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A.P. MUST TAKE WATSON BACK

IEB Hears Appeals on Two Cases

Toledo and Boston Seek Decisions; Unity with CIO Urged

Problems arising out of the ANG's recent period of intensive bargaining held chief place on the International Executive Board agenda at its March 26 and 27 sessions.

Meeting at the apparent climax of the winter's contract drive, the Board sat for the first time as an appeals body to hear two complaints about the functioning of local Guild machinery in connection with contracts. With the Convention drawing near these and other problems focussed special attention there.

At the same time the growing crisis in the labor movement brought statements of policy toward it, the IEB voicing the Guild's demand that unity be reestablished between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization on the basis of progressive principles, and urging locals to oppose attempts to expel the CIO locals from their central labor unions. The declaration demanding unity was ordered circulated to all city centrals.

Complaints About Toledo Facts

The chief complaint heard about functioning of local machinery grew out of the negotiation and signing of the two contracts with Paul Block papers in Toledo, the Blade and the Times. These contracts were signed after very brief negotiations on terms considerably inferior to those for which other units in the chain were pressing strongly.

Nathan Goldberg, president of the Newark Guild, chairman of the Paul Block chain council, and Don Stevens, A.F. of L. organizer attached to the Guild, both made reports charging violations of the ANG (Continued on page 5)

Defense Levy Voted To Aid Two Strikes

A Defense Fund assessment of fifty cents for immediate collection has been voted by the IEB, because of the drains of two strikes now in progress, one on the North Shore Daily Journal and the other on the Long Island Daily Press.

Because the strike on the Press, involving the largest group of strikers in Guild history, sixty-four, is "directed against one of the most consistent and dangerous enemies of the Guild movement," a Defense Fund committee statement pointed out, it "assumes importance as a test of Guild organization and durability far beyond the size of the newspaper property involved."

The Committee also reminds all locals of the IEB's appeal "that all members contribute... the first week's salary increase resulting directly from Guild bargaining."

Morris Watson, victorious in his fight for reinstatement on the Associated Press through the Supreme Court's historic decision upholding the Wagner Act as applicable to press associations, will return to his job in the New York office and continue to promote organization of editorial workers into the American Newspaper Guild.

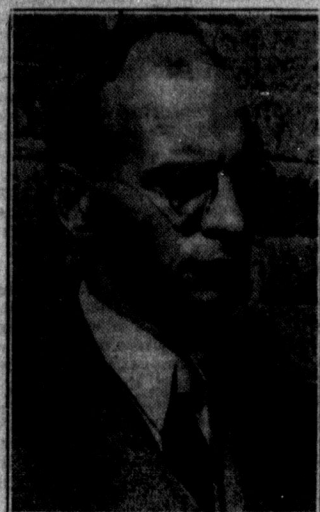
The ANG vice-president for wire services made this statement immediately after hearing of the Supreme Court's decision.

Representatives of the Associated Press were to have a conference with Mrs. Elinore Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, on April 13, on the details.

Watson and Heywood Brown, ANG president, issued statements hailing the victory.

"I am gratified, of course," Watson said. "Backed as I was by the Newspaper Guild and the Guild members of the Associated Press, I was always sure that the fundamental human right, the right of workers to join themselves together for economic betterment, would be upheld."

(Continued on page 8)



MORRIS WATSON

Biggest Strike Ex-Scab Is In Starts in N. Y. On \$200 Fine

Arbitration Begins, but Unit Is Stalling Out

BULLETIN

Both sides in the Guild's Long Island Press strike have agreed to arbitration. The arbitrators are the Rev. Andrew Magill, chairman; the Rev. Joseph K. Titus and Father William Kelly, all of Jamaica, L. I.

The largest number of Guild strikers yet involved in any ANG struggle, 64, began a campaign against the Long Island Daily Press, in Jamaica, L. I., on April 5, after three months of contract negotiations reached a stalemate on the unit's demand for wage increases.

The strike followed the unanimous vote of the unit, reaffirmed unanimously in the face of an attempt to "buy off" the unit with small pay increases.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia was rebuffed by the paper in his efforts to mediate, when on April 8 he telegraphed William F. Hofmann, publisher, an invitation to meet informally with himself and the Guild in his office, and received a rejection. The Guild accepted its invitation.

Before dawn on the first day, a picket line of more than 200 paraded in front of the Press building, and this line was continued in almost its full strength throughout the day. Up to midnight April 9, more than 15,000 Guildsmen, their friends and sympathizers had picketed.

The Press was the paper against which the first ANG strike action was directed, in 1934, when the management led all other managements in the country except on the Hearst papers in San Francisco in attempting to break up the Guild by firings. The same owner, S. I. Newhouse (Continued on page 2)

6 Scripps Papers Sign Guild Pacts; Hearst Seeks One

Howard Yields Improvements But Retains Open Shop; Pittsburgh Studies First Pact Offered by Hearst Chain

While Guilds in six cities were cleaning up negotiations with Scripps-Howard papers and signing contracts, the Hearst general management began to show eagerness to have similar agreements on its papers. Its local management on the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph voluntarily circulated a contract among members of its staff with a letter indicating its desire that all Guild members turn out for the unit meeting to discuss it and strongly showing its hope for immediate, complete acceptance. The Hearst national management also broached the subject of a contract in New York City.

The contract drive is still in progress on the Scripps-Howard chain.

Hearst Shows Interest

By MORGAN HULL,
International Organizer, ANG

Evidence of sweeping changes in the attitude and strategy of the Hearst management toward the Guild have piled up rapidly in the past few days. Significantly, this evidence all points toward a management plan to sign up Guilds on open shop contracts similar to the Scripps-Howard agreements—even to the extent of stampeding local Guilds into acceptance if necessary.

Several factors are making for the change in tactics. Of these, the most important, not necessarily in the order of importance, are:

1. An apparently growing conviction that the Guild is here to stay and that it is useless and, in fact, foolish to attempt to stop it.

2. A proposed issue on April 20 of \$22,500,000 worth of securities for public sale by Hearst Publications, Inc., and a desire to establish that the value of these stocks and the assets which secure them are not liable to damage because (Continued on page 4)

S.-H. Signings Continue

Six Scripps-Howard papers, in as many cities, signed contracts with Guilds in the last fortnight, all of them bringing substantial improvements in pay, security and in some cases working conditions. With the two earlier contracts, eight Scripps papers are covered. Guilds in seven other cities were negotiating with papers of the chain.

Pittsburgh signed quickly on the heels of Cleveland, which had concluded its contract on March 20; and Knoxville, Columbus, Akron, New York and Indianapolis followed soon after. Toledo, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Washington, El Paso, Denver and San Diego were negotiating as the Reporter went to press.

All contracts that had been signed gave full Guild recognition. All are considered superior to the "accord" which the Scripps-Howard management had last year with the Cleveland Guild. The management has succeeded to date, however, in making all of them open-shop.

The Akron Guild in a last-minute effort obtained a clause like that in some other union contracts, providing that "during the life of this agreement the Times-Press will not contract with any other organization representing its editorial employees."

The signing of the Cleveland Press contract and the voting down of a strike by the World-Telegram unit on March 24 ended the unified bargaining approach that had been de- (Continued on page 2)

BUILDING: Structural Weakness—Let's Stop and Look

By JONATHAN EDDY

It was less than a year ago that your secretary soliloquized in the privacy of this column about "office problems." In the preceding two years we had twice to move into larger quarters which we supposedly would not soon outgrow. And less than a year ago we again moved, this time to our present address, 1560 Broadway, where there was, supposedly, space adequate to two years' expansion.

At the January IEB meeting board members who worked at headquarters warned their fellows that it might soon be necessary to hire a fifth clerical worker. At the March meeting we insisted that the work of the office could not be handled by less than seven. The chief "office problem" is to explain why, with seven, work still lags behind. The explanation lies not only in the rapid growth but in the increased activity of all branches of the Guild, in the increased service which local Guilds expect and have a right to expect from their headquarters office.

