

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

The Guild Reporter

Published Monday of
each week at Guild
headquarters, 1560
Broadway, New York
City.

Entered as second-class matter August 18, 1937, at the Post Office
at New York under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. IV. No. 22

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1937

Single Copy 10c; By the Year \$3.50

305 STRIKE IN BIGGEST ANG FIGHT

BROOKLYN EAGLE STRIKERS STAND THEIR GROUND



Showdown Is Seen By Eagle Stand

Battle In Brooklyn
Hits Paper's 3
Departments

The Brooklyn Eagle strike
is on.

Broken promises through three years of negotiations with the management finally forced 305 Guildsmen from editorial, advertising and circulation departments onto the picket line Sept. 13. The strike is the biggest in the history of the American Newspaper Guild.

Strikers, closely welded without any trace of divisional differences among the departments of the Eagle from which they walked, immediately began a vigorous campaign to cut circulation and advertising. Huge blocks of circulation had been lopped off as the Reporter went to press; whole groups of carrier boys had quit in sympathy with their branch managers and were distributing the Eagle Strikepaper, strikers' organ, where they once delivered Eagles.

Clearly a showdown fight, in which Newspaper Publishers Association apparently induced the management to retreat from its previous undertakings in order to challenge the Guild, the struggle swiftly received great backing throughout the city, with dozens of unions, large and small, sending messages of support and many prominent citizens aligning themselves on the Guild's side.

Leaders Arrested

Anti-labor Brooklyn police arrested some fifteen Guildsmen soon after picketing started. Management cooperation was evident by the manner in which the police were able to pick off the strike leaders and picket captains for arrest. Magistrates who know that mass picketing is entirely legal immediately released the prisoners.

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, up for re-election on a Fusion and American Labor Party ticket, and now Republican nominee, has maneuvered steadily to avoid giving direct orders (Continued on page 3)

Green Dual Drive Opens With Fizzle

Pressmen and Guild
Members Blast
His Hopes

William Green made a declaration of war on the ANG last week, announcing plans to organize dual AF of L newspaper unions.

That his announcement was more of a trial balloon than the beginning of a well-laid campaign became immediately apparent when part of the plan fizzled on the first day. Green said the newspaper commercial staffs would be put under the jurisdiction of the Printing Pressmen's Union, but United States Senator George L. Berry, president, said he had not been consulted and that his union (Continued on page 2)

Allied Trades Back Strikers

SEATTLE.—The powerful Northwest Printing Trades Federation came to the support of the Seattle Guild last week as its fight upon union-busting publishers spread to two fronts.

As the Seattle Star strike entered its eleventh week, the local filed unfair labor practice charges against the Post-Intelligencer for its dis-

(Continued on page 6)

START THE DRIVE FOR MEMBERS!

A Statement by the International Executive Board

The ANG has decided its course. It is going to organize the unorganized employees in our industry. It is time to start full steam ahead on the campaign.

Never before in our history have so many forces been trying to stop us. The big publishers have successfully brought most of the lesser ones under their influence around the rallying cry of defeating the Guild. They would like to break up our organization, or at least to keep the other departments out. They have egged on large numbers to try to stop us by intimidation and wholesale firing in place of peaceful negotiations. Cooperating in this effort is William Green. In the most brazen flaunting of trade union principles since American unionism began, he is trying to divide us and set a part of us off against the whole. And in direct consequence of these efforts, we are engaged in two major strikes.

These reasons alone would make it necessary to go ahead with our program at once. We need the additional strength; the newly eligible workers must organize now to protect their own rights.

There are, however, other strongly favorable factors. Organizing is in the air. Despite the efforts of employers to engineer a reaction, the great drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization is going on, rolling up thousands of new union members. The American people through the Wagner Act have declared collective bargaining by employees to be a national policy. The consciousness of the need for trade unions has gripped the public today as it hasn't in more than a generation. The wave may easily carry unionism to a high point from which it can never again be dislodged.

The Guild is in an excellent position to add its strength in sending that wave forward. We have a record of four years of constructive achievement. Moreover, our field of organization is just across the hall, or up or down stairs, among people who have already heard the news in many cases and are only waiting to be invited to join.

We know how to organize; we see in our own experience the need to do so. Let us go forward in our field now, speeding the wave of organization that will put this precious right forever beyond the reach of reaction.

Now is the time for every Guild member to do his part!

IEB Plans Levy Series For Defense

Begins Steps to Build
Fund—Pledges Full
Strike Support

Meeting just after the official counting of the ANG referendum returns and in the shadow of the Brooklyn Eagle strike, the International Executive Board in sessions on Sept. 11 and 12 at headquarters pledged all necessary assistance to the New York Guild in securing a speedy victory on the Eagle and summoned the ANG membership to a membership drive to put into effect the new program reaffirmed by the referendum vote.

The Board regarded the Eagle (Continued on page 4)

Silence Smothers Paper's Move For Company Union

SIOUX CITY.—The use of silence as a weapon, to defeat efforts to sidetrack Guild negotiations into company union channels was demonstrated effectively by the Journal staff here at a "wild cat" staff meeting called by a managing editor to head off regular negotiations.

The Guild's executive-bargaining committee had met the publishers of the Journal and the Tribune twice in preliminary discussions on a proposed contract, when the Journal

publisher named John W. Carey, managing editor, as his representative for further negotiations.

Carey immediately proceeded to violate the Wagner labor relations act by calling a meeting of the Journal news staff, most of whom are Guildsmen. Opening the meeting, Carey soothingly announced it had nothing to do with the Guild as such. He announced that conversations had been had with a "commit-

(Continued on page 7)

GREEN'S DRIVE

Dual Union Effort by AF of L President
Opens Amid Repudiations

(Continued from page 1)

had no intention of taking in the new groups.

This was revealed in a statement issued by Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy, who telephoned Senator Barry after the Green statement appeared. Eddy said Green's attempt to split the Guild today had far less chance of success than his attempt which failed in Chicago a few weeks ago.

Repudiation of Green's major hope—that of building his dual Guild with the aid of ANG members who opposed CIO affiliation—began to be voiced immediately. In Memphis, where the vote against affiliation in the referendum was 48 to 23, a resolution pledging loyalty to the ANG was signed within 24 hours of Green's statement by 73 out of 80-odd members. Many others would have signed but could not be reached by the time the story had to be mailed to headquarters.

In Washington, where every Convention action but affiliation with the CIO was opposed, the four Convention delegates circulated to all Guilds a statement attacking Green's action and declaring "Guildsmen must not permit him to succeed."

Green's statement, issued in St. Louis on Sept. 12, noted that the ANG membership had voted 3,392 to 1,891 in favor of affiliation with the CIO. He took up the publishers' cry by asserting as one reason for his campaign that it was "to help preserve the freedom of the press."

He amplified this statement in an interview in St. Louis. Pointing to the recent referendum vote supporting the principle of independent political action, and John L. Lewis' stand in favor of political action, he forewarned the "positive danger" that members of the Guild may be committed to "a definite political policy."

Green's proposal to Guild members was that they form federal unions under the AF of L. He said these would be "accorded the fullest support of the mechanical unions," adding that without the help of these the Guild would be unable to maintain its position. He continued:

"The AF of L will resist any attempt of the CIO Guild to bring non-editorial and clerical employees into Guild membership. Such employees will be urged to join the established printing and mechanical trades union."

It was in amplifying this statement that he said such groups as the advertising department clerks would be taken into the Printing Pressmen's Union and the mailers into the Typographical Union (where they have long been).

Questioned later about the Guild shop, Green said he had not thought out his position on this.

All state and city central bodies were being instructed to expel Guild locals, Green said.

He's a Free Press Fan

Green's statements were printed widely, while Eddy's reply was generally suppressed, Eddy said.

President Green, in his latest attempt to split the Newspaper Guild, states in St. Louis that his motive is the preservation of "freedom of the press." Despite his exercise of that freedom over a period of months, he and the American Federation of Labor have been unable to date to split away a single local union of the American Newspaper Guild.

His plan to take some of our members into the International Typographical Union, and others into the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union seems to have been made without consultation with those unions.

The Typographical Union has long had jurisdiction over mailers

and this has never been disputed by the Newspaper Guild. As for the Pressmen's Union, enrolling business office, advertising and clerical employees, Senator George Berry, international president of that union, stated over long distance from the Pressmen's Home in Tennessee that while his union expected to continue, in some instances, to enroll newspaper hand-carriers and carriers, it had no intention of taking in clerical office and advertising employees. He further disclosed that he had not been consulted in advance of Mr. Green's irresponsible statement.

The Newspaper Guild has just decided by a 2 to 1 vote in membership referendum to retain its affiliation to the Committee for Industrial Organization, and to the principles for which the latter stands. Newspaper workers today have one of the most democratic and unified organizations in the American labor movement. They are accustomed to the exercise of democracy which is denied them in the American Federation of Labor, and they have formed the valuable habit of abiding by majority decisions. Mr. Green's latest attempt to split the union in the midst of difficulties with certain employers has far less chance of success than those which failed a few weeks ago.

Freedom of the press is no more convincing an argument in justification of splitting the union movement than it is for denying the elementary right of collective bargaining.

The Bookman

The Memphis resolution, pledging allegiance and loyalty to the ANG, urged "all members to disregard the presumptuous invitation of Mr. Green to desert our fellow workers," and also urged that every effort be made to maintain and foster the cordial relations existing between the local Guild and its Trades and Labor Council.

