was nominated without opposition at the local's December meeting, as were Bob Kelley of the Associated Press and Louis Gerstle of the United Press, for vice presidencies, and Secretary Paul Beckley, to succeed himself.

Candidates for treasurer are Margaret Morhead, Journal librarian; Gene Hackley, Journal photographer, and Charles Vest, Journal circulation dispatcher.

Unions OnGuard At Home

(Continued from Page One)
The National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and Herr Doktor Goebbels, was designed for one purpose only—to smash the labor movement in this country and reproduce the structure of the Nazi Labor Front.

As Philip Murray described the bill in a nationwide broadcast this week, the Smith bill "includes nearly every anti-union provision which the worst enemies of labor have ever advocated. It would abolish practically every right secured by unions and workers during the past 50 years. It would virtually annul every federal law designed to safeguard the rights and economic welfare of labor."

The Smith bill outlaws the right to bargain collectively, forcing every dispute between labor and management into compulsory arbitration. It makes criminals of loyal union members who show their solidarity with other workers. It seeks to make a parish class of the most important group of people in America, the workers who produce for defense.

The Smith bill is not the only repressive measure that Congress has been playing with. The Connally bill, the Ball bill, the Vinson bill, the Norton bill are others in the series that threaten labor's basic rights and the flow of production needed for victory in our war with Japan and the rest of the Axis.

The Smith bill has received the most attention because it is the most extreme of the lot, and because it has passed one House of Congress. The others, while their authors claim they are "mild," "liberal," and even "pro-labor" (that astonishing claim has actually been made) would do the same job—more politely, perhaps, but no less effectively.

WOULD OUTLAW RIGHTS

All of them contain the element of compulsory arbitration. All of them have clauses outlawing basic rights like Senator Connally, Senator Byrd, and other extreme reactionaries. They can bring anything they like up on the Senate floor—including the Smith bill.

The CIO workers' lobby has been doing an excellent job. Screams from Congressmen like Smith of Virginia and Cox of Georgia that "CIO zooms" are terrifying Congress again are the best proof of its effectiveness.

The job will have to be kept up. Every union has sent delegates down to Washington to work on their Representatives and Senators. They are staying here, until the Smith bill and all others like them are buried for good.

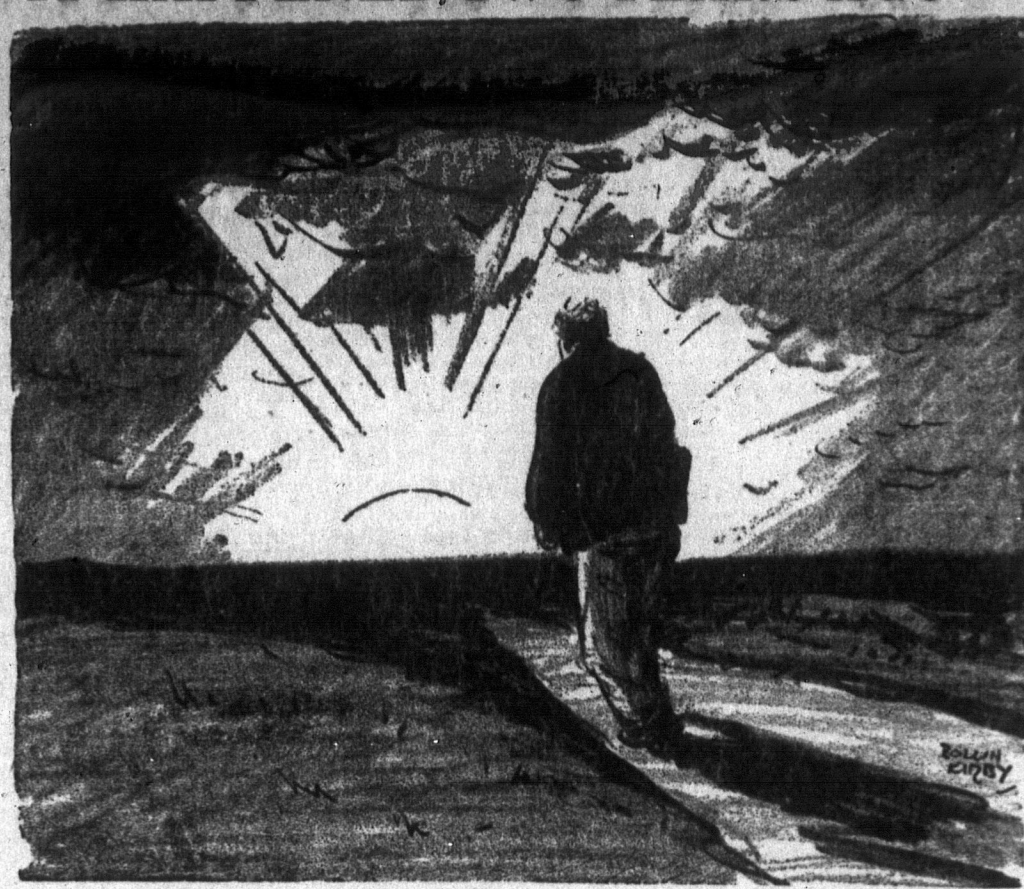
(American Newspaper Guild representatives in CIO Washington legislative conferences were Milton M. Murray, president; William W. Rodgers, secretary-treasurer; and Barney E. Taylor of the Washington Guild.)

President Murray summed it up when he told the nation in his broadcast speech: "I want to emphasize again that the worst blow which could be struck at the voluntary effort to which labor would be pledged would be to enact such repressive measures as the Smith bill and others now pending in the Senate."

"Write and wire at once to your Senators and to the President of the United States. Urge the defeat of all such efforts to shackle labor and to sabotage defense. Urge the adoption of our proposal for an immediate conference of industry, labor and government representatives to plan the best possible methods, by voluntary agreement of eliminating industrial disputes. And finally, call upon the legislators and our President to place into effect the proposals of the CIO industry council plan for achieving maximum defense production."

The CIO, pledged to all-out effort in the task of producing for victory over fascism, has been fighting these bills ever since they first appeared in Congress. The fight has been partially successful to date. The Smith bill has gone through the House. Today it rests in the Senate Labor Committee, with the announcement that nothing will be done until the President can arrange a conference of labor, industry and gov-

IT HAPPENED TWO YEARS AGO



The Guild Reporter reprints this sketch to mark, once more, the saddest day the American Newspaper Guild has had—December 18, 1939, when Heywood Brown died. The picture also is reprinted to mark, once more, the story it tells—the sun is still ahead, and so are the things Brown stood for.

ernment to work out a solution to problems that might interrupt production.

This is a major achievement for the CIO. At the beginning of the fight, President Murray urged the immediate calling of such a conference in place of fascist-like labor decrees. The CIO workers' lobby that has been opposing such bills for several weeks has brought this sensible suggestion to every Congressman and every Senator. Now it is apparently going to be carried out.

In Pittsburgh, Sun-Telegraph City Editor-Alex Zehner posted a staff instruction: "We would rather be scooped on a half-dozen stories than to find later that we had used information valuable to the enemy. . . . We want to avoid using information which, by any stretch of the imagination, might be of use to the enemy."

New York headquarters of the American Newspaper Guild, down by the Battery, not far from the Wall Street sector, no bomb protection overhead but skylights, went on a war footing December 11.

Lillian Graff, assistant bookkeeper in AGG offices on Pearl Street, was named air raid warden for the Guild staff to work with Dorothy Tudor, office manager and management representative in the defense corps.

The Chesboro renting agency, in charge of such things for the Guild building, issued instructions that nobody was to leave it until ordered by the air raid warden. Safety posts in the event of bombs were assigned to the staff across the way in a substantial-looking building on Bridge Street.

Emma Samolin, secretary to the Guild Reporter editor, planned to take first care of any casualties. After listening to raid alert sirens outside the offices and watching interceptor planes sweeping out toward the Atlantic, she enrolled in a Red Cross class conducted by her union—the United Office and Professional Workers.

City editors in Washington, acting in routine, had sent men out to cover another—just another—parley of Japanese special envoys at the White House. It was pretty dull then on that Sunday afternoon.

It was to this assemblage that Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's press secretary, made

Newsman from L. A. to N. Y. Had War Job, and Did It

(Continued from Page One)
his first announcement that the Japanese had bombed Hawaii.

San Francisco Guildsmen's overtime pay soared and so did circulation figures. The morning papers, The Chronicle and The Examiner, called in all available production people, from mechanical men to copy boys, and went on 24-hour schedules. Telephone girls were ready to plug up everything, what with the calls on the board.

