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CIO, BROADENED BASE CARRY 2 TO 1

BROOKLYN EAGLE STRIKE VOTED

Unit of 300 Set to Walk Out on Call

Action is Ratified by New
York Representation
Assembly

BULLETIN

The New York Representative As-
sembly on Sept. 10 unanimously rat-
ified the Brooklyn Eagle strike vote.
A strike committee headed by L.
Kaufman, unit chairman, was au-
thorized to call the unit out at its
discretion.

A "final attempt" conference with
the management of the Brooklyn
Eagle failed Sept. 9, and the New
York Guild prepared for a strike of
editorial and commercial depart-
ments, which may prove to be the
showdown battle between the news-
paper publishers and the ANG.

The Eagle management, which had
repeatedly stalled and changed its
story in six months of negotiations,
changed about again in the final con-
ference on at least two points pre-
viously agreed on. It withdrew the
Guild shop for editorial employees
and it reintroduced an objectionable
right-to-fire clause which it had
earlier dropped. Also, Publisher M.
Preston Goodfellow elected to stand
by the recent firing of Gladys Ben-
tley, classified advertising solicitor,
dismissed on a flimsy pretext of vio-
lation of rules and "cheating" in-
volving 15 cents in commission. The
Guild charged she was fired for
Guild activity.

The management tactics employed
in this and other recent conferences

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COMMISSIONER



AGNES FAHY

City Labor Post For Guild Head

Agnes Fahy Is Named To Mediation Board

NEWARK.—Agnes Fahy, president
of the Newark Guild, has been ap-
pointed a member of the Newark
Municipal Labor Relations Board,
created by the City Commission
along lines of similar mediatory
bodies functioning in Philadelphia
and Toledo.

A member of the Ledger unit, Miss
Fahy was elected president in Au-
gust. Her activity in the Newark
labor movement dates back to the
Ledger strike, of which she is a
veteran.

The board comprises three repre-
sentatives each from labor and em-

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OFFICIAL POLL TALLY

Following are the final totals in the Convention referen-
dum. The "no" votes are those which supported the 1937
Convention actions.

	YES	NO
CIO Affiliation	1,691	3,392
Expansion of Jurisdiction	2,054	3,013
Wire Service Vice-President	1,443	3,416
Anti-Fascism in Spain	2,592	2,409
Independent Political Action	2,202	2,774
WPA Support	2,178	2,815
Supreme Court Reform	2,271	2,685
Dues Suspension	1,370	3,507
Charter Revocation	1,738	3,005
Bargaining Program	1,924	2,917

Guild Wins Reinstatement For 5 Leaders in Atlanta

Constitution Restores Jobs as Result of ANG Nego-
tiation; Further Discrimination Barred

ATLANTA.—A major Guild victory, one of the first won in the
South, was achieved here Sept. 9 when the Atlanta Constitu-
tion reinstated five editorial employees who had been dismissed
for Guild activity, and formally recognized the right of its
employees to join the Guild.

Seattle Strike Gains Support

Fight Pace Increases;
Activity Spurred

SEATTLE.—Mobilization of public
support for the Seattle strike continued at
an increased tempo during the past
week as mass meetings, parades and
the convention of the Washington
Commonwealth Federation spurred
strike activity.

Thousands of Seattle citizens
hooted with laughter on the city's
downtown streets as the "Ghost
Parade" was held by the "Future
Victims of Johnnie Dore," the mayor
who threatened to send Guild pickets
"to the hospital or the morgue."
Organized by University of Wash-
ington students, the paraders, with
faces painted in cadaverous hues
and shrouded in cheese-cloth trod
solemnly to the tunes of "The
Funeral March of a Marionette."

A few days later the Guild
marched in the Labor Day parade.
Seattle police, under orders from
Dore, forced the Guildsmen to paint
out the initials "C.I.O." from the side
of the Guild float. The paint ran,
however, and the initials became
plainly visible.

Suppressed films of the Chicago
massacre of steel workers was
shown at a Guild mass meeting and
the large crowd was addressed by

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9 Decisions Upheld by ANG Vote

Resolution Which Con-
demned Fascism Defeated
by Small Margin

By an overwhelming majority,
the membership has ratified CIO
affiliation and expansion of the
membership base, in the referen-
dum which was completed
Sept. 10. Seven of the eight re-
maining St. Louis Convention de-
cisions under review in the referen-
dum were upheld by substantial
majorities. The resolution con-
demning Fascism in Spain was
rescinded by a narrow margin.

Upon completion of the official
tally at International Headquarters,
President Brown said:

"The membership has shown its
overwhelming belief that the Com-
mittee for Industrial Organization is
the real labor movement of the
country. It has also given its ap-
proval to the general policies of the
American Newspaper Guild, in-
cluding real industrial unionism to
the fullest practicable extent, pro-
gressive trades union democracy,
and the fight of the union to take a
stand on public issues. The vote to
rescind the resolution on Spain is by
no stretch of the imagination a
tolerance of fascism. Many members
evidently felt that the Guild should
not take sides in this burning inter-
national controversy. Since the
membership of the Guild is the
supreme authority, I have every rea-
son to believe and hope that there
will be a complete unity among all
our members in carrying out those
decisions which have been made in
referendum."

The vote was tabulated as mem-
bers of the International Executive

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BUILDING: The Referendum Over; Now We Must Organize

By JONATHAN EDDY

WHILE you won't be able to tell it from the newspapers,
which played up throughout the country and served
to coordinate and organize the post-Convention de-
velopments in the Guild, the outcome of our referendum is
carrying great weight in all branches of the
labor movement, in the administration, and in
the political arena.

Now that the democratic decisions of the
Convention have been reaffirmed, and the pro-
gressive program voted three months ago can
be carried into effect, what is the perspective?

Equally important with the general affirma-
tion of progressive trade unionism is the vin-
dication of rank and file democracy, the
demonstration that delegate bodies in trade
unions, when election and discussion are free
and open, do represent the membership that
elects them. In order to achieve this demon-
stration, to reestablish (in the face of the
most unprincipled attack) the confidence of the members in
their union and its structure and machinery, we have had
our referendum even though the questions had already been
decided in constitutional Convention.

To those who were sincerely convinced that the Convention
decisions were ill-advised—and even to those who voted to

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THE NATION'S BEST MINDS

Conclude that Guild Shop Is in Danger

Public opinion machinery squeaked
obtrusively last week when men of
affairs discussed labor issues and the
free press at the "liberal" Institute
of Human Relations, held under the
auspices of the National Council of
Jews and Christians at Williams
College, Williamstown, Mass.

Public opinion machinery reported
general goodwill toward labor, to-
ward democracy, toward freedom of
the press. Freedom of the press, it
reported, is menaced by the Guild
"closed shop." Q.E.D., the Guild is
a menace to democracy.

That, the public was asked to be-
lieve, was the consensus of a group
of best minds arrived at purely by
the process of deep pondering on the
nation's welfare.

Represented in varying degrees in
the combined thinking were Publish-
ing Tycoon Henry R. Luce of Time-
Fortune-Life; Wilbur Forrest, New

York Herald Tribune assistant editor;
Oswald Garrison Villard, former
editor of the New York Evening
Post, now contributing editor of the
Nation, where he belongs; to the
Guild, and various member of the
audience.

They met to talk about the public
service of the press, but to try to talk
about the press without discussing
the Guild would be like trying to
play Hamlet and leave out Hamlet
himself, as the conference was told
in effect by Professor Clyde R. Miller
of Teachers College, Columbia Uni-
versity, who spoke from the floor.

So the first mention of the Guild
stole the show. And of course
everybody was very liberal and ad-
mitted everything—pay should be
better, hours should be shorter,
newspaper men were great lovers of
the freedom of the press—but NO

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A. P. ASKS POLL

Wire Service Wants NLRB Election as ANG Seeks Negotiations

BULLETIN
The Associated Press has asked for a National Labor Relations Board election to determine whether its editorial employees "should like to have the Guild represent them" in collective bargaining. The proposal was made by Lloyd Stratton, assistant general manager of the AP, in response to a request from Vice President Morris Watson for negotiations on behalf of employees of the Philadelphia and Washington offices.

The management of the Associated Press has been asked to meet with the American Newspaper Guild to negotiate collective agreements for the Washington and Philadelphia units.

A letter informing the management of the desire for collective bargaining in the two cities was sent to General Manager Kent Cooper on Sept. 7 by Vice President Morris Watson, chairman of the IEB Wire Service Committee.

The Washington AP unit, second largest of the service in the ANG, has been ready for bargaining for some time. Its request for action was held up pending formation of a policy by the Wire Service Committee.

Bargaining with the Associated Press on behalf of the New York unit has been proceeding since May. It was the opinion of the Wire Service Committee that bargaining of agreements for New York, Washington, Philadelphia, or any units now ready for it would not prejudice in any way the future bargaining of a national contract to cover all Associated Press employees eligible for Guild membership and protection.