Mr. Green's fascistic edict to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Washington statement, signed by President Robert M. Buck, Herbert Little, John Herling and Fred G. Bailey, the Convention delegates, saw in Green's announcement the probability that he intended to send organizers into cities where Guilds vied against CIO affiliation and vice versa.

It attacked this project as "dual unionism, against which Mr. Green has inveighed for many years," adding that "none knows better than he that the surest way to defeat workers in their struggle for better conditions through united action, is to split them into more than one organization. None knows better than he that the tried and correct way to

resolve differences of policy is within a union."

The four signers, who opposed most of the Convention actions, regarded the vote for their viewpoints in the referendum as "unexpectedly large," and pledged themselves to continue the struggle "within the Guild" for the internal policies they believed to be sound.

The ANG Side—Presented, but Unpublished

New York, Sept. 15, 1937.
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

We are much concerned over the editorial in the GUILD REPORTER of Sept. 13, entitled "Not Merely Words" which seems to us to be unfair to the National Conference and to the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations and to be based upon a misunderstanding of the facts.

If you had had a correspondent at Williamstown you would be aware that at least as much was said in favor of the American Newspaper Guild as in criticism. The press reports of the Williamstown Institute were on the whole most admirable and in this regard they did not give the complete picture.

We received today a letter from a Congressional clerk in New England who was at the Institute in which he says:

"I was a good deal disturbed at the account published in the press of the proceedings on Thursday. It intimated that the discussion of the Newspaper Guild had given that organization a decided 'black eye.' My feeling was that on the whole the

AP Puts in a Thumb and Draws Homan

To ANG Vice President W. Erie Homan of Reading, Pa., has fallen the task of representing the Associated Press in a Labor Board election of AP telegraphers to decide whether they wish to be represented in collective bargaining by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

In preparation for general bargaining between the AP and the CTU the election was decided upon and three-man boards were set up in each AP city to supervise arrangements. One member is named by the CTU, one by the AP, and one by the Labor Board. The AP named news editors in each city as its men. In Reading it was Homan.

Sniping

Chicago Firings Go
On; Election Due

CHICAGO. — Seven down and three to go.

Joe Carroll, one of the last remaining employed members of the Chicago Guild's much shot-at Executive Board, of an original ten men, has been fired by the Chicago Daily News. He and two other Guild members were included in five persons dismissed, while one Guild member was left among those retained of the regional staff when it was merged with the main news staff.

The Guild Representative Assembly has been reorganized, with Harold Rosman of Peapack, N. J., elected chairman, Don Ray of the American Herald-Examiner, for second vice president; Graham Dolan, Tribune, for secretary; Paul Puschel, Abendpost, incumbent, for treasurer.

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UP VOTING BEGINS

Watson Predicts Overwhelming Guild
Victory; October 7 Ballot Deadline Set

United Press employees are now casting their votes in the long-delayed National Labor Relations Board election to determine if the Guild is to represent them in collective bargaining.

Nearly 450 secret ballots went into the mail late last week. Only those ballots postmarked before midnight October 7 will be counted.

Three employees will cast a secret vote, the Guild and the United Press management jointly bearing the expense. The cables, one from Japan and two from war-bound Shanghai, will be sent directly to Mrs. Eleanor M. Herrick, labor board director for the second region.

An overwhelming victory for the Guild was predicted by Vice-President Morris Watson, chairman of the International Executive Board's Wise Service Committee. Active Guild leaders in the United Press were equally sanguine about the expected result.

Based on predictions upon letters received from all parts of the country, Watson said he expected the vote to be better than 85 percent in favor of collective bargaining representation by the Guild.

"There is every indication," he said, "that United Press employees everywhere have recognized that their only hope to get the 5-day week and improved wage and working standards can only come through the Guild and collective bargaining. An overwhelming vote to indicate this officially will, of course, be reflected in the substance of the subsequent contract."

The Northern California Guild, in addition to conducting an intense campaign on the west coast, was circulating all Un-Pressers in the Western Division, with letters stressing the importance of the poll.

Strike Considered In Wilkes-Barre

WILKES-BARRE. — An emergency meeting of the Wilkes-Barre Guild to take a strike vote, subject to call, was announced for Sept. 19, after the publishers of all four newspapers in the city individually refused to enter into collective bargaining Sept. 17. The publishers based their actions on a letter to the Guild from the Wilkes-Barre Publishers' Association demanding abandonment of the Guild shop demand as a prerequisite to contract negotiations.

The United Mine Workers of America, District One, called a meeting of all local unions for next Wednesday to back up whatever action the local takes.

The Democrat unit took a provisional strike vote Sept. 9, authorizing the executive committee to call a strike if the negotiators found the management still unyielding on vital points.

The management was informed of the strike vote at the Sept. 13 conference. It then agreed to hold another conference Sept. 18, at which it will say whether it would be willing to institute the five-day week.

John A. Hayden, business manager, said there was no objection to the Guild shop, "except that we feel if we tie up to that on a contract we'll get into trouble with other publishers in the state."

Russell Asks \$300,000
In Suit Against Newhouse

NEWARK. — L. T. Russell, former publisher of the Newark Ledger, has filed suit for \$300,000 against the S. I. Newhouse management, alleging breach of contract.

The paper went into receivership during the nineteen weeks' Guild strike from November, 1934, to March, 1935, and the paper was sold to Newhouse in May, 1935.

Russell's suit charged that he was to receive a \$400 weekly salary under the contract, but payments were discontinued last June. Russell has been publicly attacking the Newhouse ownership for some time. He said in one of his attacks last Spring that Newhouse had "fired" him.

AP Unit Seeks

Better Minimum and
Rights of Citizens'

The Associated Press Unit of New York wants a Guild shop, better minima than has been offered by the management and no clauses that would deny the members the ordinary rights of citizens.

A statement adopted by the Unit Sept. 16 and addressed to the International Executive Board which has been negotiating with the AP management made this clear in advance of consideration of a contract by the AP's Board of Directors. The AP directors meet on Oct. 7.

The Unit not only set forth a minimum contract which it said it could accept, but added:

"The Unit feels under compulsion to point out that an employer-employee relationship satisfactory to either the management or the employees can only be reached and maintained through a signed contract."

The Unit also made it clear that it could not accept the management's proposed clause outlawing so-called "parian" activity.

Connecticut Guild Rejects Weak Pact

WATERBURY, Conn. — Negotiations with the Waterbury Democrat have reached a virtual stalemate. At a conference Sept. 13, the management agreed to sign a contract, but Guild negotiators saw no advantage in this, inasmuch as the management would not include severance pay, sick leave, the Guild shop, a guarantee not to fire except for just cause or other essentials.

A parallel case was that of Lyle Dowling, executive editor of the Eagle from December, 1934, until June, 1937. He, too, as spokesman for Goodfellow, had pledged that during contract negotiations no one would be fired. When Goodfellow ordered him to start firing, Dowling told Goodfellow that he would resign first; the firings were temporarily called off; Dowling was "exiled" from editorship to the Sunday department, and then firings began. Dowling is picketing with other Guildsmen now.

Management and Guild negotiators had reached agreements on important clauses of the proposed contract, when Goodfellow upset the agreement by repudiating most of them, including the Guild shop for editorial employees, shorter hours for circulation men (some of whom work as much as 7 days, totaling 56 hours).

Prominent persons in the professional and sports world are joining in a Citizens' Committee to aid the Guild. Among them are Joe Di Maggio and the entire Giants team; Jack Dempsey, Benny Leonard, Professors Walter Gelboin and Paul Hayes of Columbia University; Arthur Garfield Hays, Mary Hillier,

305 OUT ON EAGLE

Guildsmen From Three Departments Form
Mass Picket Lines—Unions Add Support

(Continued from page 1)

that police campaigns against picketing Guildsmen cease; high executives of the Guild and influential friends of newspapermen have interceded so that the strike executive committee is hopeful that the Mayor will fulfill his American Labor Party pledges fully. Although mass picketing has time and again been held legal, Brooklyn police tactics are to arrest even though they know picketers will later be released. There has been some "rough stuff" by police pickets in the past, but the orders to maintain perfect discipline. Big Brooklyn and New York unions came to the support of the strikers. In addition to their natural sympathy, they see in this strike a chance to settle, once and for all, the issue of mass picketing in Brooklyn.

Among the unions—AF of L and CIO—sending telegrams to the strike headquarters were the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, the National Maritime Union, the International Union of Operating Engineers, and the United Automobile Workers.

People-Cross Revealed

An unexpected "break" for the strikers was the release of a statement by William M. Hines, until a few days before the strike general manager of the Eagle. As the strike drew near he had mysteriously quit; he revealed that although Publisher M. Preston Goodfellow had signed a printed and posted pledge against wholesale discharges, Goodfellow had nevertheless ordered him to fire 43 persons. In protest against this callous breaking of a promise, General Manager Hines had resigned.

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The Hosies Cover
All Strike Angles

The Hosie family out in Brooklyn, is "just one big no-happy family" these days. The scene outside the plant of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, where the Guild is on strike, finds Marie Hosie, feature writer, and her husband, Thomas Stentel, pounding the pavement, with picket placards in their hands while Myrie Hosie, a brother, on the police force, strolls about the building nightstick in hand, and Robert Hosie, another brother, passes through the picket line to work as a compositor in the plant.