Does Our Strength Equal Our Size?

GROWTH means increased strength, but if recent developments in the Guild collective bargaining field are reliable indication, the strength of the organization as a whole is not necessarily a (Continued on page 6)

Copies of Pacts Needed for Guide

ANG headquarters needs copies of all contracts, agreements and unilateral policies now in effect. A compilation of all the points in these as a support for local bargaining efforts and also as a guide to future ANG policy is now being made by Morgan Hull, international organizer. The material will be particularly valuable for the Convention. If your Guild has not furnished complete copies of all such agreements, please send them at once.

MANY PAY BOOSTS IN SCRIPPS PACTS

\$70,000 Increase Set in New York Budget; All Agreements With Local Guilds

The five additional contracts with Scripps-Howard newspapers in Columbus, Akron, New York City, Pittsburgh and Knoxville signed during the past two weeks show the results of the chain-wide coordination of negotiations through the national Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Committee. (The Indianapolis contract was signed too late for inclusion in this round-up.)

Although each of these, like the Memphis and Cleveland contracts concluded only a few weeks earlier, were open-shop agreements, they represented thousands of dollars in increased editorial income—\$70,000 on the New York World-Telegram—and numerous improvements in conditions.

Contrary to Howard's original intention, the contracts are definite union agreements between individual managements and the Guild—not with individual Guild units composed of Scripps-Howard employees. In the face of the management's insistence on the open shop, an important advance was the clause assuring the Guild the sole bargaining rights for editorial employees on the paper in Akron.

Pay Cuts Restored
Restoration of depression pay cuts were also made by the New York World-Telegram in a provision that all employees "not now receiving their peak World-Telegram salaries will have their salaries restored to this peak upon the signing of this agreement."

In addition, this contract also provided a five percent salary increase to all editorial employees who did not benefit individually by the increase in wage minimums.

Substantially increased dismissal indemnities provided in a number of the contracts run as high as 24 weeks' pay after fifteen years, and the Memphis Guild set a precedent by winning the following clause: "The management (Commercial-Appeal) recognizes the equity under certain conditions of paying sever-

ance indemnity in resignations and will make such payments in cases where in the judgment of the management they are justified."

Furthermore, nearly all contracts carried a provision initiated by the New York Guild which provided, in the language of the Akron Times-Press agreement, that "in case of death an employee's direct dependents shall be paid the dismissal pay."

Limit on Apprentices
In the World-Telegram contract the Guild succeeded in obtaining a limitation on apprentices, the ratio being fixed as that now in effect. Although the World-Telegram management made a last minute fight for it, the Guild avoided commitment to any form of arbitration of grievances arising under contract. Most contracts provided for grievance committees for the settlement of disputes concerning interpretation or applications of contract conditions.

Top minimums for journeymen reporters, photographers, etc., are as follows: New York, after three years, \$50; Pittsburgh, after three years, \$45; after five years, \$60; Akron, after three years, \$42.50; Columbus, after three years, \$40, and Knoxville, after three years, \$35. In a number of agreements minimums go higher for longer experience or other kinds of work. On the World-Telegram for example, minimums for desk men range as high as \$65.

Where managements insisted it had to avoid union interference with editorial policy, with some such clause as "Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted to impair or invade the right of the management to decide and express its editorial policy," negotiating committees were able to successfully add a much more realistic clause, such as that in the Cleveland Press contract which declares that "No employee writing over his own signature shall be asked or expected to conform to the paper's editorial policy at the expense of his personal convictions."

any increases would necessitate "savings" that would have to "come out of the product," were not completely successful. The management did agree that "No employee writing over his own signature shall be asked or expected to conform to the paper's editorial policy at the expense of his personal convictions."

Scripps Gives Recognition

(Continued from page 1)
veloped by the National Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Board and which had raised the management's concessions far above the early offers.

Guilds that have not yet signed are still pressing for the preferential shop and local conditions may enable them to obtain it.

The World-Telegram contract as signed represented a considerable improvement over the one offered before the unit took a strike vote. Although the unit voted not to strike for the preferential shop and other demands, it rejected the contract and asked Roy W. Howard, president of the World-Telegram, to submit proposals for a peaceful settlement. Features added by the management after the strike vote were a five per cent pay increase and raises in minimums and dismissal indemnity.

However, when the Guild negotiators resumed discussions with the management representative on the new offer, the management, its resistance stiffened by failure of the strike vote, declared it had gone as far as it would go and turned down all suggestions for minor improvements. It withdrew concessions the Guild believed had been made on minimums for artists and a limitation on beginners.

Efforts by the Guild negotiators to ascertain the meaning of a statement by the management accompanying the new offer that the

Scoreboard, S-H vs. Guild

MANAGEMENT WANTED

Company union contract—not with Guild.
Perpetuation of six-day, 48-hour week on some papers.
Highest minimum of \$35 in one instance.
No increase for those not directly benefited by new minimums.
No restoration of depression slashes in wages.

No severance indemnity for employees discharged for insubordination or neglect of duty, management to be sole judge.
No preferential shop.

MANAGEMENT CONCEDED

Genuine contracts all signed with Guild.
Five-day, 40-hour week in all contracts.
No highest minimum less than \$40.
Most contracts higher.
Five percent increases for all those not directly benefited.
Restoration all (World-Telegram) employees to peak World-Telegram salaries.
Indemnities paid in all cases without qualification in all contracts.

No preferential shop.

It All Looks Rosy to Howard

Roy W. Howard's interpretation of the actions of various Scripps-Howard units in the recent negotiations were revealed in letters written by him to World-Telegram readers who wrote him, apparently concerned because a paper of the Scripps tradition was refusing the preferential shop and other points sought by the Guild. The *Newsweek* has received copies of some of these letters.

"For the sake of labor statesmen and future antiquarians interested in our era, we present first the positions taken by two of the Guild units concerned. The World-Telegram unit, in its final resolution approving the contract, which was adopted with only four dissenting votes in a meeting of more than 100 members, said:

"Resolved, That the World-Telegram Unit, in approving acceptance of the present contract, regrets the omission of the Guild shop, and firmly believes that inclusion of this essential protective provision must be an objective of the negotiations that will in due course follow for the renewal of this agreement."

The Cleveland Press unit's attitude is described in the following statement by a Guildman who was intimately acquainted with the negotiations. (The *Newsweek* is withholding his name):

"In January the Press unit unanimously directed its negotiations again to ask the management for the preferential shop. When it was refused by the management, the Press unit, by a vote on a questionnaire, again for the second time, instructed the negotiators to seek the preferential shop. Its request again was denied by the management."

Finally, on March 15, at a unit meeting, after four months of negotiations, a motion that signing of a contract be deferred until the preferential shop be obtained elsewhere in Scripps-Howard was defeated by the very close margin of 24 to 19.

"The question was not one of repudiating the preferential shop. But one of whether a unit, exhausted by four months of hickering and bargaining for a bona fide contract, still possessed the stamina to forego the benefits obtained until some other unit obtained the preferential. That it yielded was only natural; but even so, the majority obviously was not 'overwhelming' and could not possibly be construed as a 'repudiation' of the preferential by a unit which three times had asked it and three times had been denied."

"It was not until the very last minute of a five-hour session between the negotiators and the management on March 20 that the management finally agreed to a bona fide contract with the Guild, instead of a compromise and express its editorial policy," negotiating committees were able to successfully add a much more realistic clause, such as that in the Cleveland Press contract which declares that "No employee writing over his own signature shall be asked or expected to conform to the paper's editorial policy at the expense of his personal convictions."

Below is the main body of one of Howard's letters and all of a second:

My Dear —
Please accept my thanks for your note of the 21st and your evidenced interest in the World-Telegram. In reply, may I say that there is at the present time every reason to believe that at a very early date a situation will be developed in which the interests of our editorial employees will be met in a manner entirely acceptable to them—which is, I presume, the result for which you, as well as we, hope.

