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Estate

The Guild Reporter

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Guild Locals Are Studying Constitution

Widespread Changes Are
Called For by the
New Document

(Official text of the new constitution
appears on pages 5, 6, 7).
By I. L. KENEN

Guilds throughout the country, according to reports from the newly established districts, are getting down to the serious task of studying the new constitution adopted at the Cleveland convention. In many cities committees have already been set up to re-examine local constitutions and bring them into line with the national document.

What are the requirements for good standing membership in the Guild? What are the powers of the National Executive Board? What changes have been made in the method of collective bargaining and negotiating contracts and agreements? These and many more questions have formed the basis for considerable lively discussion in hard-working constitution committees set up during the past few weeks.

Many Guildsmen have been heard to remark that life in the Guild seems to be just a series of changes of the constitution. But it is generally agreed that, with the Guild coming of age, the changes are necessary and that the pains involved in making them will be rewarded by a greater and more powerful organization of working newspapermen.

The most important change was the establishment of a small powerful National Executive Board to replace the old National Executive Committee which, the convention decided, was unwieldy and ineffective because of its size. The new NEB consists of only eight members.

Definite Powers

The NEB is to meet at least five times a year before and after the national convention and on three other occasions.

It has definite powers as follows:

It may suspend the charters of any local guilds for refusal to conform with the constitution, to collect or remit dues, to submit records for inspection, to bring a member to trial after filing of charges, and for taking court action against the ANG.

It may recommend revocation of charters to the national convention, which has the last word.

With the president, it sets up committees on finance, publishers' relations, labor relations, legislation, Dan De Souza Memorial Awards and wire service.

It may disapprove any collective bargaining agreement entered into by any Guild if the NEB holds that the agreement is not in accordance with the constitution and the collective bargaining policies adopted at the national convention.

It shall interpret the constitution and the constitutions of local guilds.

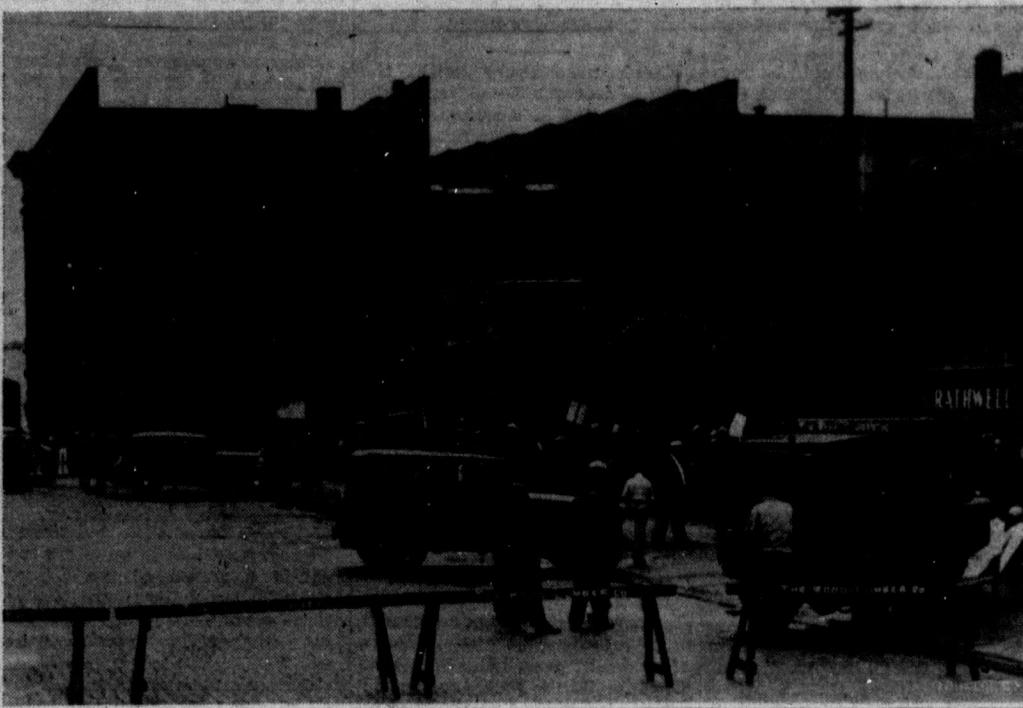
It may appoint not more than six national organizers and no full-time organizer or other officer of the Guild may be paid less than \$50 a week.

It may call a strike if a majority of a unit wants one, despite the refusal of a Guild executive board to do so, and in such event it names the strike committee.

It shall fix strike benefits dur-

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Does This Look Like A Riot or Public Disturbance?



This peaceful gathering of Guild sympathizers before the Lorain Journal office prompted Publisher Horvitz to send a frantic riot call for the Mayor of Lorain. Seriousness of the riot can be judged from the fact that young children leaned over the barricades, unafraid, to watch what was going on.

NEB Sub-group Submits Ideas To Board Vote

Four Officers Recommend an Editor, Organizers and Budget

The subcommittee of the National Executive Board, agreed upon by the Board members before leaving Cleveland after the convention, met July 1 in New York and drew up recommendations to put into practical effect the program determined upon by the convention.

The subcommittee, consisting of President Broun, Executive Secretary Eddy, Vice-President Watson, and Treasurer Ashcraft, agreed unanimously upon twenty proposals, which were sent out to the absent members of the board for a vote.

Budget Drawn Up

The subcommittee of the board met at the conclusion of an almost continuous two-and-a-half day session of the new National Finance Committee, which consists of Ashcraft, Eddy and Watson. The treasurer drew up a budget, incorporating the new program, which obtained the unanimous approval of the finance committee and which was unanimously recommended for approval to Vice-Presidents Buck, Johnson and Stevens, and to Julius Klyman of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, who had been nominated as a proxy by Vice-President Sherman to serve during a month's visit by the latter to the U.S.S.R.

Important matters covered in the recommendations of the subcommittee include the editorship of The Guild Reporter, the policies of the Guild Reporter, the retention of Bill Davy as National Organizer, the hiring of an additional organizer, the institution of Districts as provided in the new constitution, immediate suspension of charters of two delinquent Guilds, rules for proxies on the NEB, interpretation of the constitution as to any signing of contracts by units—rather than by Guilds, and expansion of office fa-

(Continued on Page Eight)

Publishers Fail in Attempt To Put Joker in Wagner Bill

Guild Vigilance Defeats Move to Obtain Exemption
Through "Free Press" Ruse

By ROBERT M. BUCK

Unable by their determined opposition to defeat the Wagner labor disputes bill, which the Guild endorsed by a vote of 83 to 38 at its national convention, the publishers have tried to obtain exemption from its operation. Guild vigilance has defeated them.

The publishers asked that the Senate amend the bill, using the old "free press" gag in a way that they believed would deprive all newspaper employees of its guarantee of the right to organize and bargain collectively. The Senator to whom the request was made refused it.

Publishers do not stop at one attempt. They went to the White House. While the bill was pending in the House after it had passed the Senate, the White House sent a modification of the publishers' amendment to Senator Wagner, who relayed it to Representative Connery, who introduced it in the final moments of debate. The amendment was

in the bill as it passed the House, reading as follows:

"Nothing in this act shall abridge the freedom of speech or the press as guaranteed in the first amendment of the Constitution."

Guild Officers Act

Washington officers of the Guild moved into action at once. President Heywood Brown and the vice-president at Washington issued a joint statement and telegraphed it to members of the labor committees of Senate and House, as follows:

"The American Newspaper Guild demands such freedom of the press as will permit employed members of the press to organize and bargain collectively with the publishers. Therefore the Guild expects Congress to remove from the Wagner bill the amendment added by the House that nothing in the act shall be construed to

(Continued on Page Seven)

Four Other Hearst Units Back Drive Of I.N.S. and Universal for 5-Day Week

Resolutions supporting the drive of the staffs of International News Service and Universal Service to regain the 5-day week have thus far been adopted by the Central Press Unit, Cleveland; the Sun-Telegraph Unit, Pittsburgh; and The New York American and New York Journal units, all Hearst enterprises. Copies of several have been sent to the publishers and to William Randolph Hearst.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, vice-president in charge of wire services, is attempting to obtain a conference with J. V. Connolly, vice-president of King Features, on behalf of I.N.S. and Universal, staffs which went back to the six-day week on June 17.

Delegates from the six local Hearst units met June 24 to map a joint campaign urging Hearst

units throughout the country to adopt resolutions of support. The recommended resolution, as adopted by several units, reads:

WHEREAS, the management of International News Service and Universal Service has abandoned the 5-day week for editorial employees and reverted to a six-day week; and

WHEREAS, we, as co-workers of the International News Service and Universal Service, and as fellow newspapermen wholeheartedly favor restoration of the 5-day week for these organizations; be it

RESOLVED, that the Unit of the Newspaper Guild of does hereby strongly endorse and support the negotiations of the Newspaper Guild.

(Continued on Page Two)

Lorain Paper Loses Sixth Of Circulation

Labor Unions of Vicinity
Vote to Boycott Horvitz Journal

LORAIN, Ohio. — The Lorain Journal has lost 2,000 of its 12,000 readers. This major operation was performed by the Cleveland Newspaper Guild as part of its efforts to induce Sam Horvitz, Journal publisher and Cleveland paving contractor, to reinstate seven of his staff locked out for Guild activities.

A public mass meeting was scheduled for July 12 and was expected to lend further impetus to the Guild's drive. Six speakers widely known in Northern Ohio were slated to address the meeting.

Labor unions throughout the Journal's circulation area have voted to boycott the Journal and have endorsed the Guild's efforts. Dan Moley, secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Jack Gill, president of the Cleveland Typographical Union, called upon Horvitz and urged him to meet with a Guild committee to discuss a settlement. Horvitz refused.

Mayor A. E. Braun read the riot act on June 25 after Frank Malloy, managing editor of the Journal, was slapped when he provoked an attack from one of more than 100 pickets. Barricades were set up in the streets outside the Journal plant. A riot squad patrolled the area. On the following day the Guild was served with an injunction.