The New York bargaining was the result of an order of the National Labor Relations Board obeyed by the AP at the same time that it reinstated Morris Watson as result of decision by the United States Supreme Court last April 12.

Management negotiators, unwilling to concede three important points on their own authority, promised to poll the AP directorate.

AP Unit Fights Firing Of Junior Operator

WASHINGTON—The decision of the Associated Press to give R. C. Kennedy, dismissed junior operator and dictation boy, two weeks' dismissal pay, has not entirely satisfied the A.P. unit of the Washington Guild. The two weeks' dismissal pay came after the unit protested to General Manager Kent Cooper through Vice President Morris Watson, IEB Wire Service Committee chairman.

In a second protest sent to Watson for action, the unit emphasized the fact that Kennedy was quoted for union activity and that the unit still feels he should be reinstated. It also declared that Cooper chose irregular channels of communication with the Guild unit after its last protest. He wrote, the unit states, to Milo M. Thompson, chief of the Washington Bureau, "with instructions that he turn the letter over to the officers of the unit." Further communications should be sent, the unit states, through regular channels, namely the IEB.

In its new resolution the unit says, "As Mr. Cooper states, Kennedy is not a member of the American Newspaper Guild but of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Nevertheless, in his status as a dictation boy he was in a category which lies in the borderline zone of union jurisdiction. Thus, on this point the unit's protest was made for the protection of dictation boys who are members of the Guild and who, like Kennedy, obviously had been made subject to dismissal without notice and without dismissal pay."

Try This on Your Card

Editor, The Guild Reporter:
Do you know that the old fax film can be used as an excellent transparent cover for your Guild card, by washing the emulsion off in hot water and allowing the film to dry.
JOHN ALBERT (A.P.)

50-Cent Assessment Levied U. P. UNITS By IEB for Sept. 10 WAIT POLL

An assessment has been levied by the IEB as of Sept. 10. Here is Secretary-Treasurer Pasche's notice of it, sent to all local treasurers:

Three successive Conventions have set the necessary reserve in the ANG defense fund at \$20,000. The 1937 Convention directed that assessments be imposed from time to time to raise the fund to that level. The International Executive Board, at its meeting in a few days, will consider the problem. In the meantime, because of a widespread attack by publishers on the Guild, taking its most acute form in the Seattle strike, where the Stag has joined hands with Dave Beck in an effort to defeat by violence the democratic right of self-organization, the Board has levied one immediate assessment.

The assessment is of fifty cents, and is dated Friday, Sept. 10. It is payable by every member on the records as of that date.

You will recall that under the constitution, a member must pay this assessment by Oct. 10 to maintain good standing, and that he must pay it before he may pay his October dues. In view of the need, we hope local officers and members will make every effort to turn in this assessment immediately rather than within the constitutional time limit only.

IEB FINANCE COMMITTEE,
per Victor Pasche,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BUILDING: The Referendum Over Now We Must Organize

By JONATHAN EDDY

(Continued from page 1)

resigned them because they were told that this was the way to "restore democracy"—we of the majority say: "We respect your views. We think ours are better for the union, but we intend to take yours into account. As progressives we believe that our leadership must represent in the broadest sense the entire membership, so we want more and more of those members who sincerely and honestly question the wisdom of the majority to bring those views forward and, in order to do so effectively, to take part fraternally in local and international leadership. They will find plenty of opportunity."

To any phonies and self-seekers such as any large body of men and women may throw up, who can always find a plausible excuse for opening the back door of our fortress to the enemy, we progressives say: "We and the entire membership have had enough of disruptive factionalism."

The Task Ahead
WITH our house in order, the Newspaper Guild faces a tremendous task. We watched the automobile workers last year build their union from 30,000 to 400,000 and we have seen other progressive unions grow by leaps and bounds bringing security and relative happiness to millions of their members and building a people's bulwark against fascist destruction and slaughter. We in the Newspaper Guild have been perhaps a little slow in putting into practice the principles of the organization which have more than doubled the size of the American labor movement and quadrupled its strength despite the grievous split.

With democratic unity inside our own house we are far stronger than a few weeks ago, but there can be no doubt that the employers, with the publishers their articulate vanguard, are marshaling all their forces to organize a wave of reaction. Already our members are feeling the weight of it. In our industry as among all wage earners in this country today, the answer, the crying need, is for that higher unity, the unity between the organized and the (present) unorganized, the only road to which is stated in that old slogan, now the slogan of the CIO:

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED!
Both in the trade union and the political sphere we must today more than ever organize, organize, organize. All other forms of unity, such as between AP of L and CIO, between white collar workers and those in the factories, between the Guild and the printing crafts are but steps to this essential unity on a higher plane.

Nowhere is this question more pressing, more of an immediate practical necessity than in the Newspaper Guild. We have won our hard-fought strike victories but in the face of the present sharpening conditions, in many instances our craft or department, our old "jurisdiction" of the editorial department, is not strong enough alone. There is no other way but and large even to hold the gains we have already won but to amass strength. We will continue to strive for collective bargaining and strike unity with the craft unions, but our greatest source of strength is in completion of our own organization on its new base.

The Guild's Solid Strength
SOME of our Guilds are already experiencing what this means. It means that the Guild, where organization has been completed, embraces half the plant or more. It means a single solid unit group, with the editorial department performing the leading function, embracing the great majority of all the workers in a given newspaper enterprise. Such a single solid unit, by contrast with the subdivided minority in a single unit leads the rest and is decisive. It is strong enough to furnish safety in any crisis. And it has already been proved, not only in the other CIO unions, but right in the Guild, that it works like nobody's business if routine organizational problems are properly met and overcome.

We have a great task ahead, and it is to our interest that we proceed to it with all dispatch to become one of the large unions of the United States. We have no more time to waste.

Ballots Going Out Sept. 14th; Vote Drive On

Activity to insure an overwhelming majority was being pressed on a nation-wide scale by the IEB Wire Service Committee and local groups, as the National Labor Relations Board prepared to mail ballots to United Press editorial employees in the poll to determine whether the ANG shall be their bargaining agency.

The secret ballots will be sent out on Sept. 14 by special delivery mail. They must be returned within three weeks.

The Washington UP unit, one of the largest wire services groups in the country, led the wire reporting that they were "ready for the election." Leaders there said the vote would be "100 per cent and will lead the way to a general amazing Guild majority throughout the country."

At Washington meetings it was pointed out that other wire service employees there were ready on the 5-day 40-hour week and enjoying four week vacations after a strenuous news year. Unimpressed however, continue to work a six and seven day week, with virtually no limit on hours. Unit members expressed themselves as seeing no relief except through collective bargaining by the Guild.

Best Minds

(Continued from page 1)

GUILD SHOP (What they said was "closed shop," Villard agreed with them.)

In New York, late night theatre-goers read in the Times, "Guild is a Menace, Institute Is Told," in two and a half columns. By morning the extent of the menace had abated somewhat. The Times, of course, believes employees have the right to organize. Of course. So in the late city edition it was "Guild Closed Shop Called a Menace."

How disinterested was the consensus?

The sponsors of the institute include Colonel Julius Ochs Adler, vice-president and general manager of the New York Times; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, wife of the publisher of the Times and one-third owner as the daughter of the late publisher, Adolph S. Ochs; and Ogden L. Mills, United States secretary of the treasury under Hoover, and a group of other very wealthy individuals.

The chairman of the session was George Fort Milton, publisher of the Chattanooga News, with whom the Chattanooga Guild is negotiating under circumstances reported elsewhere in this issue.

That meant that all three newspaper managements represented—Times, Herald Tribune and Chattanooga News—were negotiating with the Guild, if "negotiating" is the correct word.

Another opponent of the Guild shop was Allen Raymond, who was the nearest to a working newspaper man who was allowed to speak. Raymond handled the publicity for the conference. Raymond was first president of the New York Guild but resigned in the middle of his year when he was defeated in an attempt to establish a company-union arrangement with the publishers' association.

Despite this battery, a strong defense of the Guild shop was made extemporaneously by the Rev. J. W. R. Maguire of St. Victor's College, in Illinois, former National Labor Relations Board conciliator. Father Maguire spoke the day previously, condemning so-called "right to work" campaigns, and was quoted at length. Both the Times and Herald Tribune ignored his defense of the Guild shop.

CIO, BASE WIN BY 2-1

Convention Upheld
On 9 Actions; 1
Lost Narrowly

(Continued from page 1)

Board arrived in New York for the quarterly meeting of the IEB the following day. The Board was expected to set into motion machinery to renew with greater intensity the local membership drives in commercial and circulation departments, and effectuate the general program of the Convention, which had been slowed down by referendum activity.

The tally revealed no change from the trend indicated by the earliest unofficial returns. Final returns from 81 local Guilds disclosed that 5,110 members of the 6,885 who qualified to vote had cast ballots. Majorities in 59 of the 81 Guilds voted in support of CIO affiliation and five Guilds turned in tied votes. Forty-three Guilds ratified the broadened membership base and three tied on the proposition. Interest throughout the campaign and balloting centered on these two decisions, and it was on these that the heaviest vote was cast.