William Hosie, still another brother, a reporter on the New York Post, is covering the strike for his paper.

Police Interfere
With Labor Paces

JERSEY CITY. — Injunction proceedings to restrain local police from interfering with distribution of copies of the People's Press, labor weekly, are being prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union in cooperation with the Can Workers' Union and other organizations.

Two union men were arrested for distributing the paper at the gates of the American Can Company here.

Dr. Carl Raubenheusch, Aldermanic President William F. Brennan, the Rev. David Cory, and Rabbi Samuel J. Levinson.

Evidence of Bargain

The other New York publishers are watching the strike; it spells as much for them as for the Guild. The Eagle management has been closely connected with the Publishers' Association in that E. G. Martin is a long-time officer of both Eagle and Association. Newspapers, save for an occasional break, have played the strike down. Publishers know that they must smash the Guild this time, or never; and Guildsmen know that a decisive victory in this case is essential as a basis for further organizational work here and over the nation.

Evidence that some kind of a bargain was made between the Eagle management and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, whereby the Eagle would make a major fight against the Guild, is seen by Guild leaders in the behavior of the management during the latter months of negotiation. One of the principal points in substantiation of this was the management's commitment to the Guild shop six months ago, then its sudden about face three weeks ago and the institution of a wave of firings.

Mechanical union men are still working reluctantly under pressure and orders, but rank-and-file sympathy with the Guild is strong. Two printers have declined to work; another raised \$25 for the strike; and there are signs that before long mechanical men will take full further steps.

Demands Listed

Guild demands in this strike are: (1) a 5-day, 40-hour week for all employees; (2) job security, i.e., an end to wholesale firings; (3) a Guild shop; (4) end to "company union" and anti-Guild activity, including reinstatement of Gladys Bentley, classified ad solicitor, who was discharged on trumped-up grounds shortly after she began to organize her department for the Guild. The broken pledges are another strong issue; the wholesale firings in the past and the 43 more dismissals Goodfellow had ordered Hines to make are taken as "overt, hostile acts."

Eagle Guildsmen are learning fast to run a strike. Each person shows up at least once a day for "small" picketing, and at 6:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. for the mass demonstrations. In the hours between, a score of committees canvass every angle by which pressure can be brought against the Eagle. The success of the circulation drives, the sudden walk-out of additional circulation men, has shown where one of the most important fronts lies; and the management has recognized this by starting a company union counter-drive, offering men high pay, short hours, cancellation of obligations, contracts—and life insurance policies—to come back or stay in.

The Atlantic Guild, on hearing

E. & P. Foreshadow
A Finish Fight Now

The tip-off to the publishers' plan to have a show-down fight over the Guild shop on the Brooklyn Eagle may have been given in Editor Arthur Robb's column, "Shop Talk at Thirty," in Sept. 4 Editor & Publisher.

Robb stated:

"Better a strike now than repeated concessions to be capped by a strike five years from now at the hands of an organization conscious of its own strength and of opposing weakness."

"Qualitatively opposed," as the publishers put it at their Chicago meeting, should mean just that, now and forever, and it might as well be settled now."

This Editor Said No



Lyle Dowling, Eagle Executive, Refused to Fire in Violation of the Paper's Pledge, and Was Exiled. Mrs. Dowling (center) is from Omaha, Neb., Where She Belonged to the Junior League.

DRIVE IS ON AT ATLANTA

Local Acts Quickly
To Capitalize
On Gains

ATLANTA. — Atlanta Guildsmen this week opened an intensive drive for additional membership, working quickly to capitalize on the gains won in last week's reinstatement of discharged members of the Atlanta Guild.

As the Constitution management posted a bulletin board notice announcing it would not interfere with organization, the Atlanta Guild set up a membership strategy committee and began immediate efforts to bring in new members.

ANG Representative Bernice Morgan came last week to assist. Although aimed primarily at the Constitution, the drive also was under way on other papers here and in divisional offices of the wire services.

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MERGER HIT 41 WORKERS

Guildsmen Escape
Axe in Hearst-
Block Move

MILWAUKEE. — Continuing his re-entrance program, William Randolph Hearst on Sept. 13 took over the morning Milwaukee Sentinel from Paul Block, lessee, and combined it with his afternoon Wisconsin News. The result is a 24-hour paper with joint editorial, advertising, circulation, business office and mechanical staffs.

An undetermined number of employees dismissed in the merger included 41 editorial workers. Only nine Guildsmen were among those fired, including six who had joined since scabbing or strikebreaking during the Wisconsin News strike a year ago. Only one strikebreaker remains on the consolidated staff.

One of the Guildsmen was returned to work Sept. 14 because of the extended illness of another staff member, and those remaining out were placed on a preferential rehiring list for six months.

Conforming to a Guild demand, the management paid to all dismissed editorial employees severance bonuses according to the Sentinel Guild contract scale, which runs up to 24 weeks' pay after 15 years' service. Artists and library employees were paid at that scale although they had no contract or effective policy statement.

Three men received the top payment, one collecting \$1,685 for being fired. Total dismissal payments were estimated at \$10,500 for the 41 persons.

The Milwaukee Guild executive board demurred to a company request that it sign a duplicate of the Sentinel contract to cover the entire new setup, desiring to reserve the right to challenge any dismissals first, and wishing to survey the resultant setup before committing the organization.

The Hearst management, the first day of operation on the merged basis, voluntarily extended terms of the contract to all editorial employees pending further conferences with the Guild.

Under the new setup, the Wisconsin News name has been changed to the Milwaukee News.

New Boston Paper

The Boston Guild has inaugurated publication of a long-needed local newspaper.

The paper, named "The Boston Guildman," is a four-page journal and will be published monthly.

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DEFENSE DRIVE ON

Immediate Assessment Levied—Board Backs
Eagle Strike as of Vital Importance

(Continued from page 1)
The strike as the most important yet waged by the ANG, not only because of its size but also because of the paper's strategic position as a major metropolitan daily and because the influence of the organized publishers appeared evident behind the paper's provocative acts.
As a first step in assistance it levied an assessment of 50 cents as of Sept. 24, to supplement the one levied as of Sept. 10, to provide funds for both the Eagle and the Seattle Star strikes. At the same time it decided unanimously to announce the inauguration of a program of assessments to bring the Defense Fund up to a minimum of \$20,000, as directed by the Convention.

Acting on a New York Guild request, also, the Board authorized the assignment of at least one international representative to work full time on the strike as well as the extension of any other necessary assistance. Representative Ernest Moore has been assigned on a full-time basis, and Morgan Hull, international representative who served in both the Milwaukee and Seattle strikes, is meeting nightly with the strike committee.
\$27,000 Budget Set
In preparation for the fall campaign the Board adopted a budget of \$27,000, which compares with \$11,250 a year ago, and which is exclusive of the expense of maintaining the ten international representatives provided for the ANG by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

IEB Orders Defense Fund Built to Convention Level

Inauguration of a campaign to raise the International Defense Fund to a level of \$20,000, and keep it there, by means of a series of assessments, was directed by the IEB at its quarterly meeting on Sept. 12, in accordance with the direct orders of the St. Louis Convention.
Following up the 50-cent assessment imposed as of Sept. 10, with Seattle in view, the board levied another as of Sept. 24. While recognizing that the levy would be needed immediately because of the Brooklyn strike which began the next day, the board took the action in an announced policy of systematic assessments to achieve the Constitutional level in the Defense Fund.

Three successive Conventions have held that an emergency could be deemed to exist when the defense fund dropped below \$20,000. Yet the fund has never reached \$5,000, and has rarely been above \$3,000. Strikes have been financed on a hand-to-mouth basis. The St. Louis Convention directed:
That the IEB impose assessments

With the aid of reports from the representatives and from the headquarters functionaries the Board surveyed the whole range of Guild activities.
Connected with the referendum was a protest from the Youngstown Guild that it was short ten ballots, admittedly because of a local fault. No action was taken. A ruling was also necessary on the vote from Lynn, Mass., which had not been returned in the constitutionally required manner. The Board decided to receive the vote but list it separately. The votes of these and the few missing Guilds would not be enough to change the result.

The decision to appoint an additional organizer turned first on the question of whether to appoint one at present. The vote on this question was: Yes, Farmer, Ashcraft, Homan, Klyman and Mickelson; No, Eddy, Watson and Pasche.

Other decisions included the following:
A manual for the conduct of strikes will be prepared by the international officers and representatives who have had strike experience.

The finance committee was instructed to bring the salaries and allowances for expenses for ANG representatives into line with those of the CIO.

A report of the employer relations committee was adopted, with Homan dissenting, as a guide for decisions of the employer relations committee of the Board and for material to be published in the Guild Reporter.

The Board adopted a resolution declaring that whereas the division on the question of Spain and fascism was extremely close in the referendum, in contrast with the vote on all other propositions, it would authorize the Guild Reporter editor to permit free discussion of the subject in the columns of the official organ, as he sees fit.

The executive vice-president was instructed to appoint an education committee to supervise the preparation of educational pamphlets and articles about Guild operation.

Transfer of the New Republic Unit of the New York Guild to membership in the Book and Magazine Guild, an affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers, a CIO union, was approved. The unit had unanimously requested the transfer and it was approved by the New York Guild because the New Republic is one of a group of magazines and the staff of the others are all in the Book and Magazine Guild.