It is evident from your letter, however, that you have only heard one side of the preferential shop controversy as it applies to editorial work. This proposition is not one in which the management is signed on one side, with the editorial workers united in opposition. A great many working journalists are definitely opposed to the application of the closed or preferential shop. Only last week the staff of the Cleveland Press, another Scripps-Howard paper, overwhelmingly rejected the Guild shop in the belief that it is not in their own best interest. . . .

Very sincerely yours,
ROY W. HOWARD,
March 25, 1937.

My Dear —
I am appreciative of the friendly interest which prompted your note of March 23.

The record of the Scripps-Howard newspaper as a champion of labor over the years speaks for itself. We have always believed in, and, at a rather considerable cost to ourselves, have fought for, the right of employees to bargain collectively for better wages, hours and working conditions. We believe our own performance in dealing with craft unions in the mechanical departments of our papers—all of which, incidentally, are on a closed shop basis—substantiates the sincerity of our editorial liberalism.

In the present negotiations of the World-Telegram and the Newspaper Guild, however, the issue is not one of wages, hours and working conditions, but has to do with conviction that the closed or preferential shop is neither necessary nor desirable in the case of editorial workers—from the standpoint of either the public, the management, or the workers themselves. This point of view is shared by a great percentage of working newspapermen on the World-Telegram and throughout the country. Within the past few days contracts have been signed by Scripps-Howard papers in Cleveland, Memphis, Pittsburgh, and Knoxville. In each of these instances the Newspaper Guild was the bargaining agent for our editorial employees. In no one of them was the closed or preferential shop a consideration.

Again thanking you for your interest, I am,
Very sincerely yours,
ROY W. HOWARD.

He-Used-to-Be Department
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robert Fitzsimmons, city hall reporter for the St. Paul Daily News and former president of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, has resigned his position to accept one with the Twin Cities Rapid Transit Company as general passenger agent. The transit company operates the trolley system in the Twin Cities.

WHEN THAT RUSH BEGAN

A Scripps Brother Has Pertinent Questions

This letter from a Scripps-Howard Guild officer came in just after the Scripps contracts began to be signed.
March 29, 1937.

Dear Eddy:
Brief replies which we have received here tell of Memphis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh signing contracts with Scripps-Howard without the Guild shop. Emphasis on the latter point, indicates that the management feels it has won important victories in having the Guild shop omitted.

What we boys in the sticks, who have asked for the Guild shop in our proposed contract, want to know is: Where do these contracts leave us?

We have gone so far as to have the Central Labor Union here write letters to Roy Howard and the local managements remonstrating against resistance to the Guild shop. We have not yielded on that point in our conferences, and we did not expect the big Guilds, who supposedly are the leaders in our organization, to do so, either.

What Does It Mean?
We would like to know something more about the whole situation—the why and wherefore.

Furthermore, we have been disappointed at the low (for those cities) minima on wages. That means, to us, that the management here will try to beat our demands down to ridiculous figures.

We still hope New York, Akron, Knoxville and others that haven't signed will hold out for and get the Guild shop. We still are ready to back you all the way—any way you go.

But there are some things we would like to know about now. If a strike should be called, would we be expected to go out too? If not, what would our role be? If so, provisions would be made to take care of us if and when a settlement is reached?

Should We Hold Out?
Should we refuse to sign a contract—assuming one should be offered—which meets most of our requests, but omits the Guild shop? And if we reject such a contract what assurance will we have—in the face of what's happened in Memphis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh—that our little Guild won't be left out in the cold when the smoke lifts?

Probably what happens to us won't make a lot of difference to the ANG, one way or another, but we want to go along with you, all the way.

So, brother, if you can give us a little light on the things that are troubling us, maybe we can "find our own way."

With apologies for all mixed metaphors, and fraternally,

Irvine Is Made Available

Outside of San Francisco
An arrangement by which C. L. Irvine, part-time organizer of the Northern California Guild, will be available for work for the International on a per diem basis for such time as he devotes to organizing outside San Francisco and its suburbs, was adopted by the IEB at the March meeting.

Here's Art—Bring Your Card
Guildmen will be admitted without charge to the First National Membership Exhibition of the American Artists Congress to be held in the Museum Galleries of the International Building in Rockefeller Center, New York City, from April 16 to 23. They will have to show their membership cards.

California and Illinois Locals Apply for Charters

Santa Rosa, Cal., and Champaign-Urbana, Ill., have applied to the IEB to be chartered as locals of the ANG. Each has ten members.

U.P. HOSTILE ACTS HALTED ON COAST

NRLB Enters Case, Unions Protest to Agency Clients

SAN FRANCISCO—At the request of the National Labor Relations Board, with whom the NCNG had filed charges, the United Press management has just withheld its threatened transfer of Francis McCarthy, chairman of the San Francisco United Press Bureau unit.

Frank Bartholomew, Pacific Division UP manager, promised the Labor Board that the status quo would be maintained pending negotiations. His agreement with the Labor Board followed the filing of intimidation and discrimination charges by the NCNG, and a powerful barrage of protests to the management and papers using the service by the San Francisco labor movement.

As a result a truce seems to have been reached in a long-stormy situation. This truce paves the way for collective bargaining between the UP bureau here and the NCNG.

The San Francisco Labor Council unanimously adopted a resolution protesting the anti-union tactics. Similar resolutions have been passed by many Bay Region unions, based on model resolutions mailed to more than 400 unions.

The Guild has also asked the Labor Board to hold an election to determine whether it represents a majority of the staff. The action was taken when Bartholomew raised the question. The Guild, through the Board, is requesting that the election be held as of the date when the Guild first requested conferences with the UP—prior to the transfer of Guild members out of San Francisco, and the transfer of non-Guild members into San Francisco.

The filing of Labor Board charges and the support of the entire local labor movement has been made necessary by a series of recent attacks on the Guild by the local UP management, which immediately followed formation of a solid UP Guild unit here.

Intimidation Continues
The latest anti-Guild act by the UP management was the threatened transfer of McCarthy—a "go to Tacoma or else" affair; the removal of Peg Bolton from the UP payroll so that he receives his paycheck from his immediate superior; the removal of transferred Guildmen by non-Guildmen—these new employees being questioned as to their Guild affiliation before being hired; and the continued intimidation of Guild members by statements that their membership would jeopardize their jobs.

All these actions followed promises from Bartholomew and Hugh Baillie, UP president, that there would be no discriminations, no intimidations, and that Guild membership does not jeopardize a Unipress's career.

A further indication of the attack on the Guild by the local UP management was the intimidation to some members that the management might talk over wage-hour terms similar to those achieved by the Guild on the San Francisco newspapers—if the talking-over was done by the UP members themselves, not the Guild. The members refused to listen to such suggestions.

The ANG constitution vests authority to negotiate for wire service employees in the IEB. The IEB recently empowered the NCNG to negotiate for San Francisco UP men, and urged Labor Board and Labor Council action.

California and Illinois Locals Apply for Charters

Santa Rosa, Cal., and Champaign-Urbana, Ill., have applied to the IEB to be chartered as locals of the ANG. Each has ten members.

In the meantime, if many long-term con-

STRIKE IS OPENED WITH PRAYER

PEACE BID SPURS FLUSHING CAMPAIGN

Move for Truce Fails to Cool Strikers

Negotiations have been started for a settlement of the five-month-old strike against the North Shore Daily Journal at Flushing, L. I., but the striking Guildmen, printers, pressmen and stereotypes are pressing their drive with greater vigor than ever.

Reports circulated by representatives of the management to the effect that the strike was "as good as settled" were refuted on the last two Saturdays, when the weekly roving picket lines had more marchers than at any previous time. Nearly 100 marchers, representing almost every Guild unit in the city, took part.

The first conference of representatives of all four unions with Publisher T. Harold Forbes and Vice-President Dean Palmer, chief stockholder of the Journal, was held at the Hotel Astor, Manhattan, on April 1.

By agreement of all parties concerned, separate conferences were held thereafter between representatives of each union and the management. As the Reporter went to press, the parties were still far apart.

