

PPF 5214

American Press Society

PPF 5214
AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1937.

P. P. F.
5214

My dear Mr. Holden:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your kind letter of October twenty-sixth, in which you state that he has been elected an honorary member of the American Press Society.

The President requests me to advise you that he is very happy to accept this membership and he hopes you will express to everyone concerned his sincere appreciation of the courtesy accorded him.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Oliver Holden, ×
American Press Society,
36 West 44th Street,
New York City.

937
dj

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS LE HAND:

Dear Missy:

I have written the attached letter accepting for the President honorary membership in the American Press Association. The standards, aims and purposes of this organization are such that I think the President should accept.

I send it to you thinking perhaps the President would like to see it before it is mailed.

STE

Steve:
OK
HBR

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invitat-

And if you
glad to

ive

x

1937

The Evening Star-The Sunday Star
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov. 2, 1937

Dear Miss Shannon:

Here's the information I promised you--a booklet outlining the origin and purposes of the American Press Society. I trust the President will see his way clear to accept the Society's invitation to become its first honorary member. And if you wish any further information, I shall be glad to provide it.

Sincerely yours,

Philip H. Love
Philip H. Love

1937

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

36 WEST 44th STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

(Bar Building)

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Pittsburgh Press

EDITOR, APS BULLETIN

ROE S. EASTMAN
New York Times

Miss Ketchum
Mr. Early
?
ML

Oct. 26, 1937

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you that, in tribute to the highest office in the gift of the American people, the Board of Governors of the American Press Society has elected you an honorary member of the Society.

The American Press Society is a non-partisan, non-political professional association devoted to fostering high standards of journalism. To quote its constitution: "This Society is dedicated to the belief that the practice of journalism is an honorable profession bearing the nature of a public trust, the integrity and detachment of which are essential to free government and to preservation of the liberties of the masses and of minorities."

Quoted by President in press conference - 10/30/37
Nov. 12, 1937

We desire to prepare, and have our Washington members present to you, a silver membership card, showing your honorary membership in this Society.

Respectfully yours,

Oliver Holden

Oliver Holden

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

NA83WUAB 165 N.L.

MO: New York, N.Y. Nov. 10, 1937.

The President:

I am delighted to receive, through Mr. Early, your gracious acceptance of honorary membership in the American Press Society, as I am sure all of our members will be when notified of it in this week's bulletin.

Our members are all experienced editorial employees of American daily newspapers and news services, of varying political opinion, as is proper for an organization dedicated to the belief that all groups have the right to express their opinions and place their views before the public to the best of their ability and according to their own consciences.

We are proud of the society's success thus far, especially as it has been able to get on its feet solely through the contributions of time, effort and dues of its members, without any outside help whatever. We feel that the generous response of American newspapermen and women to the society's call to support a journalistic ideal is refreshing evidence of their patriotism and belief in freedom and Democratic processes.

Cordially,

Oliver Holden.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
Phone Journal Square 2-1000

JOSEPH A. DEAR, Pres.
WALTER M. DEAR, Treas.

THE JERSEY JOURNAL

JOURNAL SQUARE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

November 12, 1937.

The President.
The White House.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on your refusal
to quit your honorary membership in the
American Press Society.

I was especially struck by the
aptness of your quote from the constitution
of the society in your press statement today.

Respectfully yours,

E. I. Collins

E. I. Collins
(Secretary, Metropolitan
Section, A.P.S.)

36 West 44th Street
V.l. 1, No. 6

P.P.F. APS BULLETIN

New York City
Nov. 15, 1937

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

Early this month honorary membership in the American Press Society was extended to President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Hughes and Herbert Hoover. They all accepted.

On Nov. 16, Chief Justice Hughes asked to withdraw his acceptance on the contention of the American Newspaper Guild that the status and objects of the American Press Society might become a Supreme Court issue at some future date.

It is to be remembered that the American Press Society has no politics. The individual beliefs of its members are their own business.

The first honor of the Society justly was conferred upon Mr. Roosevelt, chief magistrate of the United States, holder of the highest office within the gift of the American people.

UNACCOUNTABLE PROTEST

Before his acceptance was published the New York Newspaper Guild adopted a resolution demanding that the President reconsider his acceptance, and the Washington Newspaper Guild announced that the matter would be a topic for discussion the following night. The Washington organization demanded also that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes reconsider.

The American Press Society promptly sent a telegram to Mr. Hughes opening the door for him to step out, and he quite properly took advantage of it. We considered doing the same in the case of Mr. Roosevelt, but concluded that as he was unhampered by the limitations of the judiciary, there was no need for us to do so. Mr. Roosevelt stood by his guns and gave a ringing endorsement of the American Press Society's objectives.

In its resolution of protest the New York Guild organization referred to the American Press Society as "organized to confuse and frustrate the aims and purposes of the American Newspaper Guild." The Washington Guildsmen asserted that the Society was "employer-dominated" and that it was "hostile to the interests of legitimate trade unionism."

It was made clear in the Society's information to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes that the Society had received no inspiration or help from any employer or other source outside its membership.

LOOKED PRETTY GOOD

At his press conference on the following day Mr. Roosevelt said the American Press Society's stated purposes "looked pretty good" to him. He quoted for the benefit of his interviewers the following sections of the Society's Constitution:

"This Society is dedicated to the belief that the practice of journalism is an honorable profession bearing the nature of a public trust, the integrity and detachment of which are essential to free government and to preservation of the liberties of the masses and minorities." To this Mr. Roosevelt said: "Amen!"

In the case of Mr. Hughes it should be noted that he made it clear that his withdrawal was due to the nature of his office and that he did not concede the charge against us.

The gracious attitude taken by these leaders in American life should be appreciated by every member of the Society.

NEWSPAPER GROUP HONORS ROOSEVELT

He Becomes First Honorary
Member of Recently Formed
American Press Society

HUGHES ALSO ACCEPTS

Newspaper Guild Sends Its
Protest to Roosevelt—Sees
Group as Obstacle

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Presi-
dent Roosevelt has become the
first honorary member of the Amer-
ican Press Society, it was disclosed
today at the White House.

Stephen T. Early, secretary to the
President, said he had accepted the
honorary membership after having
been informed of his election by
Oliver Holden, chairman of the
Board of Governors of the society.
The society's action, Mr. Holden
said, was a "tribute to the highest
office within the gift of the na-
tion."

Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the
membership makes both himself
and Mrs. Roosevelt members of
newspaper organizations. She is a
member of the American News-
paper Guild.

The Newspaper Guild, of which
Mrs. Roosevelt is a member by vir-
tue of her employment as a regular
correspondent of the daily press,
has been critical on occasion of the
younger American Press Society,
intimating that it is not a truly rep-
resentative organization of working
newspaper men.

After news of Mr. Roosevelt's
election as an honorary member be-
came known, it was learned that it
would be a topic of discussion at
the regular meeting of the execu-
tive committee of the Washington
Guild tomorrow night.

Acceptance by Hughes

Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Jus-
tice of the United States, also has
accepted honorary membership in
the American Press Society, ac-
cording to a letter made public yester-
day at the headquarters of the
society, 36 West Forty-fourth
Street. In his letter Mr. Hughes
wrote:

"I am glad to know of the or-
ganization of the American Press
Society, which is to concern itself
'with elevation of standards of
journalism and journalists.' I highly
appreciate the honor of election
to honorary membership which it
gives me much pleasure to accept."

Guild Protests to President

The Newspaper Guild of New
York, following a meeting of its
representative assembly last night
at the Hotel Astor, announced that
Milton Kaufman, executive secre-
tary, had been instructed to send a
telegram to President Roosevelt
protesting against the President's
acceptance of honorary membership
in the American Press Society.

The telegram authorized by the
assembly was:

"The Newspaper Guild of New
York hereby calls to the attention
of President Roosevelt the nature
of the American Press Society,
which was organized to confuse
and frustrate the aims and purposes
of the American Newspaper Guild,
which are to win improvement in
working conditions for newspaper
men and women and to protect and
extend genuine freedom of the
press."

2,000 Baby Deaths a Year In U. S. Due to Accidents

Fatal accidents to babies less
than 1 year old in the United
States exceed 2,000 annually and
take a toll of infant life greater
than the combined mortality from
measles, scarlet fever and diph-
theria in any average year, statis-
ticians of the Metropolitan Life
Insurance Company reported yester-
day.

They added that during the
three-year period ended in 1935
ninety-seven babies in every 100,
000 born alive in the United
States met with a fatal accident
in the first year of life.

More than 800 babies are smother-
ed to death every year, they
continued. Choking on foreign
substances lodged in air passages
and burns and falls together ac-
count for more than 500 addi-
tional fatalities to children under
1 year.

BLAND WILL BACK SHIP LAW CHANGE

Favors Mediation Board and
House Group Will Consider
Other Proposals Also

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Legis-
lation to carry out the recommen-
dations of the Maritime Commission
for changes in the Ship Subsidy Act
will be considered by the House
Merchant Marine Committee, Rep-
resentative Bland of Virginia, its
chairman, said today.

He would not predict whether the
committee would have bills ready
to report before the end of the spe-
cial session which opens Monday.
He agreed, personally, with the
commission's views on labor con-
ditions and favored enactment of a
maritime labor statute patterned
on the Railway Labor Act, provid-
ing for voluntary mediation of labor
disputes between operators and sea-
men.

Representative Bacon of New
York praised the commission's re-
port in the highest terms and
promised his support to its recom-
mendations. He is a member of the
Appropriations Committee.

"This administration is greatly
in debt to Joseph P. Kennedy, chair-
man of the Maritime Commission,"
said Mr. Bacon.

"His report on the American mer-
chant marine and how it should and
can be rehabilitated represents the
sort of study that one would expect
of the realistic Mr. Kennedy. He gets
right down to the facts, and having
planted his feet square he makes
specific recommendations."

Carlisle Cordial to a Study
Commenting on President Roose-
velt's statement regarding valuation
practices of private utilities, Floyd
L. Carlisle, chairman of the board
of the Consolidated Edison Com-
pany of New York, Inc., issued the
following statement yesterday: "I
have read President Roosevelt's
statement with great interest. The
utility companies with which I am
identified will welcome an oppor-
tunity to explore and consider prac-
tical steps to remedy the serious
situation with which utility enter-
prises are confronted."

ROOSEVELT STARTS A HOUSING DRIVE

Continued From Page One

velop a program that will be na-
tional in scope, involving housing
for sale and housing for rent," Mr.
Eccles said. "The entire field of
housing, large and small, will be
covered, wholly disconnected with
any government funds."

Mr. Eccles said he could not dis-
cuss the program in terms of pos-
sible expenditure, but intimated
that this of necessity must be large
enough to accomplish the purposes
in view.

He remarked that the business
interests represented covered a wide
range of the industrial and banking
field and mentioned that the par-
ticular men called into the discus-
sions had had much experience
with the subject.

White House sources revealed that
Messrs. Wood, Swope, Turner and
Colt had been making a private
study of housing construction for
the President.

Observers noted particularly that
Nathan Straus, Administrator of
the new Housing Authority, was not
called into the conferences. This
was believed to have been due to
the fact that Mr. Straus's agency
involves Federal financing, where-
as the plans discussed had to do
strictly with the employment of
private capital in building.

Further evidence that the Presi-
dent was trying in his new recovery
schemes to keep as far away from
government spending as possible
was seen in a remark of Secretary
Ickes as he left the White House
earlier in the day. Asked if the
President had modified his order
regarding the disbandment of the
Public Works Administration, of
which he is the head, the Secretary
of the Interior said the order still
stood.

Secretary Morgenthau's speech in
New York, copies of which were
circulated in Washington, was
taken as additional proof of the
Administration's desire, if possible,
to avoid a resumption of grandiose
government spending.

Despite all these efforts, the opin-
ion persists at the capital—and it
is not confined to "spending" quar-
ters—that the Administration will
not be able to turn the business
curve upward again without resort
to large governmental expenditures.
For various reasons, some of them
psychological, private investment
may not be stimulated, according
to this view, to the degree neces-
sary or with the speed required to
take the load so completely off the
Treasury.

Nevertheless, the efforts contin-
ued today not alone at the White
House but at the Capitol, where the
Ways and Means subcommittee on
taxation was studying such changes
in the undistributed profits tax as

might encourage the use of cor-
porate earnings for plant expan-
sions and new enterprise.

The committee discussed with
Treasury experts nine specific com-
plaints of business against the levy,
involving the following situations:
Debt-ridden corporations; corpora-
tions with impaired capital; expan-
sions for business expansion; new
corporations; inventory problems;
forgiveness of indebtedness; disal-
lowed capital losses; dividends paid
shortly after the taxable year and
deficiency and refund problems.

"Our committee intends to take
up these complaints one by one,"
said Representative Vinson, chair-
man of the subcommittee. "I think
there are merits in some and no
merit in others. Our objective is
to relieve the hardships and in-
equities of the law."

The cases were presented by
Under-Secretary Magill of the
Treasury; Arthur H. Kent, assistant
counsel, and L. H. Parker, chief of
staff of the Joint Congressional
Committee on Internal Revenue
taxation.

Mr. Vinson explained the com-
plaint regarding forgiveness of in-
debtedness as involving a corpora-
tion which might buy its own bonds
below par. This, he said, raised
the question as to whether the dif-
ference between the price paid and
par value is taxable income.