The CIO affiliation action was upheld by a vote of 3,262 to 1,591, or better than two to one. The companion action, enlarging the membership was ratified 3,013 to 2,054. These and the five following propositions on the ballot, including abolition of the wire service designation for one of the vice presidents, the anti-fascism resolution, support of independent political action, WPA appropriation support, and the President's court reform plan, were taken before the membership on motion of the Columbus, Ohio, Guild.

Washington Questions

The Washington Guild moved the other three questions, seeking to rescind Convention action that amended the Constitution to automatically suspend members in arrears, provide for charter revocation appeals to the national council of presidents, and established a code of minimum bargaining requirements. Pled-up members exercising their voting rights, turned their heaviest guns on the dues suspension provision. The Convention received the highest measure of support on this, the vote being 3,507 to 1,370.

By and large, the Guilds which seconded the Columbus Guild Washington motions voted to rescind the Convention actions, despite statements by officers of some that they were not necessarily opposed to the Convention decisions, but merely wished the membership to pass on them. The notable exception was Indianapolis, whose membership supported the Convention on everything but the three policy resolutions.

Some Didn't Vote

South Bend, Ind., and Santa Monica, Cal., were second Guilds that did not send any returns in the referendum. Other seconding Guilds, Kansas City, Houston and Buffalo, turned in tie votes on affiliation.

Official watchers during the tally were Emmet Crozier of the New York Herald Tribune unit, for the anti-Constitution forces, and International Vice President Julius Klyman of St. Louis, for the pro-Constitution forces. Sutherland Dingler, of the World-Telegram, who was designated by the Washington and Columbus Guilds to represent them, was not present.

'A Cowboy's Lament'

A letter from Philadelphia with the above heading has been received by the Guna Barons, but without proper identification. The Barons cannot print material from unidentified sources, although names and addresses of writers will be held in confidence upon request. If the writer of the above piece will send in his name and address his letter will be published.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY GUILDS IN POLL

Guilds	CIO		Expansion		Wire Service		V-P		Anti-Fascism		Political Action		WPA		Supreme Court		Dues		Charter		Bargaining Code	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Albany	4	37	28	15	6	33	16	23	17	32	15	20	18	22	16	31	17	3	37	6	33	6
Albany, Schenectady & Troy	14	24	17	21	8	27	28	11	20	18	22	16	34	8	34	8	29	8	31	17	3	34
Atlanta	2	8	2	8	10	7	3	2	6	8	3	7	1	9	1	9	1	9	4	6	1	9
Baltimore	9	30	7	32	4	24	14	25	12	20	10	22	14	34	8	34	8	29	8	31	17	
Bay City	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	3	4	8	1
Birmingham	5	6	10	6	4	7	4	8	3	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	
Boston	32	61	28	65	24	64	47	44	40	32	38	35	46	44	17	67	28	52	33	50	10	
Bridgeport	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	
Buffalo	22	22	27	17	17	23	29	15	29	13	23	21	26	17	14	27	19	20	18	32	10	
Calumet	17	9	19	8	9	16	13	11	12	13	13	18	7	3	22	9	14	13	11	11	11	
Chattanooga	0	24	0	24	0	24	11	25	11	25	7	20	13	23	0	36	1	33	2	23	0	
Chicago	48	125	56	117	30	137	87	86	62	108	74	96	63	107	36	131	45	115	97	108	10	
Cincinnati	9	43	17	24	10	38	27	25	22	28	22	30	25	27	10	40	15	31	17	31	10	
Clarkburg	1	3	3	1	1	3	7	3	6	3	6	3	7	2	2	7	2	4	5	17	3	
Cleveland	64	124	72	118	47	123	91	84	85	105	80	106	72	100	34	127	63	109	72	111	10	
Columbus	28	18	25	11	26	18	33	12	33	13	33	12	35	11	24	21	31	13	32	18	10	
Dayton	17	1	17	1	16	1	18	0	18	0	17	1	17	1	13	5	17	1	17	1	10	
Decatur	3	4	3	4	2	5	2	5	3	4	3	4	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	3	2	
Denver	5	16	9	12	4	17	8	13	7	14	9	13	10	11	4	17	3	10	4	10	10	
Detroit	34	69	48	55	40	61	64	39	52	51	51	52	53	50	39	62	44	55	53	46	10	
El Paso	3	17	10	10	0	10	7	13	4	16	5	15	5	15	0	17	2	16	3	15	10	
Fargo	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	
Fargo-Moorhead	20	0	19	1	19	1	19	1	18	2	19	1	19	1	18	2	20	0	20	0		
Fort Wayne	4	12	9	7	6	9	8	7	5	11	8	8	8	7	7	9	7	8	7	8	10	
Great Falls	0	16	0	16	0	16	3	13	5	11	2	14	3	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	10	
Hawaii	3	30	3	33	0	24	5	21	2	24	3	23	8	18	0	24	0	24	2	23	23	
Harrisburg	3	20	4	19	1	23	10	15	5	18	5	18	5	18	21	21	2	21	20	20	10	
Houston	32	23	37	9	27	19	35	10	28	17	28	18	26	20	21	25	31	13	30	15	10	
Hudson County	0	32	1	31	3	32	5	27	3	29	2	30	3	29	0	31	2	30	3	29	29	
Indianapolis	10	14	8	16	7	17	16	8	14	10	15	9	14	10	6	18	10	14	9	15	10	
Joliet	8	1	9	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	1	8	0	8	0	8	0	
Kansas City	20	20	10	21	19	20	11	29	8	20	10	22	11	24	12	25	9	25	12	24	10	
Knoxville	4	23	3	24	2	24	10	27	7	29	9	28	7	29	1	34	2	33	3	33	33	
Lake Superior	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	
Lansing	9	16	17	8	7	13	13	12	11	14	14	11	16	9	3	22	11	12	11	12	10	
Lehigh Valley	8	12	4	16	4	16	15	4	10	10	10	9	12	6	2	18	3	16	5	14	10	
Los Angeles	36	80	41	72	30	84	53	62	45	68	44	70	46	68	31	80	36	73	56	77	10	
Lowell	15	22	12	26	6	32	23	13	8	28	9	24	15	18	6	31	11	24	11	27	10	
Madison	7	7	5	9	6	3	9	5	17	4	9	4	8	6	7	7	6	8	8	5	10	
Miami	7	10	15	10	3	22	20	5	17	8	17	8	17	7	4	21	15	10	18	7	10	
Memphis	48	23	49	22	49	20	57	15	63	8	64	7	63	8	40	30	52	16	64	6	10	
Milwaukee	10	21	12	19	4	26	12	19	12	19	11	19	11	20	3	28	8	22	11	24	10	
Minneapolis and St. Paul	128	175	128	120	20	127	26	134	134	132	130	133	130	121	124	132	130	124	134	14	10	
Montreal	10	15	10	35	7	35	12	28	4	36	7	30	9	39	7	36	5	38	34	34	10	
Muskegon	4	10	4	9	5	6	10	3	8	5	9	4	11	3	6	8	7	5	10	3	10	
Newark	21	68	20	67	13	73	29	57	25	61	23	68	26	60	14	72	18	67	20	66	10	
New York	317	1006	322	1020	259	1005	574	787	447	577	451	593	472	580	284	1047	322	981	301	696	10	
North Bay	8	1	7	2	7	2	9	0	9	0	9	0	7	2	1	8	1	8	1	8	10	
Northern California	80	124	98	115	63	145	90	122	92	118	95	114	86	122	51	159	68	134	67	137	10	
Omaha	12	16	13	9	20	22	8	18	12	13	17	9	10	9	2	7	2	6	2	6	10	
Orlando	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	2	7	0	9	2	7	2	6	2	6	10	
Pasadena Valley	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	2	7	0	9	2	7	2	6	2	6	10	
Philadelphia & Camden	107	274	111	269	91	260	188	163	126	227	114	250	139	225	72	276	101	231	118	217	10	
Pittsburgh	64	67	67	68	33	68	33	68	33	68	33	68	33	68	33	68	33	68	33	68	33	
Rochester	23	35	26	38	13	48	31	27	21	37	25	33	20	27	10	47	17	38	25	29	10	
Reading	4	16	12	8	3	14	8	12	11	9	4	15	6	13	4	15	6	13	5	14	10	
Rockford	4	16	5	15	1	16	12	5	15	8	10	8	11	2	47	3	13	5	14	10	10	
Savannah	1	4	5	2	2	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	4	8	5	8	5	8	5	10	
St. Louis	44	53	60	37	38	58	56	41	60	37	61	35	60	35	40	54	48	44	51	42	10	
Salem	2	17	3	16	3	16	16	3	4	15	3	16	9	9	2	17	2	17	1	18	10	
Salt Lake City	3	12	11	4	4	11	12	3	2	5	3	5	2	6	5	6	4	3	2	3	10	
San Francisco	3	12	11	4	4	11	12	3	2	5	3	5	2	6	5	10	4	4	4	11	10	
San Diego	13	54	15	50	9	57	19	46	19	48	19	47	18	50	9	57	15	48	16	49	10	
San Francisco Peninsula	2	1	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	2	1	10	
San Jose	15	16	16	17	8	22	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	10	18	10	18	10	18	10	10	
Seattle	14	38	15	37	8	34	14	38	15	37	11	40	12	40	10	41	6	44	42	30	10	
Sioux City	6	11	18	5	5	14	19	4	17	3	15	6	18	4	10	11	12	7	15	5	10	
Springfield, Mass.	16	1	11	1	2	2	9	4	5	6	5	7	4	7	2	5	3	9	3	9	10	
St. Paul	16	1	10	1	12	4	10	1	15	15	15	15	10	6	18	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Stockton	9	5	6	8	5	8	10	4	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	2	10	4	8	4	10	
Tacoma	5	6	6	5	4	6	9	2	6	9	2	6	9	2	6	7	5	8	6	7	10	
Toleno	68	68	75	18	70	70	72	64	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68	10	
Toronto	5	4	9	0	3	5	9	0	8	0	7	8	0	3	6	2	3	3	4	4	10	
Tulsa	1	50	0	51	0	51	0	51	1	50	1	50	1	50	0	51	1	50	1	50	10	
Tyler	7	18	0	14	1	5	3	0	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	10	
Washington	6	14	15	11	120	56	144	48	147	0	138	53	140	92	140	92	140	92	140	92	10	
Washington County	6	14	6	14	2	17	10	4	17	7	13	6	14	9	11	1	18	4	15	4	10	
Wilkes-Barre	0	19	0	19	1	18	6	13	1	18	1	18	3	16	1	17	0	19	0	19	10	
Wilmington	11	15	11	15	0	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	
Winchester	17	1	18	0	16	2	18	0	18	0	18	0	17	1	18	17	1	18	0	18	10	
Worcester	13	10	16	7	13	9	17	5	14	8	14	8										