Meanwhile, the large Citizens' Committee supporting the strikers rushed final plans for the big benefit card party, entertainment and dance to be held in the Flushing Armory Friday night, April 16, under its auspices.

Aldermanic President William F. Brunner, Queens Democratic Leader James C. Sheridan and many other notables have agreed to attend, and Broadway stars will appear. The committee expects to pack the armory. Tickets are 50 cents.

Ask Vote Order

MILWAUKEE Sentinel Unit Petitions
MILWAUKEE.—On instructions from the Sentinel unit, the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild has just petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to order an election at the Milwaukee Sentinel to establish the Guild as sole bargaining agent for editorial employees. The Sentinel is a Paul Block paper.

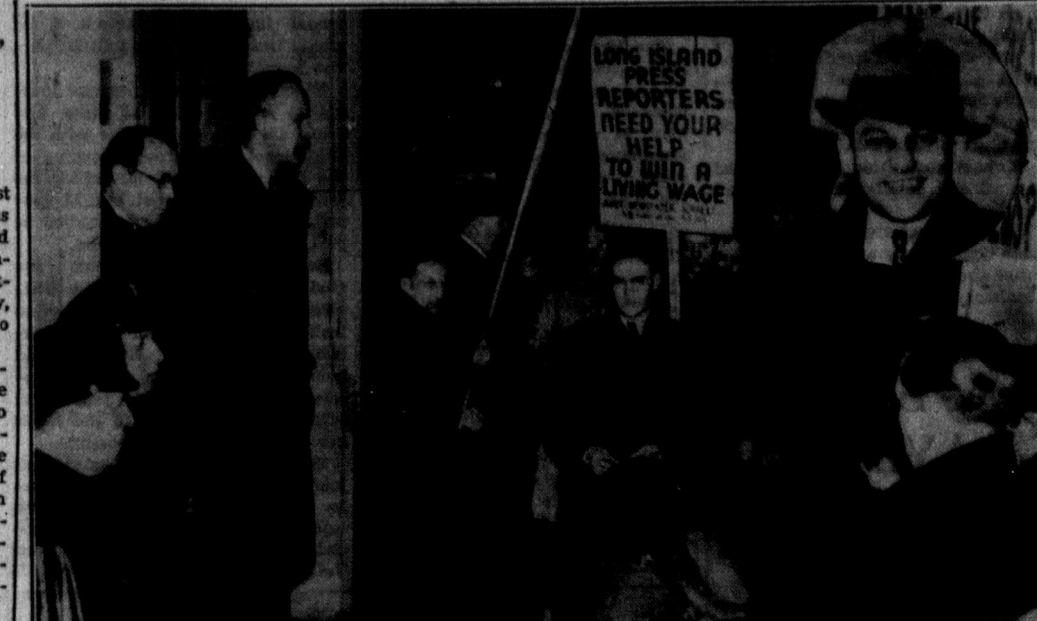
The petition followed several negotiation conferences with the late Jules Liebman and, since Liebman's death, with Paul Holmes, executive editor.

The Guild has insisted that recognition be established before bargaining on specific contract clauses could begin, and Holmes has asserted he must know whom the Guild represents.

Holmes said he would raise no barrier to the Guild's election petition.

New York Guild Weighs Link with Labor Party
A committee of five was set up by the last general membership meeting of the New York Guild to investigate "the possibility and advisability of the New York Guild affiliating with the American Labor Party." The membership voted unanimously for the establishment of the committee.

The personnel, appointed by President Randau, follows: Tom Cassidy, Daily News; James Kieran, New York Times; Bernard Mulhady, City News; Nat Einhorn, Brooklyn Daily Eagle; George Morris, World-Telegram.



Opening the Day's Picketing in the Guild's Long Island Press Strike. Bishop Arthur W. Brooks of Christ Church-by-the-Sea, Broad Channel (in Clerical Garb), Standing Beside Rev. John Wiley of First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, Who Is Praying. Inset shows Scott, Arthur De Faria, Against Whom a Police Court Charge Is Being Pressed for slugging a striker.

Biggest Strike Press Unit Wants Better Pay

(Continued from page 1)

successfully defeated organization on his other New York paper, the Staten Island Advance, and stalled contract negotiations on the Newark Ledger, which he bought after it was forced into receivership by the Guild strike.

The Press unit survived prolonged intimidation and various management maneuvers to reach the peak of unity and strength it occupies today.

The Press unit asked a basic minimum for beginners of \$25, the minimum found in most Guild contracts throughout the country. The unit was willing to make concessions on all wage demands but this one.

Members of Local No. 3, Inter-

Hull Working in East; To Remain Until June

Morgan Hull, International Guild organizer, who came to New York from the Coast to attend the March IEB meeting and the organizing conference which followed, will remain until the Convention in the East, a section which has never had the services of an international organizer before. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hull.

He is spending part of his time at headquarters handling correspondence regarding collective bargaining about which he is undertaking to give more detailed information than the volume of headquarters business has lately allowed. He is also making a detailed compilation of points in Guild contracts.

national Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, joined the Guildmen when the maintenance men on the Press walked out after the management refused to meet the local demands for a higher wage scale in a new agreement.

Members of Local No. 3, Inter-

Renew Talks

Guild Shop Demand Stands In Newark

NEWARK, N. J.—The negotiations committee of the Newark Guild will reassert its demand for a Guild shop at a conference to be held with Henry J. Auth, general manager of the Star-Eagle, of the Block chain, to be held on April 12. This will be the third in a series of bargaining conferences with the management.

At a unit meeting on March 31 the unit observers reported on the last conference and a resolution was adopted instructing the negotiations committee to point out also that the dismissal indemnity scale offered was unsatisfactory and to insist there be no discrimination in salary and hours between the city and suburban staffs.

Time to Think Twice on Contracts

Strange things are happening in the collective bargaining sphere. A Hearst paper proposes a contract and wants to "co-operate in every possible fashion" to enable the unit to make a quick decision on it. We recently saw the two Block managements in Toledo become suddenly "willin'". Similar changes are taking place elsewhere.

Whatever the reason, the time has come for us to reconsider our position.

This is especially true because our bargaining policies are still highly diverse and even conflicting. They have developed largely according to varying local efforts and heretofore the relation between them has not seemed close. Now, however, as we have seen in both the Scripps-Howard and Block bargaining, the relation is immediate. The managements maneuver over the whole field. Also this close relationship is developing as between all papers. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has circulated a chart showing in detail all the terms in every agreement or contract in their possession. The chart has many errors and is already badly out of date, but the intent is clear. Guild bargainers are already being confronted with what bargainers in every other city have done.

There is just one thing to do: organize our own bargaining policies so that no Guild will do anything that will be detrimental to the efforts of other Guilds. This is a matter for the Convention, and the IEB will have some proposals on the subject.

In the meantime, if many long-term con-

tracts are signed before we have agreed on a policy, we shall be confronted with bad provisions which will seriously handicap future bargaining.

Hence this is to urge that between now and the Convention any further contracts be only for short terms, say six months—in other words, of a stop-gap nature. Anything else will almost certainly be regretted because it will be a barrier to progress both locally and nationally.

The present conversion of the publishers would be flatter if it were not so sudden and did not represent such an about-face. What is the reason for it?

We are not going to pretend to know. Since the Scripps-Howard papers have slipped—and will, of course, capitalize on their contracts as badges of their liberalism—maybe the other papers need to wear badges, too. They want to stand well with labor. Maybe inflation is around the corner and the publishers would like to bind us to contracts with wages that cannot be raised for a year or so. Maybe Hearst, in setting out to float a loan, wants to be able to say his labor relations are stable and not likely to be upset by strikes. Maybe every one sees the handwriting on the wall and wants to pay as low a price as possible.

Most of the factors that are making publishers receptive, if not eager, will grow in strength—especially the great progress in labor organization in general and our own development in particular. We can afford to take our time and do the job well.