The great constructive problem of American democracy cannot be solved, Lewis declared, without the support of labor which constitutes two-thirds of the nation's population.

"The interests of labor, and these other middle-class groups, however, are interdependent and they should therefore work together, in the true spirit of democracy for the benefit of all," Lewis said.

"When this is done, the United States will again become the marvel of the civilized world—not because of its natural resources and business men, but because of the standards of living, the security, and the economic well-being and happiness of all groups of its citizens."

Roman Slobodin, formerly of the New York World-Telegram, has called for Palestine as a correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in the Holy Land and the Near East. Slobodin has worked as a reporter in New York for ten years, first as a sports reporter for the Sun, then as a news reporter for the World until it was merged with the Telegram. He is a member of the IEB Unit of the Guild.

Assessments Set to Meet Urgent Strike Need

Sept. 14, 1937.
The biggest strike in the history of the American Newspaper Guild is on.

The three hundred members of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle unit walked out yesterday, after months of patient efforts had obtained of the publisher only evidence of bad faith in negotiations, withdrawal of commitments, and attempts to break up the Guild unit by dismissals.

The issues of the strike will be described in bulletins from the strike scene. From the point of view of the ANG, with its internal questions settled by the referendum, the outstanding issue before us today is to defeat the growing anti-Guild campaign by defeating the attacks on the Guild's very existence in Brooklyn and Seattle.

Until yesterday the Seattle Star strike, which is making rapid headway, was the ANG's biggest. With Brooklyn it adds up to more than 350 Guildsmen on strike.

To support these strikes adequately, the International Defense Fund must be built up NOW. Carrying out the direct orders of the St. Louis Convention, the IEB has announced a policy of raising its level by carefully-timed assessments. Two, of fifty cents each, have been levied as of Sept. 10 and Sept. 24. Others will probably be needed in the near future.

It should be stressed that, in view of present emergencies, the proceeds of current assessments are required NOT JUST TO BUILD UP A RESERVE but for URGENT IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

Realizing the extreme importance of Brooklyn and Seattle, many locals may decide to pour into the defense fund more than the constitutional payments by holding benefit parties or using other means of raising money which they have found effective. Any such contributions will be well worth while and will be appreciated deeply by 350 strikers as well as by the entire ANG.

The main emphasis, however, should be on the routine, systematic collection of assessments on all members as they are levied, on the same basis as dues, but a great deal faster. The constitution allows one month in which to pay assessments, but BROOKLYN AND SEATTLE NEED THE MONEY NOW.

Fraternally yours,
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD.
Heywood Brown, Jonathan Eddy, Victor Pasche.

Lewis's Plea Middle Class Called To Organize

PITTSBURGH.—An appeal to the "so-called middle-class" to recognize the need of a strong, organized labor movement for its own protection, was one of the principal points made by John L. Lewis in his Labor Day speech here.

"The great so-called middle class of the American people," said Lewis, listing farmers, merchants, small business men, writers, teachers and others in the group, "urgently need the support of a strong, organized labor movement to assist them in the great task of democratizing our modern machines and technological improvements."

The great constructive problem of American democracy cannot be solved, Lewis declared, without the support of labor which constitutes two-thirds of the nation's population.

"The interests of labor, and these other middle-class groups, however, are interdependent and they should therefore work together, in the true spirit of democracy for the benefit of all," Lewis said.

"When this is done, the United States will again become the marvel of the civilized world—not because of its natural resources and business men, but because of the standards of living, the security, and the economic well-being and happiness of all groups of its citizens."

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To give effect to the policy of financing strikes adequately by assessments, the Convention provided that members must pay assessments within one month, or be suspended automatically.

IEB SCORES SEA BOARD

Condemns Maritime Commission's Anti-Labor Stand

Condemning the Maritime Commission's anti-labor attitude in handling the S. S. Algie incident at Montevideo, the International Executive Board at its Sept. 11-12 meeting demanded the resignation of Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and any other commission members who participated in the action.

The Board's resolution follows:
WHEREAS, the Maritime Commission, without public hearing or other deliberation to give consideration to all the facts involved, has ordered the crew of the S. S. Algie in the Port of Montevideo to be placed in irons on charges of mutiny, and

WHEREAS, the order was issued because this crew of American sailors was exercising a human and a trade union right to maintain its self-respect by refusing to walk through the picket line of striking Uruguayan longshoremen who were protesting intolerable exploitation, and

WHEREAS, the right to strike or support a strike is sacred regardless of the nature of employment, and

WHEREAS, the order of the Maritime Commission is a direct and dangerous threat to the right of workers to support one another in industrial disputes, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the American Newspaper Guild through its International Executive Board condemn the high-handed and anti-labor action of the Maritime Commission, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the President of the United States be requested to call for the resignation of Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and any other members of the Maritime Commission who participated in the action, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the President of the United States be requested to seek legislation to remove from the Maritime Commission the arbitrary powers it has to summarily overrule and disregard the best interests of the workers in the maritime industry, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to the Maritime Commission, to Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO, and to the National Maritime Union.

ANN E. NESCHKE, of the treasurer's office at headquarters, has announced her forthcoming marriage to Carlton G. Myers, Jr., on Sept. 23 at the Trinity Lutheran Church in Maspeth, L. I.

New Federal Reserve Board Building Found News Icebox

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Reserve Board's swanky new \$4,500,000 building has made the hard life of Washington financial correspondents even harder in their efforts to cover the high-bat board of bankers.

Financial writers have long complained of difficulty in properly covering the board. But since the board moved into its new building, they say, matters have become much worse.

In order to see Elliott Thurston, the board's publicity representative, they must go through an elaborate procedure of announcing their names and having messengers escort them to Thurston's office.

Official snobbery reached a new high, however, when building guards, acting on orders from Thurston or Marriner S. Eccles, board chairman, barred "newspapermen" from the clock struck.

New Campaign Tactics Outlined

Enrollment Drive Gives All Members Chance For Participation

Individual Guild members have an opportunity to an unusual degree to assist in the Guild's present campaign to enroll advertising, business and circulation department employees. The situation is novel in union organizing experience. Not often does it occur that members of a craft union find themselves needing only to step across the room or downstairs to another floor to recruit into their organization workers in other departments.

As every contact with someone in another department will count heavily, and as it will be important to have large committees to carry the enrollment through quickly, the campaign calls for participation by all members of the Guild.

William Green's latter day statements, the already confused worker who finds himself at his doorstep and must make his choice as to brand. The organization of trade unionism, for this reason a series of general membership educational meetings may be necessary for the duration of the enrollment drive.

Naturally, not all present Guild members are familiar with all the technical questions of trade unionism. For this reason a series of general membership educational meetings may be necessary for the duration of the enrollment drive.

Locals, which have already completed their campaigns, found that now that the action is spread over several departments, it must be placed in charge of a responsible committee and executed with a minimum of delay. There must be no ragged edges which give an antagonistic publisher opportunity for sniping.

Unlike the earlier haphazard efforts, when the volunteers went to work among their friends and fellow employees without so much as a list of names, the organization committees learned quickly that a list of names and addresses was an important prerequisite in the drive. To this the committee added any pertinent information, such as the individual's attitude toward organization.

The organization committees, selected on a basis of broad membership participation, apportioned the prospect list among its members. Committee members who had acquaintances in the commercial departments chose them for the individual approach. Assignments generally were made with the view of making the contact for both committee member and prospective recruit as easy as possible.

The organizing committees found that the general campaign had to follow the routine of all organization work. They simply had to roll up their sleeves and go after it. Employees who could not be reached during luncheon or after work periods, were visited at their homes. Guild Reporter and local literature was sent them through the mails. (The Reporter will be sent to any prospect for a three-months trial.)

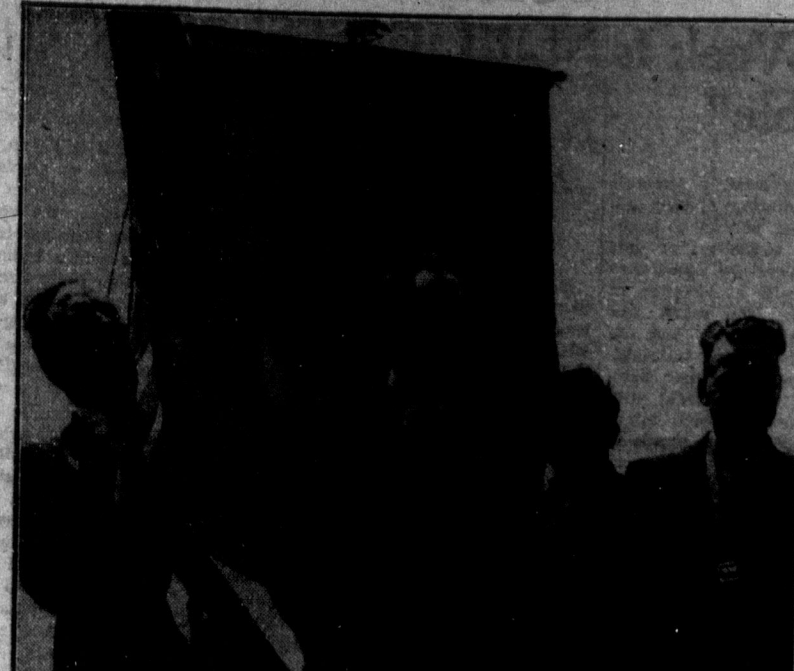
In personal interviews the committee members found it necessary, as organizers have always found, to impress upon the prospect the desirability and effectiveness of group action for the attainment of a common aim. They appealed to his intelligent self-interest.