SIGNS PACT IN HOUSTON

Contract Provides \$45 Minimum, 5-Day Week

HOUSTON.—A contract which the newspaper announced established salary minimums "higher than in any other city of comparable size in the South," was signed Sept. 7 by the Houston Guild with the Press, a Scripps-Howard paper. The contract includes the 5-day 40-hour week, severance pay to 24 weeks, sick leave, vacations and the other usual features.

The Press announced the signing in a two-column, page one story, accompanied by three-column set inside. Signatories were Editor A. C. Bartlett for the Scripps-Howard paper and President Allison Sanders of the Houston Guild. The first Guild contract in Houston, it was signed after about two months of negotiations.

The contract fixes minimum salaries based on newspaper experience ranging from \$20 a week for the first six months to \$45 a week for workers with five years or more experience. Dismissal indemnities, including a death benefit clause, are topped by 24 weeks' pay for 15 years continuous service on any Scripps-Howard newspaper or service. The 40-hour week clause becomes effective within 30 days after signing. The Guild shop was not obtained.

Members of the negotiating committee which included, in addition to President Sanders, Glenn Dodd, Frank White and Vice President Sam Johnson, with Paul Hochuli and Grace Calvin of the Press unit as observers, expressed their appreciation to Editor Bartlett for the fair attitude he maintained throughout the negotiations.

Volunteer Named ANG Representative

Robert M. Schwalbe, a member of the Indianapolis Guild and of the Indianapolis Times commercial staff, has been named a volunteer international representative of the ANG. He is the first representative chosen by the IEB from the ranks of the membership in the newspaper commercial departments, admitted by the action of the St. Louis convention in extending the Guild's eligibility.

Schwalbe has taken a leading part in organizing the new membership in Indianapolis.

Strike Voted by Waterbury Unit in Bargaining Impasse

WATERBURY, Conn.—Strike authorization was voted unanimously by the Waterbury Democrat unit and sanctioned unanimously by the Guild here on Sept. 9 in preparation for resumption of negotiations on Sept. 10 with the Democrat management. The executive committee was empowered to call the strike if necessary.

Negotiations for a contract began on July 17 and reached an impasse on Aug. 20 when a counter-offer was proposed by the management which would have increased the entire editorial payroll by \$27 a week. The management also rejected the 5-day, 40-hour week and also the demand for a signed contract.

The impasse brought a novel turn in Guild negotiations when the publisher called in the state board of mediation and arbitration. Professor Clyde O. Fisher, chairman, attended the next conference, and arranged for J. O. Rubnow, an accountant attached to the board, to go over the

'Liberal' Publisher in Chattanooga Challenged by Guild Unit

CHATTANOOGA.—George Fort Milton, "liberal" editor and publisher of the Chattanooga News, returned home this week from a trip to New York and Williamson, where he had lavishly given out statements opposing the "closed shop demands of the Guild," to face a battling Guild unit in his own shop. Milton had stated to Editor & Publisher, during his journey north, that he "believed that the purity of the springs from which news flows ought to be insured."

"I believe in Roosevelt, unionization, ABCDE, and so forth," he stated in the September 4 issue of the Fourth Estate, "but professionally I believe that the integrity of the news can't be had if it is committed in advance by contract."

Meanwhile, the Chattanooga News unit of the Guild had drawn up a letter to Milton protesting against the termination of negotiations over the Guild shop issue, which was signed by every member of the news and editorial departments except the city editor and an editorial writer, neither of whom had ever joined the Guild. And this, in part, was the Guild letter which faced Milton when he returned from his anti-closed shop pilgrimage:

Whose Impasse?

"The impasse because of which the News has broken off negotiations is an impasse of the News' own production. The Guild negotiating committee sought to avert it and pointed the way for this to be done."

"The work of the Guild is entirely on economic grounds. The Guild shop will serve to protect the organization by which economic betterment is obtained. This protection for their organizations has been obtained from the News by four other unions of News employees. It is equally demanded by the Guild."

Reinstatement Broun Quits Nation For New Republic Won for Five Guild Leaders in Atlanta

(Continued from page 1)

not desiring to continue employment with the Constitution, offered their resignations on announcement of the agreement.

Leitch will draw \$520 and Fuhrman and Siegel two weeks' back salary each.

An important condition of the agreement was that the Constitution should post on its editorial bulletin board a notice, to remain posted for 30 days, which advises all editorial employees they may join any union of their choice.

Text of this notice, under the agreement, will be as follows:

"In accordance with the law, the Constitution neither encourages nor discourages membership in any labor organization. The law is that every employee shall have the right of self-organization, to form, join or assist the labor organization of his choice. The Constitution will abide by the law."

Seattle Strike Gains Support

Democrat's books to enable Professor Fisher to say whether the paper was in a position to pay the increased demands, amounting to \$5,400 a year.

Professor Fisher reported that the paper was not able to pay this much, but did not estimate how much it could pay. He pointed out specifically that he did not say the paper was not able to stand any increase, and he suggested that certain inefficiencies might be eliminated that would enable it to pay the full amount. He prefaced his opinion by the statement that, in his judgment, "newspaper employees in the editorial department are the country over, an underpaid group in the light of their preparation and ability."

He said that some of the paper's salaries appeared "excessively high in the light of the services rendered, but took this factor into account in expressing his judgment."

The Guild modified its wage demands on receipt of this opinion.

Leader Fired Discharge N.Y. Times Office Unit Founder

Leonard H. Goldsmith, organizer and first president of the Newspaper Office Guild of New York, which merged with the New York local of the ANG after the St. Louis Convention, was discharged Sept. 4 from the advertising department of the New York Times for "lack of loyalty" to the paper.

Goldsmith is the first vice chairman of the Times unit of the Guild. The unit council asked the New York Executive Committee to make immediate demands for his reinstatement.

Goldsmith's discharge was the result of a campaign of "constant intimidation and discrimination" by the Times management. Goldsmith worked in the Times advertising department for more than three and one-half years. He answered the charges by citing recent large gains in business he had made.

Goldsmith was the second active member of the office workers' division of the Times unit, discharged within the past few months.

Although the severance pay set by the Times as a result of Guild negotiations is one and one-half weeks' pay for each year of service, Goldsmith was given only two weeks salary when he was fired.

New York Guild Files NLRB Charges Against 3 Papers

Charges against publishers of II Progresso, the Corriere d'America, and the Wall Street Journal for unfair labor practices have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the New York Guild.

Formation of company unions, discrimination against Guild members, and refusal to deal with the Guild are charged in all three cases.

The charge against the II Progresso and the Corriere d'America are combined, since Generoso Pope is publisher of both papers. The Guild states that on the two Italian newspapers a company union, known as the Generoso Pope Italian Newspapers Club, Inc., has been formed, and is dominated and controlled by Pope. This, it states, is in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. It also charges that on the Corriere d'America members of the Guild were compelled to join the company union and to resign from the Guild.