NEW BOOST IN CHICAGO

Guild Sweeps News Bureau Into Line

CHICAGO.—The eighth major Chicago staff to win a boost in pay and conditions in the last three months as a result of the American Newspaper Guild program, editorial workers of the City News Bureau obtained a statement from the management on March 31 that meant almost doubling of former salaries to many and extended to virtually the entire staff the five-day, forty-hour week, which about half had had before.

Effective on April 5, the new policy continues thereafter until ninety days' notice of change. Its posting came just when the bureau's Guild unit had climaxed weeks of intense activity on contract proposals with a determination to ask immediate bargaining. The unit was expected to discuss future activity at an early meeting after April 5.

Some \$25,000 annually was believed added to the payroll of what has been traditionally one of the worst-paying offices in the country. This was an increase of about 20 per cent. Raises from \$22 to \$45 a week were announced.

Every person on the fifty-four-man staff got a boost, including those above the minima. The average raise of Guild members on reporting or review and desk work was estimated at \$12 a week, many getting the new rate for five days, instead of six. Copy boys averaged a raise of about \$5.

Calculation with Times. Part of the statement's language coincides with that written by Guild negotiators into the statement recently posted by the Chicago Times after the Guild dodged signing it as a contract. The present statement, believed to be the first in the country for a comparable local press association, asserts uniquely:

"The City News Bureau is . . . a corporation not for profit. . . . One of the major purposes . . . is in its charter, to provide a school for apprentice reporters The period of apprenticeship shall hereafter be fixed at three years."

Wage scales in various classifications range from \$20 weekly for apprentice reporters during the first year to \$50 for review men with training, substitute and relief review experience. Reporters will receive \$45 after three years' employment. Overtime, usually forgotten about before, is to be paid by "equal time off or pro rata pay." Vacations are lengthened from the usual one week to two weeks after one year of service.

On to St. Louis

Convention Plans Well Started

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans for the 1937 Convention are being speeded. The Hotel Statler in St. Louis has been selected as headquarters. The Guild has set up a committee, headed by Wayne Parker, former local vice president, and an "ambassador of \$5 per head has been voted on the membership for financing.

The Guild has opened offices in the nearby Hotel DeSoto and all inquiries should be sent to this address. A circular of information for the local Guilds is now being prepared. Except for the first day, general sessions of the convention will be held only on forenoons, leaving afternoon free for committee meetings in the sensitive business press.

Entertainment is being arranged and leaders in the local labor movement being invited to make welcoming speeches.

Lindsay Chain Units Set For Joint Negotiations

DECATUR, Ill.—Plans for joint negotiations with the management of the so-called Lindsay chain of newspapers in Central Illinois were laid at an enthusiastic meeting of representatives of the three Guild units in the chain at Litchfield, Ill., on April 4. International Vice-President Julius Klyman of St. Louis, attended the meeting and assisted in drawing up proposals.

A chain committee was organized to work out details of the proposed negotiations.

Proposals tentatively approved include demands for a contract, preferential shop, 40-hour, five-day week, dismissal pay and minimum wage scale.

EX-SCAB PAYS \$200

But Admission Causes Stir In Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

Carey's admission on any terms was immediately apparent in the Herald-Examiner unit. He had gone to work on the copy desk of that paper as soon as he got his card, after signing notes to pay the Guild \$10 a week for the first ten weeks of employment, on any Chicago paper and \$100 more in six months. All the money was to go to the Milwaukee Guild.

May Ask Reopening

Unit members were talking of appealing for a reopening of the case under a new ninety-day probationary clause in the Chicago Guild bylaws, which allows for re-examination of eligibility and for forfeiture by membership on eligibility grounds within such a period without the trial procedure guaranteed in suspension and expulsion cases by the ANG Constitution. The bylaws provision is based on the right of a local Guild to determine the eligibility of its own members.

Grounds in this case, it was indicated, might be that Carey's interests still lie with the employer as against the employees.

Carey was fired by the Milwaukee paper the day the strike ended. For many weeks recently he had been denied admission to the Chicago Guild while searching for work, pending advice from the Milwaukee Guild and further consideration. The Milwaukee Guild responded that the matter was up to Chicago; that it was planning terms itself for taking in former strikebreakers. That Seattle's contemplating a similar step was also known here.

The widely credited story is that old executive friends of the Herald-Examiner, where Carey formerly was a sub-executive, wished to rehire him, but when Herald-Examiner Guild members showed signs of protest Carey was advised he could not be hired without a Guild card. The tale runs further that Carey was advised to get a job on another paper where he was not so well known, get a Guild card there and then come to work on the Herald-Examiner with the Guild members having no ground for protest.

Franklin "Never Again"

Carey quietly sat in on the Times copy desk. The Guild, however, learned of his presence immediately. Carey was fired before his first shift ended.

He then finally went direct to the Guild and the executive committee held a thorough hearing of his case, in which he admitted his transgressions and promised "never again."

After tabling his application some weeks, the committee voted the pending admission.

The whole case was calculated to attract wide attention. Chicago executive committee members found it most difficult to set a policy in

COLLEGE BRANCH OF ANG

Kansas Journalism Students Join

BULLETIN

The Metropolitan College Newspaper Association, composed of student editors of the 14 leading standard colleges in New York City, at a meeting on April 16 unanimously resolved to recommend individual membership in the ANG.

Twenty journalism students at the University of Kansas have enrolled as associate members of the ANG, forming the first unit of its kind among the students familiar with the Guild problems through reading of the Guild Reporter, for which the journalism department has 20 subscriptions. The paper, it studied as part of the school curriculum.

Some of the problems, the students will tackle and the lines along which they plan to be active include organization of an employment service for graduating Guild members, formation of similar chapters in other leading journalism schools and assistance to the labor movement in any way possible.

The beginning of another student group is seen at Wellesley College (Mass.) where three students have already become associate members through the Boston Guild.

SCALE UP IN ST. PAUL

Star to Seek Gains Won by Dispatch And Press

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An agreement recognizing the Newspaper Guild and establishing a scale of minimum salaries was accepted on April 5 by the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press staffs at conclusion of negotiations with Les Owens, publisher.

Included also in the agreement are overtime remuneration, discharge benefits, sick leave, vacations with pay and a grievance committee. The agreement runs until April 1, 1938.

The agreement sets a six-day, 42-hour week. The publisher told the negotiators that he would establish the five-day, 40-hour week on the St. Paul papers as soon as the Minneapolis dailies adopted it. He refused to agree to the preferential shop or to a contract.

The acceptance of the agreement concluded negotiations that at one time reached a serious impasse. The publisher cancelled editorial employees sick leave and vacations after the first meeting of the negotiators. A strike vote was taken, carrying by 50 to 5 and brought the retraction of the order.

Minimums range from a low of \$75 a month in the women's department to \$185 for reporters, review men, copy readers, artists, sports writers and photographers with five years' experience. Night workers will receive a 7 1/2 per cent differential in pay over day workers.

Negotiations looking toward higher pay and better working conditions for employees of the St. Paul Daily Star, owned by the Owen interests, are to be undertaken at once.

Bridgeport Guild Drafts Contract for the Herald

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A contract to be submitted by the end of the month, to the pro-labor publisher of the Bridgeport Herald, Leigh Danenberg, was to be drafted by the Bridgeport Guild April 12. The Herald is an influential "paper throughout Connecticut. It is backing the CIO.

view of lack of precedent or clearly applicable ANG Constitutional provisions, which it was hoped the 1937 Convention would consider supplying.

PAY RAISED IN DETROIT

Free Press Advance "Notable"; Sends up Enrollment

DETROIT.—The management of the Free Press last week issued a bulletin board announcement of pay raises, reached after long negotiations with the Detroit Guild's committee, setting up minimum pay rates ranging up to \$55 a week, dismissal bonuses up to three months' pay, and other improvements.

The policy is effective at once, and is, to run for a year. A signed copy was sent to Jack Weeks as president of the Detroit Guild.