They did discover, however, that the individual approach was eased by the fact that the Guild is now a known quantity and a going concern. Its prestige and strength commanded respect in the unorganized departments. In many instances all that was necessary was to point out that it was now possible to join the Guild with full rights and on an equal footing with editorial department members, and explain the responsibilities of membership.

The record of Guild achievement logically took its place at the top of the list of selling points. This cannot help but impress itself upon employees in newspaper commercial departments who have been watching ANG growth for three years and more. Immediately after the St. Louis Convention, some fearful publishers gave their commercial department workers benefits which the Guild had won in hard fights. This aptly demonstrates what the mere threat of organization can do.

The experiences in Guild cities where industrial organization has been already carried on from the editorial room base, indicated clearly the need for knowledge of trade union fundamentals as a requisite for effective membership recruiting. Even at this late date many workers were found who did not clearly understand the differ-

LEADING COAST LABOR



Harry Bridges (center) Sees Great Progress Under Way.

ence between the CIO and the AP of L and were in the dark, for instance, on the fact that the ANG necessarily affiliated with the CIO in order to spread its membership structure. Some have absorbed the newspaper propaganda attacking the responsibility of CIO unions.

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CIO Tide Sweeps Coast Labor

Liberal Unionism 'Digs in' Says Harry Bridges, Citing Gains

By H. B. BRIDGES,
Regional Director, Pacific Coast Area, C. I. O.
Sweeping ahead on a tide of progressive unionism, labor on the Pacific Coast today is entrenching itself more solidly than ever. Long the envy of our brothers in other sections of the country because of Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, the maritime men here are almost solidly united behind the move to form a National Maritime Federation under the aegis of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

With very few exceptions, maritime workers here have affiliated, or are on the point of affiliating with the CIO. The radio operators, the bargemen, the inlandboatmen, the marine engineers, the longshoremen, the ship scalers, the marine cooks and stewards,

This is one of a series of articles from various sections, analyzing the recent sweep of the labor movement.

the warehousemen, the steel workers are in the CIO fold. Sailors voted overwhelmingly for affiliation. Their top leadership is losing out in a struggle to prevent their attainment of their democratic objectives. The same is true in the Marine Firemen, who are on record as favoring the CIO by 876 to 40 in San Francisco alone.

Industrial unionism is bringing with it the solution to many of labor's problems. The Woodworkers' Federation, embracing the mill workers of the Northwest and the lumber camp men are CIO. The textile workers are CIO. The Cannery and Agricultural drive is gaining momentum daily as the objects of the CIO become known.

The rank and file of the West Coast unions are for CIO but the craft-minded officials in some instances have blocked democratic referendums on the question. The hold of the top leadership in these unions is weakening, however, and referendums are things of momentary accomplishment.

Incredible as it may seem, Dave Beck took a smashing defeat from the CIO in the Northwest, when Beck's thugs were driven out in a struggle from a CIO mill. The mill was signed up, the proposition of the membership was CIO. The Beck goon squad forced the mill to shut down. But Beck reckoned without the machinists clad in red and caulk-oiling undermunkies who resented being thrown out of work at the point of production, back in the lumber camps of the forests. They came to town and informed Mr. Beck's paid pickets that the mill was going to open—or else.

The mill reopened the next day and has been operating since.

In Los Angeles the CIO was received with hearty acclaim by the thousands of workers before whom Mr. Harry Chandler sought to appear as the messiah with his Los Angeles Times as the Bible and "the American Plan" as the Ten Commandments. We have organized there in the face of terrific opposition.

The thing which continually impresses me about the CIO is that it sells itself when the truth is placed in the hands of the workers. Publicity and plenty of it is half of the battle in our territory. The craft-minded officials of labor cannot stand up before forums, democratic discussions and open meetings on the subject of the CIO. The rank and file, once their confusion is dispelled and their doubts lifted, are for the plan overwhelmingly.

There is a hard fight ahead. But labor has always progressed. I believe in the rank and file of the labor movement. When they have had the facts placed before them, they make the correct decisions. What else is there left to believe in if we do not believe in our fellow workers? Fundamentally the rank and file is sound. The craft-minded leadership of the AP of L has become fundamentally sour and therein lies the difference. Therein lie the conflicts. The rank and file will win. Labor moves ever forward.

Guild, and weren't they just forced by higher principles to oppose the Guild shop because of the fact that "the Times does not believe in covering its employees?"

And also, what the hell?—With their 101 members out of 107 on the paper, didn't they have "practically a Guild shop?"

The management's key statement was:

Bargaining Questions

The 5-Day 40-Hour Week Is Never "Impossible"

QUESTION: We want to get busy on the advertising and circulation departments. An ad man said a 5-day, 40-hour week was impossible in the ad department. Of course we heard the same thing when we negotiated for our editorial contract, but what we want to know is whether the minimum requirements set up in the code apply to the other departments the same as they do to the editorial.

ANSWER: Undoubtedly the collective bargaining program adopted by the Convention was intended to apply to all Guild bargaining, not just the editorial. Undoubtedly, also, it will require a little time to develop standards in relation to the commercial departments, since they are being organized almost four years later than the editorial department in which we have developed certain standards.

It is safe to say that all the points in the collective bargaining program which have developed for the editorial department should apply just as effectively to the other departments, the usual arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. There is this very important difference, that we have arrived at certain standards in respect to salaries in the editorial department, and that in the other departments, we are almost without yardsticks.

Generally speaking, all the conditions, other than wage minimums, already established by contract or otherwise for the news departments should be extended to the organized commercial departments, and additional clauses may be needed to take care of special conditions in those new departments which you happen to know of. Then as to wages, it seems to us the thing to do is to find out roughly what proportion of increase over previous salaries the Guild minimums in the editorial department effected, and then try to work out minimums in the new departments which will bring about equal or somewhat better increases in wage standards in the new departments. It goes without saying that we shall not be able to create minimum scales in the new departments overnight. They will have to be developed much as they developed in the editorial department, but probably a great deal faster, in view of our experience with the editorial department.

Here's Suggestion for Unit in Need of Negotiators

QUESTION: We are about to open negotiations, but we have only one unit in our city, which is some distance from the nearest Guild in our area. We would like to conform with the practice of having members of "outside units" act as negotiators, but that is impossible here.

ANSWER: The experience of a local earlier in the history of the Guild may be useful to you in this

connection. This local, a one-unit group when negotiations opened, did, in the early stages, attempt to negotiate through a committee of unit members. It should be noted that this was technically in violation of the Constitution. The result was uniformly unsatisfactory, not so much because of employer intimidation, but because negotiators hesitated to throw their weight into arguments on points which might seem to be of particular benefit to themselves.

Since, naturally, the negotiators were men with more than average experience and authority, they were afraid that they might appear to favor themselves over the less experienced men. Because of this and an atmosphere of paternalism that hung over the conference, negotiations soon bogged down. They recovered immediately, however, when the unit appointed one of the local labor leaders as spokesman, with the unit members sitting only as observers.

Guild members may feel that a labor leader from another field might not be equipped to handle the "peculiar situation" of newspaper collective bargaining. The negotiations referred to were handled by a coal miner who had negotiated numerous coal contracts. He spent one night studying our proposed agreement and knew more about it than we did when he had finished. When he started talking to our editor the unit members realized it. After he entered the picture the negotiations were over in record time and a satisfactory contract signed.

Baltimore Maps Bargaining Drive

BALTIMORE.—With more than 300 members on the books, the Baltimore Guild is heading into a vigorous winter program of organization and collective bargaining.

The Guild has units on The Sun, The Sunday Sun, The Evening Sun, The News-Post, The Baltimore Sunday American, The Baltimore Home News, The Baltimore Journal and the Afro-American. The enlarged membership represents an increase of more than 200 in little more than a year, many of the new members being editorial employees and the other commercial and circulation department workers.

New strength of the Guild was demonstrated when the superintendent of the Sunpapers' garage, learning that his drivers were organized, began to use coercive and intimidatory tactics.

Conferences followed between Guild and company representatives. Although the company did not admit that its superintendent in the garage had violated the Wagner Act, it agreed to instruct the superintendent not to interfere with organization.

ANSWER: The experience of a local earlier in the history of the Guild may be useful to you in this

GUILD FILES NLRB CASES

Baltimore Move Cites Hearst Paper And Negro Weekly

BALTIMORE.—Charges against two Baltimore newspapers, Hearst's News-Post and the Afro-American, were filed last week with the National Labor Relations Board to check a wave of fringes with which their publishers responded to the upsurge in Baltimore Guild membership which has tripled since the St. Louis Convention.

The newest and most flagrant case is that of the Afro-American, one of the largest Negro weeklies in the country, where six staff members, who had opposed an attempt to organize an "independent" union, were dismissed. In evident remorse, the "liberal" management later reinstated three of the discharged employees, but the Guild is insisting on reinstatement of the other three.

