

13 ZONES SET UP IN U.S. EACH UNDER A VICE-PRESIDENT

Leaders to Organize Multiple
State Districts as Roving
Magistrates

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention from the standpoint of organization was the zoning of the country into thirteen districts, each with a national vice-president who will be "familiar with the needs of his region and provide the necessary link" to the national guild through membership in the executive committee.

The districts, in general, correspond to the thirteen Federal Reserve zones. Thus, in effect, thirteen regional guilds have been created, although all the local guilds will retain their old autonomy. The plan was sponsored by a regional organization committee of the convention, headed by R. S. Gillfillan, president of the Twin Cities Guild, and including Miss Dorothy K. Loeb, representing the guilds of Westchester County, N. Y.; Dean Jennings of Los Angeles and Paul Comly French, president of the Philadelphia-Camden organization.

Closer Than State Organizations

This system, the committee felt, "is wiser than the establishment of State organizations, because, frequently, sections of the same State have closer economic attachment to sections of other States than to sections of their own State."

It will be the duty of the regional vice-presidents to assist local guilds when requested in negotiations with publishers; to aid local officers in the collection of national dues; to co-operate in the solution of professional problems posed by the members; in general, "to assist the various guilds in carrying out the national ideals and aims adopted by the national conventions."

Organizer and Ambassador

This is the delicate language of the committee. Actually, it is felt, each vice-president will be a sort of super-organizer, ambassador, shoveler, absorber, legislator and traveling magistrate all in one. Representing, as he must, both the mandates of the national executive committee and the demands of the local guild, and saddled additionally with the duty of confronting publishers who cannot be dealt with locally, he will, it is conceded, be in something of a "spot."

The vice-presidents were elected as follows:

Morris Watson, New York, vice-president at large.

District I, comprising the New England States—No vice-president appointed.

District II, comprising New York and Northern New Jersey—David Kessler, Rochester, N. Y.

District III, comprising Southern New Jersey, Delaware and three-fourths of Pennsylvania—Paul Comly French, Philadelphia.

District IV, comprising Ohio, western quarter of Pennsylvania, eastern half of Kentucky—Don Strouse, Akron, Ohio.

District V, comprising Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina—A. Judson Evans, Richmond, Va.

District VI, comprising Florida, Georgia, Alabama, southern half of Mississippi and Louisiana—No vice-president appointed.

District VII, comprising lower division of Michigan, larger part of Indiana, larger part of Illinois, Iowa, larger part of Wisconsin—Harold Burton, Detroit.

District VIII, comprising Missouri, southern third of Illinois, southern quarter of Indiana, western half of Kentucky, western quarter of Tennessee, Arkansas—Curtis A. Betts, St. Louis.

District IX, comprising North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, northern division of Michigan and northern half of Wisconsin, as well as greater part of Montana—R. S. Gillfillan, Minneapolis.

District X, comprising Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, northern half of New Mexico, Oklahoma and western border of Missouri—Edmund S. Burks, Tulsa.

District XI, comprising Texas, southern half of New Mexico, southeast corner of Arizona, southeast corner of Oklahoma—John Parker, Fort Worth.

District XII, comprising Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western border of Montana, Utah.

Continued on Page 5, Col. 5

Equal Pay for Women Urged by Resolution

Women who hold down men's jobs in newsrooms should get equal pay, according to the view of the national convention.

Delegates passed a resolution scoring "wage schedule discriminations against women solely because of their sex and pledged themselves to work against them and for pay parity in all negotiations."

BURGESS, FIRED, SCORNS SHIRKERS

Puts Guild Above Job — Rewarded by New Offers

Louis Burgess, the editorial writer discharged by William Randolph Hearst's San Francisco Examiner, made one of the most dramatic speeches at the St. Paul convention. In place of the position lost presumably on account of his guild activities, he has received tentative offers from the Federal and Minnesota governments, and the guild delegates voted that he be put on their pay roll as an organizer. Introduced to the convention amid applause, he replied, in part, as follows:

"It is not me you are applauding. It is the boss. I didn't do anything. He did it all."

The First Issue

"Now we found in San Francisco from the start that there were certain definite choices which were put up to us as newspaper men, and in the making of those choices we met many of the issues that you men and women as guild members will have to meet and some have met already."