This ends, for the present, the Detroit Guild's drive to reach agreements with two of the three papers in this city. A similar agreement was signed on Feb. 23 by the publisher of Hearst's Times. Both new scales represent notable advances.

The bargaining and resulting improvements have had a marked effect on enrollment. That on the Times has increased rapidly since the agreement and on the Free Press unit officers reported several new applicants within a few hours after the announcement. The staff on the third paper, the News, is still outside, but is now showing interest.

Growth of Guild membership and of bargaining gains has almost paralleled the growth in Detroit of the labor union movement in general. Last fall the Guild was having difficulty in securing members on the Times, and in arranging for a conference with the Free Press management. Last fall there were about 40,000 trade union members, it was estimated, in this traditionally opposition city. Today the labor union movement here counts 230,000 members.

Guild activity has been stimulated by the activity of the United Automobile Workers of America here.

General points on the Free Press announcement include the five-day, 40-hour week (already in effect); time off or equal pay for overtime; continuation of the present sick leave and vacation policies; a no-discrimination clause; and provision for grievance committee. The top minimums are reached after three years. Beginners start at \$25, and copy boys and clerks receive \$15.

On the negotiating committee, Edwin Weeks were: Ralph Holmes and Edwin Scott, of the Times, and Daniel L. Wells, Free Press, Charles Hain, Free Press, and Joseph Purcell, Times, as alternates sat in on several of the conferences.

Washington Act Favors Position of CIO Unions

WASHINGTON.—A shot in the battle within the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor over the proposed ousting of the CIO unions was fired by the executive committee of the Washington Newspaper Guild when it voted, at a recent meeting, in favor of Cumberland, Md., as the place for the convention to decide the question of suspension.

The action was taken in a referendum on a proposal to change the convention city from Cumberland, CIO stronghold, to Hagerstown, Md. The Federation will meet in May to vote on the proposal to suspend the CIO unions.

It may be the opinion of some that discussion of labor unity has bordered upon academic theorizing. This Board doubts that any experienced officer or member of a local Guild, which has encountered resistance in actual practice will share such an opinion. Indeed, most of the strikes and other struggles in which the Guild has engaged in seeking full, signed recognition have been handicapped by disunity within the labor movement itself. Strikes on the Newark Ledger and the Wisconsin News and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer are illustrations in point. In Seattle, where unity in the labor movement was quickly attained, our success came sooner and was more

IEB URGES LABOR UNITY ON PROGRESSIVE BASIS

Commends Local CIO Support

Seeks Return of Autonomy and Democracy in A. F. of L.—Splitting of Central Bodies Condemned

The following declaration on Labor's crisis was issued by the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild on March 26.

In the face of rapid developments in the current controversy in the American labor movement, the IEB at this time reaffirms and restates its view of the policy of the ANG in the situation, and commends this policy to its constituent locals in the consideration of their relation to the labor movement in their respective areas. This policy includes:

1. Full support of and cooperation with the progressive movement in American labor, particularly as represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization, and of all progressive forces within the American Federation of Labor.

2. Insistence on return of autonomy and democracy in the American Federation of Labor.

3. Unceasing effort for unity on the basis of progressive principles within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, of which the ANG is an autonomous international.

4. Consistent and persistent opposition to any moves conducive to splits in state and local central bodies.

In application of this policy, the IEB on Sept. 11, 1936, took note of the fact that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had just suspended the unions which had formed the Committee for Industrial Organization to promote unionization in the mass industries. The IEB protested the action of the Executive Council as "calculated to deprive members of these unions (CIO) of their democratic voting rights at the Tampa Convention of the Federation."

Secretary Eddy, representing ANG policy at the Tampa Convention, placed the onus for the split at the door of the Executive Council and stressed the importance of unity for the welfare of the entire American labor movement.

In his report on the Tampa Convention, approved by this Board, Secretary Eddy argued that "it is to our immediate and future interest that the Guild align itself with all those organizations seeking in the first place to do everything in their power to prevent the widening of the split, and in the second place to heal the breach on the basis of progressive policies."

After thorough discussion and due consideration, a subsequent IEB meeting protested the illegal suspension, called upon the Executive Council, as the agent responsible for the breach, to change their position, and recommended specific measures to re-establish unity. The IEB went on to lend moral and financial support to the struggle of the United Automobile Workers of America against the General Motors Corporation. It urged our locals to carry out a similar policy in central labor unions and state federations. This policy may be summed up as:

1. Unflinching support of and participation in the fight for industrial organization of basic industries and for progressive policies in general within the American labor movement.

2. Militant resistance against invasion of democracy by arbitrary illegal curtailment of autonomous rights of local and central bodies.

3. Working for unity as the basis of the strength of the labor movement and of the Guild and therefore striving nationally and locally to re-establish unity around progressive policies.

Unions Multiplying

Since this Board had occasion to meet, what was then evident to some has now become apparent to millions, and the greatest forward march in the history of the American labor movement is on its way. Hundreds of thousands of workers who hitherto have not realized their strength or who have not known how to exercise it are coming to find in unions to improve their living standards.

It may be the opinion of some that discussion of labor unity has bordered upon academic theorizing. This Board doubts that any experienced officer or member of a local Guild, which has encountered resistance in actual practice will share such an opinion. Indeed, most of the strikes and other struggles in which the Guild has engaged in seeking full, signed recognition have been handicapped by disunity within the labor movement itself. Strikes on the Newark Ledger and the Wisconsin News and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer are illustrations in point. In Seattle, where unity in the labor movement was quickly attained, our success came sooner and was more

approach to today's picture can fail to evaluate the importance to our international, to all our locals, and to the labor movement in general, of pushing this policy with even more confidence and vigor than in the past. Let us review that picture.

Split by A. F. of L.

For more than six months we have heard discussions of a nation-wide split in the American labor movement, a split that would create, in every State and community, two official warring groups, battling against each other rather than for the advancement of labor. In the most brazen attempt to bring about just such a split, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, after having illegally deprived the progressive unions of their voting rights, railroaded through the Tampa Convention an approval of those suspensions. Excluding their rights, the progressive unions, under the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization, proceeded with their drive to organize the basic industries, a drive which this organization has supported nationally and in many cases locally. This drive for union organization is succeeding on a scale transcending any other labor advance in this country in the past, and bears unlimited promise. In the face of this advance, high A. F. of L. leaders have not only offered obstruction but have gone so far as to furnish employer arguments for splitting the ranks of their employees. As a matter of fact, the A. F. of L. leadership is conducting itself in such a way as sometimes to serve as an instrument of the employers in defeating union organization. The activities of John P. Frey are in particular point. Lack of unity has impeded the present organization drive just as lack of unity in the surrounding labor movement has often impeded Guild progress. But because of the demand for unity of the organized wage-earners, including the American Newspaper Guild, the picture is by no means black.

Consider the following facts:

1. Although the undemocratic Tampa Convention suspended the CIO unions, it stopped short of actual expulsion.
2. The Executive Council has not refused its power to call another Convention for the purpose of expulsion, which would have been a justifiable action directed at him by President Green on the Convention floor. Far from hanging out the coat tails of events or merely preparing to jump on the winner's bandwagon, the policy of the American Newspaper Guild, as outlined by this Board, from the beginning has increased in content and practicability as development succeeded development. It is our belief that no realistic

decisive. The unified support of the local labor movement has been an essential factor and has determined the outcome. Experienced Guilds have long since given up the idea that they can progress independently of the local labor movement and without regard to its unity.

Unity Our Concern

It is, then, the opinion of the IEB that in the past and now unity within the labor movement is an immediate practical concern of ANG and every local Guild. Our policy of striving for unity is a positive one and not actuated by a mere cautious desire to keep the record straight and avoid entanglement.

Indeed, the Board in instructing Secretary Eddy as delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention recognized that our position would be subject to vigorous criticism, an expectation which was justified by the bitter attack directed at him by President Green on the Convention floor. Far from hanging out the coat tails of events or merely preparing to jump on the winner's bandwagon, the policy of the American Newspaper Guild, as outlined by this Board, from the beginning has increased in content and practicability as development succeeded development. It is our belief that no realistic

only a small fraction of the latter have, up to the present, exercised the authority given them for local and State-wide splits.