Partial blackouts on the first couple of nights of the war delayed morning paper production, but not seriously. There was talk, though, that the number of editions might be reduced by shutdown of power soon in the growing threat of enemy air operations from the Pacific.

It took few minutes at the capital, after that, for the Washington newsmen to get under way. Like other citizens on a Sabbath, they had been at the football game, the movies, out riding. The press room at the White House was filled, then packed, then jammed.

When Secretary Early had something new, a Secret Service man stroled across the hall and called out: "Press conference!" A stampede, when it halted, would hear Early, a seasoned newspaperman himself, say:

"The loss at Pearl Harbor is reported heavy."

He sounded like a police reporter droning to a city editor: "Nothing doing at headquarters. Anything for me?"

The New York Daily News, last-ditch isolationist, sighed in a morning-after-the-night-before editorial: "Well, we're in it."

Hearst papers generally did a back flip-flop. But "In the News," the Chief's own columnar mouthpiece, had room on Page 1 for an exhortation on Bible week.

In Philadelphia, a man was added to the Record telegraph desk, the copy desk went from six men to nine, the news desk took three, makeup two. Circulation doubled, "20" at 5 a. m. The Bel-

letin came out on Sunday for the third time in its thorough-going career. The inquirer went on a war footing.

In New York there were huddles around newstands. "What's the latest?" was the question. They had their choice—most of it had.

The Chicago Tribune took a firm stand for the war at last, and under the masthead ran, "Our Country, Right or Wrong."

Carl Randau, PM staffer freshly back from the Orient, ground out background material.

Ed Hunter, Far East expert on the New York Post who has edited sheets in China and tramped around the globe, pointed to a forecast he made weeks before that there would be shooting if Kongore didn't stay in the saddle.

All over the country make-up editors scurried to find the big, black type they had been saving for such a story.

The Chester, Pa., strikers dug up wood type which in eight columns read IT'S WAR and went to press with a roundup for the news-hungry readers.

As the nation went to war in a flash, the press kept step with the fast-changing kaleidoscope of events and got the news on the street.

All over the country, former newspapermen turned up at city rooms, answering the fire bell, offering to pitch in and help record history, and ended up scanning chattering teletypes and thumping Morkrams.

CORRECTION
A listing of contributions to Birmingham Post strikers in the December 1 Reporter lists \$12 from the New York World-Telegram unit. The correct contribution was \$70.55 more, raised for the strike at a unit party and included in the tabulations with the total for the New York Guild.

Boston Divides \$23,000

BOSTON—A \$23,000 wage pot, built up by the Guild, will be split by 284 employees in the union's jurisdiction at Hearst's Record-American.

A new contract, negotiated by George F. Markham, executive vice president of the local, provides increases of \$2 in all pay minima.

Exceptions to these rates were classifications for chief telephone operator, boosted from \$31 to \$35, and return room clerks, up from \$22 in three years to \$26 in four.

Other up-trend features of the pact include increases in weekly automobile allowances for roadmen from \$27 to \$31 and for district supervisors from \$15 to \$16.

LEADERS LISTED FOR BOSTON MEET

BOSTON—Sam Eubanks, ANG executive vice president, and Wilbur E. Bado, ANG director of organization, were listed for discussions of New England district council Guild problems at the Parker House December 14. Kenneth Rowe, council president, said in calling the meeting that "the demand of newspapermen for unionism is reaching a new high level."

Long-Range Program Set for Organizing

The IEB has named Wilbur E. Bade as international representative to be director of organization to supervise work of organizers in the field, to co-ordinate all organizing activity, and to co-operate with local. Bade, former president of the Twin Cities Guild, assumed office December 1, and will be based in New York. Following are some of his proposals.

By WILBUR E. BADE
International Representative

Part of the unfinished business before the American Newspaper Guild is organizing the unorganized, reviving defunct Guilds, and strengthening partially organized locals.

One is to leave embryo Guilds the task of solving the multitudinous problems of securing recognition, completing organization, proceeding with collective bargaining, and setting up machinery for union operation.

Too often this has proved disastrous, and has been due in the main to lack of mobile manpower to provide the necessary assistance.

Another approach is to provide assistance for a new local through its formative period either through international representative, resident organizers, or strong, neighboring locals.

Experience has proved Guilds need aid and counsel in getting organized, completing organization, collective bargaining, and in establishing machinery to insure smooth, successful operation.

Conventions have urged that in areas where geographically feasible, Guilds form district councils and aim at employing their own district organizers or executive secretaries.

This has been done in two instances and has proved eminently successful. We will aim at carrying out the Detroit convention recommendation by extending this program. The district council plan will give small locals added strength, give them an opportunity to assist each other with small problems within their area; and provide an executive secretary for the region, employed by the locals he assists in organization and collective bargaining.

There are nine men in the field now, engaged in long range organization work. However, it is up to established locals to become more self-sufficient, to develop and train local leaders so that resident organizers can be shifted to new fields.

Resident organizers are not intended to function as substitute local administrative officers, and the Detroit convention recommended that locals of more than 300 members employ executive secretaries to aid in organizing and collective bargaining.

Locals in an area can band together into district councils and employ their own executive secretary. Resident organizers then will be available for work in cities awaiting organization assistance.

SOME DUES TOO LOW
One handicap to carrying out these convention recommendations is an inadequate dues structure now current in far too many Guilds. Dues should provide a local with sufficient revenue to meet current expenses, and even to start a local defense fund.

A dues yardstick was suggested by the last convention:

\$15 weekly or less.....\$1.00
From \$15.01 to \$25.....1.25
From \$25.01 to \$35.....1.50
From \$35.01 to \$45.....2.00
From \$45.01 to \$55.....2.50
From \$55.01 and up.....3.00

This proposal, made on ability to pay, was recommended to locals for consideration with the distinct understanding revisions may be made to cover local conditions.

It is obvious that locals with ten dues of only \$1.25 or \$1.50 will never have sufficient operating revenue and will be unable to achieve normal, healthy growth.

2 GUILD MEN TAKE AIR POSTS

Arvo E. Haapa, book editor and copyreader at The Columbus Citizen, where he was a member of the Guild, has joined the International division of the National Broadcasting Company at New York to broadcast daily news programs to Finland.

Haapa, who speaks Finnish fluently, has been on the staff of the Ohio newspaper since his graduation, with high honors, from the University of Minnesota in 1934. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

G. Bjorn Bjornson, former member of the Twin Cities Guild, is with NBC in Iceland, broadcasting to the United States on developments there. Bjornson, another Minnesota graduate, speaks and writes Icelandic.

TIME GUILDSMEN FIGHT FIRING
Arbitration of dismissal by TIME, Inc., of Anna Goldsborough, wife of Milton Kaufman, former ANG executive vice president, has been proposed by the unit's executive council as an alternative to a "work stoppage" authorized by the unit.

This procedure was recommended after calls for a strike vote were heard and following several protest meetings by the TIME unit, which asserted that "the decisive factor" in Miss Goldsborough's discharge in November was "her union activity."

The management maintained that Miss Goldsborough, as editor of the letters-to-the-editor department of LIFE, was fired because of "her attitude toward her superiors"—a claim that was rejected as invalid by an enlarged unit adjustment committee. She is a former TIME unit chairman.

Pay Checks Upped By \$63,000 in 2 N. Y. Contracts

Seven months of sustained negotiations between the New York Guild and The Post, marked by a big attendance of unit observers at twice-weekly sessions, have brought a total of about \$65,000 in contract raises.

In addition to higher minima, the new pact provides merit pay boosts for many among unit's membership of 300, and reclassifications assured higher wage brackets for others.

Another top feature of the agreement is a severance pay scale boosted to 34 weeks for employees with more than 14 years of service—one of the best won by the Guild.

New wage provisions pushed the minimum for rewrite men, copyreaders and news makeup men from \$65 to \$70, put \$50 reporters, artists, photographers and departmental makeup men at \$65, and gave librarians \$40 instead of \$35.

A war emergency clause gives one week's bonus to men joining the country's armed forces and guarantees severance pay to relatives of men who die in the service. Severance pay also will be paid survivors of employees who die in the paper's service.

The vacation schedule promises up to three weeks to employees with more than three years' experience at The Post and a maternity clause—new to the unit—provides leaves up to six months, along with four weeks' pay.

Guild negotiators included Nat Elphinstone, executive secretary of the New York Guild, John E. Hoenes, of The Journal-American, and Robert Hertz of The Daily Mirror. Oliver Pilot was chairman of the unit's contract committee.