"Now the first issue is whether you will be with the men or the publishers. A great many arguments were made to us in the middle salary brackets that our interests were not with the men who were beginners. That is a real issue. Many of us have worked many years at the trade and have worked up and we are interested individually in our advancement."

The Pussfooters

"Take my own case. I was comfortably established in San Francisco. Then when I read about the guild I said, 'My God, I will have to join and I will have to give up this peace.' I liked peace and quiet. After you have been in the business twenty years you need it. I thought I would remain neutral along with the boys who were lazy about it. But soon I learned that there could be no neutrality. You

Continued on Page 4, Col. 2

Guild Re-Elects Broun, Postpones A. F. L. Issue, Asks Ouster of Buckley

No Protection for Sacred Cows, No. 4 Rule in New Code of Ethics

The guild must make a zealous effort "to curb the suppression of legitimate news concerning 'privileged' persons or groups, including advertisers, commercial powers, and friends of newspaper men," according to the code of ethics approved by the convention.

It was further proposed that the news be edited "exclusively in the editorial rooms instead of in the business office of the daily newspaper."

The code was drafted by Paul Comly French, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, as chairman of the committee; Oviatt McConnell, secretary of the Buffalo organization, and William C. Patrick, president of the Salt Lake organization.

The code follows:

"(1) That the newspaper man's first duty is to give the public accurate and unbiased news reports,

and that he be guided, in his contacts with the public, by a decent respect for the rights of individuals and groups."

"(2) That the equality of all men before the law should be observed by the men of the press; that they should not be swayed in news reporting by political, economic, social, racial or religious prejudices, but should be guided only by fact and fairness."

"(3) That newspaper men should presume persons accused of crime of being innocent until they are

Continued on Page 7, Col. 5

PRESS ASSN. CODE SHOWDOWN URGED

President Asked to Act If
Wire Services Refuse

A demand for an immediate showdown on a press association code was made before the convention of the American Newspaper Guild by the national press association committee.

The report, delivered by Morris Watson, chairman of the committee, was adopted unanimously by the convention and was followed by a resolution which declared:

"No reason, valid or otherwise, has ever been publicly advanced for the press associations' patently inexcusable failure to co-operate with the National Recovery program."

The resolution appealed to the press associations themselves to take the initiative and promulgate a code within thirty days. Failing action by them, the President is urged in the resolution to impose a code "and thereby prevent further frustration of the aims and

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

BUCKLEY SCORED FOR 'RUNAROUND'

Eddy Accepts Seat on Board
to Represent Employees

By D. A. DE SOUZA

Removal of George Buckley as Deputy Administrator for Division 7 of the National Recovery Administration, which is in charge of the newspaper and allied codes, was demanded unanimously by the guild convention at the Wednesday session.

The resolution which was adopted described Buckley as the "tool of the publishers," and declared that "his word is unreliable . . . he lacks the ability, judgment and temperament for a position which calls for impartial effort to dispose of differences and prevent conflict."

The resolution was made at the end of a comprehensive report which reviewed the long and complicated history of the runaround encountered by representatives of the American Newspaper Guild in their efforts to obtain the fulfillment

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

Hearts Invited to Meet Representatives

ST. PAUL CONVENTION

Independent Co-operation With Labor Voted

By JOSEPH D. ROONEY

Delegates representing more than 8,000 employed journalists went back to their jobs this week after the most eventful meeting in recent newspaper history. The ability of the craft to unite on a national program, after six months of unparalleled organization, was on trial for four days at the second convention of the American Newspaper Guild in St. Paul, Minn., June 5-8. The result was a series of decisions, reached almost unanimously, which bound the guild not only to extend its drive for unity, but to enforce upon its membership a higher set of professional standards, to maintain a friendly attitude toward other organized employees, and to take the field against those who seek to defeat the guild in the first attempt ever made to elevate the American journalist above the cheap-labor class.

Broun Re-elected

The guild re-elected as its president Heywood Broun, of the New York World Telegram, who originated the national guild idea, and as its executive secretary Jonathan Eddy, under whose generalship it spread across the country with a force never before manifested in the history of employee organization.

Emmet Crozier, of Newark, was retained as treasurer; Morris Watson, of New York, was chosen vice-president at large, and thirteen regional vice-presidencies were created.