On the other hand, a vast majority have either postponed action, temporized, or definitely and positively refused

Lewis's Labor Party Aid Praised

The following resolution was adopted by the IEB at the March meeting.

WHEREAS the 1935 Convention of the ANG by resolution declared itself "in favor of independent political action in fraternal cooperation with all other sections of the labor movement" and furthermore empowered its officers to "take as active a part as possible in furthering all movements for an independent labor party;" and

WHEREAS this resolution was reaffirmed by the 1936 Convention of the ANG in a resolution which urged Guild "cooperation with local and state-wide farmer-labor parties and with other labor groups for the purpose of providing independent political action of labor;" and

WHEREAS many unions, either nationally or locally, including the International Ladies Garment Workers, the United Mine Workers, the United Rubber Workers, the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York, the International Fur Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, as well as many others, and also including many city and state federations of labor, have taken independent political action on a city or state-wide scale or have expressed the need for such action by resolution, and

WHEREAS the initiative of John L. Lewis in organizing and supporting Labor's Non-Partisan League was a decisive factor in directing much of this general political activity by labor toward the logical objective of a national farmer-labor party, and

WHEREAS, in a recent address in the city of Detroit, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, eloquently expressed the necessity of solidarity on both the economic and political

to proceed, with the Executive Council's authorization for local splitting.

In short, President Green, John P. Frey and their allies in the top leadership of the American Federation of Labor cannot split all of the Central Labor Unions which are the backbone and flesh of the American labor movement. It is not to be overlooked moreover, that others in the leadership of the A. F. of L. have undergone a notable change of mind in the face of recent developments. Certain leaders of craft unions who last summer and fall were quite articulate in their opposition to the CIO and in their splitting tactics are now preserving a silence. Guild delegates who have been active in central labor councils are assuredly acquainted with brothers from the craft unions who are now announcing much to the surprise of everyone that they have "always believed in the CIO objectives."

It is to be noticed that during the recent and current gigantic struggles of the United Automobile Workers, the attack on unity have emanated chiefly from two sources, President Green and John P. Frey. Who will deny that President Green is speaking for an increasingly narrow group or that John P. Frey, whose own union, the Molders, has long had differences with him, represents practically only John P. Frey? To those who honestly feel that a split is inevitable and that we can do nothing about it, the Board would say: "There may be a split but it is not inevitable."

We would say further that if there is to be a split, it will be of a kind different from what many have anticipated. It will be a split in which the extreme reactionaries in the A. F. of L. instead of talking of splitting off other groups, will be talking of splitting away themselves. The necessity and demand for unity is found within the ranks of labor itself, within the ranks of those very unions led by the most dictatorial reactionaries. The Guild and the Typographical Union are far from the only supporters of progressive movements in American labor who are in good standing in the American Federation of Labor itself, who cherish that good standing, but who refuse to compromise their fight for progressive causes and unity. To withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, as recommended in some Guild circles last fall, would still, in our opinion, only lead more freedom to the splitters and make them more effective in their opposition to all progressive policies.

Fight Must Be Made

It should be understood that our policy in opposing the suspension has been a policy, from its inception last summer, for unity. Unity without democracy is meaningless, and it follows therefrom that opposition to the suspension and all ensuing splitting tactics is the very means by which we fight for unity within the organized structure of the American labor movement. If the retaliation against this by the splitters consists in further illegal suspension of the very organizations which are fighting for democracy and unity, even through suspension of the Guild, this fight nevertheless must be made. This was true last summer when the suspensions were first voted by the Executive Council; it was true at the Tampa Convention, and it is still true.

We cite as specific instances of the illegal methods of the splitters the summary expulsions of progressive unions from central bodies in Milwaukee and Philadelphia. In each of these cities a representative of William Green—in Milwaukee, Paul Schmidt, in Philadelphia, Hines—have been set up as virtual dictators who have discarded all democratic and constitutional procedure in the central labor bodies of these two cities. We specifically condemn these practices.

The fact that the opposition, without regard to union principle, does not hesitate to make a face of autonomy, of democracy, and of the very fundamentals of trade unionism, by depriving their opponents of their rights, does not lessen their responsibility for the split nor our duty, and that of all progressive trade unionists to fight it with every means at hand.

We are opposed to dual unionism. We have refrained from encouraging and have actually discouraged dual unionism even when supposedly autonomous unions have been ruthlessly expelled from the labor bodies of this country. And we follow this policy with confidence, because of our conviction that the rank and file of the American labor movement, including the rank and file of the very unions whose heads attempt to divide and impede trade unionism, will force their leaders to call a halt and reunite. Indeed, those who fail to do so, will, in the long run, find themselves, rather than the CIO unionists, to be the small and isolated minority.

Oppose CIO Ousters, IEB Urges Locals

A letter urging that local Guilds affiliated with Central Labor Unions work in them against expulsion of CIO locals has been sent by Secretary Eddy on the order of the IEB. It said:

A motion passed at a recent meeting of the International Executive Board of ANG directed that a brief letter be sent to urge that local Guilds with representation in Central Labor Unions take an active part in opposing expulsion of unions from these central bodies. Since the list of CIO delegates at ANG headquarters is incomplete, this letter is being addressed to all local Guilds so that none will be overlooked.

The basis of the IEB's views in opposition to expulsion is contained in a recent statement sent to all local Guilds from this office, reiterating a protest against the conduct of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in respect to the Committee for Industrial Organization. A copy is enclosed.

The Guild Reporter



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"Resolved, that the editor of THE GUILD REPORTER be instructed to so edit THE GUILD REPORTER that it shall promote in every legitimate way the recommendations and mandates of the Third Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, and that he confine the editorial policy of THE GUILD REPORTER to that specific program."—Resolution of the 1936 Convention.

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New York World-Telegram
Staff for This Issue: Victor Weingarten, Evelyn Seeley, Saul Mills, Frank M. Kelley, Jean Robert Meyer

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: News stories, 8th and 23rd of each month, at headquarters; bulletins one day later. Letters and feature material, 6th and 21st.

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120

April 15, 1937

Strengthening Ourselves Through Laws

Our representatives in legislative bodies are dealing with an exceptional amount of legislation affecting us these days. Some of the proposals before these bodies could be extremely harmful to us as individual workers and as members of a labor organization; some would aid us materially in improving our economic status.

The recommendations of the IEB with respect to pending legislation, therefore, have more than an academic interest to locals of the ANG.

The International Legislative Committee urges that state anti-injunction laws like the Norris-LaGuardia federal measure be supported. It bespeaks also backing for "baby Wagner" acts in the states and legislation to outlaw activities of labor spies and strikebreaking detective agencies. It urges opposition to bills for incorporation of labor unions and those that interfere with civil liberties. It advises Guilds to sponsor legislation requiring newspaper publishers to make public their non-newspaper holdings.

The Guild has had direct experience bringing home the dangers and values, respectively, of such bills. A union often cannot function in the face of an injunction. It can be crippled by some of the repressive measures proposed in the guise of "regulating" labor organizations. On the other hand, the Guild, whose founding was encouraged by the famous "section 7a," has an immediate interest in state laws guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining, since newspapers may be held not to be in interstate commerce.

Consequently, local Guilds need to be alive to the activities of their legislatures. The tide just now is running strongly in favor of labor and social legislation, and we should be vigilant to take advantage of opportunities to aid in the enactment of laws contributing to our welfare.

Storm Over the Sitdown

Amid the debate over the sitdown strike as a tactic of labor, while friends of labor are defending its use of this weapon, it seems to us unfortunate that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, should condemn it.

Mr. Green bases his disavowal of the sitdown strike on the assertion that it will be disapproved by the public. Strange talk from a leader of labor, whose influence, it would be thought, ought to be used to attempt to lead public opinion to support an effective labor weapon. It must be kept in mind that no final ruling has yet been made on the legality of the sitdown, and that labor in the past had to fight to legalize the right even to strike and to picket.