Complaints regarding inventories,
he added, apparently have been
based on the misapprehension that
inventory appreciation is taxable.
Under the law the tax falls only
when the articles are sold, and
profit realized, he said.

"As for the complaints regarding
expenditures for business expan-
sion," he continued, "my personal
opinion is that the burden is not
anything like what is claimed."

Nevertheless he and other mem-
bers of the subcommittee have
practically agreed that some modifi-
cation must be written into the un-
distributed profits tax to clear away
inequities and encourage business,
and the President is understood to
have given a "go-ahead" signal to
such changes.

Group Asked to Work Out Details

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (P).—
Following President Roosevelt's
conference today with Chairman
Eccles of the Federal Reserve
Board and a committee drawn
from industry and banking, Mr.
Eccles made it plain that, although
the proposal is still in the discus-
sion stage and may require legisla-
tion at the coming session of Con-
gress, Mr. Roosevelt gave at least
tentative approval and asked the
group to go ahead and work out
the details of a private housing
drive.

In response to questions, Mr.
Eccles said the plan dealt with
"houses for sale and houses for
rent, large and small," that "natu-
rally" the purpose was "to get a
large volume of building next
year."

In other quarters it was learned

Enter Woven

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An entirely new and different

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INTERWOVEN SOCKS

WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER GUILD

A Local of the American Newspaper Guild

KELLOGG BUILDING

Washington, D. C.

November 11, 1937



ROBERT M. BUCK
President

CARLTON SKINNER
Secretary

BEN H. PEARSE
Treasurer

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

The Washington Newspaper Guild executive committee tonight adopted the following resolution which I am instructed respectfully to call to your attention:

Whereas the American Press Society, organized by newspaper executives and interests hostile to the principles of the American Newspaper Guild, is regarded by the rank and file of working newspaper men and women as an employer-dominated organization, and

Whereas the American Press Society has publicly announced that President Roosevelt has accepted honorary membership in that society, and

Whereas the Washington Newspaper Guild considers it incredible that the President of the United States, who has shown a commendable interest in the betterment of the conditions of the workers, would, if properly informed by his secretariat of the true character of the American Press Society, have lent his name to such a subversive enterprise

Be it resolved that the Washington Newspaper Guild urge the President to reconsider his action, that the dignity of his office may not be abused to lend prestige to any movement hostile to the interests of legitimate trade unionism, and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President and given to the press.

Yours respectfully,

Carlton Skinner

Carlton Skinner
Secretary

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Defer
NLT = Cab Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington. D. C.

NA37 74 NL 1 EXTRA=HT NEWYORK NY 10

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT=

WHITE HOUSE WASHDC=

7/26/38

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THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NEWSPAPER GUILD OF
NEWYORK TONIGHT ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION THE
NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEWYORK HEREBY CALLS TO THE ATTENTION OF
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THE NATURE OF THE AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY
WHICH WAS ORGANIZED TO CONFUSE AND FRUSTRATE THE AIMS AND
PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD WHICH ARE TO WIN
IMPROVEMENTS IN WORKING CONDITIONS FOR NEWSPAPER MEN AND
WOMEN AND TO PROTECT AND EXTEND GENUINE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS=
NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEWYORK CARL RANDAU PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

3POAb 79 N.L.

The White House
Washington

New York N Y Nov 12 1937

James Roosevelt:

Am mailing material about American press society. Members of newspaper guild feel that the President, the chief Justice and Mr. Herbert Hoover have accepted Honorary membership in this organization under a misapprehension. Oh well forget about Mr. Hoover a fight is on in which both AFofL and CIO reportorial unions are engaged against a company union. We feel certain the President does not want to take sides. Please look out for letter.

Heywood Broun.

the C. I. O. and the Press ~~Soc~~ Society is definitely and frankly organized to prevent newspaper men and women from joining any trade union body. This would apply ^{also} to the small groups of editorial workers who are in A. F. of L. unions and naturally we ~~xxxxxxxx~~ expect to have them join us in our protest. We feel that all labor groups and particularly all ^{white collar} ~~labor~~ groups must protest. At the moment it is the feeling in the Guild that the ^{White House} move was an inadvertment one and we do not want to press the point since this is a time when we feel that all progressive forces should be behind the President. But we do think some explanation should be furnished. I am enclosing an article of mine for the New Republic of November 18. The first two pages make some summary of the situation.

Sincerely

Heywood Broun, President American
Newspaper Guild

Stamford, Conn - - -

p.s. - I assume that you know that Chief Justice Hughes and Herbert Hoover accepted honorary membership in the American Press Society at the same time as the President

James Roosevelt :

Secretary to the President :

Dear Mr Roosevelt :

I realize just how hectic these days are in Washington but I do want again to call attention to the protest of the American Newspaper Guild against the President's accepting honorary membership in the American Press Society . The President declined to accept honorary membership in the Lawyer's Guild on the ground , I am told , that he thought it unwise for a Chief Executive to take sides between the Bar Association and an organization which tends more to the trade union principle . In the case of the Guild and the American Press Society the issue is even more sharply drawn because the Guild is a trade union affiliated with the C. I. O. and the Press ~~Soc~~ Society is definitely and frankly organized to prevent newspaper men and women from joining any trade union body . This would apply ^{also} to the small groups of editorial workers who are in A. F. of L. unions and naturally we ~~expect~~ expect to have them join us in our protest . We feel that all labor groups and particularly all ~~labor~~ ^{white collar} groups must protest . At the moment it is the feeling in the Guild that the ^{White House} move was an inadvertment one and we do not want to press the point since this is a time when we feel that all progressive forces should be behind the President . But we do think some explanation should be furnished . I am enclosing an article of mine for the New Republic of November 18 . The first two pages make some summary of the situation .

Sincerely

Heywood Brown, President American
Newspaper Guild

Stamford , Conn - ---

p.s. - I assume that you know that Chief Justice Hughes and Herbert Hoover accepted honorary membership in the American Press Society at the same time as the President .

SHOOT THE WORKS

by

HEXWOOD BROWN

No one could reasonably object to Charlie's being a joiner if it were not for the fact that he also happens to be the Chief Justice of the United States. He has just accepted honorary membership in the American Press Society.

You may ask "What is the American Press Society?" and Mr. Justice Hughes might well have asked before he consented to have his name set down upon the rolls.

The A.P.S. is a small organization of editorial workers built pretty much along the lines of the late Actors' Fidelity League which functioned in the early days as an opponent of Equity's effort to unionize the theatrical profession. The Press Society, according to its prospectus, found its inspiration in "this era of turmoil, in which collective action is being made compulsory by law."

The Society also feels that collective action necessitates "an effective organization to protect the independence

of the conscientious journalist. " It is against minimum wages because they " inevitably become standard wages. " It holds that strikes " impair the reputation and dignity of journalism as a profession. " And in " recalling the evolution of the barber-surgeon " the prospectus of the American Press Society observes, " The craft split, the barbers eventually becoming trades-unionists and the surgeons organizing on a professional basis placing ethics, prestige, accomplishment and dignity above other considerations. "

Although professing a neutral attitude toward the Guild the A.P.S. has bitterly attacked that union on several occasions and I hardly see how there can be any denial of the assertion that both in letter and spirit the Society is against trades-union tactics and organization, whether A.F. of L. or C.I.O., among editorial workers and wholly in favor of emulating the modes and manners of the Bar Association and the Academy of Medicine.

Some may say that these two conflicting theories are worth of debate. But even if that is granted, in order to speed things up, I will still maintain that it is hardly an argument into which the Chief Justice should enter save when the issue comes up before his Bench.

Two ramifications of the argument concerning trades-unionism and collective bargaining have already been before the Court in the Watson case which concerned the Guild and the Associated Press. Other Guild cases are in litigation and in

the broad field of labor in general it seems to me highly improper that Charles Evans Hughes should have allied himself with an organization which is distinctly anti-union in its own craft. Moreover, the honor conferred upon the Chief Justice by the American Press Society is considerably less than he may have imagined. When Mr. Hughes gets around to reading and construing the Constitution of his new commitment he will find that he does not belong to the most distinguished branch of the order. There are many mansions in the American Press Society and they contain five estates: "Members," "Associate Members", "Cuba^S", "Fellows", and "Honorary Members."

Of these the Fellows lead all the rest. Let me quote from the constitution the privileges of the Fellows: "They may call themselves 'FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY' which shall be abbreviated F.P.S., but any Fellow who uses this title for commercial purposes shall forfeit his classification. Any member who untruthfully represents himself to be a Fellow of this Society shall be expelled."

Fellowships are restricted to men who have done "distinguished journalistic service" and so Charles Evans Hughes will not be eligible for this honor until he begins to syndicate his opinions. The only abbreviation permitted to him at the moment is H.P.S. and if he claims any gaudier title he is liable to lose both his classification and his membership.

But he will not lose much else. According to the Constitution: "Honorary Members may participate in social affairs

of the Society or its local sections but they may not vote, hold office, participate in its business affairs or pay dues. "

If Mr. Hughes were only a loose constructionist he might claim at least one more privilege or possibly two. The American Press Society is going to try and get discounts at hotels for its members but whether that would include Chief Justice Hughes may be one of those five to four decisions.

Indeed the A.P.S. is a militantly crusading organization and point 5 in " The Society's Program " reads :
" COURTESIES OF THE PRESS --- Arrangements with fire, police and other public officials throughout the country to extend to our members from other localities the same courtesies which they extend to members of local newspaper staffs. "

If the arrangements go through and if the Board of Governors is not made up wholly of Sutherlands, Butlers, and McReynoldses it may be that Charles Evans Hughes will be permitted not only to attend parties but also to go to fires. But he better not get too close to the blaze.

In some respects the Chief Justice will feel at home in his new surroundings for as in the Supreme Court one need only behave himself to retain membership. If he can resist the temptation of going around calling himself a FELLOW there is no reason why Mr. Hughes should not serve the A.P.S. for life. Indeed in a section on ethics the Society is extremely explicit as to what constitutes bad behavior.

According to the Constitution: " Dishonorable conduct shall be defined as acceptance of a bribe, swindling,

forgery, theft, uttering bad checks and other such actions acknowledged by all men to be dishonorable but shall not, so far as this Society is concerned, be linked with ordinary personal habits or opinions. "

I don't know about the Honorary Members and the uttering of doubtful opinions but I'll bet that even some who are entitled to write F.P.S. after their names sighed with relief when they came to that last sentence.

Still that wants a bit of construing. It isn't quite clear. Does an ordinary personal habit include the pipe which cheers and also that which steals away the brain? Would Christopher Morley and De Quincey come in on an equal basis?

I think the Press Society could stand a few writers. The authorship of the Constitution has not been made public but I suspect Tom Sawyer or Penrod Schofield.

But if Chief Justice Hughes feels that he has made a mistake in undertaking to play around with the FELLOWS his remedy is easy. Fortunately the Supreme Court has established a precedent. All he need do is to say, "Hugo the last laugh is yours, "and then get himself on a national hookup to explain why he joined in the first place and what he has done with the gold plated badge.

* * * * *

72/26/38

P. P. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5214

72/26/38

November 16, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. ROOSEVELT

MR. EARLY

I suggest that in view of
the fact that there is dissension
and disunion among the members of
the Press, that you get me out of
this acceptance.

F. D. R.

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Chairman of the Board,
American Press Society,
36 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

wdh-mw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1937

Dear Mr. Holden:

I am sure that neither of us foresaw the controversy that this American Press Society issue has precipitated -- a controversy which is growing in acrimony and which as you can readily understand may easily put the President in a false position before the country. Communications which we are receiving daily indicate all too plainly that this is the case.

The President in the past has consistently declined to accept honorary memberships in societies in which his membership on any basis might align him on one or the other side in disputed issues. As Chief Executive he feels that he should maintain an attitude of complete detachment in all these controversies. In the circumstances, he has asked me to make this explanation to you and to request that his acceptance of honorary membership in the American Press Society be recalled.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Oliver Holden,
Chairman of the Board,
American Press Society,
36 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

wdh-mw

72/26/38

72/26/38

November 18, 1937

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STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Oliver Holden,
Chairman of the Board,
American Press Society,
36 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

wdh-mw

series."

HUGHES TO QUIT PRESS SOCIETY

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes has decided to resign as an honorary member of the American Press Society, because of protests made by the Washington Newspaper Guild, he revealed in a letter to the latter organization, made public last night.

The guild, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, had declared the press society to be in conflict with its aims.

The Chief Justice said his withdrawal would be in keeping with his policy "to abstain from associations which in any sense might be regarded as incompatible with judicial responsibility."

President Roosevelt also had accepted honorary membership in the American Press Society, though there has been no indication he would tender his resignation. When the question was submitted to him at a recent press conference, the Chief Executive said he had assumed the society's aims were laudable.

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AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

36 WEST 44th STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

(Bar Building)

72/26/38

P. P. F.

5214

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

PRESIDENT OF APS

PAUL SCOTT MOWRER
Chicago Daily News

VICE PRESIDENTS

DOROTHY THOMPSON
New York Herald-Tribune

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II
Birmingham Age-Herald

JOHN S. PIPER
San Francisco News

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PHILIP H. LOVE
Washington Star

TREASURER

O. D. DONALDSON
New York Times

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

OLIVER HOLDEN
New York Times

REGIONAL MEMBERS

GAULT MACGOWAN
New York Sun

WINIFRED MALLON
*Washington Bureau
New York Times*

GUY V. MILLER
Pittsburgh Press

EDITOR, APS BULLETIN

ROE S. EASTMAN
New York Times

Nov. 16, 1937

Mr. Stephen T. Early
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

We plan to frame photographs of our first honorary members, President Roosevelt and former President Hoover, and hang them in the offices of the American Press Society. Do you suppose that you could get for us a letter of acceptance signed by Mr. Roosevelt himself to be framed with his picture?