A.F.L. Issue Deferred

The outstanding features of the convention were the following:

- 1.—Action on the proposal to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor was postponed indefinitely at the instance of Mr. Broun.
- 2.—Independent co-operation with labor organizations was authorized.
- 3.—The country was zoned into thirteen guild districts, each under the direction of a national officer.
- 4.—On the basis of a report made by Robert M. Buck of the Washington Guild, President Roosevelt was requested to remove George Buckley as Deputy Administrator of Division 7 of the National Recovery Administration on the ground that he was a "tool of the publishers"; that his word was "unreliable," and that he was incompetent otherwise to direct the enforcement of the Daily Newspaper Code.
- 5.—A national guild movement service and an information bureau to collate the experiences of the various guilds were projected.
- 6.—Press associations were requested to promulgate a code

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

Guild Reporter to Be Published Twice a Month

The Guild Reporter will be issued twice a month after August 15 and its editor will be placed on salary, the St. Paul convention decided. Ten cents a month of each member's national dues will be allocated to the paper, which thus will acquire a separate treasury.

This plan was adopted on the recommendation of a committee headed by Edward D. Burks of Tulsa, Okla., and including Noel Houston of Oklahoma City, Jack Burket of the Twin Cities Guild, David E. Kessler of Rochester and Joseph D. Rooney and Ted H. Zittel of New York.

Just before the committee's report was submitted to the convention, Mr. Rooney sent his resignation as editor of the paper to Heywood Broun, president of the guild and head of the executive committee, which controls the publication. Paul Comly French, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, at once introduced a resolution indorsing Mr. Rooney for the paid editorship, but at the latter's request this was not acted upon.

The members of the Reporter committee, Mr. Rooney excepted, had filed a supplementary report recommending that he be reappointed as editor pending further deliberations on the choice of a paid executive, and the convention let matters stand with a standing vote of thanks for the services rendered by Mr. Rooney and his associates, Mason Sutherland and E. Dick Armstrong.

It was decided that the retiring editor should be paid for any further services to the guild before August 15. He was appointed to a committee headed by Mr. Broun to study the feasibility of establishing a national daily newspaper for the guild.

Convention Backs Sweeping Job Insurance Bill

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR IDLE ASKED

Would Divert War Budget to Workless Workers

Whole-hearted support of the unemployment insurance bill or some equally adequate form of unemployment insurance was pledged by the American Newspaper Guild at its convention. The convention adopted unanimously a report and recommendations by a special committee on Federal unemployment insurance which had as its members Paul Frederickson of New York, John Park Lee of Philadelphia and Louis Burgess of San Francisco.

The report pointed out the extent of unemployment throughout the United States, the likelihood that large numbers of jobless would never again find employment if the present economic system were continued, and explained the inadequacies of State unemployment insurance measures and of the Wagner-Lewis bill laid before Congress.

Under the workers' unemployment insurance bill, introduced in Congress by Representative Lundeen of Minnesota, those at present unemployed, as well as those likely to be unemployed in the future, would receive benefits for the full period of their unemployment. The money would come from a Federal fund made up from sums now set aside for war preparations and by taxation on incomes over \$2,500.

One striking sentence from the report said that the bill "would place the worker, jobless through no fault of his own, upon a basis whereby he could avoid the present necessity of taking work at any price and thus depressing wage scales generally."

The committee report, in full, follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The problem of unemployment insurance must be faced squarely by the American Newspaper Guild. More than 10,000,000 workers in the United States are now unemployed because of the breakdown of the present system. With the continuation of that system, there is every likelihood that a large proportion, if not most, of these people will never again find regular employment.

Similar situations, though on a smaller scale, exist in every civilized country in the world with the exception of the Soviet Union. In many of these countries there have been attempts to meet this condition by systems of general unemployment insurance. Today 45,000,000 workers in ten countries are covered by some form of unemployment insurance, as against 5,000,000 in 1918.

American System Haphazard

In the United States the effort to provide relief is still haphazard and haphazard. Private and public charity gives a handout, a date, organized groups of workers pay assessments into funds for the relief of a condition for which they are in no way responsible. There is only one measure now before Congress that attempts to meet the situation adequately. That is the workers' unemployment insurance bill, presented in the House by Representative Lundeen of Minnesota and endorsed by more than a thousand organizations of workers and unemployed.

Employing groups have fought this bill, so far successfully. They have, moreover, opposed any uniform system of unemployment insurance for the country as a whole. The policy of the Administration, as enunciated by President Roosevelt, is to encourage the setting up of unemployment insurance on a State basis. The opposition to even this dilatory plan has been such that only one State, Wisconsin, has enacted any compulsory unemployment insurance law.

Two Systems Faulty

Two systems of State unemployment insurance are generally distinguished both as faulty. The Wisconsin or so-called American plan, under which each employer pays a reserve in the State for his employees. He pays out of his pay roll until the State has paid for each employee.

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

Hostility Attributed to His Aids

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

World Federation AWARD FOR MERIT

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

Salutes the Guild

RESERVE FUNDS URGED BY REPORT

Assessments on Members, but
No Benefit Shows, Asked

The Committee on Unemployment Relief and National Defense Fund headed by John Park Lee of Philadelphia made the following recommendations:

NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND

A.—That five cents out of each member's national dues be set aside for a special reserve fund. That where wage increases have been gained as a result of guild activities 50 per cent of the wage increases per member for one week be contributed to this fund. The responsibility for the collection of this levy shall lie upon the local guild involved.

B.—This fund shall be drawn upon only on unanimous vote of the National Executive Committee for support of any member or group of members who have lost their positions as a result of activity on behalf of the guild.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

While the committee was entirely cognizant that unemployment relief was a local problem, it recommended for the guidance of local guilds or regional organizations the following program, which may prove helpful in meeting local situations:

A.—Members of local guilds shall be assessed 1 per cent of their weekly pay until the local relief fund shall equal 10 per cent of the total weekly pay roll of guild members of the city involved.

B.—All assessments shall cease upon the fund reaching the total suggested and assessment should be resumed only when the fund has been depleted by calls upon it.

C.—The committee urged all guilds not to use shows or entertainments to raise funds for the purpose of unemployment relief.

The Committees At St. Paul

The committees that steered the St. Paul convention were composed of the following members:

Credentials—A. Johnson Evans, Richmond; Bruce Catton, Cleveland; Emmet Crozier, Newark; Thomas Finney, Philadelphia; M. W. Halloran, Minneapolis.

Rules—James Kieran, New York; Louis B. Roth, Washington; David E. Kessler, Rochester.

Resolutions—Robert Buck, Washington; Garland Ashcraft, Cleveland; Robert L. Perry, Detroit; Paul Frederickson, New York.

Code of Ethics and Prizes—Paul Comly French, Philadelphia; William C. Patrick, Salt Lake; Orville McConnell, Buffalo.

Contracts—Lloyd White, Cleveland; Milton Kaufman, New York; Charles Clogston, Minneapolis; John Park Lee, Philadelphia; John Kohl, Lehigh Valley; E. O. Fehlihaber, Cleveland; Dean Jennings, San Francisco.

Cooperation With Schools of Journalism—Paul Frederickson, New York; Wayne Parker, St. Louis; Glen Harrison, St. Paul; Chairman: Ralph Ellingwood, Pittsburgh.

Professional Requirements—Lloyd White, Cleveland; Edward E. Glass, Akron; R. P. Overmyer, Toledo; Wilbur Coffman, Pittsburgh.

National Employment Service—Robert Ring, Newark; Karl Boström, New York; Raymond Brooks, Austin; Jack Weeks, Detroit.

Eligibility—Morris Watson, New York; Paul Ramsey, Pittsburgh; Al Hekken, El Paso; Abe Altowitz, Minneapolis.

Regional Organizations—R. S. Gillilan, Minneapolis; John Park Lee, Philadelphia; Dorothy Lobb, Yonkers; Paul French, Philadelphia; Dean Jennings, San Francisco.

Membership Cards—Don Strouse, Akron; John Kohl, Allentown; William McCaskey, Indianapolis.

Local Constitutions—D. A. deSouza, Washington; Frank McNaughton, Los Angeles; Alton Smalley, Duluth; Karl Boström, New York; Thomas Sherman, St. Louis; Edward Doyle, Rochester.

Publicity—A. U. Spear, St. Paul; T. H. Kettel, New York.

Relief—John Park Lee, Philadelphia; Federal Insurance—Paul Frederickson, New York.

Nominations—James Kieran, New York; C. W. Clogston, Minneapolis; Sam O'Neal, St. Louis; Thomas Finney, Philadelphia; D. E. Kessler, Rochester; Louis B. Roth, New York; Paul Ramsey, Pittsburgh; Alton Smalley, Duluth; John Kohl, Lehigh Valley; Edward D. Burke, Tulsa; Noel Houston, Oklahoma City; Daniel Mich, Madison; H. Nelson, Rockford.

DISCOURAGE WAR, CONVENTION VOTES

No Militarist Mongering and
No Distorted Reporting

The national convention called upon all newspaper men to refuse "by distortion and suppression to create political, economic, industrial and military wars."

Acknowledging the vital role played by news stories and treatment of labor and economic disputes, and that a war psychology can be whipped up by selfish interests wielding influence over publishers, the convention asserted it would strive "tirelessly for the integrity of the news columns" in an effort to prevent such an eventuality.

Other Resolutions

The final resolution combined the features of a resolution against war offered by Milton Kaufman, New York; another by John Park Lee, Philadelphia, urging sympathetic treatment of labor groups seeking recognition, and a third by Louis J. Heath, Washington, stating that the freedom of the press was no "particular privilege of those who own daily newspaper plants and publish daily newspapers."

The American Newspaper Guild is pledged not only to report faithfully all types of warfare, but to seek to prevent war by refusing ultimately to distort facts in a manner that would appear to justify war.

Text of Resolution

"Whereas freedom of the press is a right of the readers of news and a responsibility upon the producers of news; and is not a privilege for owners of new channels to exploit, and

"Whereas reporting is a high calling which has fallen into disrepute because news writers have been so often degraded as hirelings

compelled by their employers to serve the purposes of politicians, monopolists, speculators in the necessities of life, exploiters of labor and fomenters of war; therefore be it

"Resolved that the American Newspaper Guild strive tirelessly for integrity of news columns and opportunity for its members to discharge their social responsibility; not stopping until the men and women who write, graphically portray or edit news have achieved freedom of conscience to report faithfully, when they occur, and refuse by distortion and suppression to create political, economic, industrial and military wars."

Twin Cities Press Fair to Convention

The Twin Cities newspapers distinguished themselves during the course of the convention by giving generous and fair coverage of the various sessions and succeeded in conveying the idea that something of vital importance in the history of newspaperdom was taking place.

A superficial survey of stories carried in other than the local press revealed graphically that the incident of a national convention of working newspaper men and women, representing a membership of 8,000, can be colored in a variety of ways by different publishers.

The resolution adopted by the convention on the subject pointed out that the fairness of the Twin Cities papers contrasted "noticeably with the dishonesty of many newspapers which have demonstrated their hostility to the guild by distorting or ignoring the news of its proceedings."

Acknowledgments of thanks to the St. Paul Association and other organizations which extended their hospitality to the delegates were embodied in resolutions.

"The Cincinnati Post Guild urges national guild join American Federation of Labor. Our local experience proves that without such affiliation we are powerless to enforce demands."

GUILD AND LABOR WILL CO-OPERATE

"No Isolation" Voted Despite
Lull on A. F. L. Issue

By MILTON KAUFMAN

To set at rest any uncertainty as to the attitude of the newspaper men to other workers in the industry which might have been created because of the postponement of action on affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the convention explicitly pledged co-operation with the various labor organizations in the field.

While the sense of the convention was that it would be premature to take a definite stand toward the American Federation of Labor, the resolution offered by Milton Kaufman, New York; President Heywood Brown, New York; Lloyd White, Cleveland, dissipated whatever thought there might be that newspaper men desired to isolate themselves from the labor movement.

The representative assembly of the New York Guild had instructed that a resolution to this effect be submitted to the convention.

As adopted, the resolution reads: "Whereas this convention has laid over the subject of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, with the result that the important question of the guild's attitude toward the mechanical unions in the newspaper industry during the next period is also left open, and

"Whereas it was not the purpose in postponing action of one kind or another on affiliation to isolate ourselves from the organized workers, therefore be it

"Resolved that the American Newspaper Guild pledge itself to co-operate with the various labor organizations in the field and to work with such organizations on any question of vital interest to all workers in the newspaper industry."

PRESS ASSN. CODE SHOWDOWN URGED

Continued from Page One

purposes of the presidential plan for re-employment and increased wages for news department workers throughout the United States."

Text of the Report

The committee's report, in full, follows:

"This committee must report that press associations, that is, wire services, syndicates and syndicate photo agencies, are, insofar as the records are concerned, no nearer now to an NRA code than they were at the time of the organizing convention of the American Newspaper Guild seven months ago.

"During these seven months the guild has relied on the NRA to bring about what the President had said he wanted—that is, a code for these agencies.

"This confidence in the Recovery Administration has so far been misplaced, for up to the present date there has been no concrete action.

"The press associations have not seen fit to make their attitude known to us, and the NRA, besides failing to obtain a press association code, has demonstrated in the matter a capacity for inaction.

"It is plain that something must be done to bring about a showdown. The committee has been led to the conclusion that up to the present time the NRA has been unwilling to function in the face of any power, illusory or real, and to the further conclusion that the division of the NRA responsible for newspaper and allied codes is administered from the employer viewpoint.

The Right to Submit a Code

"A press association code has been much talked about ever since a proposed code for them was handed to General Hugh S. Johnson in Washington last December 15. This proposal did not come from the press associations. It came jointly from us and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, both of us acting on the theory that Congress had no intention to disqualify labor when it said in the National Recovery Act that codes must spring from the industry.

"With the presentation of this code, we hoped to emphasize to the NRA that there was such a thing as a press association industry. We believed we had a right to

submit a code, inasmuch as the press associations had failed to submit one, and we believe the NRA should have called a hearing on our code and imposed the results on the recalcitrant press associations. The NRA, however, elected curiously to cling to the old-deal idea that an industry is composed only of those who have a proprietary interest in it.

"There would be little reason for us to challenge this definition if those who had proprietary interest in the press associations recognized their proprietary responsibilities in the march toward recovery.

"Shortly after we submitted a proposed code, General Johnson was quoted as saying that, while he could not impose it upon press associations, it would not be pigeon-holed. The President was quoted as saying that he wanted the press associations to submit a code, but so far as we know nothing concrete was done. We waited. Early in March several local guilds adopted resolutions asking the President and the NRA to set April 1 as the final date on which press associations should submit a code or have one imposed upon them. The resolutions brought acknowledgment from the White House but no response from the NRA.

Resentment Growing

"With resentment growing in our ranks against this inexcusable delay, the committee in March printed in the Guild Reporter an open letter to the NRA which asked for an open hearing at which press associations would be called upon to show cause why they should further delay submission of a code.

"A copy of the letter was sent to the NRA. George Buckley, deputy administrator, returned it, calling our attention to the fact that the guild may bargain with the press associations in the matter of hours, wages and other conditions of employment. He said nothing about our request for an open hearing or a showdown, nor was this the first time that he had attempted to turn us off by reminding us that we may bargain with the press associations. On March 17, he wrote us:

"I see no reason why you and those whom you represent may not take up directly with the press associations any matter of labor and hours that you see fit to discuss. The matter of press associations code is in the workshop and will be completed as rapidly as possible."

"Of course, we knew and still know about our privilege to bargain collectively, and we have no intention of foregoing that privilege.

"Sometime after our open letter request was made, word trickled

through to us that the larger wire services were willing to come into the newspaper code, or into a supplement of it. On March 15 Buckley had written us the following:

"It is not clear that there should be need for a press association code. It may be advisable for the press associations to find their way into the newspaper publishers' code in some form or other. However, the matter is being given careful thought, but has not yet been decided. The Associated Press cannot take action prior to their directors' meeting which will not take place until the end of April."

"So far as we know, Mr. Buckley is still giving the matter 'careful thought.'

"We are informed that the Associated Press directors authorized the management to go into the newspaper code but some one decided that it would be impracticable for them to be in that code. We are further informed, indirectly, that the daily newspaper code authority asked the press associations to go it alone, but we have no official confirmation of that. The whole history of our attempts to get a code has been marked by this sort of procedure.

Low Salaries Shown

"The need for a press association code, so far as editorial workers are concerned, is clearly indicated by such salaries as \$13.50 for a reporter with five years' press association experience, who works fifty-four hours a week; \$27.50 for a rewrite man with seven years' press association experience, who works fifty-four hours a week; \$29.00 for an assistant bureau manager in a large Eastern city; \$25.00 for a rewrite man in Chicago, a city where living expenses are especially high; and other similar conditions. These figures are taken from a nationwide study conducted by the press association committee of the Newspaper Guild of New York last fall. The study was by no means a complete one. There are other abuses, too, such as the frequent requirement that employees pay their own expenses on "requested" transfers.

"A year of NRA has passed and, so far as the record is concerned, the press associations have assumed for the most part that it doesn't apply to them. (The committee is aware, of course, that in some instances the five-day week has been instituted and the President's re-employment agreement duly signed, but we cannot be satisfied until the five-day maximum week and other improved conditions have been made standard throughout the industry). We understand the press associations have corresponded with the NRA and made vague promises, but there is nothing to show that

these promises mean anything or that the NRA is going to do any more than wait upon their pleasure.

Wants No More Temporizing

"There is one thing, it seems plain to us, that we must do here in this convention. Whatever pessimism our long record of non-success with the Administration has spread, we must urge the President again, with the united voice of this group, to insist that the men charged with administering the industrial act shall no longer temporize; that instead they must notify the press associations that if they can not or will not draft a code by a definite early date, hearing shall be conducted and a code written by the Administration.

"Precedent for such action has already been established in the telegraph industry and certainly we can demand and should demand, considering our long patience, that no less be done for ours.

"We should urge upon President Roosevelt that under his spur the daily newspaper industry has at least recognized that news workers are, like other men, entitled to minimum wages and shortened work hours—an obligation which applies with equal force to press associations.

"We believe that press associations, rather than face public branding as backsliders, will come forward with some code if a hearing is called. Any code could not, we are sure you will agree, be any less of a code than that for daily newspapers, so any change would have to be for the better.

Clear Mandate Needed

"Further, and more important, we ask that this convention move to secure for the guild a clear mandate to bargain with the press associations as the representative of their employees for better wage, hour and other standards throughout the country.

"We suggest also that the President be asked to reopen the code for daily newspapers and to insert into that code a clause requiring its signers to insist that any press association, photo agency or syndicate, to which they subscribe be the possessors of a Blue Eagle, code earned.

"The committee suggests also that when red tape is cut and an actual code is submitted the guild struggle for and maintain: (1) a clause making the work week of 5 days 40 hours a standard maximum throughout the industry; and (2) a clause setting forth in clear, unmistakable language our right to bargain collectively, and the employers' express agreement to that right, a clause so clear as to permit none of the customary buck-

passing by code and governmental agencies.

"There is one other suggestion that the committee has to make, this one affecting the organizational setup of the guild itself. It is that each local guild having press association members be required to maintain a local press association committee, elected by the press association members.

Complete Study Urged

"This committee, under our suggestion, would be responsible to national headquarters, and would be organized in such manner as to enable it quickly to ascertain by called meeting or by ballot the pleasure of press association members on all matters pertaining to their welfare. These committees should be organized also with a view to making quick, complete and current studies of conditions in the press association industry so that we may know always where we stand. This is necessary for the guidance of the national committee.

"The committee recommends that a complete hour and wage study of press associations be made at once.

"Some time ago the committee undertook to ascertain the exact status of the guild in the industry—who were members and who were not. This study is not complete. We have had to depend upon local guild secretaries to furnish the information, and some have not yet gathered it for us. Moreover, a number of guilds are still in the process of organization, at least one of those in a particularly large press association center.

"With what we have at hand we can say that the guild has more than a clear majority of members from major wire services in fifteen cities reported, and we feel it is safe to predict that within the next six months we will have as members all the eligible editorial employees of the major wire services with the exception of a negligible few who feel that loyalty to themselves is disloyalty to their employers. In the syndicate field we are not strong, mainly because no one has as yet been assigned to explaining the guild to the syndicate workers. We do not meet them on the street. Unless they themselves make inquiry, we are not likely to know who they are or where to find them."

(Signed.)

MORRIS WATSON, chairman
LUTHER A. HUSTON
JAMES COPE
PAUL COMLY FRENCH
WILLIAM REED
EDWARD L. RODDAN
H. O. THOMPSON
SIDNEY B. WHIPPLE