Your Dollar

By Consumers Union

(The Guild Reporter publishes "Your Dollar" as a regular monthly feature because rising commodity prices and increasing use of substitutes and synthetics in place of standard materials have bearing on our wage program and our general welfare. Facts and opinions in the columns are based on Consumers Union Reports, issued by Consumers Union, 17 Union Square, New York, a non-profit organization.)

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

Christmas shoppers this year are likely to find more variety, better quality and lower prices. In the Christmas buying issue of Consumers Union Reports, C.U. rates a large variety of popular gifts—radio-phonographs, sewing machines, mechanical pencils, record albums, pianos, electric shavers, electric clocks, bicycles, science sets, leather goods, footballs, movie cameras and projectors.

Here are summaries of a few C.U. recommendations:

SCIENCE SETS

Don't get your child a science set unless he's old enough to read and understand instructions, and unless he shows natural interest in sciences.

Look over the materials. Read the instructions to see if the experiments are interesting and constructive. Long and tedious problems will discourage the child; flashy ones will be tried just once. Make sure the directions are clear, with plenty of warnings and instructions in case things go wrong.

A science set should be more or less foolproof, so that even if the child devises new experiments, or has an accident, the results will not be disastrous. C.U. rated physics sets and chemistry sets on safety, educational and entertainment value, and variety of experiments possible. Best Buys of the physics sets were Gilbert No. 1 (\$1.25), Sciencecraft No. 302 (\$2.50), Gilbert No. 2 (\$2.50).

1942 AUTOMOBILES

What's happened to all those savings auto manufacturers were supposed to make, to aid the national defense? C.U. found few traces of them in this season's models. True, some substitutions have been forced on the manufacturers (and it's too soon yet to tell how they will turn out). But the manufacturers have made expensive and unnecessary changes in body styles. Use of brightwork and plastic trim is more extravagant than ever. Improvements for significant gas economy have not been introduced. Bodies are heavy; engines about the same. Most 1942 cars will have difficulty even in meeting the gas mileage of previous models. One exception is Studebaker, which has changed its axle ratios toward greater economy.

Prices are higher all along the line. Some manufacturers, like Chrysler, are refusing to set any list price—a move against consumers. The 1941 models at the old prices are definitely better buys. The Studebaker champion is likely to be best buy in its price class for the coming year.

VACUUM CLEANERS

You may choose between two main types of cleaners: those with handles which you push around and those with tanks which rest on the floor. Best plan is to try them both in your home. Don't take the list price too seriously, especially in the vacuum cleaners sold from door to door. You can often get them cheaper.

C.U. tested 20 models, priced from \$29.95 to \$82, for cleaning ability, durability, convenience and economy. Best Buys were: Sears Cat. No. 727 (\$29.95 plus transportation), tank type; Electrolux 12-A Rebuilt (\$33.50), tank type; Co-op Deluxe (\$29.95), handle type; Sears Cat. No. 715 (\$29.95 plus \$3.95 for attachments, plus transportation), handle type; Co-op 600 (\$38.95), tank type; Ward's Cat. No. 991 (\$44.95 plus transportation), tank type; Ward's Cat. No. 841 (\$34.95 plus transportation), handle type.

CONVENTION BOOK BARGAIN!

Get Two for Price of One!

A limited number of copies of official American Newspaper Guild convention proceedings of 1941 (Detroit) and 1940 (Memphis) remain in the storeroom at ANG headquarters.

These originally were offered for sale to the membership at cost—\$1.00. In order to close out the supply, members may now obtain copies of both proceedings for the price of one—\$1.00.

They make interesting reading these long winter nights. Get yours now, while they last. Clip coupon below. Act quickly.

Secretary-Treasurer,
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD,
14 Pearl Street,
New York, N. Y.

I enclose \$1.00 for which send me one copy of proceedings of both 1941 and 1940 ANG convention proceedings.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Chester Strike Runs On

CHESTER—The strike of 25 Guildmen against the Chester (Pa.) Times goes into its seventh week at 6 a. m. December 14 with the situation summarized in this Guild communique: Operations are proceeding on schedule.

Publisher Charles R. Long has proved adamant in his stand against granting a Guild shop and a five-day week to the strikers, who walked out November 4 and succeeded in closing the 65-year-old daily the next day.

Negotiations, which were broken off by the management last month after Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey failed to effect a settlement, have been resumed on a partial basis, with a Chester Citizens' Committee becoming interested in the problem.

Headed by Dr. James H. Franklin, president of the Crozer Theological Seminary in nearby Upland, the committee was formed two weeks ago in what was described as an attempt to bring the two factions together.

The committee, comprising business and professional men from the city and vicinity, held a meeting first with a committee from the strikers—Arthur Riordan, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild; E. J. Magnin, Jr., chairman of the Chester Times unit; Eva M. Yoshelle, unit secretary, and Edward Johnston, of the Chester unit.

They heard the strikers' side of the story, then held a meeting with management. Several subsequent sessions were held with the company, but until now no decisions or recommendations have been made by the group, which has classified itself strictly as a fact-finding body and not a mediation or arbitration board.

The Guild strikers are still maintaining, with the aid of other CIO groups from Delaware County, a 24-hour picket line around the closed Chester Times building.

A large part of the group keeps itself busy on The Chester Reporter, which became a full-sized daily two weeks ago and which has been taken to the hearts of Chester's citizens.

They're Doing All Right

PITTSBURGH—Richard Lewis, Indianapolis Times Guildman, and his wife, Auxiliary strike aid chairman there, drove down from his parents' Pittsburgh home to give Aliquippa Gazette Guild strikers a lift.

They arrived in time to see Gazette Unit Chairman Dean Miller, a classmate of Lewis at Pennsylvania State College, lead the striking staff out on an advertising sales crusade for the unique Guild paper, The Aliquippa News.

"You seem," said Mrs. Lewis, "to be doing all right."

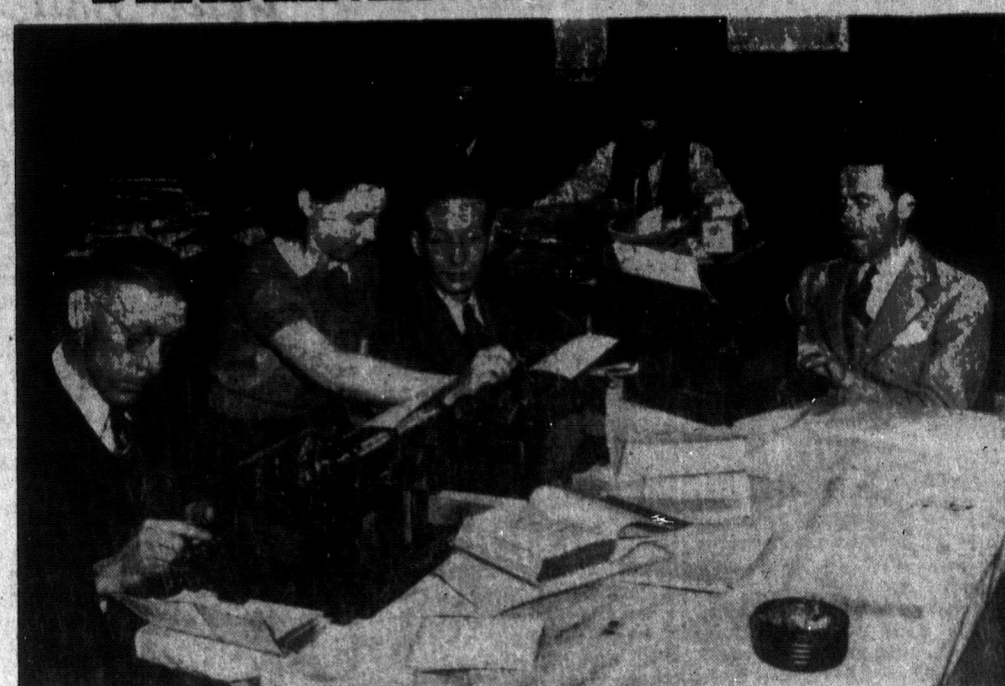
DARKEST AFRICA SENDS A CALL

By sailor courier to New Orleans, thence by airmail to New York, "thereby beating the conser," a distraught newspaperman in Durban, South Africa, has sent a fervent call to the Guild to stretch a hand overseas.

"In brief," the appellant says in a furiously-typed three-page plea, "the setup in that in South Africa there is a combine (the Argus newspaper group) that would make 'Heart' look like a small-town tinhorn."

He asks the Guild to do something with the membership of the South African Society of Journalists ("90 per cent old school tie and as reactionary as a Munich-er") to turn it into "a very powerful union."

DEADLINES: Strikers at Work



PRODUCTION END of The Chester Times, the Guild's own daily, is hard at it, getting out the strikers' sheet. City room used to be a gambling joint.