John Dunn, president of the Lorain Guild and one of the locked out newspapermen, announced that the Guild had specifically declared against any violence on the picket line.

Won't Break Picket Line

The printers of the Lorain Journal are members of the International Typographical Union, though not operating under a contract with Horvitz. When the mass picket line formed before the plant at 6 a. m. on June 25, they refused to walk through it. The paper was delayed two hours.

A telegram from Charles P. Howard, president of the I. T. U., ordered the men to go to work or "turn in your cards." The men entered the shop only when the picket line was dispersed after the reading of the riot act.

A motion has been filed in Common Pleas Court at Elyria to dissolve the injunction, but the writ has not hampered strike activities since the acts prohibited in the injunction are mostly outlawed by statute.

The cost to the Guild of waging this fight has been \$250 a week. The seven discharged employees are receiving benefits totaling \$87.50 per week.

The one-week 50-cent assessment ordered by the national executive committee is expected to furnish an adequate fighting fund. The Cleveland Guild is in addition collecting a voluntary weekly assessment from its members.

Mail 500 Cancellation Cards

Guildsmen have personally mailed 500 cancellation cards signed by Journal readers. They have distributed 1,400 more to Journal readers who have pledged themselves to sign and mail them.

A telephone barrage and house-to-house campaign have also been conducted in an effort to cut circulation.

(Continued on Page Three)

Paid Editor and Policy Control For Guild Reporter Approved

Publications Committee Passes Beals Report, Favors Ads and Correspondents Corps

A stabilized future for The Guild Reporter was assured at the Cleveland convention by adoption of a series of recommendations by the publications committee. The most important of these provided for establishment of a Guild Publications Board and immediate engagement of a full-time, salaried editor.

Other recommendations approved by the convention opened the columns of the Reporter to advertising, provided for a corps of local Guild correspondents to the Reporter, (eventually to be paid), urged development of local Guild publications and authorized issuance of Guild pamphlets.

The National Executive Board had still to carry out these recommendations when this issue went to press.

Concur in Beals Report

A report on the operation of The Guild Reporter during the year 1934-1935 was made at the convention by Clyde Beals, editor. The publications committee concurred in his recommendations on future control and staffing of the paper. The introductory section of the committee's report, criticizing some policies of the Reporter, was stricken out by the convention by a show-of-hands vote of 32 to 17 and the rest of the report, consisting of the recommendations, was adopted.

The committee, of which Paul Y. Anderson, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was chairman, recommended that the Guild Publications Board consist of five members of the NEB and have control of news and editorial policies of The Guild Reporter and all other Guild publications, subject to the approval of the NEB.

It recommended that the editor be engaged immediately, at a salary of not less than \$75 a week. It acknowledged "the magnificent devotion and unselfishness" of Mr. Beals and his assistants in getting out The Guild Reporter as volunteers in their spare time. Lack of an adequate and disciplined staff of correspondents and of adequate organization have been responsible for shortcomings in the publication, the committee said, adding that "the contents have properly been open to the strictures that it has lacked variety and catholicity, that individual contributions have been disproportionately long, thus excluding short and timely subjects."

The local correspondents for the Reporter are to be chosen by the local Guilds and responsible to them. The correspondents should be compensated as soon as conditions permit, the committee said.

Additional Funds Urged
It urged appropriation of additional funds for the Reporter.

"To make the Reporter self-sustaining even in the face of a contemplated expanded budget, we strongly urge that the NEB's editorial board be instructed to seek paid advertising for the paper's columns," said the report.

It pointed out the publication had a net paid circulation of more than 5,000 and unpaid circulation of several thousand more. It should command a rate capable of yielding thousands of dollars a year, the committee held.

The report recommended that an outside agency handle advertising accounts or that some solution other than engagement of a business manager be found.

On the need for local Guild organs, the report said:

"Some of the best local Guilds, some of the most alert and sound individual units are those with regular publications. There should be printed or mimeographed papers, appearing regularly, in every Guild city and every good-sized Guild shop. They should emphasize the localized news and features, which the limitations of space exclude from the national organ."

"Their chief aims should be two: to win converts by circulating among non-members and to make every member realize that he has a place in the Guild. These papers should be intimate, personal, alive—something to incite in each news employee a spirit of cooperation and fellowship."

"They should be a forum of local opinion and give every encouragement to Guild members to grow more concerned with and energetic in Guild activity. Units can be made by good shop organs."

The pamphlets proposed by the committee would be circulated among Guild members and other newspaper workers, journalists, students, wage earners generally and the public. The committee suggested for the first two pamphlets a history of the Guild by Heywood Brown and a Guild directory containing lists of national, regional and local officers, units, the Guild constitution and by-laws and important resolutions adopted at conventions.

The committee suggested the editorial board consider setting aside in the Reporter a permanent department for press association news.

Report for 1934-35

Beals said the chief event of the year in the life of The Guild Reporter had been its establishment on a regular semi-monthly basis. He reported the publication date had been rigidly adhered to.

"As to the conduct of the paper," he said, "I should like to be able to say that it was carefully systematized, but I cannot. An attempt was made at the outset last fall to set up a formal staff which would get out each issue and meet on some afterwards as possible to discuss the results and plan the next issue."

"It was found almost impossible to get the staff together for that meeting. They would turn up when there was work to be done—at least, many of them would—but after a good hard editing session they preferred to spend some time at home."

"While there has been, therefore, whatever planning the editors have had the time to do, the paper has been conducted more like a daily near deadline than like a leisurely bi-weekly. And since there is only one edition, the staff well realize that it sometimes looks more like the bulldog than like the journalistic masterpiece some of our professional-minded members would like."

The fact that the staff was entirely a volunteer one accounted for lack of a thorough attempt to obtain advertising, which the paper was authorized to do, Beals said.

Beals explained the policy of barring letters dealing in Guild personalities and added:

"One letter which we published recently, an attack on Heywood Brown for criticizing Hearst, turned out to be from a man who had not paid dues for ten months. He said in his letter that he might be forced to resign if Brown did not stop his criticisms. As a matter of fact, he had indicated months ago that he did not intend to be a member."

Beals also defended "The Reporter's policy of being an organ of the Guild rather than just another newspaper."

On this question, he said, "There is an old misconception. The newspapers represent themselves as broad-minded, unbiased institutions ready to give every man a fair hearing. And undoubtedly there is a large volume of news in which they are unbiased. In sports, the theatre, criminal

Guild Reaches Impasse With Brooklyn Eagle

Concessions Refused but Way Left Open for Conferences

Guild negotiations with the publisher of the Brooklyn Eagle, on June 5, ended in a stalemate, but left the door open for future conferences.

M. Preston Goodfellow, publisher, refused to make any concessions, but declared that the alleged agreement among members of the Newspaper Publishers Association of New York City had nothing to do with his attitude.

When asked whether such an agreement existed he said, "No member of the Association ever mentioned it to me."

Representatives of the publisher of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, on June 29, declined to deal with the New York Guild as spokesman for the Eagle Unit, insisting they would confer with members of the Guild Executive Committee only as individuals.

Unable to speak as individuals, the negotiating committee broke off the conference. The reaction of the unit was immediately to circulate "anti-company union" petitions, which has been signed by virtually all the 120 Guild members on the staff. A unit paper was also issued, giving details of the conference.

Goodfellow, when apprised of the position of his spokesman representative, Edwin G. Martin, auditor, who is also chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, stated that there had been a misunderstanding and agreed to meet with the Guild on July 5.

The June 29 conference had been requested by the unit following the discharge of 13 members of the staff. The discharge fell under the heading of "summer lay-off." It had been the understanding of the unit and the Guild that the practice of summer lay-offs had been discontinued. A request for additional severance pay to several of those discharged accompanied the request for a conference. The Guild needs to negotiate an agreement covering wage minimums, severance notice and vacations.

Martin stated that the management was always willing to negotiate with members of the staff who were members of the Guild, and if they chose to designate as their spokesman some other individual who was equally satisfactory to him. Guild spokesmen could not accept this arrangement and departed.

Two Guild conferences had been held with the publisher, the last of which took place in April.

cases and even between politicians of the two major parties. They are neutral, one might say, on all the trivialities. But let bedrock questions of economics enter and you soon see on which side their bread is buttered.

"The Guild Reporter has been conducted mainly as an organ for advancing the economic welfare of newspapermen and women. In that role it has sought to keep its members fully informed of all essential facts, but has not weakened its attack by presenting the flaws as well as the strong points to general view."

"Those are subjects for the men carrying out the Guild's policies to weigh among themselves. When they have decided on a line of action, The Guild Reporter has tried to back it up, to explain it to the members. That is the only way it can add strength. To do less would be madness."

Beals recommended the engagement of a salaried editor on full time, saying the editor should have news in which they are unbiased. In sports, the theatre, criminal

Nobel Peace Prize Urged For German Journalist

Award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935 to Carl von Ossietzky, German Journalist and militant pacifist, was urged in a resolution adopted at the ANG Cleveland convention. Mr. Ossietzky has been in a German concentration camp more than two years and is still there, a political prisoner of the Hitler government.

Many newspapermen, educators and others in Europe and the United States have urged that he receive the Nobel award this year. He was formerly editor of Weltbühne, a noted liberal organ, and spent eighteen months in prison for an article against war preparations. He made a militant fight in Germany against the World War.

The latest word is that the Norwegian government is strongly considering a plan to divide the peace prize between Ossietzky and another recipient.

Four Other Hearst Units Back 5-Day Week Drive

(Continued from Page One)
of New York and the American Newspaper Guild in an effort to obtain a return of the 5-day week for the International News Service and does pledge its full cooperation toward that end."

The New York Guild availed itself of the Committee on Hearst Newspapers, established by the Cleveland convention, to communicate with the Hearst units throughout the country.