UNIT'S FIGHT FOR PACTS

New England Groups Surmount Series Of Obstacles

LOWELL, Mass.—Negotiations for Guild contracts in Portland, Me., and Lowell, Mass., progressed last week to points where publishers in both cities, after long periods of obstruction, demonstrated a willingness to moderate their attitudes. ANG Representative Fred Myers is assisting with both negotiations.

Business Manager William G. Spence of the Lowell Courier, Citizen and Leader, who two weeks ago insisted he never would sign any Guild contract, appeared at a Wednesday conference with a contract ready to sign. The document was unacceptable to Guild negotiators, but its presentation laid a foundation for a possible future agreement.

Representatives of the Lowell papers and the Portland Press Herald, Express and Telegram used almost identical arguments during the week against accepting wage minimums and other provisions which would increase their costs.

The Courier Citizen and Leader unit, comprising nearly 100 percent of the editorial staff and proof rooms of both papers, will meet Wednesday night to hear the negotiators, Myers, Barbara Linscott, Boston Guild executive secretary, and David Boynick, of the Boston Guild.

In Portland, where less than three weeks ago Publisher Guy P. Gannett posted policemen about his newspaper plant in expectation of a Guild strike, conferences reached an advanced stage.

Fred Lord, general manager of the five Gannett newspapers in Maine and spokesman for the publisher in negotiations, still refused to grant many things asked by the Portland unit, but accepted others which he previously had indicated he would return.

ONE "OPEN SHOP" THAT IS NOW "CLOSED"

The Flushing, L. I., Express, which signed up after industrial strike an unscheduled departure from the report of the special standing committee by Harvey J. Kelly, etc.

They Call Him "Black Flag" The special standing committee of the ANPA and the open-shop department are not to be confused. The standing committee, long under Kelly's direction and now under Eugene MacKinnon's, fights labor frankly. It advises publishers how to beat down the demands of unions and provides them with the statistical material for argument against scale committees. The open shop department, on the other hand, sticks to its job of "opening up shops" and keeping them open.

H. W. Flagg, identified by Editor & Publisher as the department "manager," is listed on ANPA stationery as its executive secretary. "Black Flag" the printers call him. He is an old man, gray and so stooped that his head is bowed far forward of his feet. Striking printers have said that he is never without his revolver and bullet proof vest. Claims are that Flagg never "loses" a composing room for the open-shop department. That may be, but Flagg himself

The ANPA Network That Breaks ITU Strikes

Its Open-Shop Division Uses Gangsters to Keep Discipline Among Scabs

BY NATHAN GOLDBERG

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, applies the soft pedal when reports of its open-shop department come up at annual conventions.

When they start on the open-shop activities the trumps which, an hour earlier, loudly sounded the call to battle for a free press, are muted. Nor is there any shouting when the open-shop custodians report, for instance, on how they transport criminals across country for 1,500 miles or more to man struck composing rooms or replace locked out members of the International Typographical Union. Nothing reaches ears on the outside on the operating details of an ANPA department maintained for the sole purpose of "opening up shops" by illegal and unprincipled union busting methods.

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"Charles A. Webb, Asheville Citizen-Times, chairman of the open-shop department, preceded H. W. Flagg, manager of the open-shop department, in an address on the multiple accomplishments of this department. Mr. Webb called this branch of ANPA activities as 'of inestimable value to newspapers.'" (Emphasis ours.)

The paragraph was tucked away in the general story on the convention. As though seeing from mention of the unmentionable, the following paragraph of the story abruptly changed the subject in this way: "But the high spot of the Thursday morning session, if not the whole convention, was

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Mr. (Name omitted)
Hotel Alexander Hamilton
Paterson, New Jersey

Dear (Name omitted):
Understand Paterson went open before you fellows could get up there. Well, I hope you all can get in on the ground floor and grab off real good jobs.

I sent up three more men, Esterstein, a make-up, Weaver, an ad-man and Ludlow operator and Hopkins, a linotype operator. These fellows got off Wednesday evening and should get there Friday morning. I hope Mr. Flagg can put all you fellows from New Orleans together and if he does try to take care of Hopkins. It is his first job of this sort and I would not want anything to happen to him as he is only a kid.

Sincerely,
F. K. FORSTALL
New Orleans, La.
May 10, 1934.

Dear (Name omitted):
I was certainly glad to hear from you. I had a telegram from the boys to the effect that the work they had given you had been a trifle stiff so I wired Flagg and put in a word or two for your candidacy for foremanship. I have just received a wire from him telling me he has known you for years and will be on the look-out for your welfare.

I have gotten in touch with Calvet and will send him up as soon as I can get another man for Flagg. He wants a monotype operator and the only man available down here is Huff—and you know what a pill he is. I am trying to get in touch with another lad.

I have a firm conviction that if that situation up there is handled just right that the publishers can be persuaded to stay open.

I sincerely hope that you are taking care of the boys from here and that they are not giving any trouble. If they should get rambunctious just drop me a line and I will attend to them in my own little way—just a hint and they will be taken care of.

Please tell each and every one of them I expect them to drop me a line at least once a month—and I don't mean perhaps.

Yours,
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New Orleans, La.
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Dear (Name omitted):
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NORMAN CHAMBERLAIN
LOS ANGELES TIMES, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
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American Newspaper Publishers Association

OPEN SHOP DEPARTMENT
1039 PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

April 26th, 1934

Dear

I will not attempt to answer your letter today. Mr. Flagg wanted you for Wichita, Kans. Composing rooms are out at both the Eagle and the Beacon. It is unfortunate that it took so long to locate you. There will be something else however and I believe right soon. Things are beginning to pop and the "honeymoon is over."

"WE ARE NOT MET TO ANTAGONIZE LABOR"

Said J. C. Stahlman, ANPA president, whose name appears on strikebreaking letterhead

job. Flagg himself interviews all applicants and examines their credentials. The story of how the ANPA operates its strikebreaking machine unfolded itself completely during the year-and-one-half strike of printers at the Paterson (N. J.) Evening News and Morning Call. Here the organization faced a situation that called into play every tactic in its union busting manual. Documentary evidence obtained by the strike leaders revealed the full technique. It revealed, moreover, that the publishers of the two papers laid their plans to break the union more than a year in advance of the strike (working together even to the point of arranging to print their two papers in one plant).

The Paterson printers struck on May 3, 1934, yet fourteen months before that date, Harry R. Haines, publisher of the Evening News, notified Flagg that "we will need your assistance." In an unobscured letter outlining the two papers' plans to "go into an open shop," Haines expressed to Flagg his "appreciation of the fine work which you did here last year, and that is that if you come to Paterson again with your crew they are going to stay here."

Where They Get Scabs Flagg and his crew came. They stayed. A letter from a Flagg executive to a friend, written as late as December, 1936, revealed that Flagg is "still making trips to Paterson each week, as there's still much to be done at the News." The strike being crushed, "HWF" is much better than last winter, has gained in weight, and is very cheerful," the letter said.

The Paterson crew was recruited in large part in New Orleans—probably the key recruiting place for strike-breaking printers—and through the south and middle west by Frederick K. Forstall, mechanical superintendent of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, published by L. K. Nicholson, a member of the open shop department committee. At least one of the strikebreakers sent from New Orleans by Forstall was an ex-convict—John Carter Packard, alias John Ward, alias John C. Weaver, who served a two-year term in the Auburn, N. Y., prison for grand larceny, and who, according to B. W. Russell, village trustee of Windsor, N. Y., left there "under cover of darkness" and without paying a number of bills owing.

Forstall, writing from New Orleans to his crew in Paterson during the early days of the strike, revealed the combined traits of a kindly godfather and stern disciplinarian. His letters found their way

into the hands of the editor of the New Orleans AF of L central body publication. They were published there in an expose of Nicholson's phony denials that Forstall was a scab procurer. The letters speak for themselves, and here they are:

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Paterson, New Jersey

Dear (Name omitted):
Understand Paterson went open before you fellows could get up there. Well, I hope you all can get in on the ground floor and grab off real good jobs.

I sent up three more men, Esterstein, a make-up, Weaver, an ad-man and Ludlow operator and Hopkins, a linotype operator. These fellows got off Wednesday evening and should get there Friday morning. I hope Mr. Flagg can put all you fellows from New Orleans together and if he does try to take care of Hopkins. It is his first job of this sort and I would not want anything to happen to him as he is only a kid.

Sincerely,
F. K. FORSTALL
New Orleans, La.
May 10, 1934.

Dear (Name omitted):
I was certainly glad to hear from you. I had a telegram from the boys to the effect that the work they had given you had been a trifle stiff so I wired Flagg and put in a word or two for your candidacy for foremanship. I have just received a wire from him telling me he has known you for years and will be on the look-out for your welfare.