Regards,

Oliver Holden

Oliver Holden

70726/38

SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS



ROY W. HOWARD
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

PERSONAL

November 17, 1937.

Dear Steve:

I returned to New York today from a week up in Canada, and learned for the first time of the President's action in refusing to be bludgeoned out of the honorary membership which he had accepted in the American Press Society. Since I presume you had a hand in advising him as to acceptance of the honorary membership and also in advising him to stand pat, I'm dropping you this little note of congratulations. I'm sure your advice was sound. I'm equally sure that the American Press Society is no more anti-labor, or anti-Guild, than is Sigma Delta Chi, the Epworth League, or the Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise.

Not unnaturally I suppose, the Guild leadership is showing signs of intoxication (or possibly plain drunkenness) with its newly acquired power. Under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to expect that until they have settled down a bit they are bound to do some foolish things. Their attempt to move in on the President and the Chief Justice certainly can be so classed.

Indul *11*
I venture the opinion that the President will obtain a by-product of good-will from this evidence that while not unfriendly to the Guild he has no intention of being dictated to by it.

I thought the President's message to the new session of Congress was a good job.

Faithfully yours,

Honorable Stephen Early,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

RWH:B

P.S.
Sorry I missed seeing you the other day.

67
x 53
x 10768

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

DAY LETTER

Oliver Holden
New York Times
New York N Y

Thanks for your telegram and offer to come here but there really
is no necessity and I personally believe best to keep situation in statu quo
stop Regards

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

New York Times
Guy V. MILLER
Pittsburgh Press

EDITOR, APS BULLETIN
ROE S. EASTMAN
New York Times

for granted that it was not right to do so and proceed in the
matter.

For your own information I think the impartiality of the
American Press Society in labor matters is demonstrated by
the fact that not only are quite a number of Guildsmen on
our rolls, but we have members among both the strikers and
the non-strikers on the Brooklyn Eagle.

Cordially,

Oliver Holden

Oliver Holden

American Newspaper Guild

FROM The White House
Washington

72/26/38

November 13 1937

P. P. F.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 113869

5214

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AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

36 WEST 44th STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

(Bar Building) #

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

PRESIDENT OF APS

PAUL SCOTT MOWRER
Chicago Daily News

VICE PRESIDENTS

DOROTHY THOMPSON
New York Herald-Tribune

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II
Birmingham Age-Herald

JOHN S. PIPER
San Francisco News

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PHILIP H. LOVE
Washington Star

TREASURER

O. D. DONALDSON
New York Times

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

OLIVER HOLDEN
New York Times

REGIONAL MEMBERS

GAULT MACGOWAN
New York Sun

WINIFRED MALLON
Washington Bureau
New York Times

GUY V. MILLER
Pittsburgh Press

EDITOR, APS BULLETIN

ROE S. EASTMAN
New York Times

Nov. 12, 1937

Mr. Stephen T. Early
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

We are deeply appreciative of the stand Mr. Roosevelt took with the Guild and wish to assure both you and the President that none of us had any expectation that the matter would stir up such a tempest. It never occurred to our group to resent it when Mrs. Roosevelt joined the Guild but refused an invitation later to join the American Press Society also, as we took it for granted that it was her right to do as she pleased in the matter.

For your own information I think the impartiality of the American Press Society in labor matters is demonstrated by the fact that not only are quite a number of Guildsmen on our rolls, but we have members among both the strikers and the non-strikers on the Brooklyn Eagle.

Cordially,

Oliver Holden

Oliver Holden

American Newspaper Guild

TELEGRAM

The White House

Washington

LOWUAB 35 N.L.

MO:New York,NY.Nov.11,1937.

Stephen Early:

I can drive down to Washington this week-end if you desire to ask me any questions not covered by my telegram of last night addressed to Mr. Roosevelt. My home telephone is Gramercy 5-4984.

Oliver Holden.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937.

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS PRESS SOCIETY HONOR

He Becomes Member of Recently Formed Group—Hughes Also Elected

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Presi-
dent Roosevelt has become the
first honorary member of the Amer-
ican Press Society, it was disclosed
today at the White House.

Stephen T. Early, secretary to the
President, said he had accepted the
honorary membership after having
been informed of his election by
Oliver Holden, chairman of the
Board of Governors of the society.
The society's action, Mr. Holden
said, was a "tribute to the highest
office within the gift of the na-
tion."

Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the
membership makes both himself
and Mrs. Roosevelt members of
newspaper organizations. She is a
member of the American News-
paper Guild.

The Newspaper Guild, of which

Mrs. Roosevelt is a member by vir-
tue of her employment as a regular
correspondent of the daily press,
has been critical on occasion of the
younger American Press Society,
intimating that it is not a truly rep-
resentative organization of working
newspaper men.

After news of Mr. Roosevelt's
election as an honorary member be-
came known, it was learned that it
would be a topic of discussion at
the regular meeting of the execu-
tive committee of the Washington
Guild tomorrow night.

Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Jus-
tice of the United States, also has
accepted honorary membership in
the American Press Society, ac-
cording to a letter made public yes-
terday at the headquarters of the
society, 36 West Forty-fourth
Street. In his letter Mr. Hughes
wrote:

"I am glad to know of the or-
ganization of the American Press
Society, which is to concern itself
with elevation of standards of
journalism and journalists. I migh-
ly appreciate the honor of election
to honorary membership which it
gives me much pleasure to accept."

My Hush



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16 East 34th St. Betw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/21/26/38

11/23/37

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE

Would you be good enough to have a
letter sent to this gentleman?

MMH

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GREAT FALLS NEWSPAPER GUILD

A BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

*Affiliated With
The American
Federation
of Labor*



*Affiliated With
Cascade County
Trades & Labor
Assembly*

P. O. Box 380
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

November 18, 1937

Hon. M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

The Great Falls Newspaper Guild
has instructed me to forward the inclosed resolution
and petition to President Roosevelt.

Believe me, his action in respect
to the American Press Society was a bitter personal
disappointment. It is a severe jolt to a drummer to
so shockingly find he is out of step with his leader.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Fred J. Martin'.

Fred J. Martin, Secretary
Great Falls Newspaper Guild

To the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has accepted and retained honorary membership in the American Press Society, and

WHEREAS, the President has been quoted as indorsing the constitution of this Society, and

WHEREAS, the American Press Society repeatedly has admitted in its official Bulletin that its purpose is to discourage enrollment of newspaper editorial employes in the American Newspaper Guild and to discredit editorial unionism, and

WHEREAS, in furtherance of this aim the American Press Society has admittedly encouraged disaffection in the membership of the American Newspaper Guild and has invited members of the Guild to betray their organization either as individuals or as units, and to join the American Press Society, and

WHEREAS, the American Press Society provides no tangible means whatever to assist its members in betterment of their economic condition, but on the contrary directs its principal energies to an attempt to discredit such efforts by the American Newspaper Guild, and

WHEREAS, in its October 18 Bulletin the American Press Society intimates it will engage in a new and most vicious activity, the deliberate sabotaging of the Wagner Labor Act in order to defeat or to hamper legitimate organization of the newspaper field by the American Newspaper Guild,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

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

That the Great Falls chapter of the American Newspaper Guild hereby respectfully petitions the President of the United States to reconsider his action and to relinquish all connection with the American Press Society and to give public notice of such severance.

ADOPTED BY GREAT FALLS CHAPTER, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, NOV.15,1937.

Mr. Hassett thinks you should see this, even though you don't want the American Press Society file today.

7/26/38

hip in American Press
labor and working against
newspaper men is highly

consider implications of aligning yourself with such a group and point out that such affiliation is inconsistent for a friend of labor fraternally.

Chicago Newspaper Guild Graham P. Dolan, Secty.

deserves your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Chaufaer

x

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT DRIVE YIELDS GAINS

The first year of the drive has been a successful one, with gains in many departments. The drive was started in 1937 and has been continued through 1938. The results of the drive are as follows:

1

TELEGRAM

The White House

Washington

LPOAB 60 N.L.

TD Chicago Ill Nov 24 1937.

7/26/38

The President:

Your acceptance of honorary membership in American Press society an organization admittedly anti labor and working against the interests of thousands of organized newspaper men is highly disturbing to our membership. We respectfully urge that you consider implications of aligning yourself with such a group and point out that such affiliation is inconsistent for a friend of labor fraternally.

Chicago Newspaper Guild Graham P. Dolan, Secty.

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deserves your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. A. Beale

x

THE GUILD REPORTER

National Organ of the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD,
An Affiliate of the American Federation of Labor
Committee for Industrial Organization



CLYDE BEALS
Editor

November 24, 1937

1560 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone
BRYANT 9-0780

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

While most open letters to the President
are probably not expected to be read by him, the one in this
issue of the Guild Reporter is different. We believe it
deserves your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Clyde Beals

x

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

The Guild Reporter

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

Published Monday of each week at Guild headquarters, 1560 Broadway, New York City
Entered as second-class matter August 18, 1937, at the Post Office at New York under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. IV. No. 31

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1937

Single Copy 10c; By the Year \$3.50

Post-Strike SOCIETY GIVES VIEW Talks Open OF ITS ETHICS on 4 Papers

Wilkes-Barre Begins Wage and Hour Discussions

WILKES-BARRE.—Negotiations with the Wilkes-Barre Publishers' Association on wages, hours and working conditions were to be resumed today, after four conferences last week had hammered out several basic points in the prospective contract.

The first point settled was that the Guild shop agreement which ended a six-day strike on the Record Nov. 7 be incorporated in the contract to be signed by the four papers. The other three papers are the Times-Leader, Evening News, and Sunday Independent.

All to Benefit

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

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

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

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

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

New 'Associate Editors'

Among the exemptions sought were sports, social, telegraph, associate, managing and assistant managing editors, on the grounds that they all "moulded" the papers' policies. This was finally reduced to ex-

(Continued on page 3)

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY 34 WEST 46th STREET • NEW YORK CITY (Bar Building)

October 8, 1937

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

PRESIDENT OF ANG
Paul Scott Morrow
Chicago Daily News

VICED PRESIDENTS

Donovan Thompson
New York Herald Tribune
John T. Galt
Birmingham Age-Herald
James S. Potts
San Francisco News

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Paul M. Lane
Washington Star

TRUSTEES

C. D. Davidson
New York Times
Chairman of the Board
Oscar H. Brown
New York Times

SPECIAL ADVISERS

Clay McGowan
New York Sun
Walter M. Allen
Washington Post
New York Times
Cory V. Mack
Philadelphia Press

EDITOR, AN ASSOCIATE

Sam L. Harrison
New York Times

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Francis A. Carls

Francis M. Carls

Placement Bureau Manager

Editor

New Jersey

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 4)

Jersey Judge Stops Strike In Bayonne; Act Rallies Support

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

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

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

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

Injunction Signed Untread

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

"I don't know how I missed that paragraph."

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

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

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

(Continued on page 2)

Guilds Improve Dues Collection

Increased Payments Steady, But Slow

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT DRIVE YIELDS GAINS

BULLETIN

The New York Guild will open negotiations on behalf of 350 World-Telegram commercial department employees on Nov. 22. The conference was set after the Labor Board had froned out a dispute over representation for certain groups. The Guild will seek to give the new members the same benefits contained in the editorial department contract, and negotiate wage minima for them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 2)

ITU Local Redeems A Pledge to Guild

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

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

GAINS MADE IN PARLEYS

Hearst Negotiations Progress in Chicago

BULLETIN

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

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

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

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

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

Denies Stalling

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

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

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

Benefit Show Set For Eagle Strike

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

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

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

Newsies Picket as Guild is Banned



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

Commercial Department Negotiations Bayonne Strike

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

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

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

Meanwhile, Dave Beck hinted to individual Guild members that he might "step in" if the Guild proceeded to represent the Post-Intelligencer circulation membership.

Answering Beck's threat, Richard Francis, regional CIO director, said in a letter to Guildsmen: "Let's face facts. Beck has twice before made identical threats—each time

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

The Guild is pressing for an early representation hearing before the Labor Board.

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

The National Labor Board is scheduled on Nov. 29 to hear charges of lockout against the Star. The

publisher's attorney has said informally that the board's decision might be a "basis" for settlement of the strike.

Boston in Deadlock

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

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

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

Jersey Judge Tries to Ban Walkout

(Continued from page 1)

in the complainant's plant." It also prohibited "any effort to compel the complainant to enter into any contract. . . ."

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

Subscriptions Drop

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

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

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

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

Atlanta Fights Firing of Hinton

ATLANTA.—The Atlanta Guild has filed a complaint with the Labor Board charging discrimination in the dismissal of E. H. Hinton, Sr., secretary of the Guild. Hinton, fired Nov. 11, was given two months' salary "in view of the length of his service on the paper." He has been with the Constitution ten years and was news editor at the time of his dismissal.

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

Pact O.K.'d

IEB Action Limits Hearst Program

With approval of the contract with the Los Angeles Herald and Express, the International Executive Board last week voted a limited termination of the Hearst chain bargaining program, in technical compliance with the constitutional provisions established at the St. Louis convention to govern chain negotiations.