In furtherance of negotiations with Mr. Connelly, Watson has already obtained "authority to represent" from more than 40 I.N.S. and Universal men stationed in various bureau offices throughout the country.

Local Hearst delegates also voted to request the New York Guild to move for resumption of negotiations with the Hearst management for severance notice and other objects, with particular instruction to present the separate requests of the units simultaneously.

At a joint Universal-I.N.S. meeting June 18, the New York Guild was requested to negotiate "for the purpose of regaining the five-day 40-hour week" and for a contract "guaranteeing minimum wages, scales, severance notice, vacations based on length of service, and a grievance committee."

Brown Succeeds Sherman
The election at Cleveland of Thomas B. Sherman of the Post-Dispatch unit as regional vice-president of the ANG disqualified him from continuing as president of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild. David Brown of the Globe-Democrat unit was elected to the city presidency at a meeting of the Executive Committee, June 14. Sherman is Sunday magazine editor of the Post-Dispatch, Brown City Hall reporter for the Globe-Democrat.

Book Contest Lures Aspiring Authors; 44 Seek Blanks

The book contest sponsored by the Guild and the Dodge Publishing Company has lured 44 applicants. These have come from Brooklyn to San Francisco and from Mexico City to Minneapolis.

Applications have also been received from Pensacola, Fla.; Oklahoma City, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, D. C.; Chicago, El Paso, Lansing, Mich.; Toledo, Philadelphia, Winston-Salem, and Rochester.

Some members, reaching into the trunk for their forgotten manuscripts, have asked for two and three entry blanks. Each entry must be accompanied by an application.

On June 5 Ward Macauley, whose radio program, "Books, Authors and People," is given over Station WJLB, Detroit, gave the contest plug defended newspapermen as writers. He said:

"Newspapermen before now have written excellent books and will again. Despite some idea to the contrary, the newspaper train-

Coast Papers Fire 8 in Wave Of 'Economy'

Bay Region Guild Wants Suggestions on How to Collect Funds

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Northern California Newspaper Guild is open to suggestions on how to collect dues not to mention assessments.

But communications should not be mailed to the Northern California Newspaper Guild's office, 322 Sharon Building, San Francisco. That office has been closed for the summer, because of this very money matter.

Henceforth the address is 298 Union St., the studio of our office secretary.

Retrenchment, dues collections, expansion of our membership constitute our immediate urgent program.

A welcome home dinner was given to Don Stevens, convention delegate, who orated eloquently on the convention. The attendance at the dinner was fine, the spirit was fine, but our big problem is money.

There have been sundry strings here of Guild members, all based on the grounds of "economy." Two—from the San Francisco News preceded the Supreme Court's NRA decision, four from Hearst's Oakland Post-Enquirer followed the decision, as did two from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

Small Guilds Seek Aid In Solving Problems

A request by the Southern Minnesota Newspaper Guild that the National Executive Board take under consideration the problems of small Guilds was approved at the National Convention and given to the board.

A resolution was submitted by the Southern Minnesota Guild, pointing out the difficulty faced by groups of small-staffed organizations. None of them, the resolution stated, has the strength to act independently in collective bargaining negotiations. All members of these groups must act together.

The resolution also pointed out that it is difficult for such organizations of small groups to secure unanimous consent.

At the outset of the conference, which was held with Colonel Godbey and Vance Jerome, business manager, the committee wrote a long letter setting forth in considerable detail the ordinary circumstances confronting editorial employees, such as advanced living costs, inability to amortize long-standing personal indebtedness—in short, a presentation of the individual worker's side of the employee-employer question. This letter was read by Thompson and a copy filed with Colonel Godbey.

The meeting finally approved a motion to set up a committee to contact the National Executive Board for its interpretation of the controverted section and report back to the membership as a preliminary to final action. A sub-committee of the committee contacted Heywood Brown and Jonathan Eddy, and their report was awaited.

N. Y. Post to Sign A Guild Contract

Guild negotiations with G. David Stern, publisher of the New York Post, are still under way, but except for a clause on sick leave the contract is virtually a settled matter.

What was expected to be a final conference with Mr. Stern was set for Monday, July 8. Provisions for grievance machinery, check-off, severance pay, and other points covered in the program of the Guild are provided for in the contract. A clause permitting the negotiation of minimum wages upon mutual consent at any time during the period of the contract has also been included.

ITU Invites Brown, Eddy
Heywood Brown and Jonathan Eddy have been invited to attend and address the 7th annual convention of the International Typographical Union, beginning September 7 in Montreal. One or both will be there.

Pay Restoration Won by Guild In No. Carolina

Increases Range From \$10 to \$40 a Month in Greensboro

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Editorial workers of the Greensboro Daily News (morning) and the Greensboro Record (afternoon) have received two weeks' vacation with full pay and substantial salary restorations as a result of negotiations just completed by the four-month-old News-Record Guild unit with the publishers.

The salary restorations, realized in June 15 pay checks, range from \$10 to about \$40 a month, in proportion to the size of reductions made more than two years ago.

In most cases the restorations lacked only a relatively small percentage of placing the editorial employees back on their peak salary level.

The longer vacation period became effective several weeks before the announcement concerning salary restoration was made.

In the beginning of negotiations the News-Record Guild authorized its executive committee to draft and submit to Colonel Earle Godbey, vice-president and active head of the Greensboro News Company, the publishing corporation, a petition detailing the Guild's requests, one of which was for an early conference at which to discuss the various requests.

The executive committee is composed of the Guild officers, namely, Ted Thompson, president; Granberry Dickson, vice-president; Houston A. Lawing, secretary; Sherman Shore, treasurer, and Colvin Leonard and Anne White.

Letters Explain Plight
Before going into the conference, which was held with Colonel Godbey and Vance Jerome, business manager, the committee wrote a long letter setting forth in considerable detail the ordinary circumstances confronting editorial employees, such as advanced living costs, inability to amortize long-standing personal indebtedness—in short, a presentation of the individual worker's side of the employee-employer question. This letter was read by Thompson and a copy filed with Colonel Godbey.

Upon reaching Article VI, Section 10—the charter provision—the question of the Guild's relationship with the publishers of the Record and Labor Record came to the fore in a heated debate.

It was argued that contracts with these publishers would be voided if the charter were dropped and that individual members of the local chapter would be held responsible for the entire Guild if incorporation took place.

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Strikers Found Benefits Exceeded Dues by Far

From a cold cash point of view, membership in the American Newspaper Guild was one of the best investments ever made by the eight members of the Newark Ledger Chapter, whose dismissal brought on the Newark strike last Nov. 17, Gilbert Chambers, former Ledger reporter, has calculated.

Chambers, one of the eight dismissed, had paid \$18 dues to the Guild since it was organized in Newark up to the time of the strike. In return, after he was fired, he received nearly \$400 in strike benefits. Others of the eight, while their paid-in dues in some cases amounted to less than \$18, received nearly \$400 or more.

The eight had also the satisfaction, when fired summarily, of seeing 36 fellow newspapermen and women go out on a 19-week strike which resulted in a forced sale of the Newark Ledger, as well as in proof that the American Newspaper Guild's members in every part of the country were behind them.

Dropping Charter Presents Problem

Philadelphia Members Act to Ascertain Status

PHILADELPHIA.—Dropping of the state charter, as required under the new national constitution, proved a high hurdle for the Philadelphia and Camden Guilds at its general membership meeting June 16.

As a vote neared, delegates to the convention were called upon by Paul Conly French, president, to report on the Cleveland proceedings. Sherman Shore, treasurer, and Colvin Leonard and Anne White.

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Madison Guild Scores 'Unfair' M. E. Editorial

Eddy Reply Lauds Mich; Says No Attack Was Meant on Him

The Madison, Wis., Guild has forwarded a vigorous protest against "the unfair treatment it has received at the hands of the national organization as expressed through the Guild Reporter." It declares that "unless an apology or explanation is forthcoming from the national officers," it will consider the question of secession from the ANG. Jonathan Eddy replied with an explanation June 26.

The situation is this: Daniel D. Mich, known as "Red," is managing editor of the Wisconsin State Journal. He was recently re-elected president of the Madison Guild, although he was reported to have objected strenuously to his re-election. The Guild Reporter, on June 1, editorialized that "The M. E. Was Right" in his objection. The editorial said "This is not only the feature of the Madison situation that smacks of company unionism."

Mich resigned from the Guild Reporter. The Madison Guild thereupon adopted a unanimous resolution of protest, suggested by C. M. Parker, vice-president, written by Parker and Kenneth R. Kennedy (both rewrite and assignment men), submitted to and amended by the entire Guild.

Eddy, replying, said "I wish it were possible to defend a principle without the risk of appearing to criticize individuals. . . . What should have been, and what was intended to be, a warning to new Guilds and to newspapermen who work under a different type of executive than Red, has by inference become an attack upon Red and upon the men who elected him. . . ."

Eddy concluded with the statement that he had always considered Red Mich "not only a managing editor, but a swell guy."

The resolution states that as a general policy managing editors should not be Guild executives, but declares reasonable latitude should be allowed for local conditions.

Parker wrote he realized the resolution is very long. It is necessary, therefore, to summarize.

Not a Good Policy
The resolution reviews the activity, loyalty, alertness of the Madison Guild, whose members have been in good standing for more than a year. Through Mich, the Madison Guild induced Sigma Delta Chi to bring Eddy to make a banquet speech in the Middle West and assisted him in spreading the Guild organization there.

It was one of the first Guild units to obtain a contract with publishers. It won reduction in hours from 60 and 80 to 48, and pay increases—especially in the lower brackets. It voted for A. F. of L. affiliation. It worked not only for the immediate interests of its own members, but for the organization as a whole.

This is its year's record. Its members feel, however, that the Guild "has received no benefits from association with the national organization except prestige (if any), the privilege of paying dues and of contributing to strike funds."