(Continued on page 7)

AN ANPA STRIKEBREAKER-CRIMINAL
Rogues' Gallery photo of John Packard, alias Weaver

GUILDSMEN PRODUCE UNIQUE MARITIME PICTORIAL HISTORY

68-Page Photo Magazine Depicts Waterfront Drama in West

SAN FRANCISCO.—Widely acclaimed as the outstanding publication of its kind in the labor field, "Men and Ships," a pictorial history of the maritime industry, has been issued by the San Francisco bay area district council No. 2, Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast.

From beginning to end—captions, photography, layout—it is a Guildsmen's job. Staffmen, all members of the Northern California Guild, were E. T. Jeffries, editor; Otto Hagel, photographer, and John Wallace, layouts.

Other Guildsmen lent a hand now and then, for this was a project that appealed to imagination and challenged ability. It was not to be the usual house organ or propaganda sheet. It was to be a new departure in labor journalism, sparkling with life, informative, interesting and with a history of the most dramatic days in Pacific Coast maritime history.

How well the Guildsmen fulfilled this assignment is evidenced in the 68-page magazine itself.

Depicts Strike Front
The foreword of "Men and Ships" explains its purposes:

"The book for which 40,000 maritime workers and the public have been waiting! Its 68 pages depict the strike front and the working conditions of men in all departments aboard ship, above and below deck, their brothers who labor on the docks and other workers allied with the Maritime Federation. Through the medium of pictures we, the maritime workers, present our story.

The story begins with the 1934 maritime strike, out of which grew the powerful Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast. It carries on through the 1936 lockout. Candid camera shots, coupled with terse, incisive captions, mark its every page.

Sample shots:

"Terroristic Law and Order"—taken on "Bloody Thursday," July 5, 1934, when police bullets and tear gas bombs bought for the police by forces of "law and order" made a shambles of San Francisco's famous Embarcadero.

"They Did Not Die in Vain"—when 40,000 men, women and children, bearing their dead, marched up Market street—a silent warning to the anti-union forces.

Have a Cigar!
"Cigars Were Passed Uptown"—locked-out workers rolled their own—a unique closeup of a cigarette-wrapped cigar bearing the name of T. G. Plant, steamship company's headman.

Many of the photographs were devoted to depicting conditions under which sailors and longshoremen work and these included many of the best candid shots. The United States Compensation Commission's official bulletin for 1936 lists 10,775 accidents aboard ships affecting longshoremen. Pictures relative to some of these accidents are used.

Luxury liners offer, to well-heeled travelers, the last word in luxurious quarters; but their crews in many instances live like rats in the hold, according to below-decks shots in "Men and Ships."

All unions affiliated with the federation, and other groups from the waterfront have pictures included in the book. These units include the radio telegraphists, machinists, boilermakers, fishermen, bargemen, inland boatmen, ship builders, wharf builders and licensed officers.

Guildsmen desiring copies may obtain them through the NCMG, 111 Ellis street, San Francisco. They're a bargain at 50 cents a copy.

DEMOCRATICALLY
CONTROLLED
HIRING
HALLS

Here is a scene in the S. S. A. hiring hall, where men are being dispatched when they are called over the loudspeaker.

For fourteen years

the S. S. A. has been the only hiring hall in the world which has been controlled by the men who work in the shipping industry. It has been the only hiring hall in the world which has been controlled by the men who work in the shipping industry.

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They Shed Blood for This



Scene in a West Coast union hiring hall. A page reproduced from the Pacific Coast Maritime Federation's pictorial history, "Men and Ships"

Articles Described As "Informative"

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

The letter of Brother Stromberg of Chicago in which he asks for news, not "propaganda" in the GUILD REPORTER requires an answer.

I consider the REPORTER the official publication of a labor union, not a country weekly concerned only with the activities of the members of the union. Material in the REPORTER not dealing directly with Guild matters is informative and educational, something which apparently is needed by some Guildsmen.

Such articles are helping Guildsmen to understand the true meaning of unionism and free them from that moribund hallucination that newspaper men are in a class by themselves and do not belong in the rank and file of the working men and women of America.

Articles in Other Papers

Once a Guildsmen is willing to accept his unionism as such, without reservation or shame, bringing himself up to the same level as other working men, who through their unions have attained decent hours, wages and working conditions, he can hardly apply the term propaganda to articles in the REPORTER.

I have recently examined copies of the I.T.U. Journal and of the Boilermakers Journal. Lead articles in these publications are what Brother Stromberg would call propaganda.

As conclusive proof that the REPORTER is doing nothing more and probably a little less than other union publications, permit me to point out that the address by Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner, on "The Right to Work"

which was published without comment on the editorial page of the REPORTER for August 1, was the basis for the lead article in the September issue of the Boilermakers Journal. It might also be well to note that Mr. Andrews' article was published in toto with a two-paragraph lead endorsing Mr. Andrews' views.

Another comparison which should show further the need for articles which open the eyes of non-thinking Guildsmen to their true position in the world of labor may be made by contrasting Garret's article, "Labor and Napoleonism" in the Saturday Evening Post, Sept. 4, with Professor Colston E. Warner's article in the Aug. 30 issue of the REPORTER.

Warne gives "True Picture"

Garret refers to the steel strike of 1919 and by implication gives it his blessing because it was for higher wages and shorter hours. He says nothing about the police brutality in that strike. But Prof. Warne's article gives it, as I believe, and as I am sure most working men honestly and correctly believe, the true picture of the methods used against the strikers in the 1919 strike.

Are we to permit the foes of labor to publish without opposition their distorted versions of these and other situations even making us pay five cents to learn how we have erred against Stahlman, Girdler and Mammon? Or is what our enemies publish news and what we publish merely propaganda?

I join with Brother Stromberg in the desire to get all the news concerning the Guild but I think the material to which he objects is vitally important to the Guild. If necessary, the REPORTER should be expanded to include both. In fact, Brother Beala, by all means kill this letter if you have some nice "propaganda" to substitute that will promote the Guild.

G. WARREN MORGAN
Vice President, Hudson County (N. J.) Guild.

Member Criticizes Twin Cities Board

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

The overwhelming vote against the Convention decisions by members of the Twin Cities Guild must be laid directly to the local executive board's letter accompanying the ballots.

The letter put local members in the position of voting either for the Convention decisions or against the executive board. The board had no right to put the issue this way. It has been popular and has had the respect of the entire membership due to its tireless efforts in winning agreements with the six Twin City dailies and the state's largest weekly this year. By injecting itself into the referendum the issue was completely confused. Both the light vote and the way the vote went indicate that.

The letter further asked that "opposition" votes be cast simply that we, here may remain in the opposition. When opposition for its own sake becomes the decisive factor in a matter as important as the referendum, a man would be a sap not to protest.

RICHARD LEKKLEY.

Montanan Counsels Unity

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Broadway, in both provincial and metropolitan circles, spells "big time." One can understand it by the unrepressible desire of one who comes to Washington to complete the picture of how things are run by a trip to New York.

Pickets are parading outside of Automats, hawking: "Pass them by! There's lots of other places to eat on Broadway. How

would you like to support yourself and family on \$12 a week?"

Outside of Woolworth's "five and ten" attractive girls parade up and down with sandwich signs imploring patrons not to buy a brand of lamps and shades manufactured in Jersey City, where they are on strike.

Their sign concludes: "We are fighting for the right to live."

Well, aren't we all doing just that? We in the West look to the American Newspaper Guild leadership not as individuals trying to retain jobs and power, but as symbols in the fight for security in our jobs.

I appeal to all Guildsmen to keep the American Newspaper Guild on Broadway. Do not wreck it by unwarranted dissension in the ranks. That is a tactic designed only to make the real objective harder to attain.

FRED J. MARTIN.

Extremes in Detroit

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Local referendum results indicate that an almost ideal situation now prevails in the Detroit Newspaper Guild.

The vote shows that we have a minority of 34 members who believe we should withdraw from the CIO; and that we have a minority of 39 who believe we should endorse the Spanish Reds.

Thus the two extremes practically cancel each other out. And the sensible people in the Detroit Guild—those who neither want to go forward and die for the world revolution nor go backward and die penniless as professional men—can now proceed in common sense and unity to act like a labor union.

PAUL WEBER
Times Unit Chairman.

The World of Labor

The 'Industrial' Insurance Salesman Becomes Organization Conscious—Prospects Of a Titanic Struggle

Observers watching the organization drive among the insurance employees of the country see ahead a major test of strength between labor and financial interests of tremendous power.

New York, Newark, N. J., and Hartford, Conn., are the insurance centers of the country. "Home office" employees in these three cities alone are large enough in number to give the insurance industry rank as one of the pillars in the nation's economic structure. Agents of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, which has its headquarters in New York, boast that Metropolitan is the largest financial institution in the world.

It is interesting then, to note that the United Office and Professional Workers Union reports real headway in the campaign to unionize Metropolitan's "industrial" agents.

"Industrial" policies are sold to workers families. They amount in principal to several hundred dollars, and the main job of the agent is to call each week and collect the nickels and dimes that make up the premiums.

The job is an accursed one, and agents who have it are outstanding as teeth gnashers. They are subjected to never-ending sales and collection drives in which they frantically strive for unreasonable quotas.

They are held responsible for policy lapses and pay a portion of the so-called loss out of pocket when it occurs.

The science of the speedup has nowhere been developed to the heights of proficiency reached in the district sales offices of insurance companies. It must have a harsh effect upon its victims, for one of the early demands of the industrial division of the office workers union is "abolition of abuse of men by managers and assistant managers."

Some of the other demands formulated are, readjustment of changes for lapses, with the agent to be responsible only for policies three years old or less; a 15 per cent commission on industrial policies instead of ten per cent, and pensions after 25 years' service, or at the age of 55.

Yale Stretches Its Budget In a Pinch

Lost in the shuffle of the newspaper convention reports of the American Federation of Teachers Convention at Madison, Wis., was the statement by President Jerome Davis that Yale University had retreated from the position it took on the Los Angeles Times strike.

Under the heading, "Stand Merits Public Support," the Times announced, as a news story:

A score of establishments contributing to the city's employment rolls and catering to public demands for goods and services now are being picketed by union orders. Normal activities of these concerns and those having dealings with them thereby are interfered with.

Proprietors of the victimized concerns, however, are carrying on bravely for the principle of the open shop and industrial freedom.

In appreciation of the courage of proprietors of victimized concerns in continuing to serve the public, people opposed to picketing as a means of enforcing union demands can do no less than give their support to the establishments in question.

Then follows a list of the names and addresses of the places being picketed.

Mum's the Word In Waterbury

Matters pertaining to Guild negotiations with the Waterbury (Conn.) Democrat are not regarded as news by the Waterbury American or the Waterbury Brass Workers' union, a CIO affiliate, adopted a resolution condemning the management of the

national Ladies Garment Workers' Union is conducting a vigorous membership drive.

Spasmodically, violence is directed against union organizers in the smaller towns, but "agitators" have come to know that they can operate in the larger centers with some degree of safety. The TWOC's southern headquarters occupy a suite in a leading downtown office building in Atlanta. The LLWU has opened new attractive headquarters which are being used by newly-organized groups for meetings.

Textile union organization has fought its way also into Canada's province of Quebec, considered as backward organizationally as the Southern United States. Ten thousand French Canadian mill workers, striking under the banner of the Catholic Textile Workers Syndicate, have just won agreements that ended walkouts in six Quebec towns. The strike was distinguished by the use of two new weapons against charging police. Both worked to perfection. In one the strikers armed themselves with tin cans full of bees

which they released among the charging cops. The other tactic was in the use of a brass band which played "God Save the King" and forced the police to stand at attention when things on the picket line became tough.

Canadian labor looks upon the victory as the dawn of a new day for a group of workers described as the lowest paid on the North American continent. Quebec newspapers, inviting industry to the province, used to assure manufacturers that the "province is deeply religious, free of strikes and a source of some of the cheapest labor."

Cigarette Firm Signs Pact With Tobacco Workers

Philip Morris Cigarettes has recognized Tobacco Workers Local Union 203 as sole bargaining agent in an agreement providing for a five-day 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sunday work. The agreement, however, does not provide for the union shop, and Philip Morris cigarettes therefore will not carry the union label.

As to the mailers, the general practice has been for them to belong to the Mailers' Union, part of the International Typographical Union. We could welcome them into the Guild only if the ITU positively agreed that they should join the Guild. Knowing how serious and harmful to labor relations jurisdictional disputes can be, I think you should check these points carefully before submitting the final contract draft.

Suspect Employer's Liberalism Is Phony

QUESTION: We have been meeting with the publisher once a week for about eight weeks. He has a reputation as a liberal and said at our first meeting he was willing to sign a contract. Since then we have spent the greater portion of our conferences wrangling over the Guild shop and limitation of apprentices. His opposition to the Guild shop has been almost refreshing. Not once has he brought up the hackneyed argument of "loss of objectivity." Instead, his opposition is based on the fact that there has been no intimidation to prevent anyone from joining the Guild (which is true) and there will be no coercion for joining.

Is he really liberal or the smartest of the reactionaries?

The publisher wants to meet daily if necessary to conclude a contract. We insist on plenty of time to consult with the union.

ANSWER: Your line of insisting upon taking your time in negotiations and consulting frequently with the unit is really the fundamental point of effective bargaining. By bringing the situation back to the unit so that the issues are well understood, you keep sentiment solidified.

You have already drawn the conclusion about the publisher yourself and we are only agreeing with you when we say that he appears to be the most dangerous type of man to negotiate with, the phony liberal. Clear-cut reactionaries are much easier to deal with. A man of this publisher's type usually expects to get away with a contract containing no benefits merely because he is being so wonderful and liberal. The answer is just what you are doing, being firm and taking your time and insisting upon your demands. In fact, such a publisher stands to lose a great deal if he is shown up in the public eye as being a phony, and you can well afford to be insistent.

WALTER McLEUGHAN, Newark, N. J., correspondent for the New York Journal-American, is back home after an appendicitis operation at Hudson County General Hospital. He has been a member of the Newark Guild since shortly after it was organized and was active in the Ledger strike.

WILLIAM FEIGENBAUM, member of the Newark Ledger unit, has returned to his rewrite job after an absence of four months. He was severely beaten in a holdup on Easter Sunday. A blow on the head injured an eye and an operation had to be performed.

How ANPA Breaks Strikes

(Continued from page 5)

Job and he had better stick to it. How are the rest of the boys making out? Better pass the word around to them that I am expecting a letter or two from everyone of them. I have not heard a word from Eddie Gough or Bobby Hall since they left. I wonder if they have forgotten how to write.

The strike in Wichita has about settled itself down to a permanent basis. Battalora and La France are both making good and seem to be making preparations for a permanent residence there. Colley went up there on his own hook and has landed a job in the ad room.

Does the old man need any more help? I have a few good operators here who are aching to get up there. Sincerely,

Signed: FORSTALL

P. S. From June 1 to June 8, I will be in St. Louis at the Statler Hotel. If you need me for anything address me there.

Thus the well-oiled scab procuring organization operated by Flag and the ANPA goes to work at the first indication of strike, and continues to function until every striker's place is filled.

When Flag and his crew walk into a plant, according to LTU local leaders, Flag becomes responsible for the publication of the affected paper until the strike is officially called off and the shop declared open by the union. In Paterson, it will be recalled, Flag was "aiding making trips to Paterson each week"

Bargaining Questions

Jurisdictional Problem in Contract

QUESTION: We enclose herewith a copy of a proposed contract. Will you let us have your comments on it?

ANSWER: In the contract preamble, you include the proof room, and the mailing room. Are you sure of our right to represent employees in both these departments? It goes without saying that we welcome all properly organized employees who can properly get into the Guild. That must be qualified by a statement that we do not want to get into jurisdictional disputes with established unions. The proof room may not be claimed by the International Typographical Union, but that should be questioned and checked on the spot.

As to the mailers, the general practice has been for them to belong to the Mailers' Union, part of the International Typographical Union. We could welcome them into the Guild only if the ITU positively agreed that they should join the Guild. Knowing how serious and harmful to labor relations jurisdictional disputes can be, I think you should check these points carefully before submitting the final contract draft.

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The Guild Reporter

Copyright, 1937, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals

Assistant Editor:

Leon Svirsky

Staff for this issue:

Jean Lyon

Felix Cotten

(Washington)

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

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

ANG International Officers

President Heywood Brown	Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy
Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche	
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters International Vice-Presidents:	
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Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.	Harry R. Farmer, 74 Dunn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
	Gunnar Mickelsen,

International Headquarters: 1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Vol. IV, No. 21 426 September 13, 1937

"Not Privileged—"

The right to organize was a human right, yet, we had to fight and still are having to fight to win it. Freedom of conscience is another human right, a precious right. And still we have to fight to win it, for the publishers seek to deny it.

The Associated Press in current negotiations with the Guild seeks to nullify a fundamental constitutional right and impose upon its employees prohibition against any expression by them at any time of any opinion. The insistence of the AP takes the form of a clause which makes any "partisan" activity cause for discharge, without severance pay. If the Guild accepted, which of course it has no right to do since it would involve signing away a constitutional right, it would mean that the AP would have the perfect alibi for discharging any active Guild member unless the Guild could prove that the member was a complete mental blank.

The chance to save severance pay would at best add to the temptation to use such a clause—especially against the older employees.

The proposition is simply one of the many jokers through which publishers seek to avoid making substantial concessions through collective bargaining. Like all jokers, it is designed to confuse us, and to avoid that confusion it is necessary for us to understand exactly what is implied.

The AP knows and admits that being on one side or the other of a public issue does not make one person biased in the coverage or writing of news. Indeed the AP would be in a sad position to contend otherwise, for it itself took the leadership publicly in opposition to one of the major New Deal issues when it fought the Watson case through the United States Supreme Court (and came out on the losing end).

Now, however, the AP asks that its employees forswear their own interest in public affairs. It does not define "partisan" activity and thus paves the way for later definition which might be advantageous to itself and disadvantageous to the employee.

Suppose an AP employee had children in school and for that reason took an active interest in the personnel of the school board. Suppose an AP employee, paying interest and taxes on a home out of a meager salary takes an active interest in the conduct of the man who represents him in the legislature or in Congress. Bear in mind that he cannot escape being represented (or misrepresented) any more than he can escape paying taxes for that privilege. Is he to say to his Congressman, to his legislator, to his school board, "Represent me as you will. I have no interest in the representation because I am an AP man."

The AP contends that if one of its employees becomes known publicly as on one side or the other of a public issue, the AP then will be accused by the public of employing biased reporters and of being itself biased. The argument presupposes that unless bound by contract, AP men suddenly will throw away all ambition to better their personal standing with the AP, that they will throw caution to the winds and begin making stump speeches all over the land.

None of us exercises all the rights we have as citizens. Nevertheless we would be fools to sign away any of these rights. Moreover, if any of us should

see fit to exercise any constitutional right we have it is no business of our employer. We quote the United States Supreme Court, which said of the AP that it and publishers have "no special privilege to invade the rights and privileges of others."

Publishers generally jealously guard their own right to take sides on public issues. They are quick to jump in and denounce or praise one side or the other when they think their economic interests are affected.

We working newspaper men may not choose in our free time to exercise all of our constitutional rights. But that does not mean that we will sign away those rights.

Not Merely Words

It is worth asking why a supposedly serious-minded group like that running the recent Institute of Human Relations at Williamstown would regard itself as honestly discussing a subject like the press when it had no real dissenting opinion represented. Undoubtedly the major subject confronting the press today is the relations between the managements and the employees. And the publishers themselves are forcing foremost into the limelight the question of their relations with the Guild.

Why, then, was no person invited to speak who was qualified to give the reasons behind the Guild's policies? Is it really possible that people think they can arrive at intelligent understanding by ignoring the needs, aspirations and intentions of such a large segment of their fellow citizens?

Of course no such rationalizing takes place. The men who run these conferences are part of a mechanism like the rest of us. Their projects, perhaps more than most, depend directly on the backing of the wealthy sponsors. A program with the "wrong" speakers about the press would have died on the vine. The wealthy sponsors would have walked out; the press would have been "bad" from the start.

This conference was a shocking revelation of what satisfies such sponsors. They are not interested in settlements and good relations; they are interested in control.

It is ironical that in the face of this tight-fisted control, there are still to be found the soft-hearted individuals who are full of desire to counteract that control and will do anything—short of being effective!

Peace, Blessed Peace

Our rival, the American Press Society, which is stealing from us the true Gallahads of our profession, is sending out literature, some of which will bear reading not once, but twice.

Guild members, just relaxing from a referendum in which they themselves went over almost all the work of as democratically elected and hard-working a Convention as any large organization has devised, will be interested in the vastly simpler ways of this society, which is plainly so very pure that nobody suspects anyone of anything. Here is a choice passage:

"When the American Press Society was launched in New York last winter, its organizers obtained enough members in the metropolis for a nucleus. Then they reached out to other cities for support, to keep the movement alive and growing until the time should be ripe for a return to activity in New York. It got a member here and two or three there on staffs throughout the country. It grew slowly and steadily. It assembled a group of distinguished newspapermen and women for its board of governors."

Simple? Both members and board hand-picked. No trouble for anyone. The board, too, is so distinguished that you could never imagine anyone slipping in a troublesome idea. The organizers are apparently seeing to that, too.

In about ten more years, when we have got wages and hours straightened out properly, the referendum to end referendums will be one to join that society in a body. It will carry unanimously. We will pass on to our reward, with the APS organizers fixing everything.

Always Dying

Editor & Publisher was so happy at reading in THE GUILD REPORTER the figure of 6,884 as the number of voters qualifying for the referendum and finding that this was less than 7,000 qualified to be represented at the Convention, that it stopped reading the story and wrote an editorial. As usual, the editorial said that disintegration had set in and the death of the Guild was expected hourly.

Maybe E & P will be able to read the rest, now that its excitement over the referendum has so markedly abated. The rest is: the figure was exceptionally high, considering the vacation season, which has always cut heavily into the proportion of membership in good standing. Also, every member had to prove his interest by a stiffer financial requirement than that for representation in the Convention.

HERE ARE JOLTS

"THE OFFICE WORKER—LABOR'S SIDE OF THE LEDGER," by Orle Pell. (League for Industrial Democracy Pamphlet Series, 10c.)

Reviewed by GEROLD FRANK

Someone ought to see to it that this thin, brown pamphlet is stuck in the typewriter or behind the pencil sharpener of every unorganized office worker in the country. Reading it might help shake them out of the complacency with which they look down their noses at what seems to them the grubbing and grunting of Organized Labor.

Writes Orle Pell: "What, thinks the stenographer at her desk, or the accountant among his ledgers, has 'labor' to do with a salaried position like mine?" The answer is, as she says later: "Is the salary check at the end of the week superior to the pay envelope if the pay envelope contains as much or more? Is pounding the pavements in search of a job any easier for the high-heeled stenographer than for the factory hand? Is one machine so different from another, and one 'cog' different from another 'cog'?"

Of course, that has been the trouble all along with the white collar worker. Like the chauffeur of a high-powered car, the purr of the motor and the comforting feel of the wheel sometimes makes him forget that the car isn't his. In the past, office workers have succumbed to the middle-class feeling brought on by the appurtenances of their work—the polished desks, the efficient telegraph messengers, the general atmosphere of proper and courteous well-being—so much so that they have felt theirs is a far higher standard of living than that of the overworked worker. Actually, they have been basking in the reflection of their employers' security. Some—and Orle Pell reports this number is steadily increasing—are shrewd enough to see the difference and know the need of doing something about it. Others are lulled into adopting an attitude of isolation from the proletariat.

The author does a good job of showing how fatuous this attitude is. Not only, she points out, citing statistics, does the average white collar worker spend much of his or her salary on the "good appearance and good clothes" necessitated by his or her position, but even in the prosperous pre-depression years, the average clerical worker earned less than the average worker in industry.

She points out that clerical workers, moreover, are the first to be thrown out of jobs when expansion limits are reached or depressions set in; that the warm sense of being identified with the problems of the boss, himself, is rapidly disappearing, due to new forms of office organization in which the office worker is becoming a small cog in a very big and impersonal machine; that fully 80 per cent of office jobs today can to some extent be mechanized; and, finally, that the invasion of the machine only accelerates the increasing competition for white collar jobs and proportionately decreases the security of each one.

But organized office workers are beginning to feel their strength, the author concludes. Among both organized and unorganized office workers, she says, there is a growing interest in the labor movement and its relation to their own jobs.

"As conditions change, it is becoming clear to them that their security is not to be found where they have sought it. Their economic interest, unlike their employers', lies not in profit and not in property, but in the security of their job. That kind of security is something they can forge for themselves only by acting together—together with fellow-members of their own crafts, and with all others who depend upon their own labor for a living."

'Public Affairs,'—1741

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, or a Monthly View of the Political State of the British Colonies; No. 39 of the Facsimile Text Society Series; Columbia University Press. \$2.

Reviewed by DONALD MARSHALL

The first magazine to appear in British Colonial America, a Philadelphia journal published in 1741 by a rival of Benjamin Franklin, is now made readily available to all students of the history of American journalism by the publication of this facsimile edition compiled from the rare files, all incomplete, existing in only three libraries.

The idea of the magazine was Franklin's, but his competitor in the newspaper field, Andrew Bradford, got wind of the scheme and beat him to the stands (or their 18th Century equivalent) by three days. Franklin had the satisfaction, however, of seeing his General Magazine survive by a few months The American Magazine, which succumbed with the third issue.

The American Magazine was devoted to "public Affairs," and a large part of its space was taken by reports of the proceedings of Colonial assemblies, then engaged, thirty-five years before the Revolution, in various legislative dodges for delaying or minimizing Colonial support for Great Britain's war against Spain. The editor, John Webbe, an attorney, contributed remarks on government and an unfinished essay on "The Nature of Money in General, and of Paper Money in Particular," a timely subject when his magazine was selling for "One Shilling Pennsylvania Currency, or Eight Pence Sterling."

There were also articles on such subjects as "The Wiles of Popery," letters asserting "the Subject's Right of Enquiry Into the Conduct of Governors" and presenting "Some Reflections on the exorbitant Grants made to private Persons of uncultivated Land in America"; and finally, a detailed weather report "of the Snows that have fallen this last hard Winter in and near Philadelphia." And so, with the words, "Probably we shall have a great Apple Year, and Cherries of some Kinds pretty plenty, but few Peaches," the first venture in American magazine publishing came to an end.