The board vote approved the motion that the chain program "be declared concluded to the extent that specific exemptions to that program may be granted individual local Guilds by the IEB."

Previous to the board action, a conference on Hearst chain problems was held in Chicago with Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy, International Vice-President Gunnar Mickelson and International Representatives Don Stevens and Morgan Hull attending.

The conference agreed that it should be recommended to the board that the Los Angeles contract be approved in view of the fact that it provided substantial improvements in working conditions and was a victory for the Guild and the CIO in a notoriously open-shop, vigilante-ridden community, in spite of the fact that it did not contain the Guild shop, an objective of the chain program.

BOETTIGER CLOSE-UP

Timber Worker Finds Toughest Knot

SEATTLE.—Guildsmen don't know how tough their own bosses are. They've never known any others.

But just ask a timber worker. He's seen them profane, and he's seen them tricky, but never so tough as John Boettiger, publisher of Hearst's Post-Intelligencer.

The only comparable employer Pat Guerin could think of as he sat with the Seattle Guild through its conference with the President's son-in-law, was Tom Girdler. Guerin is an organizer for the International Woodworkers' Association. Let him tell the story in his own words, as he told it in a recent issue of his union's paper, the Timber Worker: "I've run up against a lot of tough employers in this business of representing woodworkers. Yet—without most of them, including the 'tough babies,' too—I've found a sort of honesty. They don't like unions, and they let you know it."

"But, the other day, I met a new kind of employer. He wasn't in the woodworking industry. He was a newspaper publisher! I was asked by the Seattle Newspaper Guild to sit in on their negotiations with John Boettiger, Hearst's publisher of the Seattle P-I."

He's 'Different'

"Boettiger, who happens to be the President's son-in-law, although his

reputation for New Dealism never became evident before he married into the Roosevelt family, clung to the New Deal as a new weapon to be used against labor!

"And that's why of all the employers I've met, Hearst's Boettiger is—to say the least—'different.'"

To Guerin's amazement, Boettiger insisted that he wanted to obey the law of the land. That was why he couldn't possibly reinstate Ruth Givan and Ray Griffiths who had been fired for Guild activity. He wanted to give the Labor Board a chance to try the cases.

"That would take months, he knew," Guerin says. "It would also mean that perhaps the two people might starve in the meantime. But—what cared Hearst's Seattle publisher! The Labor Board machinery was there to 'settle these things,' wasn't it?"

Boettiger was sorry, sorry indeed, about the proposed Guild contract. But he'd have to have a Labor Board hearing on that, too. No, he couldn't have a check-off election by the board, because it might not be fully legal. Of course, he could deal with the teamsters' union only for its own membership. But he couldn't deal with the Guild for its own membership because he didn't know whether that would be legal.

The Language Acquires Some New Meanings Under Pressure from the Publisher of the Eagle

Employees Should Organise Against Blunders by the Employer

Public forum on "The Eagle Strike and What We Have Learned from It" was held Sunday evening (Nov. 14) in the Church of Holy Trinity, within a picket-sign's throw from the Eagle Building, and a number of good Brooklyn citizens took part in the discussion. It made the kind of "local Brooklyn story" which the pre-strike Eagle would have carried in full. But not a word appeared in the Eagle.

The forum was under auspices of the Economic Justice Committee of the Brooklyn Church & Mission Federation, of which Rev. Amos B. Horlacher, pastor of Sheepshead Bay M. E. Church, is chairman. The Rev. John H. Lathrop, pastor of the Church of the Saviour, presided. Other forum participants

[illegible]

Scab Takes the Place Of Noted Cartoonist

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel, one of the big steel companies, surprised his conservative and more reactionary colleagues by coming up peacefully with CIO.

recently the New York Times carried a significant statement from a member of the board of directors of U. S. Steel, regarding C. Taylor.

with labor than the independents." real industrial leaders learn fast, they wise business men are far-seeing why they are where they are. I up the Goodfellow and Girdlers as the reactionary nitwits they are.

books when he wants to sell stock.
ink, red: what a publisher puts on his books
 when he wants to prove he can't pay decent
 wages.

Police officers: in most communities, officials charged with enforcing laws; in Brooklyn, the officials who work under the direction of the Downtown Association and the Chamber of Commerce, too busy to catch criminals but with plenty of time for arresting pickets and

breaking strikes: see *esp.* **Postmaster**.
Pettifoe: a game played by Postmaster, Slimott, John Harman and M. Preston Good-fellow, with the primary aim of harassing the Eagle strikers.
Premise: a pledge by which one party solemnly undertakes to do, or to refrain from doing, certain things. A special variety, known as the "Goodfellow premise" refers to a

Scab Takes the Place
Of Nosed Cartoonist

Up to the strike the "editorial page cartoon" of the Eagle was a feature made famous by such notable cartoonists as Nelson Harding and John Cassel. In the scrub Eagle, this place is filled with runn, heteroglyphics and dandys by Ainsworth H. Rankin, or "Doc" Rankin.

Rankin worked for the Eagle in the year gone by for a salary down around the scale paid to messenger boys. He graduated from

Manly Training High School and has enjoyed a successful career in the industry devoted for about 20 years to maintaining his art service. His pen drawings have appeared in motion picture theatre programs (Loew's), the YMCA house organs, and a few other spots of a similar nature. Doc declared only recently that "the good thing" has been tough. He overlooked the fact that Guildmen in the Seaboard in every city in the

If he thinks the going has been tough for the last 20 years—he doesn't know the half of it. The next 20 years are going to be positively lousy.

Don't feed the back

STAINERS

“Scab” from Allen Banks, striking reporter on the picket line.

Rebuff for Harman From Democratic Leader

"You'd better get your name off that Citizens' Committee," threatened the Clerk John N. Harman, also an Eagle supporter.

McGee's reply was pertinent but not particularly convincing. He was unable, the general effect was that he would continue as a member of the committee complete accord with the strike.



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

First Unit to Act Posts Resolution of
Contempt on Bulletin Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved by the Star-Eagle unit of the Newark Newspaper Guild in special meeting assembled on Nov. 16, 1937, that the office rules as posted from editorial or other employees, and that any attempt by the management to use the rules for purposes of discrimination against, or interference with, Guild organization in the editorial or any other department will be met with appropriate Guild action, and be it further

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

At the unit meeting, the attitude

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

Chicago Strong

Dues, Organization
At High Mark

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

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

N. Y. Writers' Local Suspends Activities

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

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

Labor Board Issues Paterson Complaint

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

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

AFOL OF THOSE RULES



Johnstown Vigilantes Fade When Cash Fails to Flow In

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

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

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

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

With the gaining of control by the group opposed to Jones, an attempt was made to expand the organization on a national scale. Over 50,000 letters were sent out asking

persons to fill out an enclosed card indicating interest and, if possible, send some financial contribution. Less than 600 answers were received, none of which contained any money.

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

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

Union Fights Amoco

WASHINGTON.—The Oil Workers International Union is striking against the American Oil Company, which distributes Amoco gasoline in the following states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Vermont, West Virginia, Delaware and Ohio.

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'TRUCE' NIPS MIAMI CUTS

Tribune Shelves Pay
Slashes Pending
New Talks

MIAMI.—After many weeks of alternately blunt and adroit attempts by the management to block collective bargaining efforts of the Miami Guild, General Manager Herbert Krancer, of the Miami Tribune, an M. L. Annenberg publication, abandoned a plan on Nov. 16 to restore the six-day week and reduce salaries "until such time as the Guild and the management are ready to resume negotiations for a one-year contract," such negotiations not to be begun before April, 1938.

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

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

CIO Council Formed In D. C., Baltimore

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

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

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THE GUILD'S RIVAL SHOWS ITS ETHICS

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

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

call elections and otherwise act to set up a permanent administration."

The board of governors is largely a self-perpetuating body. The four administrative officers and one other member are elected once a year, but there may be as many as ten other members representing geographical sections whose term of office would be ten years, the term of only one of them expiring each year.

The board is to meet only once a year; the membership is never to meet in convention.

Mediated

Waterbury Democrat Signs Contract

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

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

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

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

Hughes' Letter to Guild On Withdrawal from APS

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

My Dear Mr. Skinner:

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Great Falls AF of L Body Deplores FDR Membership

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whereas, In its October 18 Bulletin the American Press Society intimates it will engage in a new and most vicious activity, the deliberate sabotaging of the Wagner Labor Act in order to defeat or hamper legitimate organization of the newspaper field by the American Newspaper Guild,

Therefore be it resolved:

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

MATERNITY CLAUSE

Norwalk Publisher Wanted One in Pact

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

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

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

Kellogg found himself with a

fighting Guild on his hands. Public support was enlisted, and the dismissed employee was reinstated. In the contract, she will receive a 40 percent increase in pay.

Negotiations, when resumed, eventually reached the stage of agreement, but the Guild found Kellogg reluctant to sign his name to a contract. Attempts were made to hedge on important clauses and, when a final meeting was arranged, the publisher "went to Massachusetts" for the day. The unit of eight proceeded to a strike vote, set a deadline for signing and waited. Before the deadline expired, Kellogg reopened negotiations, and eventually signed on the basis of the previous agreement.

The resulting Guild contract was the first signed in Fairfield County. It provides large increases, greatly shortened hours, lengthened vacations and absolute job security, as reported in the Nov. 8 *Reporter*.

The Norwalk Guild now plans to proceed to negotiate with the other local paper, the South Norwalk Evening Sentinel, and to organize the advertising and business staffs of both papers.

UP Hedges

Opposes 5-Day Week, Other Benefits

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

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

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

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

DUPLESSIS DRAWS FIRE

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

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

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

The executive committee made its recommendation after hearing a report from the delegation of international unionists that interviewed Duplessis in Quebec, Nov. 9. It was to this delegation that Duplessis announced that CIO unions would be denied all rights and privileges conferred by provincial labor legislation. At the same time, Duplessis told the delegation that R. A. C. Ballantyne, Montreal Guild president who was fired last June by the Gazette for Guild activity, would not be given permission to sue the paper, because Ballantyne was a member of a CIO union.

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

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

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

Litigation Started

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

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

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

The management also offered overtime pay in equal pay or time off except on out-of-town assignments, sporting assignments, or coverage of legislative and congressional news, virtually eliminating overtime pay thereby and failing to state whether it would be based on the 54-hour week now worked in some bureaus.

A fifth meeting was set tentatively for next Monday.

The Joint Stake of Labor and the Farmer

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

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

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

Prices Govern Lives Of Farm Families

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

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

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

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

Unionism Is Answer to Corporative Despotism

Now the wage earners in our factories have the same problem. The things that govern their lives are the wages they receive and the prices they pay for food, clothing and rent. But the unorganized workers have as little to say about their wages as you have about the price of wheat. They have no control, they give no consent, in the government which determines how they and their families are to live. When these wage earners organize, through their collective bargaining power they can exercise some influence upon their wages and their working conditions. Without organization they are as helpless as one farmer would be in trying to get higher prices by refusing to ship his grain to market. With organization they gain in strength—just as you would if the farmers were so organized as to be able to keep their wheat off the market until prices are fair and reasonable.

You will read in the newspapers that labor unions are dictatorial and they are trying to run the whole world and that they are un-American. The truth is that we have in industry, as we have in the marketing of farm products, a dictatorship—a despotism—by private corporations that are wholly free from any kind of democratic control. Labor unionism is one answer to that despotism—one way in which the American principle of government by

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

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

Every farmer in this room buys the products of other farmers. Dairy farmers must buy flour; wheat farmers must buy meat;

live stock raisers must buy sugar; sugar beet farmers must buy cotton; cotton planters must buy potatoes; and potato growers must buy wool. But does that make your interest different from the interests of other farmers? Does that make you want to force the prices of other farmers down below a decent living? Or do you farmers sit down here together, regardless of your individual product, working out your problems jointly?

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

Or do they join together, in great national organizations, to promote the welfare of all labor?

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

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

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

Where Worker, Farmer Have a Joint Purpose

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

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

To achieve that joint purpose, to bring

Living Cost Up 43%

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

the highest possible living standards to farmers and city workers alike, we must

join our forces. We must present a united opposition to that group of financiers and industrialists who control the factories employing wage earners, and who control the markets for your farm products. The sole hope of these financiers and industrialists is to keep us separated; our sole hope is in united effort against them.

Labor's Non-Partisan League will support the program of the farmers of the United States in every possible way. We will be for you in every industrial district in the United States. We will insist that Congressmen and legislators who represent city workers must vote with the farmer representatives, to protect farmer interests. If

the farmers will join with us in such a campaign, and make certain that representatives of rural districts are friendly to the workers of the cities, our strength will be irresistible—and we will re-establish democracy in America.



HENRY A. WALLACE

Attendance

Labor people sometimes get discouraged about the poor attendance at union meetings. They consider the union meeting a barometer of the interest of the membership in the organization. They might find some comfort in the fact that meetings of 15 companies with shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange were postponed or adjourned because a quorum of stockholders could not be mustered. It appears to be the small stockholder who is running out on company meetings, but when the small stockholder is multiplied by several thousand he becomes a determined factor in the outcome of policy making. Incidentally, the fact that major companies are having a hard time to get stockholders to meetings calls attention anew to a certain condition of non-democratic control of corporations.

—From Journal of Electrical Workers

The Two Must Unite - - - Wallace

WASHINGTON (FP).—Unity between farmer and worker is necessary if democracy is to be preserved, if security is to be obtained for the nation's people, and if the principles of the Constitution are to be maintained, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared in his annual report to the President.