The Madison Guild charges constant subjection to "most unfair, unjustified, and ununderstanding criticism from The Guild Reporter," specifically, concerning the managing-editor-president situation and contract provisions. This criticism, it suggests, is due to ignorance of staff organization in smaller cities; and groups in such cities must be the backbone of any successful national organization.

The resolution calls "The M. E. straw." It considers it a "gratuitous insult" to the Guild and to Mich.

It regrets Mich's resignation as a great loss to the Guild and reviews his aggressive and sympathetic leadership as pioneer organizer and negotiator. "Every member . . . is convinced that Mr. Mich is no fool of the publishers, as The Guild Reporter so nastily insinuated, but . . . always stood for the interests of the Guild membership."

The Madison Guild feels that "an unfair light to the entire Guild membership, its faults grossly magnified and its achievements as grossly minimized and that the Guild movement in smaller cities has thereby been retarded, rather than advanced."

It concludes with a vigorous protest against "the unfair treatment it has received at the hands of the national organization through The Guild Reporter," and at the "gratuitous insult to the Madison Guild and to Mr. Mich."

And with the words that "unless an apology or explanation is forthcoming from the national officers, the Madison Guild will, at its next meeting, heed the demands expressed by many of its members" and consider secession.

The resolution calls "The M. E. straw." It considers it a "gratuitous insult" to the Guild and to Mich.

Philadelphia Members Save \$692 With Clinic

PHILADELPHIA.—It was estimated that members of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden saved an estimated \$692 during the first month of the Guild's contract with the C. Dudley Saul Medical Clinic.

Seventy-one members subscribed to the medical plan in the first month and 33 took advantage of the service in June. Value of services rendered, based on estimated private practice fees, was as follows: 80 office calls, 55 office treatments, 30 physical examinations, 5 basal metabolism tests, 26 laboratory tests, one major operation, 4 hospital days and 3 X-ray pictures, a total of \$605, for which the 71 members paid \$142. In addition, \$50 worth of medicine was given to subscribers.

Spent by dependents and relatives of subscribers was \$63, for which the following service was given: 47 office calls, 37 office treatments, 10 laboratory X-ray, 2 home calls and 1 consultation.

The estimated private practice cost of this was \$242—a saving of \$179.

School for Cubs Started in Toledo

Guild Members Lecture on News Technique

TOLEDO.—The Toledo Newspaper Guild has initiated a school for cub reporters to acquaint them in the rudiments of newspaper technique.

Directed by William Hall of the Blade unit, Michael Desmond of the News-Recorder, and Clifford Heinemann of the Times, the school so far has attracted seven cub reporters. Sessions are held one evening each week. The students present clippings of their stories which have appeared in the papers, and carbon copies of those which ended on the spike.

"Why did they change my lead?" is the usual query.

The teachers have decided to stress the fundamentals of news writing during the first lesson. Later the city editor, beat men and copy readers will give pointers to the youngsters.

Mr. Hall, who teaches journalism in the night school at the University of Toledo in addition to working on the Blade copy desk, says the cub show greater enthusiasm and more serious purpose than any of his students.

Was Right" editorial the "final straw." It considers it a "gratuitous insult" to the Guild and to Mich.

It regrets Mich's resignation as a great loss to the Guild and reviews his aggressive and sympathetic leadership as pioneer organizer and negotiator. "Every member . . . is convinced that Mr. Mich is no fool of the publishers, as The Guild Reporter so nastily insinuated, but . . . always stood for the interests of the Guild membership."

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Patterson Signs Pact With N. Y. Daily News Unit

Clause Giving Consent of Guild Is Inserted in Agreement

A one-year agreement between J. M. Patterson, publisher of the Daily News, and the Daily News Unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York, continuing the five-day 40-hour week and \$15 minimum for copy boys, in which the clause "with the consent of the Newspaper Guild of New York," was inserted at the instance of the Guild membership, was signed June 21.

The general membership, at a meeting June 19, after reaffirming the action of the Representative Assembly in declining to ratify the agreement as originally drawn up, voted "to approve the signing of an agreement between the News Unit and Mr. Patterson, publisher of the News, provided that in that contract there be a phrase 'by permission of the Newspaper Guild of New York,' and providing that negotiations be carried on in accordance with the constitution of the Guild. The publisher agreed to the insertion of the clause."

The original version submitted to the Representative Assembly and the general membership, it was felt, did not contain the substance of the Guild recognition. The motion to approve if the insertion were made and if negotiations were "carried on in accordance with the constitution of the Guild" was carried almost unanimously.

In the period since submission of the agreement for ratification, membership of the unit has grown from 158 to 192.

The Guild Reporter

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Vol. II, No. 14 July 15, 1935

Our Limitations

In the absence of Clyde Beals, editor of the Guild Reporter, on vacation, responsibility for putting out this issue has been delegated to an editorial board of three. Since the one-editor editors do not feel in a position to state the Guild Reporter on its policy, they are refraining from comment on some developments which might otherwise be discussed editorially.

Free to Swat Labor

After many months of patriotic breast-beating by the publishers about "the freedom of the press," it is refreshing to find at last a frank statement in Editor and Publisher of what freedom of the press really means to publishers.

"The publishers' organ sings a psalm of praise to the three chain newspapers in Toledo—the Blade, News-Dee and Times—for breaking the electrical workers' strike. Exultantly it tells how the papers unanimously took sides against the strikers, publishing extras 'arousing the people.' And then it draws this moral:

"This editorial feat is an eloquent answer to cynical, morbid and disgruntled whiners who scoff at 'free press' pretensions and would make the public believe that modern editorship is prostate and that newspapers are mere profit-making businesses. By the way, the merchants of Toledo might be asked what a shopping news could have done in the black hours of last week to save the city, its people and its business."

In other words, the press demonstrated it was no slave to organized labor, and the "free press" is a more efficient servant to advertisers than handbills they print themselves.

Set A Publisher—

At the height of the Guild's fight against the trick "freedom of the press" clause in the Wagner labor relations bill (see story in this issue) the New York Post published the following editorial in reply to one in the New York World-Telegram:

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM REVEALS ITS POSITION

The crass stand taken by our neighbor, the World-Telegram, on insertion of the "freedom of the press" clause in the Wagner labor bill calls for comment.

A clause guaranteeing "freedom of the press" was stuck into the bill just to make it harder for the American Newspaper Guild to bargain collectively with publishers.

The clause is in the Constitution, and isn't needed in the bill. The publishers wanted it repeated in the bill because that might be a peg for a few injunctions against the Guild.

House and Senate conferees eliminated the clause, to their great credit. But, says the World-Telegram, in an editorial headed: "Why?"

We believe that the (freedom of the press) clause should be reinserted.

Our reason for so believing is that its presence was objected to by officials of the American Newspaper Guild.

In other words, the World-Telegram believes that anything the Guild wants must be bad; and any clause it doesn't want in a bill, ought to stay in.

This attitude toward collective bargaining by an enlightened newspaper is discouraging. To make matters worse, the World-Telegram then goes on to accuse the Guild, by innuendo, of planning action against the publishers that would violate "freedom of the press."

Strange that a liberal newspaper, the World-Telegram, should fall so hard for so obviously false and irrelevant an application of the freedom of the press doctrine.

What violation of "freedom of the press" can there possibly be in a request by editorial employees for a collective bargaining contract?

The Post announces herewith its complete recognition of the American Newspaper Guild and the Newspaper Guild of New York. The Post, by this action, becomes the first newspaper in New York to grant unqualified recognition to the Guild.

And if the World-Telegram, or anybody else, asks that our recognition of and negotiations with the Guild are going to hamper our freedom of expression—

Just let them follow our editorial and news columns in the future and see for themselves.

For story on negotiations between the Newspaper Guild of New York and the publisher of the Post, David Stern, see page 3.

Give Jobless Scribes Work They Know

New York.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:
Having seen the first issue (to reach me) of the Reporter I take my stenographer in lap to tell you I think the sheet is swell.

I note that Mayor LaGuardia is anxious to find some job which will solve the problem of employing unemployed newspapermen.

Modestly, the writer claims to have offered the suggestion for employing unemployed white collar workers (particularly those newspapermen who still own a collar) . . . and the suggestion was offered more than a year ago.

It probably reposes on Mayor LaGuardia's "nuts" list.

The suggestion was made that public schools might reasonably include New York City history in their curricula. It went so far as to suggest that Bronx kids learn local Bronx history; Brooklyn kids study Brooklyn and Long Island history, etc. It was held that no good history of New York had been written in many and many a year.

Therefore, it was suggested, unemployed reporters could go out and dig through historical societies, libraries, old residents and the usual material to compile carefully a host of material on New York City's history.

From available old prints, photographs (jobless) could culled "then and now" shots to illustrate this historical compilation.

Unemployed business office clerks could classify and check. Unemployed rewrite men could write the copy.

Unemployed copyreaders could proof (one for each borough) history of New York which would have no equal.

It would be used as a school text book for membership. No need for a sold privately for enough to raise a neat (self-supporting) fund for unemployment relief.

The idea probably is screwy. But if Mayor LaGuardia is looking for something to do with local Guilds, executive to deal with local Guilds.

Of what benefit to the Guild are such tactics? They help neither the Guild's paper have made it difficult for any newspaper executive to deal with local Guilds.

What I have been waiting for is news in the Guild Reporter of some definite effort by the national officers of the Guild to negotiate with Mr. Hearst himself, in behalf of Hearst editorial employees.

If the national officers do not feel this is their responsibility, then they should not set too difficult a handicap for those who some day might carry on the negotiations if the Guild is to accomplish anything within the Hearst organization.

Why not use the space in the Guild Reporter hitherto devoted to anti-Hearst editorials to news of what is going on in the Hearst editorial departments, and confine editorial comment to matters within the scope of policies laid down by elected representatives of the Guild at the Cleveland convention?

This comes from a full-paid Guild member.