COPY DESK trims to size—six pages, 50 per cent ads. At the left, Editor Edward A. O'Neill; right, Fred Wilson, sports editor of the struck Chester Times.



EDITORIAL CONFERENCE ends business day, but not picket line duty. From the left: Unit Chairman E. J. Magnin, Editor O'Neill, Court Reporter Edward Johnston.

War Made Strike Issue

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — The war with Japan resulted in an attempt to classify The Aliquippa Gazette, closed by Guild strikers since November 6, as a defense industry but the attempt was met with a CIO-Guild offer to publish mimeograph and if necessary numbers from a CIO sound truck all vital defense information.

Day after Japan's vicious attack on this country Guild Organizer Charles L. Whipple and local CIO leaders called on Publisher E. J. Tilton for a settlement in the interest of national unity and on the basis of President Roosevelt's arbitration board division granting the union shop in the captive coal mines.

Management rebuffed this attempt at a settlement and the Guild announced that through its own Aliquippa News, "for the duration of the strike we shall continue to do our utmost to provide Aliquippa with all vital information through our own newspaper."

BURGESS APPEALS

On December 10, when the strikers were publishing their first war edition crammed with local and war news, Burgess George L. Kiefer, chairman of the local Civilian Defense Council, appealed for either a strike settlement or a 90-day truce within 24 hours. Kiefer said he was concerned not with the merits of the dispute but with getting his information to the public.

Despite repeated efforts at a settlement, Publisher Tilton again refused to grant the strikers minimum demands though he had granted his printers much greater concessions in a complete closed shop and much higher pay.

While refusing to agree to the 90-day truce because of the strike breaking aspect, Whipple made the following statement to Burgess Kiefer:

"The Newspaper Guild and the CIO are heartily supporting the war effort in every way possible. You stated yesterday your sole interest as Chairman of the Civilian Defense Council was to get necessary defense information to the public of Aliquippa."

"The Guild and the CIO locally stand ready to publish any defense information you wish, in any form you wish and whenever you wish, not only through the strikers' newspaper, The Aliquippa News (which is a larger circulation than the struck Gazette), but also by means of mimeographed bulletins distributed hourly if necessary, and by means of a sound truck should it be considered by you to be essential."

"May we also request that a copy of this letter be sent by you with whatever information you transmit to higher defense authorities bearing on this case? Thank you very much."

Burgess Kiefer agreed to comply with the request and indicated he might soon make use of the Guild's offer.

"SCAB" PAPER OUT

Meanwhile strikers caught Publisher Tilton mailing to other Pennsylvania publishers a week ago the only real edition of The Gazette published since the strike began six weeks ago—made possible by the absence of a picket line while strikers published The Aliquippa News.

Its circulation was almost nil in this strong labor community and the following morning a mass picket line of Guildmen and SWOC members again closed down the plant.

At press time the Guild had settled down for a long struggle if necessary, but negotiations for a settlement were continuing.

ANG HAS COME A LONG WAY IN 8 YEARS

(Continued from Page Two)
I watched them go down the sidewalk toward grimy Third Avenue, she dabbing at her face with a handkerchief, he talking apologetically down to her averted face. The Guild did that, and I'm proud.

Marriages Made in Guild

In Wilkes-Barre, also, the Guild had raised wages. But I think it is more revealing to state it this way:
Last summer the Wilkes-Barre Guild threw a wedding party, with a bridal arch and all the trimmings. The guests of honor were 23 members of the local, and their husbands and wives, who had been married since the Wilkes-Barre Guild won its first contract at the end of 1937.

Twenty-three is approximately one-sixth of the membership of the Wilkes-Barre Guild.

Scrubwomen Are People

SOME people, I am given to understand, still debate whether building maintenance workers "belong" in the Guild. I'll not debate that here, but—another of my favorite memories is of one of those women workers of the night, whom reporters on

the lobster shift see drifting out of office buildings in gray little groups at 4 or 5 o'clock of a morning.

Scrubwomen, they are usually called. The Guild contract term is "cleaning women."

The particular woman of whom I speak is, I guess, about 45 years old. Maybe she's not so old. The life she had led might make her appear older. She was a scrubwoman. She worked for The Boston Globe, scrubbing floors, emptying waste baskets, sweeping and dusting, four hours a day on seven days a week.

For that, she was paid \$12 a week. I think it was, or perhaps it was \$11. She had two children. Husband dead.

A Guild contract got her a raise to \$18 a week, and won for her a six-day week.

When the time rolled around for a second contract covering the cleaning women, a year later, the women had several modest proposals for further betterment of their lot. They would like a dollar or two more per week, they said, and—with an unaccustomed spark—perhaps they would get the five-day week that the editorial people had enjoyed for some time?

In the Guild meeting in which these things were under discussion, up rose Joseph Dinneen, he who has since become

noted as contributor to The Saturday Evening Post of the anti-Guild article, "Good-Bye, Boys, I'm Through."

Joe made a speech. He hammered a table. He snatched his fist into his palm. He strode up and down an aisle. He waved his arms.

What he said, divested of its dressing, was that he made \$100 a week (or was it \$125 a week—my memory fails on the detail), that the Guild hadn't yet won a raise for him, that it had benefited the scrub women and copy boys, and that, in the name of justice and a few other noble things, the time now had come for those who had previously won benefits to "sacrifice" (Joe's own word, while looking straight at an \$18-a-week cleaning woman), and pitch in to help him get some gravy.

The meeting adjourned without decision on this novel point of view. After the meeting the particular cleaning woman of whom I speak came to me as the local's organizer.

"We women don't want to cause no trouble in the Guild," she told me. "It's only fair everybody in the Guild should get a raise if we can get it and if it'll help get something for Mr. Dinneen and those other men like him we'll not ask for nothing."

The Guild didn't knuckle to Joe Dinneen's demand or accept the offer made for the sake of harmony by the cleaning women. I'm proud of that, too.

"Unanimous Agreement"

ALL of us in the Guild know that we have made progress since that day, eight years ago this month, when Heywood Brown and others took the first step toward nationwide organization of newspaper men and women. We have statistics that prove it. But being out of a job has brought me closer to the heart of the thing than statistics, well though I know them, could ever bring me. The real measure of our progress is too big for statistics.

A young couple now gives the baby all it needs. Maybe five years ago they couldn't have done it. They have security in what to plan. They are free, independent, not afraid. How measure the value of that? I realize afresh how good it all is.

It seems to me that our internal debates, our occasional forthright fights, the anguish of our growing pains, result principally from our unanimous agreement that what we are doing is good and our ever-driving desire to hasten the process.

Come to think of it, I'm proud of that, too.

"GOOD" PRICE LAW NEEDED BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page Two)
and friends of the bill is simply vocabulary. To one side, "profits" may mean a fair reward for risk, labor, and enterprise; but to another, "profits" mean unlimited booty.

If emotional prejudices surrounding such words could be forgotten, and if people would only arrive at a common understanding of the problem of inflation and price control, the administration's bill would have universal support, because there is no class or section which would not benefit from it in the long run.

Instead, there exists an almost pathological fear and suspicion by many Congressmen of the motives and intentions of the administration. They raise a bogey of Communism against a program which is aimed to save the capitalist system of competitive private enterprise from cutting its own throat.

What the President Wants

WITH or without the bill, we shall have price control. We have it now, to a degree, under the President's emergency

powers. A law is needed only to make these powers more effective. A good law will gain legal, popular, and political support for what the President may find necessary to do.

The clauses of the administration bill which would add most to the effectiveness of price control provide penalties for violators of price ceilings, a single administrator with full power to set ceilings, the power to license businesses, a fund to buy and sell commodities so as to regulate prices and increase production, and a limit on the power of the courts to revoke ceilings set by the administrator.

The House scuttled most of these provisions. It remains to be seen what the Senate will do.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, with one hand tied, is doing its best to curb the inflation which is corroding the program of stabilization desired by most American business men.

Let's say that again. Most business men approve this program. And they generally

approve of the way Leon Henderson administers it. There is little he could do without majority approval. But both Henderson and the program will be up the creek if Congress does not provide the means to put the brakes on speculation.

(As this was written the first Jap bomb dropped on Oahu. It is to be presumed that these explosions will simplify the problem of gaining an adequate price-control law.)

We Can Help

GUILD members can do this much to fight inflation:

We can ask Congress to pass an effective price control bill.

So far as possible, we ought to avoid squandering dough on scarcity items. We can buy those bonds for freedom with the money. When this wind blows over, and if we're still in one piece, the savings may buy a home in the country. (Post-war plans call for expansion of housing.)

We may put the finger on hoarders and profiteers.

We may join or form consumer councils

to maintain standards and review prices. Organizations like Consumers Union and consumer cooperatives also work in this direction.

We must combat the notion that war and inflation call for a halt in union activity. If this war is to be won, and if inflation is to be stopped, organized labor will have to show the way. It is still our task to organize the unorganized and to defend a decent wage. If sacrifices must be made, labor should not deny capital the honor of sharing a patriotic duty.

We must fight the battle of production, work for an increase of consumer goods, guard against waste of goods produced.

And that's a subject for another article, calling as it does for labor to share in management policies beyond the sphere of working conditions.

Such behavior by labor will be a far cry from the pure and simple unionism of S. Gompers, but there is no alternative if labor is to grow up to its powers and responsibilities, or even to survive as an organized social force.

War Shoots Up Living Costs, L. A. Points Out in Brief

(Continued from Page One)
and Italy, it was pointed out, can be expected to send living costs up along an even steeper spiral.

Of the 481 employees, the brief found that \$77 earned \$40 per week or under, and that 104 earned more than that figure for an average of approximately \$38 per week. The management could easily afford to raise the average by pay hikes, because the paper made an operating profit of more than \$1,200,000 in 1940, the document estimated.

The estimate was obtained by extensive research and computations, using the SEC Hearst stock application, filed in 1937 as a base. In the ten-year period ending in 1938, the SEC statement revealed, The Hearst Express made a profit of close to \$12,000,000.

Herald Express competitors, including The Daily News and the non-union Los Angeles Times, had given their employees raises as high as 15 per cent, and the brief also cited increases in the industry throughout the country.

A comparison of increases granted to mechanical unions by the publisher, which amounted to an average of 100 per cent since 1915, were listed and it was argued that this treatment should be reflected in other departments of the plant. (Guild employees had been without substantial increases in pay since the first industrial contract was signed in 1899.)

The Guild pointed to an in-

Hearst Front Communiques:

LOS ANGELES—Evening Herald and Express arbitration starts.

BOSTON—Record-American unit ratifies contract with \$25,000 in raises.

ALBANY—Times-Union unit negotiates.

NEW YORK—Journal-American unit demands pay boosts to 20 per cent.

DETROIT—Times unit awaits arbitration.

MILWAUKEE—Sentinel unit negotiates.

increase in advertising lineage throughout the country, and clear sailing for newspaper industry in the years to come, and showed that a current decrease in Herald Express lineage was due to management policies.

The Guild asked that Dr. Dodd, as arbiter, make his award retroactive to the anniversary date of the contract, because of many delays in connection with arbitration proceedings, and because the Guild should not be penalized for resorting to this method of settling its dispute.

"FAIR" NOW—HEARST

The Kellys argued that Guild employees already received a "fair" wage, and therefore did not need

and were not entitled to pay boosts. They compared Guild scales with those in other industries, and argued that Guild pay was better.

Extensive quotes from a Guild Reporter story about a report by the former research director of the Guild were used by management as an argument against granting increases because of an increase in the cost of living to the effect that pay raises should not be "hooked" to the cost of living.

Management spokesmen held that Herald Express revenues, lineage and circulation were on the downward trend as was the industry as a whole, and that the Guild by boycotting had waived "any claim of increased productivity, increased training and skill required, or increased responsibility."

Rebuttal briefs were ready for this week's sessions.

LOOK OUTLOOK LOOKING UP

The LOOK magazine unit of the Guild has announced the attainment of a shop majority.

An intensified membership drive put the unit over the top only seven months after LOOK employees first met to organize. Preparations for contract negotiations with the management are already under way.

S. M. Beale, an associate editor, is unit chairman.



Good newspaper people don't come on Christmas trees nor should Santa be counted on to bring them when they're wanted for a job. The Guild Placement Service, 14 Pearl Street, New York, can be counted on. Know of any openings?

EUBANKS POST IS FILLED

SAN FRANCISCO — Paul Brook, Examiner unit, has been elected recording secretary by San Francisco-Oakland local R.A. Eubanks, now ANG executive vice-president.

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS?

No copy for "With the Auxiliary" was received at deadline for this issue of The Reporter, hence no news news of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Newspaper Guild.

News deadline for the next number is December 24, which also is Christmas eve.

Birmingham Tries To Reach Peace

(Continued from Page One)
tor of the struck paper, and John Frierson, business manager.

Barney Taylor, president and executive secretary of the Washington Guild, was given a leave of absence by the Washington executive board, to represent the ANG in Birmingham temporarily, to continue the renewed discussions.

Wage offers which the unit rejected, instructing its committee to seek further improvements, included a top of \$45 for four-year men in the editorial department and a top of \$28 for city branch managers in the circulation department. The unit likewise refused to accept an offer of one-half cent increase in the mileage rate for circulation department automobiles which would set the compensation for an auto expense at 4½ cents a mile.

STRIKE THREAT BRINGS BOOSTS

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Under threat of strike, the Lawrence Guild won its second contract from the Eagle-Tribune management with agreement on a renewal which raised wages a minimum of 10 percent for the entire editorial department and improved severance pay.

The reporters' top minimum was raised from \$35 to \$40 and the circulation department from \$25 to \$30. Just as a year ago, the contract, still inferior to others in New England, was accepted rather than engage in a strike.

It Seems to Us...

Guild members in good standing may here discuss anything connected with the Guild, the labor movement, or the newspaper industry that interests them. Letters exceeding 350 words are subject to editing to reduce them to that length.

"IF EMPLOYERS HAD OBEYED..."

BOSTON.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
From a Department of Labor report for the first six months of 1941, inserted in the Congressional Record (Appendix A5625) by Congressman Fogarty of Rhode Island:

"If employers had obeyed the labor laws of the United States and had bargained collectively with their workers, as provided by law, half the strikes that have occurred in 1941 could have been avoided."

"Over 50 per cent of the strikes arose as the result of struggles by workers to get recognition of their unions or to strengthen their union against employer intimidation."

"All the workers ask for in most of the labor disputes were rights guaranteed them by legislation on the statute books, but because bosses, in defiance of law, resisted their requests, the employees were forced to resort to strikes."

"Workers won all or part of their demands in 80 per cent of the strikes."

HAROLD PUTNAM.

DUES REPORT IS "SHOCKING"

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
The New York local was given the shocking news at its November general membership meeting that good standing had fallen to about half the level which prevailed for the national election.

The announcement was made by Gladys Bentley, the treasurer, in response to a question regarding the basis for a quorum.

Conversations with Guildsmen in various units reveals that this situation results from a combination of an "assessment strike" against the levy to support the unpopular Jewish Day strike, and a reprehensible lethargy (whether or not inspired by political considerations) on the part of certain unit treasurers and collectors.

The Jewish Day strike is over. Whether or not Guildsmen as individuals believed it justified is beside the point now. Opinions must not permit Guildsmen to wreck the New York local through inaction. It is the duty of every Guildsman to bring himself into good standing, so as to increase the bargaining power of the entire local.

Lagging negotiations at The News, the firing of 31 at the World Telegram, possible strike action at The Eagle (at the time this letter is written), are only three of the reasons why New York Guildsmen must stand together. And the only way they can stand together effectively, the only way in which they can back up demands for better wages, hours, working conditions and job security, is by achieving and maintaining good standing.

MARY ELLISON,
Nation Unit.

UCKER UTILIZES "SLIGHT REPLY"

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
To ignore the recent letter about me by Mr. John McManus of PM would be such an affection on my part that I acknowledge it and attempt some slight reply.

I do not know Mr. McManus, but I trust that by the time this appears, some mutual friend—surely we have at least one—will have bridged that social gap. Then we may quietly discuss the other John, the "two-faced" John, that one who did not speak for himself.

As to Mr. Ryan "stumbling across" me, why, that may well be true. Messrs. Ryan, Watson, et al., stumbled across many Guild-

men in their rush to picket the White House personally or by proxy as supporters of the late American Peace Mobilization.

As to being a "turncoat," why, Mr. McManus, that wasn't my coat I was turning. It was my heels—to get out of the way when Messrs. Ryan, Watson, et al., came rushing back from their White House picketing in a marvelous mass migration wonderful to behold. Who whistled them back, I don't know. But they sure came a'runnin'.

And as to being a "demagogic man," why, I don't think many Guildsmen believe that. I don't think you believe it, Mr. McManus. I mean that.

Now as to this "silver gift of the gab" and "unparalleled oratory" you attribute to me, that was better before toasting, wasn't it, Mr. McManus? Still, it was nice of you to do it, even though it was more kind than correct.

I don't think anything further is required. The election will be largely over when this is printed and any argument would be behind the returns. That is always fruitless.

WILLIAM A. UCKER,
Journal-American Unit.

HE'S "PUZZLED" IN NEW YORK ELECTION

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
I have watched the efforts of the present officers of the New York Guild to achieve unity in the coming city-wide elections, and want to say that never have I witnessed such unselfish devotion to an idea. Whether or not one agrees that unity can be achieved through wide representation in the leadership, the sincerity of the present officers in this matter speaks well for the caliber of Guild leadership.

I am puzzled about the attitude of some of the leaders of the opposition. There might be some logical reason why they could not agree to the kind of representative slate proposed by the present officers, but there is no logic in their refusal to accept the program which was proposed by the administration.

Opposition spokesmen stated that they would not go along with a program that included support of the President's foreign policy and the national defense program. Why? Didn't the new officers of the ANG, which the New York opposition backed wholeheartedly, recently vote for exactly that program at the CIO convention? I am aware that some of the leaders of the opposition privately support the President's foreign policy, but I am also aware that they have made commitments to people who do not.

I am convinced that the New York Guild membership doesn't want the kind of leadership that plays both sides against the middle. There is no room in the Guild for such opportunism. Smart-alec politics may still be the style in Tammany Hall but not in the Guild.

JAMES MURPHY,
Mirror Unit.

NEW YORKER WANTS RYAN, EINHORN

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
Guildsmen of The New York Times have followed with sympathetic interest efforts to achieve a unity slate of officers of the Newspaper Guild of New York, and many of us are disappointed that the opposing party in the local has insisted on replacing all local administration supporters with its own followers. Some of us were reluctant to see Jack Ryan offer to withdraw, even though the offer was conditional on the retention of Nat Einhorn, so that

S. R. O. — AND LITTLE OF THAT



This crowd shot is a picture of what went on at the opening of new New York Guild Club quarters at 46 East 40th Street. The crush was terrific—1,000 at least. Visible on the back wall is a mural by Charles Martin of PM, called "Newspapermen's Heaven." Another prized feature of the club is the bar, barely visible at the back. There "ABC" (Albuquerque, Birmingham, Chester) taxes were collected at 5c a drink.

Sioux City Fights Merger Firings

SIoux CITY—Still largely in the dark two weeks after announce-

ment of the merger of The Sioux City Tribune and The Sioux City Journal, the Sioux City Newspaper Guild membership is unitedly working on plans to prevent dismissals.

Announcement of the merger came as a surprise to staff members who got their first news of it from Page 1 stories in afternoon editions November 28.

Telegrams to the ANG office brought International Representative H. Richard Sells to Sioux City to assist in plans to reach an understanding and to save jobs.

The membership dissolved the separate Journal and Tribune units of the local and organized a new unit composed of employees of both papers.

With Guildsmen Donald A. Pinkston and J. W. Skrable, Sells called on W. H. Sammons, publisher of The Journal and president of the new Journal-Tribune Publishing Company.

TALK ON CONTRACT

Sammons at first hinted to the committee the local's present contract with the two papers, which expires January 15, might not be binding, but finally said if there were any contract violations they merely needed to be brought to the management's attention.

Sammons made little comment on Guild's membership meeting action not to work beyond the expiration date of the contract unless there was a new agreement, or an agreement to make terms of the new contract retroactive.

The Guild has asked officials of the new corporation for consultation before changes are made in personnel, and has urged opening of negotiations for a new contract.

Those needs are answered by the United Guild slate, representing all honest viewpoints, containing experienced and able Guildsmen. They are answered by Robert Conway, Lewis Gannett, Maureen McKernan, John McManus, Nat Einhorn and John Ryan.

Unity has been sneered at by some, maligned by others, ignored by a brother or two. Unity cannot any longer be thought of in those terms. It is immeasurably decisive to the Guild's role in the country's endeavor.

BILL MAHONEY.

"FINISH THE JOB," NEW YORKER SAYS

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
The third round has come up in the fight of the New York Guild membership to reclaim control from the minority which has weakened and discredited the union. The membership in New York helped to win the first two—the fight for the Youngtown resolution and the national elec-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

N.Y. Ends New York Newsies Seek Help After Injunction Halts Strike

New York Guild members vote this week for local officers at the end of a hotly-contested election campaign that in its pattern resembled electioneering in the recent referendum on international officers.

Opposing tickets were led by Robert Conway of The Daily News, supported by a group allied with the present New York administration, and by John Hohenberg of The Journal-American, backed by an "All-Guild" committee opposed to the administration.

Conway forces, campaigning with such slogans as "Unit the Guild," withdrew two candidates for vice presidencies and listed two opposition nominees—Lewis Gannett of The Herald-Tribune and Maureen McKernan of The Post—on their slate.

REPUDIATE BACKING
Hohenberg forces, asserting the New York membership could have "absolute confidence" in their slate, rejected administration offers of a coalition ticket, and Gannett and Miss McKernan repudiated administration endorsement.

One barrier to any coalition slate, opposition spokesmen said, was refusal of administration leaders to replace both present elective paid officers—executive secretary and organizer—with new men, one representing the administration and one the opposition.

The administration had announced it was willing to withdraw one of its candidates for the paid posts, but the opposition countered with a protest that the administration, through its control of the representative assembly, had the power to name an appointive organizer—a new paid officer.

The local elections committee was instructed to meet at New York headquarters at 7:30 p. m. December 17, 18 and 19 for open hearings on mail ballot complaints or appeals in the election, in which campaigning wound up December in barrages of pamphlets.

One administration leaflet called the opposition a "little group of willful men" and asked New Yorkers "whether you wish to elect a slate of officers which puts the welfare of the Guild and this nation above partisanship or one whose policy demands extermination of all who disagree with them."

FDR CITED
One opposition leaflet said a "paramount issue" was election of "Guillemens who have been loyal to the President, his foreign policy and his defense program since Hitlerian and aggression first threatened this country and its democratic institutions," and that "All-Guild" candidates "have always and consistently supported the President."

In addition to nominees for president, central figures in the campaign were Nat Einhorn, administration candidate for reelection as executive secretary; Melvaine Parsons of The Herald-Tribune, opposition candidate; John F. Ryan, administration candidate for reelection as general organizer; and Joseph G. Colangelo of The Journal-American, opposition candidate.

For treasurer the administration slate picked Gladys Bentley of The Brooklyn Eagle for reelection against Dolores O'Hare of The Times. John T. McManus of PM ran as administration candidate for third vice president, opposed by Arthur Rosenstock of The Bronx Home News.

KNOW OF A JOB?
DON'T FORGET
GUILD PLACEMENT SERVICE!

New York Newsies Seek Help After Injunction Halts Strike

Support of labor and civil liberties groups is being sought by the Newsdealers Federal Labor Union (AFL) as it awaits the signing of a permanent injunction by Supreme Court Justice Koch, restraining it from continuing a strike against seven New York dailies.

The newspapers involved are The Sun, World-Telegram, Journal-American, Times, Herald Tribune, News and Mirror. The Evening Post, Brooklyn Eagle and PM signed contracts with the 2,000 members of the Newsdealers union on the first day of the strike. These agreements grant the newspapers a price of \$2 per hundred papers.

Supreme Court Justice Koch issued a temporary injunction on Dec. 3 restraining the Newsdealers and their president, hard-faced but soft-spoken Joseph Masello, from continuing its strike. The restraining order was asked by Attorney General Bennett, Jr., who charged that the union was merely an association of small business men violating the Donnelly Act. This statute forbids combinations in restraint of trade.

NOT EMPLOYEES
Justice Koch ruled that the newspapers "are not employees of the newspapers. All are retail merchants who purchase newspapers and resell them at a profit." He then forbade picketing of plants and stands, and banned publicizing in any form of what he termed the "boycott" of the daily press.

The court permitted the New York Newsdealers Guild and the National Newsdealers Guild to intervene in the attorney general's suit as "friends of the court."

The Guild in its motion to intervene, pointed out that its membership numbers about 6,000 and that many of them are employed in the circulation as well as the editorial departments of the papers affected.

A. J. Isserman, Guild counsel, contended that the case involved "far-reaching effects upon the economic and legal rights of the Guild and its members and upon the rights of labor generally, and that at stake was 'the right of persons . . . to exercise the right of free speech and free communication in making their economic disputes known to the public.'"

PUBLISHERS NEVER IN
The CIO council maintained that the newsdealers action was a "labor dispute," that the newsies could not rightfully be enjoined, and that the court has no constitutional power to stop picketing by the dealers.

Commenting on the decision and the publishers' statements that they were willing to negotiate, Joseph Bleich, the union's attorney, said: "How true their representation really is can be judged by the fact that the newsdealers telephoned them a number of times to arrange for a conference, but strangely the publishers were never in. Telephone messages were left at the various offices, but no return calls were received by the union."

"On Tuesday, December 2, telegrams were sent to every one of the publishers' representatives requesting that they meet with the newsdealers to discuss settlement, but not one reply was received to all of the seven telegrams."

"Perhaps they were waiting for Wednesday, December 3, when the Supreme Court handed down a decision granting an injunction against the newsdealers which the Attorney General requested on the behalf of the publishers on the complaint that the newsies were engaged in monopolistic practices against them. Since the

18 Split \$4,342 in New Pact At Lynn

LYNN—Wage boosts totaling \$4,342 for this year went into effect for the 18 members of the Telegram-News unit December 1 as the Lynn Guild's sixth contract with that paper was signed.

Many other improvements were won during negotiations which lasted only two sessions and were conducted by International Vice President Edward A. Allen, former president of the Boston Guild.

The five-year minimum for staff men was lifted from \$45 to \$49; for advertising salesmen, from \$43 to \$47; for deskmen, \$48 to \$55; for "special department" workers, including obituary editor and suburban society writer, \$24 to \$28; for society writer, \$37.50 to \$49.

Every Guild member received an increase of at least \$2 weekly, while the average raise was \$4.54. Severance pay was increased from 15 weeks to 26 weeks in the contract up to current Guild standards. Publisher Frederick W. Enright of the T-N, who has always negotiated with the Guild in a spirit of friendliness and cordiality, is on record with the repeated statement that "no one will be fired" and Guild members feel secure in their jobs, severance clauses notwithstanding.

The contract contains virtually all the clauses of the model contract which was reached at present time, when a reply to a formal request was being awaited.

CONNECTICUT CIO BLASTS PUBLISHER, BACKS UP GUILD
NEW HAVEN—The Connecticut state CIO convention at Hartford last week adopted a resolution condemning "persecution of the newsdealers" against his employees who are members of the New Haven Newspaper Guild by John Day Jackson, publisher of The Journal-Courier and the evening Journal.

The action was taken in connection with the firing of Alfonso Migliaro, most recent of a series of firings which has resulted in Labor Board action.

The state CIO council, composed of 87 unions representing more than 65,000 workers, voted to back up the New Haven Guild in any action it may have to take.

22,500 PAID IN FRISCO DEATH
SAN FRANCISCO—Death benefits of approximately \$2,500, provided by the Hearst Peace Formula, have been paid by the Call-Bulletin to the widow of Harold T. Ellison, veteran Hearst editorial worker who died of a heart attack in October.

In Ellison's case they were the largest yet recorded here. Ellison had been employed on the New York American, the Journal-American and several other Hearst papers before coming to the Call-Bulletin as news editor in 1939. He joined the Guild here.

Christmas Greeting
NO DECEMBER ASSESSMENT
GUILDMEN:
The ANG has had several inquiries from locals asking whether an international assessment was levied for December.

Having in mind that Christmas constitutes a heavy drain on members' pocketbooks, the IEB declined to authorize an assessment for December, despite the fact that the Birmingham strike, and later the Chester strike have been a steady drain on the ANG Defense Fund.

The Detroit Convention levied assessments dated September 15, November 15 and January 15, and following the outbreak of the strike in Birmingham, the IEB, at its September meeting, authorized an additional assessment dated October 15.

All of these assessments, except the January one, required payment by December 15 in order to maintain good standing. The ANG Constitution provides that members lose good standing when more than 30 days in arrears on assessments.

With the nation involved in total war against foul aggression, every Guild member, like every other patriotic citizen, is thinking chiefly of how he can best play his part in the struggle.

In the excitement and confusion, however, let us not forget that the Guild is among the democratic institutions we are defending, and that membership therein is one of the freedoms enjoyed only in a democracy. So, PAY YOUR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS WHEN DUE. They are needed to keep your union intact and growing.

WILLIAM W. RODGERS, Secretary-Treasurer.

It Seems to Us...

(Continued from Page Nine)

tion. It now faces the job of electing the Hohenberg-Gannett-McKernan All-Guild ticket, which will give us pride in being Guildsmen.

Individuals and units which had been kicked around for years by the administration were suddenly asked to vote, in the sweet name of "unity" for the same old Ryan-Bentley-Einhorn clique which steam-rolled them when there was no strong citywide opposition.

Let's look at the administration's "unity" strategy. As usual, the tactic is to confuse. Remember how administration leaders tried to muzzle the Youngstown resolution referendum by putting another resolution on the ballot? Remember how they whooped it up for "unity" in the national election by graciously offering the "minority" a few places on the International Executive Board, while keeping control and the key offices for themselves? Remember how that "minority" turned out to be a whopping big majority?

But they are still in there trying to befuddle us. The city administration cannot run on its record, so it tries to convince us that it has a "unity" slate. Monroe Stern is withdrawn as candidate for president in favor of Bob Conway of the News. The administration candidates for first and second vice president are withdrawn, and our own All-Guild candidates Lewis Gannett of The Herald-Tribune and Maureen McKernan of The Post are given the administration's support, despite their protests that they don't want it.

So, in the name of unity, the administration is offering to support two of our candidates for seven city offices, and one candidate who used to be with us. The old gang does not relax its grip on the office of treasurer, executive secretary and general organizer. They haven't withdrawn Gladys Bentley, Nat Einhorn or Jack Ryan. They don't want any new treasurer prying into our local finances. They want key paid organizing jobs.

They expect us to be silly enough to fall for that kind of "unity," in which we meekly admit that we are a minority, entitled to minority representation.

BUT WE ARE A MAJORITY.
The All-Guild slate represents a union of the original opposition to the city administration, plus a powerful body of members who supported the administration for a long time from a sense of loyalty, but who finally could not stomach its tactics any longer.

The All-Guild ticket consists of devoted Guild workers, representing honest trade unionists in the Guild, who far outnumber the administration diehards who use the Guild to further other causes. And everyone on the All-Guild ticket supported the Youngstown resolution, while the administration has consistently violated its mandate.

Let's finish the job.
MALCOLM LOGAN, Past Unit.

"HEADS MUST FALL" SEEN AS NEW YORK AIM
NEW YORK.
Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
From early October until the last moment the administration of the New York Guild struggled to achieve a single unified slate of officers, many concessions, representing all groups within the Guild, offering many concessions.

All its offers were rejected. Why? Because the opposition—with Melvaine Parsons as its principal spokesman—sought, not unity, but an execution. They wanted to purge the Guild of all the administrative skill and experience that, as Guildsmen, have found so profitable. Heads must fall, Stern, Einhorn, Ryan, Bentley—all must go.

Now heading this opposition ticket as candidate for president is John Hohenberg of my own unit. Because I reject the factional proposition to which John is apparently committed, I am compelled to vote against him. Let me not read into this a reflection on my personal friendship for John, or on my admiration for the good he has done for the Journal-American unit. I think he is completely wrong in his present position. That's all.

Monroe Stern of the Journal-American has stated that he will not run against John Hohenberg and has withdrawn in favor of Bob Conway of the Daily News unit, a candidate completely free of commitments.

I am supporting this united Guild slate headed by Conway which also includes Gannett, McKernan, McManus, Einhorn, Ryan and Bentley.

I urge all New York Guildsmen who would end factionalism in the Guild to campaign for this united Guild slate and to see to it that it wins office by an overwhelming majority.

DICK NEELY, Chairman, Journal-American Unit.

Frisco Feels War Shortage

SAN FRANCISCO—"Girl" instead of "Boy" is now the cry in two San Francisco news offices. The local Associated Press bureau adopted the innovation begun by the New York Daily News by hiring two copy girls—Anne Silver and Patricia O'Connor. The Chronicle followed suit by hiring Ann Perlman. Shortage of young men because of the lure of defense jobs was the reason given by the AP. All three of the copy bearers are Guild members.

I DISTINCTLY SAID COPY BOY

he is wrong. We, who have personally supported the President's foreign policy all along, will continue to oppose "resolutionists" in the Guild. Fewer and better resolutions is our motto. More single-minded Guild activity is our program. Hohenberg, Rosenstock, O'Hara, Parsons and Colangelo are our candidates.

LEWIS GANNETT, Unopposed candidate for first vice president of the New York Guild.
MAUREEN MCKERNAN, Unopposed candidate for second vice president of the New York Guild.

THEIR "ANSWER" WILL BE "BALLOTS"
NEW YORK.
Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
As Guild members who know from their own observation what Jack Hohenberg and Joe Colangelo have done to build up the New York Guild, we want to help them in the manner in which they have been attacked as candidates for city-wide office.

There is nothing to be gained by attacking others in turn. Our answer will be given with our ballots. Others will do the same thing.

How can we ever achieve any unity of even purpose when good answer will be given with our ballots. Others will do the same thing.

How can we ever achieve any unity of even purpose when good answer will be given with our ballots. Others will do the same thing.

To us and others Jack Hohenberg and Joe Colangelo are still the same men they were when they were building the Guild here, and we see no reason why we should now turn against them and their fellow candidates.

HAROLD SCHROEDER, BILL BOILES.
STERN DEMANDS "PLAIN NOTICE"
NEW YORK.
Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
There are still a few labor leaders, President Roosevelt told a labor group that visited the White House a month ago, "who are more interested in their little victories over one another than they are in our common triumph over Hitler."

Hoping to avoid that kind of "little" fight, representatives of the majority did their utmost to spare the New York Guild this year an election contest certain to bring scores and fissures. There is no gain in recrimination. The few who blocked that unity effort now surely realize their error. They have admitted their mistake on one score—their opposition to the majority's proposal for a referendum aimed at showing our solidarity behind President Roosevelt's defense program and foreign policy. I think they will.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Public Interest Mounts In Birmingham Strike

Evidence of mounting public interest in the Birmingham Post strike poured into ANG headquarters as strikers Guildsmen pounded the picket line around the Scripps-Howard plant for the fifteenth successive week.

Organized labor, important AFL local unions and central bodies, as well as independent and CIO organizations forwarded resolutions of support in steadily increasing volume, while the general public added new representatives to the Citizens Committee.

Latest distinguished recruit for the committee is Robert Morris Lovett, formerly a professor at the University of Chicago, now acting governor of the Virgin Islands, who in a letter from Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, recorded his "interest and sympathy" and lent it "in the hope that it can be of any use."

Other new members are the Reverend J. A. Drolet, St. Rose

RESOLUTIONS ON BIRMINGHAM STRIKE RECEIVED FROM:

James T. Dyer, Secretary-Treasurer, Port Smith Typographical Union, N. J.; Mrs. P. McCull, Secretary, Ladies Auxiliary to the Order of Railway Men, N. Y.; James Searley, Chairman, National Maritime Union, Galveston, 204 Avenue C, N. Y.; Gene Fry, Recording Secretary, UAW Local 566, P. O. Box 1093, Richmond, Cal.; Frank E. Thompson, Secretary, International Union of Marine Workers, N. Y.; James Searley, Chairman, National Maritime Union, Galveston, 204 Avenue C, N. Y.; Gene Fry, Recording Secretary, UAW Local 566, P. O. Box 1093, Richmond, Cal.; Frank E. Thompson, Secretary, International Union of Marine Workers, N. Y.

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E. & P. as Teacher, Again

EDITOR & PUBLISHER, defender of freedom of the press, protector of publishers' profits, has come out with crusading vigor against two more Guild contract evils—severance pay and maternity leave.

"Severance pay as it stands today amounts to an insurance policy to each employe covered by a Guild contract, in the amount of two weeks' pay for each year he or she has worked on the paper," E. & P. protests editorially.

"If an influenza epidemic should happen to take the lives of a dozen veteran employes of a small daily newspaper within a short period of time, the publisher might have to pay to their families many thousands of dollars."

As for motherhood, E. & P. warns "exasperated publishers" that in trying to keep a "watchful eye" on the Guild, they may find themselves giving formal contract recognition to the facts of life "without reckoning the consequences."

These "consequences," the editorial cries, might include a demand by a female employe for as much as six months time off to have a baby. And after that, it points out bitterly, the mother might be so ungrateful to the publisher as to "decide to devote her future to the child," thereby bringing on more complications for the publisher.

Editor & Publisher concludes with an appeal to Guild members "for a bit of sanity in demands upon their newspapers," for "giving at least some thought to marking time in this period of crisis for many newspapers."

The processes of life do not mark time—nor do the costs of living. And Guildsmen will continue giving some thought to union contracts that help them and their families through crises in their lives, that give them support in this period of economic crisis for many newspapermen.

We Can Help--Now

AFTER the Axis attack President Roosevelt said:

"The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our country."

As union members we can take immediate practical steps to fulfill that obligation. We can increase our purchases of defense savings bonds and stamps.

We must invest our dollars now in freedom to insure a victory for democracy.

International Paper Sales Company announces that starting April 1 and continuing through June, the price of newsprint (\$50 per ton the last four years) will rise \$3 per ton.

Shucks—the price of groceries, rent and clothing have been going up on us employes for a long time.

How about pay checks keeping step with the advance?

It's the union shop for the captive coal mines now. Why not the Guild shop for some of these captive newspapers?

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor:
Wilbur H. Baldinger

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Secretary-Treasurer: William W. Rodgers
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December 15, 1941

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Vol. IX—No. 1

"DEAR SANTA... AND ROY HOWARD, TOO"



It Seems to Us...

(Continued from
Page Eleven)

soon-see, in these days when we shall need every ounce of skill and experience, that their insistence on a clean sweep of our trained executive personnel—their cry that both Einhorn and Ryan must go—was equally footless.

There is open to them a way to counteract the damage threatened by the position they took, a way for them to move toward the unity in our own ranks that can be our first contribution to the broader unity in labor and the whole nation needed in this emergency.

Conway, McManus, Miss Bentley, Einhorn and Ryan will win decisively. I suggest that all those not blinded by partisanship give these candidates their vote. I ask that these candidates receive a majority that will be plain notice to those incorrigible factionalists still among us that squabbles and "little victories over one another" are not what the bulk of us are concerned with in these days of a fight to the death—our fight—against fascism.

MONROE STERN,
President,
Newspaper Guild of New York.

HE DECRIES "SOMERSAULT"

NEW YORK.
Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The war which has been forced upon our country, almost on the eve of the New York Guild election, gives that election a special significance which I hope no New York Guildsman will overlook.

Now more than ever the accent must be upon the American in American Newspaper Guild. Now more than ever we must have officers whose pledge to support the President in the prosecution of the war is in harmony with

their past record of support for his foreign policy.

Now LESS than ever can we afford to intrust Guild leadership to those, still breathless from their somersault of last summer, whose current talk of unity behind the President is in such violent contrast to their clamor last spring for co-operation with the American Peace Mobilization, their earlier opposition to the draft and their general past policy of obstructionism.

How can we be sure that they will not turn another somersault six months from now, or even sooner?

In this crisis for our nation, and therefore for our union, I urge all New York Guildsmen to vote for the candidates whose record entitles them to our full confidence, no matter how the tide of battle may change—the All-Guild candidates led by John Hohenberg.

JAMES H. STACK,
Herald Tribune Unit.

MORE ON N. Y. ELECTION

NEW YORK.
Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

In our union, both during the national elections and now, in the New York City local Guild elections, one group has persisted in beclouding and attempting to defeat the purpose of democracy by the false, hysterical cry of "Unity!"

The basis of this "unity" in both elections—as proposed by the previous national administration—and by the present controlling clique—has been "a joint slate." A couple of "nice boys and girls" of one side plus a "minority" representation from the other—and, whoops!—we've got "unity."

With this false cry for "unity" the present New York administration proposed to deny to the

membership the right to pass judgment on past policies and to change, if it so desires, the officers or administration running the local.

At regular intervals—for the good of all of us—the membership must decide whether an administration has properly served the interests of the Guild. And now—it must decide whether a group in power which has closely followed the gyrations of the ever changing Communist Party line, to the detriment of the Guild, shall continue in control—or not!

I am opposed to the present administration because they have hurt the Guild. They have weakened our bargaining power despite their claims of contract victories. They have penalized units which have been critical. They have run the business of the Guild only through the medium of their own close friends or political allies to the exclusion, to a major extent, of those who were honestly critical. They have helped maintain an apathy amongst the membership in order to maintain their power. Now—when the seats of the "mighty" are threatened—when they have no record of real accomplishments to point to—their cry is for a "unity" that cannot be intelligently conceived.

I am ready for a change. The national membership made the change. Let us do it in New York by electing good, effective trade union men and women as represented by the slate headed by John Hohenberg, Lewis Gannett, Maureen McKernan and McIlvaine Parsons!

HARRY LOPATIN,
Jewish Daily Forward Unit.

HEADS CIO COUNCIL

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Eugene Kelley, secretary of the Lawrence Guild, has been elected president of the newly-created Merrimack Valley CIO Council, which includes big textile, shoe, rubber and other unions.