Interdependence of Two Groups Is Emphasized

Wallace began his report by declaring that our democratic form of government operates most effectively when "national policies reflect different group needs in due proportion, with group unity as the basis of intergroup co-operation." Effective expression of various group interests is necessary, he said, as well as an adequate recognition of the interdependence of the major economic groups. He added:

Farmers and city dwellers live in the same world of economic instability. There is no basic antagonism between town and country. There is not even true rivalry.

For selfish reasons many people try to drive wedges between farmers and laboring men and between farmers and business men. This is not difficult. People who live in cities easily forget that their income goes up and down with the income of farmers, just as the income of agriculture goes up and down with the payrolls of labor.

Consumers naturally want to buy as cheaply as possible. Generally, they do not understand that, pushed to the extreme, this desire may rob them of

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

Figures were cited to show that as payrolls declined, agricultural income declined, while an increase in payrolls brought an increase in agricultural income. Between 1929 and 1932 farm cash income dropped six billion dollars while factory payrolls dropped six and one-half billion dollars in the same period. Between 1932 and 1937 the farm cash income increased nearly five billion dollars and factory payrolls went up about the same amount. Wallace noted:

How Industrial Wages Affect the Farmer

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

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

Farm Objectives and Government's Part

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

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



E. L. OLIVER

GUILD HITS EXEMPTIONS

Publishers' Efforts To Avoid 44-Hour Law Opposed

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

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

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

"Nothing Special"

Watson said:

There is nothing so special about the operation of a newspaper in real life—as opposed to the Hollywood story versions—as to require stretched-out hours. It is 99 and 99-100 per cent routine, as is any other business.

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

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

In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the Guild has obtained the observance of the five-day 40-hour week. One of the worst spots in this State is Harrisburg, where one press association works its men from eight to nine hours six days per week.

In effect on June 1, 1937, there were 54 Guild contracts providing the 40-hour week; two providing the 35-hour week, four the 48-hour week and one calling for a week of 38½ hours.

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

HEART THROBS IN CANNED ADS

Helpful Hints Are Offered in 'Sympathetic' Newspaper Drive

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

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

Pick a Number

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

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

pulling out of town by the hour and that no more money was being invested in factories because of the CIO effort "to seize control of the reins of government."

Big Sums Spent

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

In its current advertising drive, according to Printers' Ink, the Manufacturers' Association says that under "no circumstances" are any of the advertisements to be run without a signature.

The personal, homely, touch is stressed, as the opening page ad indicates by its caption: "It Takes a Lot of Knowing to Make a Friend."

The body of the ad stresses the need for a "better understanding" mainly of the fact that payrolls are the community's life blood. The latent thought is that strikes interrupt payrolls and that "knowing" friends won't stand for them, even if a strike is in protest over sweatshop payrolls and hours.

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

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

Put Yourself in His Place! (the company president's).

Pay Envelopes for..... (Number) (Name of city) Weekly!

I Knew Him When He Pushed a Wheelbarrow (the president again). Picture Our City WITHOUT Its Industries.

Will They Build That Factory Here?

Tomorrow Belongs to Your Children.

Are You an American Citizen?

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

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

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

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

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

Herbert L. Matthews, foreign correspondent of the New York Times, is the author of "Two Wars and More to Come," the first book on the list of a new publishing firm, Carlick & Evans. It will be out in January.

Harry Gannes, columnist on the Daily Worker and Guild member, has just published an interpretive history of the Chinese Revolution called "When China Unites." Last year he wrote another timely book called "Spain in Revolt."

John Riis, reporter on the Richmond News-Leader and son of the late Jacob Riis, well known philanthropist and newspaperman, has written a book called "Ranger Trails," an account of his experiences as a forest ranger.

James Lee, of the Los Angeles Examiner unit, has published a novel, "Hollywood Agent." He knows whereof he writes because he's been in the thick of things in the movie world.

Allen Saunders, Guildsman and drama critic of the Toledo News Bee,

is the author of a play called "A Crown on the Hall Tree," with which the Toledo Repertoire Company opened its current season.

Robert Berkov, manager of the Shanghai Bureau of the United Press, recently returned to the U. S. with the manuscript of a novel written around the life of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.

The cover of a recent issue of Liberty was a reproduction of the Pulitzer Prize cartoon drawn by C. D. Batchelor of the New York Daily News.

Jack O'Brien, former sports editor and columnist of the San Antonio Evening News, is now editor of "No Foolin'," a new sports weekly.

Michael Raymond, of King Features, Guild member, and Bob Musel, of the U.P. unit, have sold an original story, "Emergency Squad," to Paramount Pictures.

A. I. Harris, Guildsman editor of the Minneapolis Leader, Farm-Labor weekly, recently contributed an article, "Benson: Labor Governor," to the New Republic.

Sutherland Denlinger, of the New York World-Telegram unit, had an article in the October Forum called "La Guardia Will Win."

Robert W. Desmond, of the Christian Science Monitor, has recently published a book on newspapers, "The Press and World Affairs."

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

Los Angeles Fund Drive Nets \$1,500

LOS ANGELES.—Encouraged by the success of its first annual Press Jamboree, which netted about \$1,500 for the defense fund, the Los Angeles Guild is making plans for a similar affair next year.

One dollar a piece was paid by nearly 2,000 guildsman and their friends to view and take part in the entertainment at the swanky Rive side Drive Breakfast Club, here. The cause was aided by the services of such stellar performers of the stage and screen as Martha Raye, Gertrude Niesen, Bill Robinson, Ben Blue and many others.

Bargaining Quest

Pact for New Members

Supplement Can Be Added to Contract In Existence

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

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

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

Provisions Identical

The supplemental agreement would be essentially part of the old agreement, and upon expiration we would negotiate for all at once. Not only would this achieve the purpose of unified negotiations, but it would be a great deal simpler for everybody concerned, since it would eliminate the need of repeating provisions which would apply equally well to all departments, such as severance pay, sick leave, vacations, hours and overtime, and standing committee. There is no reason why the publisher or anyone else would object to the business office people being covered by a supplemental agreement, since it would simplify everybody's work, but if, for some reason, you should find it expedient to have a separate agreement for the business office, then it would be absolutely mandatory that the agreement run for a short time, expiring at the same date as the news department contract, with no provision for automatic renewal.

Few Clauses

The only clauses which would be needed in a supplemental agreement, other than the general one extending the benefits of the news department agreement to the business office, would be a set of classifications and minimums for those classifications, a general wage increase in whatever form it may be proposed, and the Guild shop clause. We note that you also apparently want a seniority clause. The International Executive Board is opposed to seniority clauses in Guild contracts. We should be interested in hearing whether there are special reasons why you believe seniority clauses are desirable as to the business office. Of course, the IEB's opposition to such clauses in Guild contracts is based on experience in the news department.

Non-Partisan League Affiliate

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—The California Peoples Legislative Conference has become the state branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League by unanimous vote for affiliation. It called a state convention in Fresno for Dec. 4-5. The state chairman is A. F. Gaynor, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

JOB-MAKING PLAN

Guildsman Launch Publishing Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Social Consciousness' Tips Film Industry Applecart

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

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN

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

Activity by a group of leading artists which began a year and a half ago with the organization of an anti-Nazi league came to nationwide attention recently when they expressed their opinion of Vittorio Mussolini in a manner which was said to have hastened his return to Italy.

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

How They Started

The anti-Nazi league mentioned was organized to function on a minimum program of opposition to Nazism—not even including Mussolini Fascism therein, until most recently when the Mussolini-Hitler tieup became too obvious to be ignored.

Early this year the Motion Picture Artists' Committee was organized. This committee was intended to lend its aid to Spanish Democracy, and on occasion to other democracies. In some nine months of existence, the MPAC brought to Hollywood many internationally known writers and educators to speak in behalf of the Spanish Loyalist cause. Beyond this, the MPAC organized an exhibit of Spanish war posters and originated the idea of the Hollywood caravan to Spain, a couple of ambulances bearing the names of outstanding movie stars, now touring the country before leaving next month for Madrid.

The ambulances bore the names of Luise Rainer, Fredric March, Fred Keating, Ben Hecht, Johnny Green, Cedric Belfrage, Dorothy Tree, Paul Muni, Sylvia Sydney Ernest Hemingway, Lionel Stander, Arthur, Richmond, Stella Adler, Konrad Bercovici, Robert Benchley, Miles Mander, aviatrix Beryl Markham and Frank Scully. Among sponsors for some of the meetings, excluding the above were Robert Armstrong, Larry Bachman, Henry Boehm, Lester Cole, Frank Conroy, Kyle Crichton, Guy Endore, Lenoard Fields, James Gleason, Oscar Hammerstein II, Dr. Marvin Harris, Aben Kandel, Boris Ingster, star Ray Mayer, Tom Van Dyke, Anthony Veiller, Clara Weatherwax, Edwin Justus Mayer, Mary McCall, Jr., James Cagney, Nina Moise, Jean Muir, Clifford Odets, Judge Isaac Pacht, Wells Root, Mark Sandrich, Joel Sayre, William Saroyan, Eugene Solow, Gerald Strang, Arthur Strawn, Jacques Thery, Kenneth Thomson, Harry Tugend and Frank Tuttle.

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

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

Vittorio the Author

Brought to the attention of the Motion Picture Artists Committee was a quotation from Vittorio Mussolini's book "Wings Over The Plateau."

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

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

"Hollywood is on record throughout the country as having welcomed Signor Vittorio Mussolini with open arms. We feel that Hollywood does not deserve this reputation. We can best show the world what Hollywood really feels about Vittorio Mussolini by helping to bind the wounds of innocent victims of Signor Mussolini's favorite sport. The Motion Picture Artists Committee calls on the decent people of Hollywood, who emphatically dissent from the welcome accorded Signor Mussolini to redeem the name of our community by sending A CARLOAD OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO SPAIN."

Trade Papers Sound Off

Through response to this appeal and previous ones, the MPAC gathered \$30,000 which has been sent in the form of medical aid to Spain.

The trade papers, which are the sounding board for any new producer strategy, now came to the fore. It has always been their practice in such a case, before showing their hand with an editorial, to start with a "news story" of a provocative nature—just to see what will happen.

Oct. 14 saw such a story in the Hollywood Reporter. It was headed: CURB ON PLAYER 'ISMS,' and said that the "foreign offices" of the film companies were bringing pressure on the producers to make the stars stop expressing their opinions, which hurt boxoffice receipts not only in Germany and Italy, but also in other countries. One studio official was quoted as having said "the players are under contract to us and as such must obey us." It was also predicted that future contracts would include a political clause similar to the morality clause now in effect, permitting producers to cancel contracts if the stars made political utterances the producers deemed detrimental to their studios.

It's Good Enough for F.D.R.

The article brought no results. The stars remained mum. So Oct. 16 saw an editorial by Frank Pope, editor of the Hollywood Reporter, that opened:

"It would seem, to an unprejudiced observer, that Hollywood stars, who are so earnest—and so public—in their sympathies for anti-Nazi, anti-Fascism and other anti-isms, are doing more harm to themselves than good to the causes they sponsor." Further excerpts read: "Pictures" which feature these ardent advocates of various causes are liable to be banned or, at least, poorly patronized in countries where the popular view is opposed to that of the player or players in question... How long will it be before the unpopularity which they certainly will gather, in some countries, will begin to affect their screen standing and, later perhaps, their salaries?... Ambulances, autographed by 100 players and driven across the country on their way to Spain, are not likely to increase admiration for the signers in the minds of those in the opposite camp. Nor are public advertisements, denouncing Vittorio Mussolini, calling for a carload of medical supplies to be sent to Spanish loyalists and signed 'Motion Picture Artists Committee,' liable to help the grosses of Hollywood pictures in Fascist Italy or Nazi Germany."

The MPAC answered in an open letter printed in the Hollywood Reporter:

"...The Motion Picture Artists

STARS CHUCK MUZZLES



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

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

"The President of the United States was aware of the sentiment of the country when, in Chicago, on October 5, he recommended a quarantine of aggressor nations. The AF of L and the CIO, in convention, went on record as favoring a boycott of Japan. The nation is not concerned with the possible loss of those markets. It is of more importance to the industry to maintain the goodwill of the people of the United States than to court the favor of Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini."

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

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

Film Stars Gagged

It is no secret that film commentators, critics and correspondents have been made to toe the mark by the film industry in the past, the famous (or infamous) Hays card being the most direct weapon of suppression. In this situation, any comment on political opinions of the stars has always been taboo.

Nor is it any secret that 99% of all quotations and interviews of stars which appear in the press are cooked up by the publicity departments, most of the time without the stars in question even knowing what they are supposed to have said.

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

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

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

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

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

Martin in the closing sessions of

the conference urged rejection of the proposals.

Ignominiously scrapped with the rest of the agreement was the clause that was conceded to GM in a letter from Martin to Knudsen Sept. 16 permitting GM to fire any employee who was claimed by the company to be guilty of a wildcat strike or other unauthorized stoppage or slowdown before all the steps or grievance procedure have been exhausted.

Knudsen was so angered at the cancellation of this important concession that he told reporters: "The corporation must insist that the assurance against wildcat strikes given by the union under date of Sept. 16 remain in force and be again acknowledged before any further negotiations can take place."