Yours truly,
MILTON V. BURGESS,
Reporter, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

"(1) The convention, by a roll-call vote of 83 to 38, endorsed the Wagner bill in the form in which it had passed the Senate;

"(2) The convention then adopted both reports after striking out that portion of the majority report opposing the Wagner bill."

The remainder of the story, summarizing the main points of the two reports, as adopted by the convention, was correct as it appeared.

Molasses for Hearst? Two Viewpoints

Washington, D. C.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:
The greatest good for the greatest number ought to be the policy of the American Newspaper Guild.

It follows, then, that the protest from the Guild unit of the Wisconsin News, a Hearst publication, to lay off Hearst's decidedly mal-a-prop. If Guild officials of the News unit say the management of the News has been fair in its dealings with employees, no one can gainsay it.

But if Guild officials of the News unit say the Guild must not attack Hearst because of this situation, they're wrong in their conclusions.

The likely truth is the Hearst management in Milwaukee couldn't afford to act otherwise than decently. Knowing the trade union strength in Milwaukee and its powerful influence, I believe the News management acted with extreme wisdom. That, however, is not a palliative for the Hearst attitude toward the Guild in particular and organized labor in general.

Hearst doesn't like the Guild or what it stands for, and if he could bring about its disintegration it would be a gleeful day for him, judging by past actions. So why should the Guild "lay off" him?

Of course Hearst should have his just due, but no more. A power in the publishing world, his labor policies cannot be ignored. If it would work out in practice that one can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar, then let us use molasses on Hearst—but it doesn't do it. So give him hell when he deserves it.

C. STANLEY GARRISON,
Executive Board, Labor Section,
Member of Washington Guild

Another Viewpoint
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Editor, The Guild Reporter:
The protest of the Wisconsin News Unit against the criticism of Mr. Hearst by Guild officers seems to me justified.

Continued appearance of such attacks in the Guild's paper have made it difficult for any newspaper executive to deal with local Guilds.

Of what benefit to the Guild are such tactics? They help neither the Guild's paper have made it difficult for any newspaper executive to deal with local Guilds.

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Constitution of the American Newspaper Guild, Adopted June 7, 1935

ARTICLE I

NAME, OBJECT AND ORGANIZATION

Section 1. This body shall be known as the American Newspaper Guild.

Section 2. The purpose of the ANG shall be to advance the economic wellbeing of its members, to guarantee greater economic security for its employed and unemployed, to foster friendly cooperation with all other workers and to promote industrial unionism in the newspaper industry.

Section 3. The term branch shall apply to any unit, Guild, district or other subsidiary membership group of the ANG. The term shop shall apply to the office of any newspaper, wire service, syndicate or photo agency and to a bureau maintained by any of the above. The term Guild shall apply to a local Guild. The following abbreviations when used in the constitution of the ANG shall have the annexed meanings:

1. ANG—American Newspaper Guild.
2. NEB—National Executive Board.
3. NC—National Council.
4. DC—District Council.

Section 4a. Any person gainfully employed by, and who devotes the major part of his working time to an editorial department of a newspaper in the United States of America, or by the editorial office of a recognized press association, news photo agency, or syndicate supplying editorial material to newspapers which pay for the service, shall be eligible for membership. No eligible person shall be barred from membership, suspended, fined, expelled or discriminated against by reason of sex, race, or religious or political convictions or because of anything he writes for publication.

Section 4b. Any member who suffers loss of the employment which qualifies him for membership in the ANG may be continued as a member under a suspension of dues and voting power in fiscal matters by paying five (5) cents per month, and by regularly attending meetings of his branch; such membership to cease if and when he accepts permanent employment other than that defined in Section 4a.

Section 4c. Unemployed newspaper reporters, rewrite men, copy readers, editors, news photographers, feature writers, columnists and newspaper artists who have been employed as defined in Section 4a, not less than three (3) months of which shall have been within one (1) year of the date of application for membership, shall be eligible for membership on the same basis as that stated in Section 4a. Applications for such membership shall be submitted to the unit which represents the employees of the organization by which the applicant was last employed, or to special unemployed units where such exist, or to the secretary of the branch. The unit which represents the employees of the organization by which the applicant was last employed, if such exists, shall pass upon the application regardless of where it is submitted.

Section 4d. No person whose interests are deemed by the Guild properly receiving the application for membership to lie with the employer as against the interests of the employees shall be eligible for membership.

Section 4e. When a member of a Guild is assigned by his employer to continuous employment in the territory of another Guild, that member shall be entitled to remain in good standing in both Guilds. He shall pay dues to the Guild of his residence. He may hold office in both Guilds on questions relating to local problems of the

respective branches. In the case of national or district referenda, however, no member of the ANG shall be entitled to more than one vote.

Section 5a. A group of seven (7) or more eligible persons in any locality or shop may organize themselves into a unit of the ANG, subject to the provisions of this constitution. Where there are fewer than seven (7) enrolled members in a given shop, they shall be members at large of the Guild in that jurisdiction. In the event that no Guild shall have been established, they shall be members at large of the district, or, in the absence of a district, members at large of the ANG.

Section 5b. All members of units, Guilds and districts shall be considered to be and shall be members of the ANG.

Section 5c. When, in the opinion of the DC, or, where there is no DC, of the NEB, the interests of members and of the ANG may best be served by the organization of members from two (2) or more shops into a single unit, the DC shall have the authority to establish such a unit provided that a majority of the members in each of the shops to be formed into a single unit, shall agree to such organization.

Section 5d. The NEB may grant a Guild charter to any Guild consisting of one (1) or more units except as hereinafter provided, but no member shall be a member in good standing in the Guild of which he is an elected delegate.

Section 5e. Before a delegate may be seated at the convention he shall deposit all funds of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided. He shall maintain an index of the members of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided. He shall maintain an index of the members of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided.

Section 6. The proceedings of the convention shall be governed by this constitution, and the rules adopted at the preceding convention shall be enforced from the opening of the convention until new rules shall have been adopted by the current convention.

Section 6a. Charters granted by the NEB unless revoked, suspended or annulled shall remain in force, so long as seven (7) members shall remain in the Guild and continue to comply with the constitution of the ANG. When the membership of any Guild falls below seven (7) or the Guild disbands, or its charter is revoked or annulled, its charter and books shall be delivered to the ANG within ten (10) days after demand by the NEB. In such case the remaining members shall be members at large of the ANG until they become members of other branches.

Section 7. The ANG shall not be dissolved so long as three (3) Guilds shall desire its continuance.

Section 8. The general office of the ANG shall be situated in the city of New York and shall not be removed therefrom except by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any convention.

ARTICLE II

CONVENTIONS

Section 1. The ANG shall meet annually in general convention in the month of June. At least six (6) months prior to the holding of the convention the NEB shall name the city in which the next convention is to be held and the date and time at which it shall convene.

Section 2. Special conventions of the ANG shall be called by a referendum vote of the membership initiated by the NEB or upon a written request of at least ten (10) Guilds. Such Guilds shall be located in at least five (5) states of the United States of America. The NEB shall submit the referendum within two (2) weeks after the request has been received and shall tabulate the votes within twenty (20) days after such submission. Within ten (10) days after the tabulation, if a majority of the votes be favorable, notice for such convention shall be placed in the mails, and the convention shall be held within thirty (30) days of the mailing of the notice, in a city selected by the NEB. But no such refer-

endum shall be legal unless the total of ballots cast shall be equal to fifty-one (51) per cent of the membership of the ANG according to the most recent quarterly records of the ANG treasurer.

Section 3. In the National Convention each Guild shall be entitled to at least one vote. In addition each Guild shall have one vote for the first fifty (50) members or major fraction thereof; one vote for the second fifty (50) members or major fraction thereof; and one vote for each one hundred (100) additional members or major fraction thereof after the first one hundred (100). Each Guild shall be entitled to as many delegates as it has votes. All members represented at the convention must be in good standing as of one (1) month preceding the convention, according to the records of the National Treasurer.

Section 3a. A Guild which has been chartered less than thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the National Convention may send one (1) or more delegates under the terms of Section three (3) who shall have the right to speak but not to vote at the convention.

Section 4. To be eligible as a delegate to the convention, a candidate must be a member in good standing in the Guild of which he is an elected delegate.

Section 4a. Before a delegate may be seated at the convention he shall deposit all funds of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided. He shall maintain an index of the members of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided. He shall maintain an index of the members of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided.

Section 5. The treasurer shall receive all monies due to the ANG, giving his receipt therefor, and shall keep correct account of all income and expenses of the ANG. He shall deposit all funds of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided. He shall maintain an index of the members of the ANG in such bank or banks as may be designated by the NEB, to be withdrawn by checks signed by not fewer than two (2) national officers, as may be authorized thereto by the NEB, at least one of whom shall be a member of the finance committee hereinafter provided.

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Section 9. If a vacancy should occur in any of the national offices of the NEB shall fill the vacancy until the next national convention.

Section 10. The finance committee shall consist of three (3) members of NEB who shall meet quarterly. It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare a quarterly budget to cover the cost of administration of the national office; to approve all disbursements and to provide for regular examinations and audits of all books, vouchers, receipts and all other financial records of the ANG at quarterly intervals. After such budget has been approved by the NEB, it shall be strictly adhered to by national officers and at no time shall it be exceeded by them. Funds may, however, be transferred from one department to another by the NEB.

Section 11. The committee on publisher relations shall consist of three (3) members, whose duty shall be to advise branches of the ANG on collective bargaining and to foster by every means at its disposal satisfactory working agreements with employers. No collective bargaining agreement shall be entered into by any branch after the same has been disapproved by the NEB as being not in accordance with this constitution and the collective bargaining policies of the ANG as expressed at the last convention.

Section 12. The committee on labor relations shall consist of three (3) members and the duty of this committee shall be to foster unity with all employees of the

all decisions of the NEB with respect to the suspension of charters and shall be the agency for removal or suspension of members of the NEB as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. All matters within the jurisdiction of the NC shall be presented to it in writing by an authorized agent of the NEB.