But if Mr. Green was shy about coming to the support of a new labor technique, others were not. Senator Wagner entered a vigorous defense of the labor sitdown, calling attention to the sitdown of industry against the Wagner act and fair dealing with its employees. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an old and honorable union, supported the sitdown, reminding us that Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, who condemned it, had never condemned lawless employers. The sitdown strikes have avoided violence and given labor an opportunity peacefully to enforce a right that law and public opinion recognize, he said.

The dean of Northwestern University Law School held the sitdown was a legitimate and justified device. Secretary Perkins pointed out it had not been ruled illegal.

The Tories who hypocritically squeal about "property rights" and two wrongs not making a right overlook the fact that workers have property rights, too, and that sure as hell the people in the long run will develop and support the means necessary to curb the employers' autocratic defiance.

A. P. LOSES TO WATSON

ANG Vice President To Continue Fight For Organization

(Continued from page 1)

"The decision, coming as it does on top of a unanimous decision in our favor from the Circuit Court of Appeals, not only vindicates me personally of the aspersion cast upon my ability when I was discharged, but it nullifies the often-used argument of the employers that workers can not be faithful and loyal to their work while banding together for mutual aid and protection.

"I intend to return to the Associated Press as soon as the Labor Board arranges the details, and I shall continue to do whatever I can to promote the organization of press association and newspaper editorial workers into the American Newspaper Guild so that they may obtain decent hours and pay standards which have long been denied them."

Brown Stresses Organization

Heywood Brown, ANG president, welcoming the decision, stressed that the Guild picture still rested "primarily upon its organizational strength." He sharply criticized the minority opinion for raising the "freedom of the press" cry. His statement said:

"The Newspaper Guild is naturally pleased at the victory which it has won in the Supreme Court in the Watson case. But naturally, the Guild takes this particular occasion to point out that its future must always rest primarily upon its organizational strength. Even though a victory has been won in the Watson case, the Guild can hardly forget that eighteen months elapsed before a man who was unjustly dismissed was restored to his job.

"In its most immediate sense, the 5-4 decision of the Court will stimulate the Guild in perfecting its organization for all wire services, and bringing about contracts through collective bargaining. We have reason to hope now that this decision will clear the way for the favorable and immediate settlement of the National Labor Relations Board cases concerning the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and the right of collective bargaining on the Associated Press. Without going into the possible scope of the legal implications, the Guild hopes and has a right to feel that the spirit of the decision may stay the hand of those publishers who have fought the Guild through punitive action against pioneer organizers.

Minority Opinion Resented

"The American Newspaper Guild bitterly resents the minority opinion, which held against the restoration of Morris Watson on the ground that such action would impair the freedom of the press. Working newspapermen have an even greater stake in a free press than any publisher. Reporters have always fought not only for a free press but for the integrity of the news, because a kept press means that the worker must accept a brass check, and we want no brass checks no matter what imprint may be upon the metal. Better working conditions

Questions and Answers:

"Local Publisher Has Data On all ANG Contracts"

Questions received at headquarters about important phases of Guild operations, and the answers sent by International officers will be printed in this department—disguised when necessary.

Question: We have opened negotiations with the management in a new effort to obtain a contract. We find that the management is better supplied with information concerning contracts which have already been signed or are in the process of negotiation than we are. Is there available a summarized report of the major provisions? We are chiefly interested in obtaining the data contained in contracts signed by newspapers in cities of from 50,000 to 150,000 population. We face one question, to which I would also like a good answer. The management says that whatever we are given must also be given to all other employees even though they are not as "militant" as we are. What's the reply to that one?

Answer: The Dec. 15 GUILD REPORTER listed contracts and agreements, etc., as of that date. Since that time, we have signed quite a few contracts, a number of Bulletin Board agreements providing recognition have been negotiated, and publishers in many places have voluntarily established office policies in order to impede the progress of the Guild. Furthermore, a large number of contracts are now being negotiated. (A detailed tabulation is now being made.)

The information which your publisher has on Guild contracts, etc., are obtained from a tabulation sent out to publishers by the Standing Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. This office was also furnished with a copy. There are quite a few errors and inaccuracies in their chart.

We have a number of contracts and agreements with publications in

cities ranging between 50,000 and 150,000 population—Madison, Wis., 58,000; Reading, Pa., 111,000; Lynn, Mass., 102,000.

It seems to be our history that wage minimums, as well as other benefits, are not as satisfactory in the smaller cities as they are in the bigger. Nevertheless, these agreements were all negotiated sometime ago and in many cases were accompanied by verbal understandings which remedied many of the less satisfactory provisions. Now, however, with Guild prestige steadily increasing, we should have less and less difficulty in improving agreements with publishers in the smaller cities.

It is notable that in all three of these cities the contracts are preferential shop agreements. With the cost of living on the upgrade, a fact which you should easily be able to establish, and by rallying proper support from the Typographical Union, the other printing crafts and the central labor body, you should be able to demand and get substantially higher minimums than in earlier comparable contracts.

The management's statement that the benefits of the contract must be given to all staff members, whether or not they are in the Guild, leaves the door open to a demand that the Guild be recognized as the sole bargaining agency for all of the editorial employees rather than just the Guild members. This, of course, constitutes a variation from the model contract, but is an improvement which we have been increasingly able to achieve. Of course, as a matter of fact, regardless of whether or not we obtain that kind of recognition, we know that the publisher in every case will extend to all employees the benefits which he grants to Guild members by contract. Otherwise he would simply be driving non-members into the Guild.

do not impair free press but promote it.

"We rejoice at a victory, but we take a victory not as any notice that we may now sit back and turn our concerns over to any governmental authority. On the contrary, we are stimulated to go ahead more vigorously than ever before to achieve our ends through the power of co-operation of the newspapermen and women of America, and we extend our congratulations to other labor groups who share in this victory, since their fight is also ours."

Watson, a leader in the organization of Associated Press staff, was discharged a year and a half ago, just after the ANG, in response to the request of the AP unit in New York, had asked a conference with the management to bargain about the restoration of the five-day week, then just taken away.

Since his discharge he has been managing producer of the Living Newspaper, a Federal theatre project, sponsored by the Newspaper Guild of New York. His productions have made a name for him on Broadway as a producer.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

Providence Paper Ripe for Guild?

The following unsigned letter has just been received from Providence, R. I.:

In Providence the Guild has a golden opportunity to sign up reporters on this paper, and also one in Pawtucket. Both papers are owned by Walter E. O'Hara, race track owner, who said in his announcement of policy that "organized labor will get more than a fair play by my papers."

Reporters are working fifty and sixty hours a week, with nothing

for overtime. Photographers are also working longer hours than they should. Why don't you send someone in to see O'Hara and his men?

The Providence men and women themselves are the ones to start organizing. If they do, the ANG will be glad to help in every way possible. Until we have the names of a few interested persons, we cannot do much. Such names will be kept in confidence.

'Larry Ho' Dead

St. Paul Writer, 62, Was Guildsman

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Laurence C. Hodgson, known to thousands of Minnesotans as "Larry Ho," former St. Paul Mayor and holder of many political jobs, is dead here at the age of sixty-two.

"Larry Ho," a newspaperman since he started work at fourteen in a country shop, was a Guildsman, belonging to the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press unit. He wrote a column, "Larry Ho's Column," for the Dispatch until his illness.

Hodgson entered politics in 1898, when he assisted John Lind in his campaign for Governor. He held many appointive political posts until 1918, when he was elected Mayor. He served three more terms before completing his political career. He acquired a great personal following and was able to call 15,000 persons by their first names. His Christmas card list contained 2,500 names.

His pseudonym was given to him by an editor. While writing his name across the top of some copy, Hodgson broke his pencil after he had written "Larry Ho—." The abbreviation caught the editor's fancy and the name stuck.

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