The conference was remarkable not only for repudiating a weak agreement but also for the unmistakable demand that factionalism in the administration of the union must cease and a common front presented to the manufacturers. Martin told

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

Sen. LaFollette Fixes The 'Irresponsibility'

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

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

"The truism that there is an identity of interest between capital and

labor was repeated ad nauseum from the witness stand. That axiom, mouthed by men who are spending thousands of dollars for labor espionage and whose private arsenals are well stocked with gas, means only that they arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to determine where the identity of interest lies and to execute their judgment by trickery or by force.

"A federal law guarantees to labor the right to organize freely and to bargain collectively. In the face of that law employers have committed their labor policy to the tender mercies of Chowderhead Cohens, have spent thousands of dollars on gas and guns and other thousands on union wrecking through espionage.

"And when called to account they have persistently concealed and evaded. Until management is prepared decently and straightforwardly to discharge its duties to its workers, its government and the public, it can ill afford to speak of the responsibility of labor."

The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1937, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editors: Clyde Beale
Assistant Editor:
Leon Svirsky

Staff for this issue:

Frank Kelley, Jean
Lyon, Evelyn Seeley,
Felix Cotton (Wash-
ington).

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

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

ANG International Officers

President: Heywood Brown
Executive Vice-President: Jonathan Eddy
Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Pasche
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters
International Vice-Presidents:
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Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Ct., Clayton, Mo.
Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters
2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Vol. 11 No. 21 November 22, 1937

An Open Letter to Mr. Roosevelt

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

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

We read the stories of your press conference, at a time when the press was in a state of complete isolation of high purposes. They weren't bad words. A little jumbled, maybe, but after the treatment you have had in the papers they must have sounded like the millenium to you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Guild from its earliest days—long before there

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GUILD REPORTER.

E. & P.'s Ideal

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

The opening sentence:

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

The closing sentence:

"Given reasonable people on both sides of the table, the pattern can be duplicated many times." These two utterances take a prize of their own for twisted logic, but E. & P. goes a step or two beyond. There are sandwiched into the editorial such bright, "two-sided" remarks as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANNER HIGH

Ernest Meyer's Memorable Column On Brooklyn Eagle Strike

By ERNEST L. MEYER

Reprinted by Courtesy of the New York Post

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

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

No trouble while the pickets march.

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

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

Buried in the Past

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

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

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

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

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

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

In That Golden Age

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



TOLEDO NEWSPAPER GUILD

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

TOLEDO, OHIO

7 21 26 / 38

Nov. 29, 1937

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am authorized by the unanimous vote of the Toledo Newspaper Guild at its annual meeting Nov. 28 to inform you of the unanimous passage of a resolution requesting that you resign your honorary membership in the American Press Society.

The Toledo Guild, like the parent American Newspaper Guild and many other local guilds, feels that you cannot honestly continue to accept membership in the American Press Society.

The Guild here feels that the great body of voters are behind your administration and its policies and it feels that continued membership in such an organization as the Press Society is not in line with those policies.

The Guild feels that the American Press Society is not an honest-to-goodness organization existing for the betterment of conditions among working newspapermen and newspaperwomen and that its statement of high ideals and aims approved by you is a front for other anti-labor activities.

The Guild, then, hopes you will reconsider your recent statement about the Society and withdraw at this time. //

Sincerely yours,

Chalmers M. Roberts

Chalmers M. Roberts
Secretary
227 1/2 10th Street
Toledo, Ohio

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD OF TORONTO

LOCAL NO. 87, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD. CHARTERED SEPTEMBER 12, 1936
314 MANNING CHAMBERS - TORONTO - ADELAIDE 4632

Affiliated to the Committee for Industrial
Organization, the Toronto Allied Printing
Trades Council and the Toronto District
Labor Council.

Nov. 27, 1937.

Mr. Harrett
7 27 26 / '38.
President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The Capitol,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

We of the Newspaper Guild of Toronto wish respectfully to urge you to reconsider your acceptance of an honorary membership in the American Press Society.

We do this because we regard you as a friend of Canada, a friend of international labor and a progressive leader whose achievements and aims we deeply admire.

We feel that membership in an organization whose intentions and methods are opposed to those of organized labor would be out of key with both your principles and your sympathies.

We remain,

Yours in international friendship,

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD OF TORONTO

H.W.W. Rowe
H.W.W. Rowe
Secretary.

ORGANIZED IN 1933

Baltimore Newspaper Guild

A Unit of the American Newspaper Guild



November 28, 1937.

70726/38
Wm. Flannett

The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington.

Sir;-

The Baltimore Newspaper Guild wishes to join with other units of the American Newspaper Guild in expressing to you its regret over your recent acceptance of honorary membership in the American Press Society.

The Baltimore Guild believes that in allowing your name to be used by the American Press Society, you are aiding an organization set up to counteract the effective work of the American Newspaper Guild in line with your own often expressed views of the rights and duties of employees in their relation to employers. It believes that you have unwittingly been taken into camp by a group of turncoats in the struggle of newspaper employees to better their fortunes, or lack of them.

The Baltimore Newspaper Guild urges you to reconsider your action in becoming an honorary member of American Press Society, an action which we believe was taken by you without sufficient deliberation upon its implications and possible effects.

Respectfully yours,

Eugene Williams,
Secretary.

The Wyman Park,
Baltimore, Maryland.

6.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Room 509, Balboa Building
593 Market Street
San Francisco, California

November 30, 1937

5214
7 8/26/38.

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At its last regular meeting, held on November 26, 1937,
the San Francisco District Industrial Union Council
adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the American Press Society repeatedly has ad-
mitted in its official Bulletin that its purpose is to
discourage enrollment of newspaper editorial employees in
the American Newspaper Guild and to discredit editorial
unionism; and

WHEREAS, in furtherance of this aim the American Press
Society has admittedly encouraged disaffection in the
membership of the American Newspaper Guild and has in-
vited members of the Guild to betray their organization
either as individuals or as units, and to join the
American Press Society; and

WHEREAS, in its October 18th Bulletin the American Press
Society intimates it will engage in a new and most
vicious activity, the deliberate sabotage of the Wagner
Labor Act in order to defeat or to hamper legitimate or-
ganization of the newspaper field by the American News-
paper Guild; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the San Francisco District Industrial
Union Council hereby deplores the action of the President
of the United States in publicly endorsing the consti-
tution of the American Press Society and admitting hono-
rary membership in it, thus lending the prestige of his
great office to an anti-union, employer-dominated orga-
nization, created for the sole purpose of attempting to
destroy a legitimate trade union in the newspaper indus-
try, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Pre-
sident Roosevelt.

Respectfully yours,

Louis Goldblatt
Louis Goldblatt, Secretary

uopwa-34

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
CHARTERED
BY
C.I.O.
SEPT 28 1937
LIFE * C.A.M. * UNION

7 2/26/38

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

36 WEST 44th STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

(Bar Building)

5214

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EDITOR, APS BULLETIN

ROE S. EASTMAN
New York Times

December 13, 1937

Dear Mr. Green:

I was in Washington Saturday and telephoned your office, but you were out. I am sorry I missed you.

The American Press Society[#] contemplates inviting a number of newspapermen and women in Boston and Los Angeles to join in the near future. We have a few members in those cities, but in recent weeks have refrained from any solicitation as we did not care to create even an appearance of conflict with the American Federation of Labor, which has been proceeding with organization work in those cities. Membership in the American Press Society does not conflict in any way with membership in other organizations as we are concerned first with journalistic ethics, and do not seek wage contracts in competition with any other organization. Before we proceed in Boston and Los Angeles, I desire assurance from you that our efforts will not be misunderstood, and that you understand the situation perfectly.

I feel that this assurance is desirable in view of the recent attacks on us by the American Newspaper Guild, based upon falsification and distortion. Inasmuch as the same people recently were calling you the same names, we feel we are in good company and are confident you will know how to evaluate their assertions. We do not mind name-calling by the Guild, but would regret deeply any misunderstanding with the A. F. L.

Mr. Wohl has not yet called me, and I am still looking forward to a conversation with him.

Cordially yours,

Oliver Holden

Mr. William Green, President x142
American Federation of Labor
Washington, D. C.

OHek

Mr. Early: This is a copy
of a letter I have just
sent to Mr. Green.
O.H.

x144

1400 North Second Street,
Harrisburg, Pa.
December 28, 1937.

(COPY)

December 15, 1937

Dear Clyde:

I surely have taken my time in answering your letter but that does not mean that I was not glad to hear from you. Your letter brought back memories of Limerick and Limehouse, our mutual concern for the "good poor" in Dublin and my own confusion regarding the relative importance of a Guinness and a Guinea. It was grand to hear from you.

But to the subject matter of your letter. Of course the copy of The Guild Reporter for November 22 was given to the President. You are quite right in the assumption in your letter that neither Mr. Early nor the President realized the effect of an apparently harmless act nor foresaw the far-flung consequences to ensue from the acceptance of what appeared to be a harmless courtesy. Personally, it seems to me that the President himself clarified the situation when he quoted in one of his press conferences the purposes of the American Press Society -- purposes from which, as stated, few would find reason to dissent.

Speaking to you with the frankness that this personal letter to so old a friend invites I do not hesitate to say that I think any attempt to involve the President in an acrimonious controversy because he accepted what we all thought was simply an act of courtesy is entirely unwarranted.

The Chief Justice withdrew his acceptance on technical grounds. That was an easy exit for him. But the President's position has been complicated by a shower of protesting resolutions which have attributed to his action motives which never entered his head and considerations remote from anything he ever thought. These and other protests ignore entirely the President's unvarying support in season and out of season of the right of collective bargaining -- all this because he, without any thought of the implications involved, accepted spontaneously through a Secretary, an honorary membership which he did not seek but which he assumed was proffered merely as a courtesy.

I should like to point out that one of the considerations urged in inviting the President to accept honorary membership in the American Press Society was that the Society desired to honor the highest office within the gift of the American people. Particular emphasis was

IS, Clyde - Editor, The Guild Reporter, National Organ of the American Newspaper Guild,
New York, N.Y.
Nov. 24, 1937

Writes William D. Hassett re open letter which his latest issue carried to the President re his acceptance of honorary membership in the American Press Society, saying this letter represents the sentiment of so many newspaper men and women. Says they doubt the President or Mr. Early realize the effect of this apparently harmless act. Actually Mr. Roosevelt is giving substance to an otherwise piddling organization the main bent of which is to attack the established economic organization of newspaper employees. Says President's membership will create bitterness. -- Mr. Hassett replied on Dec. 15, saying the President was given a copy of The Guild Reporter for Nov. 22nd. Says of course neither Mr. Early nor the President realized the effect of an apparently harmless act. Says it seems the President himself clarified the situation when he quoted in one of his press conferences the purposes of the American Press Society - purposes from which, as stated, few would find reason to dissent. Points out that one of the considerations urged in inviting the President to accept honorary membership in the Society was that the Society desired to honor the highest office within the gift of the American people. Says they know nothing re other objectives such as those alleged by various officials of the American Newspaper Guild who have charged that the Society was opposed to the Guild and was only thinly disguised as a company union. Says when Mrs. Roosevelt joined the Guild no protests were received. Says if the President should accede to these protests fears charge of discrimination.

SEE - P.P.F. 1681

Mr. Beels replied, Dec. 30, 1937 answering arguments and suggesting a means by which the P. P. F. President might withdrew membership in the Society, without prejudice. Enclosed newspaper clippings and an Amer. Press Society bulletin, asking for return of the latter.

5214

Most respectfully yours,

Fred U. Ross

Fred U. Ross,

Secretary, Newspaper Guild of Harrisburg

(SEAL)

1400 North Second Street,
Harrisburg, Pa.
December 28, 1937.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

7 27 26/38-

Dear Mr. President:

At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Guild of Harrisburg, the only organization of newspapermen in this city, the executive committee was authorized to write this letter protesting your honorary membership in the American Press Society.

This action was taken because the members of the Newspaper Guild of Harrisburg believe that the American Press Society is inimical to their interests. While seeking to obtain newspapermen as members, the American Press Society disavows time-honored union methods, such as collective bargaining, for improving the condition of newspapermen.

Furthermore, the American Press Society attempts to play a disruptive role in the organization of newspapermen into a bonafide union. While members of the American Newspaper Guild were conducting a referendum resulting from heated controversy, the American Press Society sent letters to officers of the Newspaper Guild of Harrisburg, which belongs to the American Newspaper Guild, urging them to join the Society.

As long as you hold honorary membership in the Society, organization of unorganized newspapermen is hampered. Believing you were misinformed as to the purposes of the Society, we most earnestly urge you to resign from it.

Most Respectfully yours,

Fred U. Ross

Fred U. Ross,

Secretary, Newspaper Guild of Harrisburg

E. W. HOPE, PRESIDENT

T. W. SALVIN, SECRETARY-TREAS.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

Affiliated with Committee for Industrial Organization

DISTRICT 1 ★ LOCAL 9

83 PIKE STREET (LOWER PIKE) ELIOT 3078
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

H. R. BRADSHAW
BUSINESS AGENT



7/26/38

December 22, 1937.

RESOLUTION #1

- WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and
- WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and
- WHEREAS: The American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and
- WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 18, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and
- WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and
- WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

SUBMITTED BY: Seattle Newspaper Guild

ENDORSED BY: Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council

DATED: December 14, 1937.