Section 4. An appeal may be had from the decision of the NC to the next ensuing convention of the ANG.

Section 5. The president, executive secretary, treasurer and vice presidents shall together constitute the NEB on which the executive secretary shall have no vote.

Section 6. The NEB shall have general supervision in accordance with this constitution over all the affairs of the ANG.

Section 7. At all regular meetings of the NEB, five (5) voting members shall constitute a quorum. Upon the written request of three (3) members, the executive secretary shall call a special meeting of the entire NEB. The NEB shall meet immediately before and upon the adjournment of each convention, and in the first week of September, December and March.

Section 8. The President with the approval of the NEB shall appoint the following standing committees: Finance, Publisher Relations, Labor Relations, Legislative, Dan de Souza Memorial Awards Committee and such other committees as may be ordered or deemed necessary.

Section 9a. A Wire Service Committee shall be formed consisting of three (3) members of the NEB including the vice president for wire services as chairman, with power to add to the committee. The duty of this committee shall be to advise and assist branches in conducting negotiations through Guilds and districts; to compile and maintain, with the assistance of wire service members of DCs, a complete and reliable roster of member and non-member wire service employees; to draw up and agree upon a program applicable nationally for the various wire services of national scope; to enlist support for the same from wire service members and all branches of the Guild; and to conduct collective bargaining on a national scale with wire services of national or world-wide scope.

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Section 8. The President with the approval of the NEB shall appoint the following standing committees: Finance, Publisher Relations, Labor Relations, Legislative, Dan de Souza Memorial Awards Committee and such other committees as may be ordered or deemed necessary.

Section 9a. A Wire Service Committee shall be formed consisting of three (3) members of the NEB including the vice president for wire services as chairman, with power to add to the committee. The duty of this committee shall be to advise and assist branches in conducting negotiations through Guilds and districts; to compile and maintain, with the assistance of wire service members of DCs, a complete and reliable roster of member and non-member wire service employees; to draw up and agree upon a program applicable nationally for the various wire services of national scope; to enlist support for the same from wire service members and all branches of the Guild; and to conduct collective bargaining on a national scale with wire services of national or world-wide scope.

Section 10. The finance committee shall consist of three (3) members of NEB who shall meet quarterly. It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare a quarterly budget to cover the cost of administration of the national office; to approve all disbursements and to provide for regular examinations and audits of all books, vouchers, receipts and all other financial records of the ANG at quarterly intervals. After such budget has been approved by the NEB, it shall be strictly adhered to by national officers and at no time shall it be exceeded by them. Funds may, however, be transferred from one department to another by the NEB.

Section 11. The committee on publisher relations shall consist of three (3) members, whose duty shall be to advise branches of the ANG on collective bargaining and to foster by every means at its disposal satisfactory working agreements with employers. No collective bargaining agreement shall be entered into by any branch after the same has been disapproved by the NEB as being not in accordance with this constitution and the collective bargaining policies of the ANG as expressed at the last convention.

Section 12. The committee on labor relations shall consist of three (3) members and the duty of this committee shall be to foster unity with all employees of the



Old Regional Plan Scrapped; District Council Set Up to Take Its Place

(Continued from Page Five)

newspaper industry and other industries.

Section 4. The legislative committee shall formulate and foster plans for advancing in federal, state and municipal governments legislative measures drawn to conform with the policies approved by the ANG national convention, shall through the official publications of the Guild keep the membership informed at all times of its activities, enlist their support, and make recommendations on legislation pending or to be introduced in the various legislative branches of the government.

Section 5. Discipline of branches. The NEB shall have the right to suspend the charter of any branch for any one of the following reasons:

(a) Wilful refusal or neglect to conform to the constitution and by-laws of the ANG over a period of thirty (30) days or more.

(b) Refusal or neglect to collect or remit dues.

(c) Refusal to submit records for inspection to the NEB or its duly accredited representative.

(d) Refusal or neglect to bring a member to trial within thirty (30) days after filing of charges as herein provided.

(e) Failure to enforce penalties imposed by a proper tribunal within the ANG.

(f) Taking court action against the ANG or any subordinate body or member thereof, before exhausting all remedies provided by this constitution.

Section 6. Nevertheless a charter or shall not be suspended, until written charges have been served by registered mail addressed to the Guild office, upon the officers of the Guild, and they or members shall have been heard. In case the NEB decides to suspend the charter of any Guild, it may allow the Guild a period of thirty (30) days to remedy the fault for which suspension has been ordered and notice of the time shall be served upon the officers of the Guild.

Section 7. This constitution shall be interpreted and construed by the NEB and should any doubt arise as to the proper construction of any part thereof it shall be referred to the NEB for interpretation, and the NEB's decision shall be final unless reversed as herein provided. In like manner the NEB shall decide whether or not constitutions of local branches conflict with this constitution.

Section 8. Any and all business may be transacted at a special meeting of the NEB, but matters of which members of the NEB have received due notice shall take precedence upon the agenda.

Section 9. If a member of the NEB takes employment removing him from the jurisdiction of the ANG, his office shall automatically become vacant, and the NEB shall at its next quarterly meeting fill the vacancy.

Section 10. The NEB shall have power to fill all vacancies in its own body and in any standing and special committees of its appointment.

Section 11. The NEB may appoint as many national organizers as it may deem necessary and advisable but not more than six (6), and fix their duties and salaries; provided that no full time organizer or other officer of the ANG shall be paid less than \$50 a week.

ARTICLE VI LOCAL GUILDS

Section 1. A Guild shall be comprised of one (1) or more units as defined by this constitution.

Section 2. A charter shall not be granted to a Guild in a community in which there is another Guild in existence, except with the consent of such existing Guild.

Section 3. Each Guild shall have the power to enact and enforce local by-laws and a constitution

which is not in conflict with this constitution.

Section 4. Guilds shall do all in their power to strengthen and promote the labor movement in their respective areas.

Section 5. Guilds shall hold regular meetings of members at least once every three (3) months. Any Guild failing to hold such meetings during a six (6) month period may be suspended from the ANG.

Section 6. Each Guild shall promptly pay its dues and assessments between the 1st and 15th of the month for which they are due.

Any local in arrears on its dues or assessments for a period of forty (40) days or more shall be notified by the treasurer and shall be suspended from the ANG if it fails to pay its dues and assessments within the period of thirty (30) days after the date of such notification.

Section 7. Only dues stamps of the ANG shall be used by Guilds as receipts for dues. Any Guild failing to use such stamps and stamps and stamps shall be suspended from the ANG in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Section 8. The funds of the branches shall be used only for the payment of dues and other legitimate authorized expenses of the branches, for the financing of strike activities, and for the purpose of assisting labor and other organizations friendly to the ANG and to the labor movement.

Section 9. The NEB shall furnish to all Guild secretaries printed blanks to be filled out, signed and forwarded to the treasurer not later than the 15th of each month, showing the income of the Guild from dues, initiation fees, assessments and other sources, and the number of dues stamps and stamps received by the Guild from the national office of the ANG for the preceding month.

Section 10. After August 1, 1935 no branch shall be, remain or be incorporated under the laws of any state, territory or country. Incorporation of a branch thereafter shall automatically disavow such branch and the NEB shall thereupon take possession of its charter.

Section 11. No branch shall be authorized to make contracts or incur liabilities for the ANG, and the ANG shall not be responsible for any such contracts or liabilities unless authorized in writing by a duly empowered agent of the NEB.

Section 12. Guilds shall conduct yearly elections of officers which shall include a president and such other officers as may be deemed necessary.

Section 13. No member of the ANG who is not in good standing shall be eligible to vote in any national district, Guild or unit election, or referendum.

Section 14. All officers shall be elected by ballot except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Section 15. Applications for charters shall be made on a standard form to be furnished by the NEB and shall be accompanied by a charter fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

ARTICLE VII DISTRICTS

Section 1. Whenever there are two (2) or more Guilds located in an area whose geographical position or community of interests constitute, in the opinion of the NEB and the Guilds involved, sufficient reason for their functioning as a district, these Guilds shall elect two (2) delegates each, and one (1) additional delegate for each hundred members or major fraction thereof, to comprise a District Council.

Section 2. Guilds shall finance the activities of DC's and DC's may levy assessments for this purpose after a referendum.

Section 3. DC's shall have the right to adopt constitutions and by-laws for the regulation of their affairs consistent with this constitution, to maintain a district office, to elect a district organizer

or district executive secretary and to appoint assistants as may be deemed necessary, fixing the salaries and functions of same. The terms of such elected officers shall expire at the same time of those of DC members in a given district.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of DC's to enforce decisions and findings of the NEB.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of DC's to conduct an election by a state or service members in the district of a representative of wire service employees to serve as a member of the DC and to fill promptly any vacancy in this post.

Section 5. Where the duty of unit officers to check on the observance of all oral and written agreements between employers and the Guild, and to report any infractions thereof and any violations of any conditions required by a state or other Government regulation to Guild executive committee and District Councils. Failing a correction of abuses by the Guild or district within a period of thirty (30) days after the latter shall have been notified, it shall be the duty of unit, Guild and district executive bodies to report the facts jointly or separately to the NEB which shall then in its discretion seek enforcement.

Section 6. The executive committee of a Guild shall have the right to declare strikes upon the following conditions:

(a) Full notice shall be sent to the DC and to the NEB.

(b) When a majority of the members of each unit involved has agreed approval.

Section 7. Where the executive committee of a Guild refuses to declare a strike upon request of the majority of the membership of each unit involved, the NEB may declare a strike upon the request of such unit or units. In such event, the NEB may name the strike committee.

Section 8. Units, Guilds and districts shall keep the NEB fully informed of developments which may lead to a demand for financial support in strike activities.

Section 9. The conduct of strike activities shall be in the hands of the executive committee except as provided in Section 3. There shall be added to the committee for each purpose a member of the DC if the Guild is a part of a DC; and a representative of the DC designated by that body.