Two active Guildmen were dismissed from the News-Post while the unit was rushing preparations to participate in the ANG's nation-wide Hearst contract negotiations. The men fired were Fred H. Houck, former chairman of the News-Post unit, and Meyer Trump.

The dismissed employees of the Afro-American, whose reinstatement is being sought, are W. P. Milner, first chairman of the Guild unit on the paper; Mrs. Constance Daniels, organizer of the Washington office of the weekly, and W. O. Stewart of the circulation department.

Pleas for their reinstatement were arbitrarily rejected by the management, acting on the advice of Harry O. Levin, an AF of L attorney and a Republican political leader. The latter's lieutenant, Marce Calloway, launched a management assault on the Guild by circulating an anti-Guild petition among Afro-American employees in Washington.

The Guild claims a majority of the members in the Afro-American's offices at Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York City, where separate editions of the paper are issued.

Afro-American workers began a Guild drive on the paper several weeks ago following its publication of a lead editorial urging Negroes to join and support the CIO. The Afro-American workers are strongly organized in the Guild, including 100 per cent of the printers, over whom jurisdiction was waived to the ANG by the local I. T. U.

Mirror Unit Vote

ANG headquarters has received a letter apparently written from the editorial department of the New York Daily Mirror. It was not signed. It inquired what the official total of the Mirror Unit's vote was on the St. Louis Convention issues of the referendum. Totals were reported not by Units, but by local votes, and the vote of one Unit would therefore not be known.

ANSWER: The experience of a local earlier in the history of the Guild may be useful to you in this

Allied Trades Support Seattle Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

charge of Mrs. Ruth Given, veteran classified advertising employee, and Ray Griffiths, circulation district manager, following the refusal of Publisher John Boettiger to discuss the demands with a committee of the Seattle Labor Unity Council.

Meanwhile, at Tacoma, the four-State Northwest Printing Trades Federation at a conference September 12 amended its constitution to make it possible for the Guild to hold membership despite the fact that William Green had accepted the Guild's "resignation from the AF of L."

In another move to strengthen the Guild position, J. M. Litvin, secretary of the Seattle Typographical Union, and Howard Grant, president, caused the expulsion from the federation of Frank Turco and Gus Dahlbeck, officers of the dual AF of L "Newsday" Union. These men have been sought for almost a year by the news vendor group which later affiliated itself with the Guild.

Charges against the Post-Intelligencer were filed after Publisher Boettiger, who is President Roosevelt's son-in-law, protested that he had insufficient time to discuss the demands and said he was willing to rest them with the Labor Board.

Doesn't Represent New Deal
"The Board's machinery was set up for men such as Tom Girdler of Republic Steel," Eugene Dennett, secretary-treasurer of the council informed the publisher. "We certainly didn't expect a relative of the President to force a labor organization to invoke the machinery of the act."

Boettiger announced that he did not speak for the New Deal in Seattle, but "only for the Hearst Post-Intelligencer in response to Dennett's assertion that the committee

L.I. Press Unit Aids Seattle Strikers

The Long Island Press unit of the New York Guild, made up of experienced pickets themselves, took a hand on Sept. 2 in the Seattle Star strike by sending out more than 80 post cards addressed to Mayor John F. Dore, each containing a 25-cent stamp issued by the Seattle Guild with the slogan, "Unionism Not Beckism."

Each card bore a message written by a different member of the Press unit. Typical messages on the cards follow:

"The odor of Beckism is nationwide. LaGuardia has a good formula for disinfectant. Watch his election returns."

"Watch labor elect LaGuardia Mayor of New York! It pays to be decent!"

"Decent-thinking Americans from coast to coast will remember you." Clayton Knowles, Press unit chairman, announced that it is expected to send out at least 200 similar cards in the next few days.

ANSWER: The experience of a local earlier in the history of the Guild may be useful to you in this

allegiance to New Deal policies and failed to carry them out; proposed close affiliation of the Federation with Labor's Non-Partisan League; demanded that all state surplus sales tax revenues be allocated to old-age pensions; urged that all farm subsidies, either state or federal, be made contingent upon minimum wage agreements for farm laborers; demanded a state anti-injunction bill with reference to labor disputes; prepared for a state-wide campaign against the employers' drive to force incorporation of all unions, and demanded that the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Black-Connery law be amended to protect agricultural workers.

Governor Clarence D. Martin was officially requested to call a special session of the Legislature to carry out the Federation program as it affected state law.

Howard Costigan, whose effective speeches and daily radio programs were a big factor in winning the Post-Intelligencer strike, as well as the Rex Kelly discrimination case in Tacoma, was unanimously re-elected executive secretary of the Federation. Hugh DeLacy, Seattle City Councilman who fouted Mayor Dore's threat to send Guild pickets to the "hospital or the morgue" by picketing at the Star plant every day, was elected president of the organization. DeLacy, a former University of Washington professor, is also an international vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers.

The Seattle Guild is affiliated with the Federation.

On Other Labor Fronts

610 Strike Cases Settled, NLRB Report Shows

The country's labor tribunal, the National Labor Relations Board, provides in its latest report a number of striking points to illustrate the changing economic scene.

Outstanding is the fact that of 326 strike cases handled during the twenty-two months since the board began active operations, 610 were settled and 117,542 workers reinstated after strikes and lockouts. An additional 4,752 workers were reinstated after discriminatory discharge.

This point out the labor leaders, in progress. They cite labor history chapters which show that in past years workers, driven to strike by intolerable conditions, lost their struggles about seven out of ten cases.

The NLRB handled altogether 6,678 cases involving 1,944,088 workers during the 22-month period covered by its report. Of these, 2,187 were complaints brought under the section of the Wagner Act prohibiting discrimination against employees because of union affiliation or activity. In 1,540 cases the main cause of complaint was that the employer refused to bargain with the union in good faith.

The board announced that 2,824 of all cases acted upon, or almost three-fifths, have been closed, leaving 2,855 cases pending as of August 1.

Texas Governor Defies Labor Baiters' Yapping

The yapping of Texas labor-baiters doesn't frighten Governor James V. Alfred in the least. Quite the contrary.

In a blistering reply to critics, Alfred refused to remove State Rangers whom he had sent to Dallas to protect labor leaders and suppress mob violence.

George Bear, international vice president of the Millinery Workers' Union, had been kidnapped and brutally beaten, while Herbert Harris, a Socialist organizer, had been tarred and feathered.

When, taking note of the non-finance of the local police, Alfred dispatched the Rangers, a number of telegrams of protest were pitched at the Governor. The wires, among other things, said that Alfred was evidently "a henchman" of John L. Lewis.

In his reply Alfred labeled the messages "inspired telegrams" and declared he was determined to put down mob violence and unlawful acts. Addressing the state convention of the American Legion, he said:

"We cannot have the rule of the mob in Texas. Men are entitled to the freedom of trial, and I care not to what organization they belong."

In response to the request of the Union Labor Leagues in Texas, Alfred issued a proclamation establishing a Union Label Week.

Claim Cure for Dread Mine Disease, Details Kept Secret

A cure for silicosis, industrial disease hitherto held incurable, is claimed by the Banting Institute, Toronto. Although details of the discovery were not made known, prevention of silicosis by pathological means is promised, although up to now masks and respirators had to be used to ward off the disease. It is a lung ailment caused by inhalation of fine particles of silica, which is pure glass.

Norwalk Demand Guild Recognition

NORWALK, Conn.—A strong resolution demanding Guild recognition for collective bargaining was sent to Mrs. Nellie M. Thomas, publisher of the Norwalk Hour, by the Hour unit of the Norwalk Guild last week.

The resolution followed two fruitless conferences with publisher representatives and their attorney in which recognition was flatly refused and the idea of a company union put forward.

For the first time in history, labor is in a strong position on New York City's transportation lines. The TWU is responsible; it has won collective

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

Clifford Gessler, of the Northern California Guild, who has spent many years in Hawaii where he was a charter member of the Guild, is the author of a book called "Hawaii, Isle of Enchantment."

Sidney B. Whipple, who covered the Hauptmann trial for the United Press, has contributed a book on the trial to the Doubleday-Doran series of Notable American Trials.

Robert Ayre, literary editor of the Montreal Gazette, and member of the Guild, has written a book called "The Song of the Summer Evening Sings," a book of long short stories ("novellas") edited by Martha Foley and Whit Burnett, editors of Story Magazine.

Joseph Mitchell, chairman of the New York World-Telegram Guild unit, will have a collection of his newspaper pieces published in book form this fall. The book will be called "My Ears Are Bent."

John Franklin Carter, columnist for the New York Post and other papers under the name Jay Franklin, is the author of a book to be published in October under the title "The Rectory Family."

Gerald W. Johnson, editorial writer on the Baltimore Sun, is the author of a book that should appeal to all amateur musicians. It is called "A Little Night Music." Richard

and Q. Yardley, also of the Baltimore Sun, did the illustrations. Both are members of the Baltimore Guild.

Robert W. Desmond, of the Christian Science Monitor, has written a book called "The Pages and World Affairs." It has an introduction by Harold J. Laski.

Alan W. Marshall, of News-Week, has written a book called "Speak for Yourself, A Guide to Civilized Conversation." It will be out in October.

Roy Flanagan's third novel "County Court" will be out on Oct. 22. His first novel "The Whipping" was published in 1930; his second "Amber Satyr" a few years later and he has worked on the third for three years. Flanagan is a Guild member on the staff of the Richmond News Leader.

William Germain Dooley, antique editor of the Boston Transcript, will publish a comprehensive handbook, "Antiques of America," some time in October.

Robert Van Gelder, of the New York Times unit, has written a story for boys about a cub reporter on the big city paper. Called "Front Page Story" it will be published on Oct. 11.

Walter Rendell Storey, decorative art editor of the New York Times, is the author of a forthcoming book, "Period Influences in Interior Decoration."

Detroit Drive Printing Trades Back Membership Drive

DETROIT.—The Detroit Guild Executive Board has received the assurance of continued co-operation from the Detroit Allied Printing Trades Council in the Guild's drive to organize unorganized departments.

A resolution adopted by the Executive Board pledged the Guild not to cross jurisdictional lines of the mechanical unions and thanked the Allied for its friendly co-operation. The resolution was presented at a meeting of the Allied, immediately following its adoption.

The Allied, voting to acknowledge the communication, took cognizance of the cordial relationship that has existed between the Guild and the Allied in Detroit, and approved unanimously a motion for "continued co-operation."

At the Allied's invitation, the Guild regularly has "friendly delegates" to attend at meetings of the Allied Council in Detroit.

Region Delegates Picked in Toledo

TOLEDO, O.—Local Guild delegates to the recently formed Third Region Council have been appointed by President J. J. Flanagan.

They are Lester Heins, executive board member, and Laurence E. Bultenwieser, local treasurer. The alternates are Richard Pheast and John Dunn, both executive board members. President Flanagan was authorized to make the appointments at the last general meeting of the TRG. A meeting of the council is expected to be held at Cleveland early in October.

The next general meeting of the Toledo Newspaper Guild will be Sept. 28. The question of affiliation with the Toledo Industrial Union Council is expected to be the main issue at this meeting.

An invitation to join the council was extended the Guild by Kenneth Cole, secretary, shortly after the national convention voted to affiliate with the CIO. The question, however, was deferred until after the referendum.

A dinner-dance to JACK RYAN, recently appointed New York City Guild organizer, will be held by the Long Island Daily Press unit Sept. 25 at the Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, N.Y., chairman of the Press unit's Executive Committee, participated in two strikes on that paper. Profits from the dance will be turned over to the Emergency Committee of the Brooklyn Eagle strike. Tickets are \$2.50 each and Guildmen and their friends throughout the city are cordially invited to attend.

The Free Press It Sees Fit To Print One Side

What the vaunted "freedom of the press" means to publishers was eloquently demonstrated anew last week when practically all New York newspapers refrained from printing a Guild reply to William Green's publicized efforts to split the ANG.

Noteworthy in this conspiracy of silence was the role enacted by the New York Times, which declares that it presents both sides of controversies.

On Sept. 13 executive vice president Jonathan Eddy issued a statement replying to Green's prominently published announcement that the AF of L would raid the Guild membership and attempt to set up new craft groupings among newspaper workers. The statement was delivered to every newspaper and press association office in New York.

The Times follows up. The following day, the "all-the-news-that's-fit-to-print" New York Times published a second article on Green's irresponsible "plans," but failed to print a line of the Guild's statement. Whereupon, Clyde Beals, editor of the Guild Reporter, sent to Times Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the following telegram:

"The Times has now given large space to a second story on William Green's efforts to sabotage the right of newspaper editorial and commercial employees to organize and has failed to print a much briefer answer from the American Newspaper Guild specifically exposing his untrue and misleading statements which you printed. Newspaper men and women everywhere would like to know whether the Times has abandoned its announced policy of printing both sides and this office would like to know whether deliveries of statements to the Times have become useless. We await your reply."

This telegram was dispatched on Sept. 15. Up until press time (Sept. 17), no reply had been received.

A similar wire was sent the next day to the New York Herald Tribune, and three hours later the city desk of that newspaper telephoned the ANG office and requested a copy of Eddy's statement. A copy was immediately sent by Western Union messenger, but a close scrutiny of the Herald Tribune's columns revealed nothing.

Going, Going, Gone—Newspapers in Germany

Newspapers must be non-Aryan inventions.

The Nazi powers that be in Germany have decided that there must be no more power of the press.

Adolf Ziegler, who became Reich art dictator on the strength of his friendship for and loyalty to the other Adolf and possibly on the extraordinary dullness and unimaginativeness of his own art work, gave his beloved regime away on that score in a confidential chat in which he believed he was talking to an American Fascist. Actually he was being interviewed by Barrie Stavis for an article in the New Masses.

In boastful tones Ziegler declared, Stavis writes, that "...after four years of the Fuhrer's leadership, our people seldom read the newspapers any more."

"Newspaper circulation drops steadily in Germany," he told his interviewer. "Soon, we hope, it will be nothing."

In response to a question as to what the people do with their leisure time, the Nazi art chief explained that they lead a very happy life, sitting at the cafe, drinking beer and singing national songs.

Democratic-Farmer-Labor Parley Acclaims Seattle Guild

SEATTLE.—The Seattle Newspaper Guild and its strike against the Seattle Star were leading topics of discussion by 655 delegates representing 435,000 members of the Washington Commonwealth Federation at the most successful and significant convention of the Democratic-farmer-labor movement which is rapidly sweeping the Pacific Northwest.

Hardly had the gavel sounded, convening the convention, when the farmers, trade unionists and other delegates stood silently, with bowed heads, in honor of Everhard Armstrong, the late Guild leader and hero of the Post-Intelligencer strike. He was lauded for his services to the Guild and the labor movement.

The 109 delegates from AF of L

locals cheered enthusiastically in unity with the 108 representatives of CIO unions as ANG International Representatives Morgan Hull and Dick Sells told of the struggle of the Guild against the conspiracy between the Star and Dave Beck, the so-called leader of the teamsters.

Many other labor figures praised the Guild, including J. M. Litvin, secretary of the Seattle Typographical Union. Other prominent AF of L local officials said on the convention platform, where they were seated side by side with CIO leaders, that they disregarded reactionary AF of L officials who requested them to boycott the convention.

Challenging "reactionary labor people, who want to break up our

union," to a show-down, Jess Fletcher, president of the Building Service Employees local, told of the growth of the union from some 300 members to a present total of 6,400 during the past year.

Charles McCarthy, president of the Seattle Metal Trades Council (always a headliner to John F. Fry) pointed out that the CIO and AF of L delegates were in complete harmony during the convention.

"This is proof that the two groups can work together," he said. "It is obvious from this convention that the only thing that is keeping the workers themselves divided is the personal ambitions of a few selfish, unprincipled leaders."

Convention resolutions condemned machine Democrats who pledged

allegiance to New Deal policies and failed to carry them out; proposed close affiliation of the Federation with Labor's Non-Partisan League; demanded that all state surplus sales tax revenues be allocated to old-age pensions; urged that all farm subsidies, either state or federal, be made contingent upon minimum wage agreements for farm laborers; demanded a state anti-injunction bill with reference to labor disputes; prepared for a state-wide campaign against the employers' drive to force incorporation of all unions, and demanded that the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Black-Connery law be amended to protect agricultural workers.

Governor Clarence D. Martin was officially requested to call a special session of the Legislature to carry out the Federation program as it affected state law.

Howard Costigan, whose effective speeches and daily radio programs were a big factor in winning the Post-Intelligencer strike, as well as the Rex Kelly discrimination case in Tacoma, was unanimously re-elected executive secretary of the Federation. Hugh DeLacy, Seattle City Councilman who fouted Mayor Dore's threat to send Guild pickets to the "hospital or the morgue" by picketing at the Star plant every day, was elected president of the organization. DeLacy, a former University of Washington professor, is also an international vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers.

The Seattle Guild is affiliated with the Federation.

ANSWER: The experience of a local earlier in the history of the Guild may be useful to you in this

allegiance to New Deal policies and failed to carry them out; proposed close affiliation of the Federation with Labor's Non-Partisan League; demanded that all state surplus sales tax revenues be allocated to old-age pensions; urged that all farm subsidies, either state or federal, be made contingent upon minimum wage agreements for farm laborers; demanded a state anti-injunction bill with reference to labor disputes; prepared for a state-wide campaign against the employers' drive to force incorporation of all unions, and demanded that the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Black-Connery law be amended to protect agricultural workers.

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The Guild Reporter

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"... 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.

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Vol. IV, No. 22 September 20, 1937

The Strange Case Of William Green

The record of William Green's dealings with the Guild have become a matter of concern to the entire American labor movement. We invite our brothers in other unions which still accept the present AF of L officialdom to study his record and see whether the headship can continue to be entrusted to him.

When the last attempt of any promise was made to restore unity in the labor movement, at the time of the millinery workers' Convention in New York City a year ago, Green beat his breast and declaimed, "I will go to my grave without ever having on my hands the stain of having led a dual union." Further, on every occasion when he has spoken about labor crisis he has poured out all his eloquence in demanding "democracy," and deference to the will of the majority.

Today, the American Newspaper Guild has just completed a referendum of its membership on the question of its affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization. By a vote of more than two to one, the membership decided in favor. Hardly was the vote announced when William Green issued a statement to the papers seeking to induce the one-third minority to quit the Guild and set up separate federal locals under his wing. Where, now, is his pretense that he abhors a dual union? And how truly devoted is he to rule by the majority?

Labor stands for the closed or preferential shop. So presumably does William Green. It has been one of the main bulwarks erected to protect its right of organization.

When federal locals were negotiating with the Scripps-Howard papers last spring and seeking their version of this vital bulwark, which they call the Guild shop, Green volunteered a statement to assist them. Let us pass over his probable reasons. Presumably he believed in the principle.

Last June the publishers of the country banded together to fight the Guild, and they made the Guild shop the focal point of their attack. What did Green do about that?

He threw down this essential demand. When questioned about his proposed federal newspaper locals, he squirmed and answered that he had not yet thought this question out.

The plain fact is that William Green is playing the publishers' game against the Guild. If any doubt lurks anywhere about that point, Green settled it at the time of the Guild's strike against the Hearst paper in Seattle. The cat got out of the bag when the Guild obtained a copy of a telegram sent by Jack Leary, Hearst's ace labor reporter and long a confidant of the top AF of L officials. It was sent from Washington to the Hearst management in New York. Green had just been unsuccessful in selling out the Seattle strike. Leary's telegram quoting, "members of the executive council" apologized through Leary and they added, Leary said, "SITUATION SUCH AS THIS WON'T BE PERMITTED ARISE AGAIN."

John L. Lewis called William Green a traitor to labor. The Guild knows that is putting it mildly.

WALK INTO MY FEDERAL LOCALS!

A Close-Up of the Unions Which William Green Offers Newspaper Workers In His Effort to Split Us and Start a Dual Guild

By DON STEVENS

ANG International Representative

What is an AF of L federal local union? What does membership in it offer newspaper employees who are asked now by William Green to join such unions?

The federal local is, generally speaking, both the financial backbone and yet paradoxically the orphan child of the AF of L. It's members pay more into and get less out of the AF of L than any other group of workers.

A federal local union is one not affiliated to any national or international union, but directly to the AF of L. Federal locals are sometimes formed into national or international unions; but even then it is under circumstances that do not augur well.

Let us look first at the federal local; structure and procedure.

Whereas national and international unions affiliated with the AF of L have some autonomy as against Executive Council domination and pay to the AF of L only one cent per month per member as per capita tax, a federal local pays directly to the AF of L a per capita tax of 35 cents per month per member. Of course it usually pays further per capita taxes to city and state central bodies. (Some national and international unions, incidentally, now do pay 2 cents a month to provide funds to fight the CIO.)

Of the 35 cents, 12½ cents "must be set aside to be used only in the case of strike or lockout unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council" of the AF of L. (AF of L Constitution, Art. X, Sec. 1.)

Not, however, that there is much chance of a federal local striking or doing anything else to gain benefits for its membership or to resist attacks by employers. In the first place no city central body (council or federation) of the AF of L is allowed even to list as unfair or boycott any employer who has an agreement with so much as one AF of L union, except by authorization of the AF of L Executive Council.

That is in Article XI, Sec. 7, AF of L Constitution. It's a nice little wrinkle added by the last AF of L "convention" at the instigation of John P. Frey as a direct result of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer strike and as a blow not only at the Guild but also at all remaining shreds of autonomy in the AF of L — if any. It applies not only to federal, locals but to all AF of L unions. It means no union of newspaper workers would have much more chance than a snowball in hell to get any publisher put on an unfair list by an AF of L central labor body.

In the second place, a federal local can neither strike nor fight a lockout without express permission of the AF of L Executive Council. If it ever receives that, it still cannot strike until it has three-fourths vote of its members for the action. And it can't get strike benefits unless the AF of L Executive Council approves; and it can't get strike benefits unless the federal local has been in continuous good standing with the AF of L for one year; and no individual member of it can get strike benefits unless he has been continuously for one year a member in good standing of the AF of L. All that is in Article XIII, which also stipulates there shall never be any benefits at all for the first two weeks of a strike and that the greatest benefit allowable is \$7 a week for six weeks. So much for the great "defense fund" that 12½ cents went into at least as a book-keeping entry.

We don't know whether Article XIII was adopted on a Friday, but here is another little gem from it:

"Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing such work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits." Which is, obviously, an effective means to undermine any picketline's strength and thus kill a strike.

Here's a beauty, too:

"Sec. 8. In case of lockout, or the victimization of members, the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the local union whose members are involved did not by their actions or demands provoke the lockout by their employer." Naughty-naughty, don't make faces at the boss!

But, how easy it is to call off a strike compared to the hard (three-fourths-rule) way of starting or conducting it! For:

"Section 10. Before a strike shall be declared off a special (perhaps a sudden, rump meeting?—Ed.) meeting of the union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present." You don't need the Executive Council's permission to end a strike. It seems to be implied as eternally offered, nay urged.

While there have been, despite all these handicaps, strong federal locals that actually achieved things for their members through special militance, good leadership or some peculiar local or trade circumstance, the trend unavoidably has been toward their utter futility. This is especially true of the last few years while the Executive Council increasingly threw off all pretense of anything but absolute dictatorship as a strike-breaking agency of the nation's employers.

How, then, has the AF of L been able to continue organizing federal locals?

It has been chiefly on the basis of the workers' ever-surgeing longing, in the face of crushing exploitation, for some sort of organization—with this the only form allowed to vast masses of them under the craft-riden, exclusive rather than inclusive, "job trust" policies of what was until recently the American labor movement.

And for what purposes has the AFL organized these locals?

1.—For the obvious one of producing revenue from con-

glomerate groups of generally unskilled workers who were denied organization by established nationals or international.

2.—For giving primitive form as long as possible to the forced-from-below organization, in various localities, of workers in trades or crafts not yet "under the jurisdiction" of any union, until such further time as the AF of L might be forced to charter them as a new national or international.

3.—For achieving organization of a plant or industry, which originally could be organized in no other way than industrially, and later splitting its membership up among various dues-hungry craft internationals (especially in the metal and building trades dominated by such figures as Frey, Hutcheson & Co.), and thus dissolving the originally strong—because industrial—federal locals into a group of weak craft locals, most of which withered away.

So jealous of each other's "jurisdiction" have been these craft internationals in many cases that AF of L general organizers have been prevented outright by them from even starting a federal local in an unorganized plant.

In fact, the above gives an indication of the fundamental situation out of which arose the whole present CIO fight for industrial unionism as well as the AF of L Executive Council fight against it. Of tremendous significance to newspaper workers now asked to form federal locals or to split themselves on the lines of craft, is the fact that the foundation of the CIO today is largely made up of federal locals which acted to prevent the AF of L from splitting them up.

Begrudgingly, the craft internationals have been forced by the situation to "declare a truce," bitterly recommended to them by many an AF of L general organizer in the meeting of those organizers last spring in Washington. Now the organizers are allowed to hold together new federal locals, with no immediate threat—but with plenty of future threat—of their being torn apart and rendered impotent by craft division.

To the newspaper workers in all unorganized departments, Green "offers" federal local charters. They can have one or as many charters as they want in any news plant. The copyreaders can have one, the rewriters another, and so on. Green will split workers in any manner they will stand for.

Green said his proposed federal locals might eventually be turned into a national or international union. That is true, and thereby hangs one more sad joke. In an extraordinary number of cases the AF of L high command has either indirectly or with brazen directness dictated the choice of their officers. These unions have been told in so many words that unless so-and-so were placed into the offices the union could have no AF of L charter. Notoriously in the auto, rubber and cement industries and many others, federal locals or groups of them gathered into "national councils" and later nationals or internationals, found that from start to finish they were officered by Green's own general organizers or other stooges.

Today, of course, most plant federal locals in the AF of L are company unions, pure and simple. For some slight immediate benefits gladly paid by the bosses, the memberships are tied hand and foot and real organization and benefits vitiated.

Newspaper workers this year will find the boss suddenly most accommodating in assisting them to organize into AF of L federal locals in any and all departments. The boss's reasons should be obvious. Why these workers, however, would allow themselves to be herded into such fakery is impossible to see, unless these workers are the most complete yokels.

Indeed, these "unions" and their "membership" are already becoming known in the labor movement as "federal yokels."

Freedom of Air

Let no one be deceived by cries of "freedom of the press" that have been issuing from the big newspaper publishers. There was a time when this phrase meant something in this country, but today, with some notable exceptions, our metropolitan daily press is first and foremost a business enterprise that thinks in terms of big business.

Just now the big newspapers are reaching out to bring radio broadcasting within their grasp; already it is estimated that publishers own or control more than one-fourth of all radio stations. Because a movement has begun to prevent them from getting control of the air they are trotting out the old bogey of freedom of the press.

Freedom of the press was intended by the founding fathers as a safeguard of democracy, but the greater portion of the daily press no longer qualifies in this respect. The radio has become a competitor which cannot be silenced but of which control can perhaps be secured, and the publishers are out to get it.

As for democracy, Irvin Stewart of the F.C.C. said:

"Obviously the newspaper and the broadcast station cannot be checked against each other when both are under the same control. To some this solicitude for channels of information independent of each other may seem to be a counsel of confusion; to me it is the principal hope of democracy."

By implication Commissioner Stewart also pointed to the danger to democracy that lurked in the unification of control of radio and the press. And so by a strange perversion the slogan of "freedom of the press" is today serving the cause of those who are plotting things that do not well harmonize with the principles of democracy.

—From the Switchmen's Union Journal.