ENDORSED BY

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN
& WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION

LOCAL - 1 - 9

(SEAL)

T. W. Salvin
Secretary

7 21 26 / 38

1203 Hewitt Avenue
Everett, Washington
December 16, 1937

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

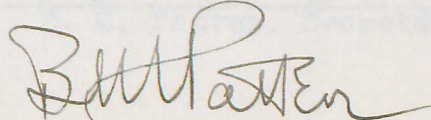
Dear Sir:

The attached resolution was endorsed recently by the Snohomish County Industrial Union Council, the central body for all the CIO affiliates in this county.

Although our membership does not presume to dictate to you concerning organizations of which you are to become a member, ~~but~~ it seems that there is a definite inconsistency in belonging to an organization which is outspokenly opposed to the labor program for which you have fought so valiantly. Furthermore, since Mrs. Roosevelt has found it advisable and in keeping with her progressive ideals to belong to the American Newspaper Guild, does it not look as though there is a "house divided" if you are a member of an order diametrically antagonistic toward that union which has put up such an admirable struggle against the inherent reaction of the newspaper world.

I trust that you will give this matter your most careful consideration. Trusting that we may have the pleasure of hearing from you personally on the question, I remain

Very truly yours,



B. M. Patten, Secretary
Snohomish County Industrial
Union Council

WHEREAS President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization; and

WHEREAS President Franklin D. Roosevelt, through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation, has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor; and

WHEREAS the American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude; and

WHEREAS in the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 16, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act"; and

WHEREAS this action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees; and

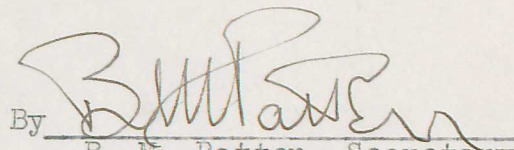
WHEREAS the American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has demonstrated that its interests are directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this organization call upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Snohomish County Industrial
Union Council

By


B. M. Patten, Secretary

President, C. H. NELSON, 204 6th St.

Secretary-Treasurer, HENRY EHLE, 202 McLain Ave.

ROCKFORD NEWSPAPER GUILD

CHARTER NO. 5, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS



Dec. 15, 1937

7 27 26 / 38-

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Rockford Newspaper Guild at its December meeting adopted a resolution protesting against your acceptance of an honorary membership in the American Press society, an organization which we believe was formed in an effort to destroy the American Newspaper Guild. We feel very strongly that you have betrayed the working press in accepting this membership and hope that you will reconsider this move.

Sincerely,

C. H. Nelson

Secretary
Rockford Newspaper Guild

Mr. Harcourt,



MARINE
LOCAL No. 6
T. J. VAN ERMEN
Acting Secretary

American Radio Telegraphists' Association

Representing All Radio Operators

Affiliated with the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RADIOTELEGRAPHISTS
MARITIME FEDERATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST

84 SENECA STREET - SEATTLE, WASH.

TELEPHONE MAIN 3644



7 2/26/38.

December 7, 1937

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Roosevelt:

The enclosed Resolution was
adopted by the Seattle Local of the American
Radio Telegraphists' Association.

Trusting you will give this
matter your kind consideration, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

T. J. Van Ermen
T. J. Van Ermen,
Secretary.

Encl-1



R E S O L U T I O N #1

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and

WHEREAS: THE American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 18, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and

WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

SUBMITTED BY: Seattle Newspaper Guild

ENDORSED BY: Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council

DATED December 1, 1937

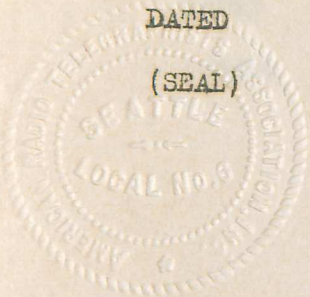
American Radio Telegraphists Association

(SEAL)

ENDORSED BY

SEATTLE BRANCH

T. J. Van Emmer
Secretary



R E S O L U T I O N #1

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and

WHEREAS: THE American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 18, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and

WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

SUBMITTED BY: Seattle Newspaper Guild

ENDORSED BY: Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council

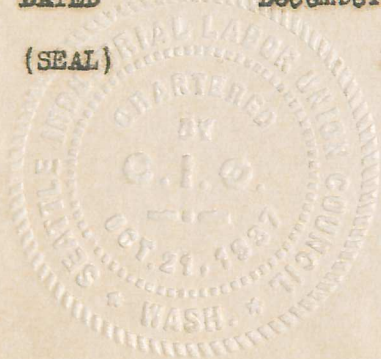
DATED December 1, 1937

(SEAL)

ENDORSED BY

SEATTLE INDUSTRIAL LABOR UNION COUNCIL

Eugene V. Dennett
Eugene V. Dennett
Executive Secretary.
December 1, 1937.



Newspaper Guild of New York

LOCAL 3, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

62 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: VAnDerbilt 3-9008

Dec. 8, 1937

OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CARL RANDAU, President
New York World-Telegram

JAMES M. KIERAN, Vice-President
The New York Times

MONROE STERN, Vice-President
New York American

TOM CASSIDY, Secretary
The New York Daily News

NAT EINHORN, Treasurer
Brooklyn Daily Eagle

MILTON KAUFMAN,
Executive Secretary

VILAS J. BOYLE,
New York Post

CHARLES E. CALKINS,
City News Association

EDD JOHNSON,
New York World-Telegram

CLAYTON P. KNOWLES,
Long Island Daily Press

EDWARD LEVINSON,
New York Post

WILLIAM P. MANGOLD,
The New Republic

F. KIRK McILVAINE,
United Press Association

ART MILLER,
New York Evening Journal

THEODORE R. POSTON,
Federal Writers Project

WILLIAM P. VOGEL, JR.,
New York Herald Tribune

RAY TORR, Chairman,
Representative Assembly
New York American

I. KAUFMAN, Vice-Chairman,
Representative Assembly
Brooklyn Daily Eagle



President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Although we are certain that you are unaware of the similarity, your acceptance of honorary membership in the American Press Society is much as if you had accepted a like honor from the Liberty League. For, like the Liberty League, the American Press Society is a decidedly reactionary organization representing only a very small group of persons.

The declaration of principles of the American Press Society contains fair words, but its bulletins plainly reveal an anti-union policy. Leaders of this society, who are also employees of The New York Times, took part in attempting to obstruct negotiations between the American Newspaper Guild and the publisher of The New York Times. Moreover, this society has consistently tried to frustrate the Guild, which is the bona fide newspaper men's union.

By accepting honorary membership in the American Press Society you unwittingly support its activities. We, therefore, urge you to withdraw your membership.

Sincerely yours,

Council of The New York Times Unit

Herman H. Dinsmore, Chairman

Herman H. Dinsmore

ASSOCIATION of CITY HALL REPORTERS

ROOM 9, CITY HALL

New York City

Telephone WOrth 2-8600—1-2-3-4-5

321

BERNARD R. MULLADY, President
JAMES F. O'LEARY, Vice-President
J. W. HASLETT, Secretary-Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOHN S. WAGNER, Chairman
OSCAR ARMES
LAWRENCE BENDINER
J. W. HASLETT
BERNARD R. MULLADY
JAMES F. O'LEARY
WILLIAM P. VOGEL, Jr.

Friday the 12th.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President,
The United States of America,
Washington, D.C.

Your Excellency:

I desire to join with the Washington Newspaper
Guild in its protest against your permitting your name to be used
by the "American Press Society" in furthering its noxious scheme.

Jim Kieran is a pretty sound citizen. In matters of press labor
organizations you could do much worse than consult with him before
making decisions.

Faithfully,

Bernard R. Mullady, President,
Association of City Hall Reporters.

HEYWOOD BROWN
President

JONATHAN EDDY
Executive Vice-President

VICTOR PASCHE
Secretary-Treasurer

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

x 0071681
x 1976

Affiliated with the
Committee for
Industrial Organization



BRyant 9-0780

International Headquarters
1560 Broadway
New York

7 2/26/38

November 26, 1937

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Your Excellency:

At the direction of our International Executive Board, I submit the following resolution adopted by that Board:

"It is well known and a matter of common comment throughout the newspaper industry that the American Press Society was established as answer to the prayer of newspaper publishers for an organization to serve as a counter-irritant to the American Newspaper Guild.

"The American Press Society, while ostensibly started by self-elected newspaper academicians, has been nurtured by the publishers through their accepted trade organ and otherwise.

"Moreover, despite its fine words and the delusions under which some of its members are laboring, the American Press Society is in fact functioning as an employer weapon, through actual attempts to undermine strikes and other peaceful efforts of employees to gain decent pay, hours and working conditions.

"The invitation of the American Press Association to the president of the United States to become an honorary member obviously is for the purpose of enhancing the prestige of the American Press Society and making it a more effective weapon.

"Such membership is contradictory to aims of the president's own administration of his high office.

"The American Newspaper Guild, therefore, through its International Executive Board, requests the president to consider these facts and to sever his connection with the American Press Society."

Respectfully yours,

Victor Pasche

Secretary-Treasurer.

VP:EM
BS&AU
No.16
UOPWA

Resolution calls upon Pres to relinquish his membership in American Press Society in view of fact the Society is opposed to those of organized labor; would demonstrate President's friendship for organized labor.

Radio Telegraphists' Association

Representing All Radio Operators

Affiliated with the
FEDERATION OF RADIOTELEGRAPHISTS

REET, ROOM 143, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Telephone DOUGLAS 0838

January 14th, 1938

Impassant

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House, Washington D. C.

My Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed please find resolution concurred in the last meeting of this organization held January 11th. We respectfully call its contents to your attention.

WHEREAS: President F.D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President F.D. Roosevelt thru the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's bulletin of Oct. 18, 1937 the Society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act thru an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and

WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon Pres. F.D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and be it further

RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Sincerely and Respectfully,

C. F. Holck
Acting Secretary, Local #3
AMERICAN RADIO TELEGRAPHISTS ASSN.



MARINE
LOCAL No. 3
ROY A. PYLE
Secretary

American Radio Telegraphists' Association

Representing All Radio Operators

Affiliated with the

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RADIOTELEGRAPHISTS

268 MARKET STREET, ROOM 143, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Telephone DOUGLAS 0838

January 14th, 1938

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House, Washington D. C.

My Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed please find resolution concurred in the last meeting of this organization held January 11th. We respectfully call its contents to your attention.

WHEREAS: President F.D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

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RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon Pres. F.D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and be it further

RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Sincerely and Respectfully,

C. J. Holak
Acting Secretary, Local #3
AMERICAN RADIO TELEGRAPHISTS ASSN.

7 27 26/38

7 8726/38

WHEREAS President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization; and

WHEREAS President Franklin D. Roosevelt, through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor; and

WHEREAS the American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude; and

WHEREAS in the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 16, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act"; and

WHEREAS This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees; and

WHEREAS the American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has demonstrated that its interests are directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this organization call upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.



Ladies Auxiliary #31

International Workers of America

By

Bessie Cope

Sec'y.

2.

Amphlett

7 27/26/38

R E S O L U T I O N #1

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and

WHEREAS: THE American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 18, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and

WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

SUBMITTED BY: Seattle Newspaper Guild

ENDORSED BY: Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council

DATED December 1, 1937

(SEAL)

ENDORSED BY *Grays Harbor Industrial Union Council*

E. Buick Main Sec. Fin. Sec.

M/S Concurrence (carried)

Concurred in by this council representing 10,000 workers.

RESOLUTION

Wm. H. Hasset

7/26/38

Whereas President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization,

And Whereas President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor,

And Whereas the American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude,

And Whereas in the American Press Society's Bulletin of Oct. 18, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act",

And Whereas this action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employes,

And Whereas the American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,

Now therefore be it resolved, that the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor.

And Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the United States, the Seattle Labor Union Industrial Council for like action, and the press.



Am. Press

Cleveland Newspaper Guild

Hotel Allerton

Cleveland, Ohio

Phone PROspect 9509

7 2/20/38

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I. L. KENEN, President
Cleveland News

WILLIS THORNTON, Vice-Pres.
N.E.A. Service

ZOLTON GOMBOS, Vice-Pres.
Szabadsag

WILLIAM MILLER, Treasurer

FULTON BAKER
Central Press

FRANK BLODGETT
Cleveland Press

JOSEPH BORS
Central Press

RAY BRUNER
Cleveland News

CARL CAMERON
Urban Weeklies

BRUCE CATTON
N.E.A. Service

THURBER CATTON
Cleveland News

JACK CLOWSER
Cleveland News

ROBERT COBLE

JOHN M. JOHNSTON
Cleveland Press

JAMES P. KIRBY
Cleveland Press

PAUL D. MILLER
Cleveland Press

RALPH PLATT
Cleveland News

DAD RUTHENBERG
Cleveland Press

JOHN SHEA
N.E.A. Service

LLOYD WHITE
Cleveland Press

MILTON WIDDER
Cleveland Press

Local No. 1
American Newspaper Guild



Jan. 3, 1938

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Cleveland Newspaper Guild at its general membership meeting, Thursday, December 30th:

WHEREAS, President Roosevelt has been tendered honorary membership in the American Press Society, and has not seen fit to reject it, and

WHEREAS, the American Press Society has proved to be an organization devoted to casting onus on the American Newspaper Guild, and has contacted publishers regarding placement of employees with the declaration that it looks with disfavor on trade union principles for newspaper writers, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Cleveland Newspaper Guild, believing that the original platform of the New Deal was one of fairness toward the principle of collective bargaining, requests President Roosevelt to return the proffered membership in the American Press Society with the realization that this Society's aims are inimical to the best interests of genuine unionism.

Respectfully yours,
I.L. Kenen
I.L. Kenen
President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/13/38

7 2726/38.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EARLY:

Steve -

I believe you are holding these
protests. Do you want to include this
one?

M.H.M.

Respectfully,

Frank E. Boylston

Chairman, The New York
Times Chapter of Typographi-
cal Union No. 3 of the
International Typographical
Union, Indianapolis.

RESOLUTION

of the

The New York Times Chapel
Typographical Union No. 6

229 West 43rd Street,
New York, New York,
January 4th, 1938.

WHEREAS, There have come to the attention of chapel members of the New York Times Composing room of Typographical Union No. 6 certain references contained in a recently letter issued by The American Press Society, 45 West 44th St., New York City, such references appearing

The Hon. Marvin B. McIntyre, established principles
Secretary to the President, have laid down by our
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed resolution was ordered sent to the President, because of the published report that he had become an honorary member of the American Press Society, against which this resolution is aimed.

Respectfully,

Frank E. Cozzolino

Chairman, the New York
Times Chapel of Typographi-
cal Union No. 6 of the
International Typographical
Union, Indianapolis.

SJ
Enc.

RESOLUTION
of the
The New York Times Chapel
Typographical Union No. 6

¶

WHEREAS, There have come to the attention of chapel members of the New York Times Composing room of Typographical Union No. 6 certain inferences contained in a facsimile letter issued by The American Press Society, 46 West 44th St., New York City, such inferences appearing to be anti-union and against age-old established principles of unionism and collective bargaining laid down by our forefathers; and

WHEREAS, The above-mentioned facsimile letter apparently has been issued under the signature of editorial employes of The New York Times with whom Typographical Union members mingle in the make-up of the paper, creating mutual ill-feeling because of conflict of principles and the feeling that union members must be compelled to associate with promoters of anti-unionism.

THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, That the New York Times chapel of Typographical Union No. 6 in special meeting assembled do hereby indicate our regret at having to work with members of the anti-union American Press Society, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the American Press Society, Typographical Union No. 6, I. T. U., American Newspaper Guild, C. I. O., A. F. L. and all newspaper chapels in Greater New York.

Edward Vernick
Secretary

F. E. Loggolino
Chairman

November 30, 1937

Telephone CALvert 4199

Night Telephone GILmor 0305R

American Radio Telegraphists Association

MARINE DIVISION OF

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

Affiliated with IFR, CIO, BMC

307 Stewart Building • Gay and Lombard Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.



Marine Local Four

The President,
Washington, D.C.

PAUL ROTHMAN, Sec'y.

Sir:

I wish to call your attention to the following resolution which was concurred with by the American Radio Telegraphists Association, Baltimore Local No 4.

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 18, 1937, the Society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act through an effort of so called "Protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and,

WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Baltimore Local of the American Radio Telegraphists Association call upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Carried unanimously.

Very Respectfully yours,

Paul Rothman

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY
36 West 44 Street

New York City

Memorandum to the Board of Governors,

Feb. 27, 1938.

#38-5

February 26, 1938.

Citation for Honorary Membership

Newspaper folk are a rebellious and unruly lot. This is not an apology but a boast. In drafting the United States Constitution the profound cynics who attended the constitutional convention made every possible provision to put all phases of human temperament and self-interest to work for the common good. Recognizing the infinite value of the newspaper temperament as a constant and unofficial guardian of the people's rights against official encroachment they made special provision in the first amendment to foster and protect this temperament.

Senator Carter Glass as an honorary member of that of those days when editor and publisher were generally synonymous words, has voiced a warning that "there is a very real threat to freedom of the press visible all about us."

Defense of journalistic freedom is an integral part of the American Press Society's mission of fostering high standards for journalism and journalists. With this in mind the Society is pledged to respect and defend the beliefs and opinions of its members, which are as divergent as they are numerous.

Mr. John S. Piper therefore nominates the "unreconstructed rebels of the Senate" for honorary membership in this Society of chronic and patriotic rebels. I second the nomination

Following are additional applicants for membership in the Society, submitted for the approval of the Board:

MPS	William T. Martin, Editorial writer, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette			
MPS	Leslie C. MacPherson Jr., Night editor, "	"	"	"
MPS	James R. George, Reporter, "	"	"	"
MPS	Harry Kodinsky, Reporter, resident "	"	"	"
MPS	Havey J. Boyle, sports editor, "	"	"	"
MPS	Charles W. Leith, Ass' city editor, "	"	"	"

Mr. Oliver Holden,
American Press Society,
36 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Oliver Holden,
Chairman, Board of Governors.

dj

Mr. Stephen T. Early
White House
Washington, D. C.

Oliver Holden

OH/ek
enc

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

(Incorporated)

P. P. F.

5214

February 26, 1938.

My dear Mr. Holden:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February twenty-fourth, respecting the desire of the American Press Society to nominate Senator Carter Glass as an honorary member of that organization. ^{xpp7687}
^{~lev}

Please let me advise that the White House has no objection to such a nomination. Neither do we see anything "in the nature of an affront" in the wording of the attached citation. ^{x2527}
^{xpp72910}

Thanking you for the courtesy of your inquiry, I am

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Oliver Holden,
American Press Society,
36 West 44th Street,
New York City. [#]

dj

Mr. Stephen T. Early
White House
Washington, D. C.

Oliver Holden

OH/ek
enc

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

36 WEST 44th STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

(Bar Building)

February 24, 1938

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

PRESIDENT OF APS

PAUL SCOTT MOWRER
Chicago Daily News

VICE PRESIDENTS

DOROTHY THOMPSON
New York Herald-Tribune
JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II
Birmingham Age-Herald
JOHN S. PIPER
San Francisco News

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PHILIP H. LOVE
Washington Star

TREASURER

O. D. DONALDSON
New York Times

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

OLIVER HOLDEN
New York Times

REGIONAL MEMBERS

GAULT MACGOWAN
New York Sun
WINIFRED MALLON
Washington Bureau
New York Times
GUY V. MILLER
Pittsburgh Press

EDITOR, APS BULLETIN

ROE S. EASTMAN
New York Times

Dear Mr. Early:

Senator Carter Glass has been nominated in the American Press Society. Unanimous approval of the Board of Governors is necessary for honorary membership.

One of our Board members raises the point that this nomination might be construed as a slap at the New Deal, in violation of the Society's principles of non-partisanship. It is possible that he has in mind the phraseology of the citation rather than the personality of Senator Glass. At any rate, the Society has no desire to lay itself open to such a misconstruction.

If the citation (a copy of which I am enclosing) is at fault, then I am to blame as I wrote it after receiving Mr. Piper's nomination. The words "chronic and patriotic rebels" in the citation refer to the special status given to journalists by the first article of the Bill of Rights and the New Deal was so far from my mind when I wrote it that it did not occur to me that anyone would see such a connection.

Would you be kind enough to answer two questions, as follows:

Would the Administration see anything in the nature of an affront in the election of Senator Glass to honorary membership in the Society?

Would the Administration see anything in the nature of an affront in the wording of the citation?

I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as you can so that I can lay your answer before the Board, or at any rate before the member who raised this point.

Cordially yours,
Oliver Holden
Oliver Holden

Mr. Stephen T. Early
White House
Washington, D. C.

OH/ek
enc

AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

36 WEST 44th STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

(Bar Building)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

PRESIDENT OF APS

PAUL SCOTT MOWRER
Chicago Daily News

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Washington Bureau
New York Times

GUY V. MILLER
Pittsburgh Press

EDITOR, APS BULLETIN

ROE S. EASTMAN
New York Times

March 31, 1938

Dear Mr. Early:

As mentioned when I wrote informing the President of his election to honorary membership in the American Press Society, we have prepared for him a sterling silver membership card which has been sent to the Society's executive secretary, Mr. Philip H. Love of the Washington Star.

We would like to present this card to the President publicly. Incidentally this would give him an opportunity to point out that journalistic freedom and dictatorial methods are antipathetic, that the mantle of protection afforded by the first amendment of the Constitution fell upon the news room workers when the publishing business became a lucrative enterprise, and that as a matter of fact newspaper prosperity is a by-product of and dependent upon the integrity of the news columns.

Mr. Love expects to get in touch with you in a day or so to see what arrangements for the presentation would be satisfactory to the White House. If a public presentation is decided upon I think it might be suitable to have present, in addition to APS members, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the American Newspaper Guild, and Sigma Delta Chi, and perhaps the heads of some of the news bureaus in Washington.

With best personal regards.

Yours very truly,

Oliver Holden

Oliver Holden

Mr. Steven Early
White House
Washington, D. C.

OH-ek

File
Philip Love
4/5/38
Saw
Love
[Signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

0/38

Mr. Love is waiting outside -- do you want to see
him before the conference?

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By Margaret Bryan Rees, Sec.



7 27 20 / 38

WHEREAS President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization; and

WHEREAS President Franklin D. Roosevelt, through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor; and

WHEREAS the American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude; and

WHEREAS in the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 16, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculatation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act"; and

WHEREAS This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees; and

WHEREAS the American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has demonstrated that its interests are directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this organization call upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor; and

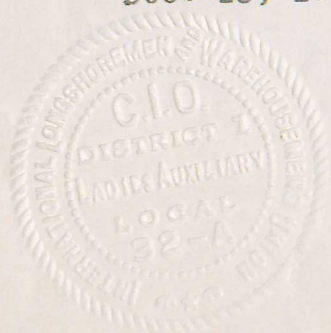
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Concurred in
Dec. 13, 1937.

I.L.W.U. Auxiliary 1-32A

Everett Washington

By Margaret Bryan Reece



3

R E S O L U T I O N

7/20/38

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 18, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and

WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

SUBMITTED BY: Seattle Newspaper Guild

ENDORSED BY: Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council

DATED: December 7, 1937

(SEAL) ENDORSED BY

Portland Industrial Union Council

James J. Canty
Secretary-Treasurer



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6
7 27 26 / 38
R E S O L U T I O N #1

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and

WHEREAS: THE American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

WHEREAS: In the American Press Society's Bulletin of October 18, 1937, the society places itself on record for emasculation of the Wagner Act through an effort of so-called "protection" of its membership from "any compulsion under the Wagner Act", and

WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

SUBMITTED BY: Seattle Newspaper Guild

ENDORSED BY: Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council

DATED December 1, 1937

(SEAL)

ENDORSED BY

*Washington Association of Social
Security Employees
Laura Nielson, Secretary*



10

7 27 26 / 38

R E S O L U T I O N #1

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the American Press Society to accept membership in that organization, and

WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the advocacy of the National Labor Relations Act and other legislation has shown himself to be friendly towards organized labor, and

WHEREAS: THE American Press Society has taken a definitely anti-labor attitude, and

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WHEREAS: This action can have no other meaning than to attempt to make the Wagner Act inapplicable in the newspaper industry, and is spoken on behalf of publishers and not their employees, and

WHEREAS: The American Press Society in other bulletins and in many public statements has stated its interests as directly opposed to those of organized labor and particularly those of the American Newspaper Guild,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seattle Newspaper Guild calls upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to relinquish his membership in the American Press Society in a further demonstration of his friendship for organized labor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

SUBMITTED BY: Seattle Newspaper Guild

ENDORSED BY: Seattle Industrial Labor Union Council

DATED December 1, 1937

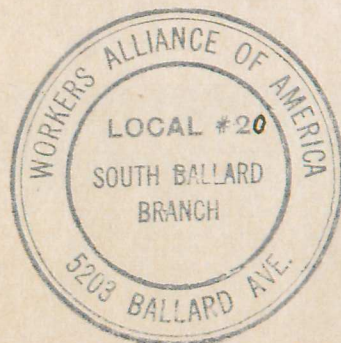
(SEAL)

ENDORSED BY

Local # 20. W.A.W.

E. L. Lackey. Ch.

Anna C. Helman co. Sec.



The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

P. P. F.
5214

August 25, 1939.

Mr. Stephen T. Early
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

Individual opinions of private citizens are not important enough to intrude upon the President at such a busy and crucial time as this, but I do want to put my opinion in your hands so I can stand up and be counted if any criticism of the President's course should develop.

x 198-E

I think he is doing a swell job in regard to the European situation and has done a swell job in the matter of preparedness at home.

While the American Press Society is prohibited (I think rightly) by its constitution from taking sides in issues outside the newsrooms, I am convinced that nearly 100 per cent of its members must feel as I do in this matter. Their loyalty in a crisis is evidenced by the fact that many of them hold commissions in the Reserve Corps, which means they are at the President's call at any time he sees fit to utilize their services for the country.

Yours very truly,

Olin Holden

x

SHANNON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

26, 1939

File

4 File
For the President

My dear Mr. Holden:

In the absence of Mr. Early,
permit me to acknowledge and thank you for
your letter of August twenty-fifth. I shall
be glad to bring it to his attention, follow-
ing his return to Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

P. L. Shannon
Secretary to MR. EARLY

Mr. Oliver Holden,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York, N. Y.

pls

August 26, 1939

4
File
For the President

My dear Mr. Holden:

In the absence of Mr. Early,
permit me to acknowledge and thank you for
your letter of August twenty-fifth. I shall
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ing his return to Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

P. L. Shannon
Secretary to MR. EARLY

Mr. Oliver Holden,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York, N. Y.

pls