Section 10. The NEB may require expenditures of funds received by the Guild in support of strike activities and may require the committee charged with the conduct of strike activities to submit in advance a weekly budget of anticipated disbursements.

Section 11. The NEB shall fix rates of strike benefits, after consultation with the strike committee.

Section 12. The NEB shall have the right to suspend or expel any member of the ANG who is not in good standing shall be eligible to vote in any national district, Guild or unit election, or referendum.

Section 13. No member of the ANG who is not in good standing shall be eligible to vote in any national district, Guild or unit election, or referendum.

Section 14. All officers shall be elected by ballot except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE IX MEMBERS

Section 1. Any applicant for membership in the ANG or any branches thereof shall signify his or her desire to become a member by filing in and signing a standard membership blank issued by the NEB.

Section 2. Applicants for membership shall furnish such information as may be called for in the application, and such additional information as may be required by the NEB. The Guild shall be the judge of the eligibility of its own members within the terms of the constitution.

Section 3. Applicants for membership shall be required to bind themselves to the fullest observance of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the ANG. Applicants who have been expelled from membership by any branch of the ANG shall be readmitted to that branch or another branch only after all their differences shall have been adjusted with the expelling unit, or with a higher body.

Section 4. Members shall keep

the NEB and branch officers advised of any changes in address.

Section 5. Each member shall be furnished with a standard membership card provided by the NEB.

Section 6. No member of the ANG shall work for lower wages than, longer hours than, or under conditions inferior to, those negotiated by his Guild for his unit.

Section 7. Any member desiring to leave the craft or to enter an occupation that shall make him ineligible under the eligibility provisions of this constitution, shall withdraw from membership in the ANG by giving written notice and paying any dues, assessments, and other charges against him up to the date of his withdrawal, and surrendering his membership card. A member who leaves the craft or becomes ineligible under the terms of this constitution must withdraw upon request of his unit or Guild or district of the ANG. If a member shall fail to withdraw within ten (10) days after the mailing of such request, he shall stand suspended from membership.

Section 8. Members in good standing who become ineligible for continued membership because of acceptance of newspaper employment that disqualifies them from membership, shall be entitled to an honorable withdrawal card. This card shall entitle the rightful holder to resume his membership in the Guild without payment of penalties or initiation fees when any change in the nature of his employment makes him eligible to membership. This card shall be supplied by the NEB and shall be issued by the national executive secretary on application of the withdrawing member accompanied by a certification of facts by the executive committee of the Guild from which the member seeks to withdraw. The cards shall be honored by any Guild to which the rightful holder makes application for resumption of membership after re-establishing his eligibility. Any person who has been forced to withdraw from the Guild since December 1, 1933, because of a change in the nature of his newspaper employment may obtain an honorable withdrawal card in the same manner as provided in the foregoing.

Section 9. Any member who has withdrawn or been suspended or expelled, except those holding honorable withdrawal cards, who wishes to be readmitted to the ANG may be readmitted to membership under the following conditions:

(a) If the application for readmission is made within six (6) months, the member shall be required to pay all dues and assessments since the date of his withdrawal, and shall be readmitted to his previous standing and membership, provided there exists no other bar to his readmission under the terms of this constitution.

(b) After six (6) months, members shall be readmitted as new members, but shall pay all current assessments and such other sum as the readmitting Guild shall require.

Section 10. When a member of any branch leaves employment in the area of that branch and accepts employment in any editorial capacity of any newspaper, recognized press association, news photo agency or syndicate in the area of another branch, he shall so report to the secretary of the branch in which he is a member, receiving from said secretary a certification on his membership card of the transfer.

Section 11. The secretary of any branch, when a member shall transfer, shall within ten (10) days forward a notice of the transfer to the secretary in the area to which the transfer is desired, along with a certificate that all dues and assessments are paid, or a statement of dues and assessments owing.

Section 12. No branch shall be required to accept membership by transfer unless all dues and assessments to the original branch are paid, but when such dues and assessments are paid, membership shall be automatic.

Section 13. Any member who fails to receive transfer certification on his membership card when moving from one (1) branch to another shall have his membership declared void by the national executive secretary.

Section 14. For working as a strikebreaker or violating this constitution.

Section 15. For entering into "yellow dog contracts," or disclosing to an employer or any person other than a fellow member any secret decisions or proceedings of the ANG or any of its branches.

Section 16. For working as a strikebreaker or violating this constitution.

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Section 52. For working as a strikebreaker or violating this constitution.

Standard Form of Contract to Provide Basis for Collective Bargaining

(Continued from Page Six)

the ANG except in the following manner:

(a) Charges may be brought by any three (3) members of the NEB or by ten (10) or more Guilds located in five (5) or more states of the United States of America.

(b) Written charges shall be filed with an authorized agent of the NEB who shall send a copy of the charges to the accused and call upon him for a written answer. The answer shall be filed within thirty (30) days of the demand for it.

(c) A copy of the charges and answer shall be sent by registered mail to each member of the national council together with a ballot on which each NC member shall state in his opinion the accused is innocent or guilty.

(d) Ballots shall be returned to the authorized agent of the NEB within fifteen (15) days of their receipt by NC members. Twenty (20) days following the date of the mailing of the ballots to the NC the authorized agent of the NEB shall count the returned ballots and inform the NEB forthwith of the number of votes cast for and against the accused.

(e) If a majority of NC members voting find that the accused is guilty the accused shall be suspended from office forthwith, and the charges shall then be presented to the entire membership of the ANG in the manner provided for in this constitution. In the event the accused is found guilty by membership vote he shall be expelled from office or from the ANG, or both; if not guilty, the suspension shall be removed forthwith.

Section 1. The NEB shall prepare a standard form of contract consistent with the provisions of this constitution and consistent with the policies of the ANG. Copies of this standard form of contract shall be furnished to every branch and shall be used as a basis for negotiations with employers.

Section 2. The right to bargain collectively for the members of the ANG who are employees of press associations, feature syndicates or news photo agencies of national scope shall be vested in the NEB in cooperation with the wire service committee; but no agreement reached in behalf of those members shall bind them unless and until ratified by them by a majority vote of their number. The NEB shall permit a Guild to bargain for press association and feature syndicate members whose bargaining problems are shown to be of a local nature.

Section 3. The right to bargain collectively for the whole membership of a Guild or any division thereof shall lie with the executive committee of the Guild and with that body solely, and the results of its negotiations shall be subject to ratification in such manner as the local Guild shall provide, but in no event by less than a majority vote of the unit most concerned. Not fewer than three (3) persons shall participate in any collective bargaining on behalf of the ANG.

Section 4. The NEB may intervene in collective bargaining negotiations being carried on by a Guild where such negotiations are plainly in violation of this constitution or when requested to do so by the local Guild. Local Guilds shall keep the NEB informed of the progress of any negotiations and such negotiations shall have the approval of the NEB before the ANG may give support to a local Guild in such negotiations.

Section 5. Any member of the ANG may negotiate with his employer in his own interests but nothing herein may be construed as lending the authority or the support of the ANG, or any of its branches, to such member thus acting independently. No member shall negotiate for a wage or other standard of employment inferior to that secured by the Guild in any collective action for his unit, and any person so doing shall be subject to discipline by the NEB.

Section 6. Each new member shall pay an initiation fee determined by the Guild.

Section 7. Each Guild shall pay to the ANG \$1.00 as an initiation fee for each new member immediately after the latter has been accepted into the Guild.

Section 8. The ANG shall issue uniform monthly dues stamps as receipts for dues. The dues stamps shall be affixed by the branches in the monthly space on the membership card of each member and shall constitute a receipt for dues paid by him.

Section 9. The NEB shall have the power in an emergency to levy an assessment not in excess of fifty (50) cents per member per week on all members for a period of not more than sixteen (16) weeks in any fifty-two (52) weeks between conventions for the purpose of assisting strike activities and for the defense fund. Such assessment shall be collected by the branches from their members and be evidenced by a special assessment stamp issued by the ANG. Assessments shall be levied on the basis of membership shown in the record department of the ANG at the time of the decision to levy the assessments, but subject to correction based on the average per capita receipts. An emergency may be declared by a majority vote of the NEB. When the defense fund at any time falls below twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), the NEB may declare an emergency.

Section 10. Effective September 1, 1935, no member shall be in good standing who is in arrears on dues more than sixty (60) days.

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Industrial Unions Favored As Trades Cooperation Aid

**Move to Broaden Membership Eligibility Defeated,
However, as Premature**

CLEVELAND. — A resolution favoring the industrial trade union form of organization was adopted at the Guild's second annual convention. At the same time a proposal put forward by the constitution committee that eligibility for Guild membership be extended to employees of the business, circulation and promotion departments, with due regard for the jurisdiction already granted other organizations, was defeated.

In addition to the industrial union resolution, the convention wrote into the revised constitution a clause declaring it to be one of the purposes of the American Newspaper Guild "to promote industrial unionism in the newspaper industry."

In the debate on the question of extending membership to employees in unorganized departments, both Jud Evans, of Richmond, and Heywood Brown argued that the step would be premature. Evans stated that further efforts should first be made to win over a larger proportion of editorial workers.

A Quick Victory

Those who spoke for immediate extension of jurisdiction cited the Newark strike situation as one in which the organization of the

business and circulations departments would have meant a quicker and even more substantial victory.

The industrial unionism resolution, which was introduced by Milton Kaufman, Executive Secretary of the New York Guild, reads:

"Whereas the experience of the American Newspaper Guild has demonstrated the necessity for unity in collective action and bargaining; and

"Whereas craft unionism and individual craft agreements in other industries in many instances have led to the defeat of organized labor; and

"Whereas the industrial form of union organization unites all crafts in a given industry into one cohesive organization; and

"Whereas, finally, the Guild, since its formation, has moved in the direction of industrial unionism by admitting into its ranks all crafts in editorial offices, therefore

"Be it resolved that the American Newspaper Guild hereby favor the industrial trade union form of organization, and hereby adopts as a policy cooperation with all other organizations of workers in the newspaper industry toward the eventual formation of an industrial union."

Junior Guild Unit for Students In Journalism Schools Urged

CLEVELAND. — The national convention almost unanimously accepted the report of the education committee, urging the establishment of an affiliated Junior Guild for students of the schools of journalism.

The committee, headed by Nady Cates, Jr., of Winston-Salem, N. C., pointed out that a large number of schools are publisher-dominated, either through endowments or through boards of trustees consisting wholly of publishers.

A Horatio Alger philosophy is widely imparted, the report asserted. Held up to the students as examples of the kind of success open equally to all are "Arthur Brisbane, Adolph Ochs, Roy Howard and others who lifted themselves by their bootstraps in a period of expanding economy."

From the Guild's viewpoint, it continued, such an organization would educate students to the need for joining the Guild when they

go out into the newspaper world and would deter students from forming a reservoir of potential strikebreakers.

The committee recommended that organization be undertaken through the local Guilds, on the ground that members are often in touch with the schools in their communities and that their local prestige would make students susceptible to their arguments.

It further expressed appreciation of the cooperative efforts of the Association of American Schools and Departments of Journalism and urged that local Guilds in undertaking organization, seek in all cases to act through the heads of the schools.

Other members of the committee were Carolyn Marx, of New York; Edgar Williams, Baltimore; R. S. Gillilan, Minneapolis; and D. A. Davidson, New York, who read the report.

Intra-Chain Committees Set Up To Get Same Conditions for All

CLEVELAND. — Employees of chain newspapers found when they reached the Cleveland convention that their employers had given widely varying reasons in different communities for their failure to meet Guild conditions and to enter into collective bargaining negotiations.

It was quickly decided that means to circumvent the continuance of such tactics must be found and that a remedy was at hand. This remedy lay in the setting up of intra-chain committees.

Committees representing the Hearst, Scripps-Howard, Gannett, Block, Lee, Federated, Macy and other chains were formed and when fully established will have on them staff members of every paper in each chain.

The duty of the chairmen and secretaries of these committees will be to keep all units fully informed of local developments. This, it was the belief of the convention's committee on chain pa-

pers, will prevent employers from withholding rights and privileges in one community though granted elsewhere.

Employees of one chain found that in one city their employer granted a 5-day, 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime, whereas in another city the 6-day week, without overtime rights, remained.

In another chain, local publishers referred all negotiating committees to the central office in New York, whereas the New York office simultaneously informed still other committees that every paper was an operating unit with full authority to settle all labor problems.

In still another chain it was learned that the management gave diametrically opposing reasons for withholding agreements from Guilds only 500 miles apart, and that slighting remarks—possibly designed to cause dissension—were made about Guild officers in other cities.

Wire Members Gain Strength By New Set-Up

**Representatives Chosen
for Each District—
NRA Scored**

CLEVELAND. — The Cleveland convention gave the press association members of the American Newspaper Guild a new organizational framework designed to make them more vocal and more effective in their own behalf.

Hereafter responsibility for this department of Guild activity rests in the hands of a vice-president for wire services along with two of the other seven members of the National Executive Board.

This committee has power, under the new constitution, to enlarge itself. In addition it will have the aid of district representatives of press association members, one of whom must be elected to each district executive committee or board.

The district representatives will be responsible for press association membership in their various territories, and will be charged with the task of keeping the wire service committee informed on all matters relating to these members. They also will be called upon to compile press association membership rosters in their territories and conduct any necessary elections or referenda.

The constitutional changes followed the delivery of two extensive reports in Cleveland. That of the standing press association committee was sharply critical of the old set-up. After reviewing the run-around of the late lamented NRA, the report, made by Morris Watson, now the vice-president for wire services, said:

"We know now that no labor law, be it Section 7A or any other, is going to reach a publisher or press association unless its prospective beneficiaries—which means us—force its enforcement with something more than a polite 'pretty please.' At the present time we do not have that kind of vigor in the press association membership. It is our hope that prospective changes in the organizational set-up will correct this."

After the report was read President Brown pointed out from the chair that press association employees would be in an advantageous position with passage of the Wagner labor bill, since wire services do their business in interstate commerce. This fact would bring them clearly under the provisions of the labor relations bill.

Another report on the wire services was made by the convention wire service committee which included Marshall Hall of El Paso, Texas; Robert M. Perry of Detroit; Stephen Merrill of Newark and Watson. This report was delivered to the constitutional committee which made most of the requested changes.

St. Louis Delegates Feted

St. Louis delegates to the Cleveland convention hurried home to a party June 10 at George Pirone's Mission Inn, arranged to give them a chance to account for themselves.

The Post-Dispatch unit sponsored the affair, with buffet lunch and beer. Members of other units were invited to attend. Paul Y. Anderson of the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch, a convention delegate, was unable to be present, but Sam O'Neal of the Star-Times, Dave Brown and Wayne Parker of the Globe Democrat—Brown was a convention delegate and Parker an alternate—and Harold Tecumseh Meek of the Post-Dispatch were at the bar at roll-call. There was some doubt at the outset as to whether the delegates were to be commended or crucified, but after a while it was decided there would be no crucifixions.

Building: What Is There in District Business?

By JONATHAN EDDY

The new constitution is an exceedingly remarkable document. Probably five times a day I have occasion to dig through the copy on my desk to check this or that moot point.

One of the shortest articles is on districts. As I understand the constitution the convention approved the distinct idea with the safeguard that not only the National Executive Board, but each Guild concerned, shall have a say on inclusion in a district.

The main idea in a district is to enable three or four Guilds to do together what, separately, they are too weak financially to achieve. They unite to accomplish in a limited area the sort of work the NEB pursues on a national scale.

The one or two organizers hired by the National Guild will have to do a lot of surface scratching to scratch the surface of a tenth of the Guild map. They have not only to go in and help Guilds that have a strike or some other form of the widgets, but produce new Guilds.

In fact, I think the NEB will spend quite a bit of Guild dues on producing new Guilds. Sometimes the place where it is most important for us to have a Guild is the toughest and takes the longest to organize. Meantime, the established Guilds have no one to dash about and spread and perfect organization in their own territories and consequently decent wages, the five-day week and security are often still "just around the corner."

Here's how the district plan works. A group of local Guilds elects delegates to meet at some central point and get started. The delegates—like the delegates gathered in Washington a year and a half ago to form the American Newspaper Guild—agree on a common program and report it back to their respective Guilds.

The Guilds that concur in it then proceed, as provided in the new Constitution. Each Guild elects two delegates (more if its membership is over 100) and these men become the District Council.

And now we come to a point of real action: "DC's shall have the right," says the Constitution, "to adopt constitutions and by-laws for the regulation of their affairs consistent with this constitution,

to maintain a District Office, to elect a District Organizer or District Executive Secretary, and to appoint assistants as may be deemed necessary, fixing the salaries and functions of same."

They'll Do Wonders

It is these activities—a central office, a regional publication, a competent organizer responsible for a definite area, that will do wonders for established Guilds and build new ones. The hard job is to get started, but we already have a beginning in North Carolina and in Michigan.

I see that a certain trade publication whose obituary appeared recently in the Guild Reporter came to in its next issue and is now advising Guild members to pay their dues—so as to vote down the "radicals" in the forthcoming referendum on A.F. of L. affiliation.

This is the first good advice in connection with the Guild that I ever found in the said trade publication—such good advice, in fact, that the "radicals," if they should happen to be in arrears—ought to take it too. The Guild needs money now as never before. Support your ANG treasurer!

NEB Sub-group Offers Ideas for Board Vote

(Continued from Page One)

cities at National Headquarters.

Many matters on which the NEB will be required to take action were deferred in the effort to get the most important features of the broad new program, as determined upon by the convention, under way. In connection with other matters, in which there were differences of opinion as to the clear intent of the convention, recommendations were deferred until the first full meeting of the Board, which is scheduled for the first week of September in New York.

No action has been instituted as yet on the creation of some of the committees the NEB is required to set up. The NEB, however, is preparing contracts and model local and district constitutions in conformity with the National Constitution and the reports approved by the convention.

Book, Magazine Employees Organize; Guild Their Model

Ever since the formation of the Newspaper Guild there has been a strong sentiment for organization among the employees of the book and magazine publishers. Such a union has now been formed under the name of the Book and Magazine Guild of America.

It includes in its membership workers in the editorial, production, promotion and distribution branches of these industries; it does not include news-magazine employees who are eligible for the Newspaper Guild, nor typists, accountants and other office workers whose interests are represented by the Literary Trades Section of the Office Workers Union.

Four meetings, attended by approximately 300 persons, have been held. At one of these, on June 3, a constitution, modeled largely after that of the New York Newspaper Guild, was adopted. The purposes of the organization as set forth are to promote the economic welfare of men and women engaged in executive and professional capacities in the book and magazine industries; to maintain and improve standards of workmanship; and to safeguard constitutional guarantees of civil liberties with particular reference to the freedom of the press.

The officers elected are James Gilman, of the F. & S. Crofts Co., president; Milton Glick, of the Viking Press, first vice-president; James Reid, of Harcourt Brace, second vice-president; Robert Smaridge, of the Viking Press, treasurer, and Lillian Lustig, of the Hartney Press, secretary. These officers, the chairmen of five standing committees and three members at large, constitute the executive committee.

While most of their efforts are being directed at this early stage toward building their own organization, the members have found time to take action on one or two outside problems. They have written to the Mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, condemning the possession of more than one copy of any revolutionary publication and they have sent a letter to the editor and publisher of the American Mercury protesting their methods of dealing with the strikers. They have also inaugurated an employment service bureau.

Although the Guild exists at present only in New York City inquiries about forming units have been received from Pittsburgh, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities.