

The GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an Affiliate of the C. I. O.

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NEW YORK, N. Y., JUNE 22, 1938

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Toronto Lays Consolidation Plans; Re-elects Broun, Eddy and Pasche

Lag in Dues Revealed; ANG Call For Action

The 1938 Convention finance committee spent three days studying the ANG's financial condition and emerged crusaders for an intensive, year-long campaign for regularizing and systematizing the collection of per capita taxes and assessments and forwarding them to headquarters.

The members of the committee constituted themselves an informal, continuing group to work on the campaign in their areas, and made their report the starting point by putting forward a three-point program for cleaning up delinquencies and establishing regular payments, for the strictest economy consistent with efficient administration, and for the building of international and local defense funds.

Arrearage Large

This was the effect on the committee of learning that local Guilds were \$50,000 in arrears in payments to the International and the International was faced with an operating deficit for the year ending May 31, 1938.

The report, which skipped the dry figures and dealt with ideas for the campaign—and which drew chuckles when presented by Wilbur E. Bade of Minneapolis, chairman, was adopted without debate. It follows, slightly condensed:

Your finance committee has been wrestling with realities. It was confronted with conditions, not theories, and the picture it must paint is not a pretty one. The executive secretary-treasurer reported an operating deficit of \$13,000 for the year ending May 31, 1938. Why was there a deficit?

Because locals have failed to collect and remit assessments and per capita payments now past due in the amount of approximately \$50,000.

These are ugly facts, but they cannot and must not be ignored or soft-pedaled. We bluntly set them forth in their nakedness because the American Newspaper Guild is now old enough to be told the facts of life.

No Magic Formula

The Guild is old enough to have a responsible membership. Too large a portion of its membership today is financially uneducated. The time is overdue for them to learn they have joined a trade union and must accept the obligations it entails. (Continued on Page Seven)

This is the first of two issues of the Guild Reporter to be devoted to the Toronto Convention.

The second issue will be published on the usual schedule under date of June 27.



STAY AT THE HELM: Secretary-Treasurer Pasche and President Broun Were Re-elected by Acclamation; Executive Vice-President Eddy Received Two-Thirds of Votes in Three-Sided Contest. The Three at Front Table at Toronto. Broun, After Loud-Speaker Trouble, Is Saying: "To Hell With the Microphone!"

Local Bulletins

News of important local Guild developments are presented this week in bulletin form to allow all available space for Convention reports.

NEW YORK SIGNS FOUR CONTRACTS

The New York Guild on June 11 signed contracts on the World-Telegram and Mirror covering all employees in the Guild's jurisdiction. During the same week the Guild signed a Guild shop contract covering the commercial division of the Jewish Day, providing many raises and protection against any dismissals.

On Tuesday a contract covering 30 employees of the Jewish Morning Journal was signed. It provides for the Guild shop, 5-day 37-hour week for day employees and 5-day 34-hour week for night workers. It also includes three weeks' vacation and a provision prohibiting discharges of any kind for the life of the contract.

Wage increases, ranging from \$3 for those in the lowest brackets to \$1 for those in the highest, were agreed upon. A similar contract was signed with the Jewish Day a week ago. The contract covers only commercial department employees. The editorial workers are members of the Jewish Writers Union.

The World-Telegram contract covers approximately 525 employees, 300 of whom are in the commercial division. Raises under the commercial minimums total about 200. Editorial department benefits have been extended to the commercial division, and severance pay has been increased to a top of 28 weeks after 12½ years.

The Mirror contract covers 500 employees in both divisions, involving several hundred raises. The three-year minimum for reporters is \$55 and for re-write men, \$65. Commercial minimums range up to \$65. The severance pay schedule is similar to that on the World-Telegram.

The Mirror contract guarantees against pay cuts and against layoffs as a result of the signing of the contract. The World-Telegram furnished the Guild with a letter furnishing the same assurances.

STRIKE SHUTS PITTSBURGH PAPERS

PITTSBURGH—The Hearst Sun-Telegraph and Scripps-Howard Press were shut down June 18 by a strike of about 350 members of the Newspaper and News Distributors Office Workers' Union, AF of L. Suspension of the papers when the printing trades craftsmen and Guildsmen refused to cross the picket line was termed a lockout and the Guild and other unions joined in demanding pay for the shutdown period. Without notice of the strike, and unadvised as to policy, a number of Guildsmen had crossed the picket line Saturday morning, but later joined the others.

On Monday the publishers rejected an offer to arbitrate all issues of the strike. Paul Block's Post-Gazette, with a Guild contract in editorial and business departments, is the only paper in town publishing.

(Continued on Page Four)

Members Of New 13-Man IEB

The following, with President Broun, Executive Vice President Eddy and Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, comprise the new International Executive Board elected by the Convention at Toronto:

Donald M. Sullivan, Boston, Globe unit.

Harry Martin, Memphis, Commercial-Appeal unit.

Julius H. Klyman, St. Louis, Post-Dispatch unit.

Robert T. Camozzi (circulation), Seattle, Post-Intelligencer unit.

Roger Irwin, Toronto, Star unit.

Morris Watson, New York.

William J. Farson (advertising), Philadelphia, Inquirer unit.

Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles, Herald-Express unit.

I. L. Kenen, Cleveland, News unit.

Quentin P. Gore, Chattanooga, News unit.

Session Asks Quick Drive for Members

TORONTO—Self-confidence and assurance in its ability to carry through its program, and a notably unified approach toward problems are the outstanding characteristics of the Guild today, as reflected in the fifth annual Convention held here from June 13 to 17.

That rather than any single development was the real news of the Convention. The Convention keynote was consolidation of the Guild's gains of the four previous years, and work toward this end went forward quietly in committees and floor sessions.

The gathering was marked by the first open election campaign for the chief executive officership in ANG history—in which Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy was re-elected by 100 to 32 for Julius H. Klyman of St. Louis and 21 for Don Stevens of Chicago.

Excitement at End

It was marked by extensive changes in the International Executive Board composition, and by spirited contests for the places.

Yet it went through nearly to its end before reaching any matter controversial enough to cause a roll call vote, and the only high excitement came on the last day during the election. Then a new voting method for five vice-presidencies to be nominated at large suddenly threw the Convention into a turmoil of floor maneuvering, different groups seeking to run candidates against the most advantageous opponents, and for nearly two hours delegates sat on the edges of their chairs or stood about in huddles planning their next moves.

Actions Summarized

Main actions of the Convention were:

Re-election of the leading officers, President Heywood Broun and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche being named by acclamation. (Page 3.)

Election of an IEB on a rearranged basis with one additional (Continued on Page Five)

Convention Resolution Urges Anti-Fascist Fight

TORONTO—Resolutions noting the increasing evidences of fascism in the United States and Canada, placing the Guild on record in the fight for democracy and defense of labor's rights, boycotting Japanese manufactured goods, and urging locals to participate in the program of Labor's Non-Partisan League, were among more than a score adopted by the ANG Convention.

The resolution condemning fascism, which pledged cooperation in efforts to arouse the people to fight for democracy in North America, was adopted at the end of a lengthy debate, after a motion to table was defeated by a roll call vote of 109-5/6 to 40-1/6. The 16 members of the resolutions committee reported themselves unanimously in favor of the resolution, (Continued on Page Eight)

SPEAKERS CALL FOR BROADER UNITY

Eddy Cites Need for Uniting All Groups

TORONTO.—The need for an extension of the fight for unity from the labor movement through out the national political life and in world affairs, was emphasized by Executive Vice-President Jonathan Eddy in remarks supplementing his report to the ANG Convention.

Eddy said:

We meet at a time of world crisis. Abroad, for more than a year now, forces of reaction have been at war against the people. This organization has always recognized, always, that what concerned us concerned the people, concerned the country, and that what concerned the people as a whole concerned us more immediately than the members of many other organizations.

Affects Our Course

I say this because I believe that this state of affairs in the world and in the labor movement more or less dictates our course in this fifth annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild.

To my mind, you can phrase this issue of unity—in its immediate aspects—as a question of consolidation of the American Newspaper Guild. That I believe to be the main task before us as we meet in Toronto. Our solution of the problems inherent in that task cannot stand separately from the question of the unity and consolidation of the labor movement itself.

In every strike in which the Newspaper Guild was engaged—and, as you all know, we have had to wage more strikes during the past year than in our entire preceding four years—the whole strike almost immediately assumed the question of unity in that particular given labor situation.

Moves Are Plain

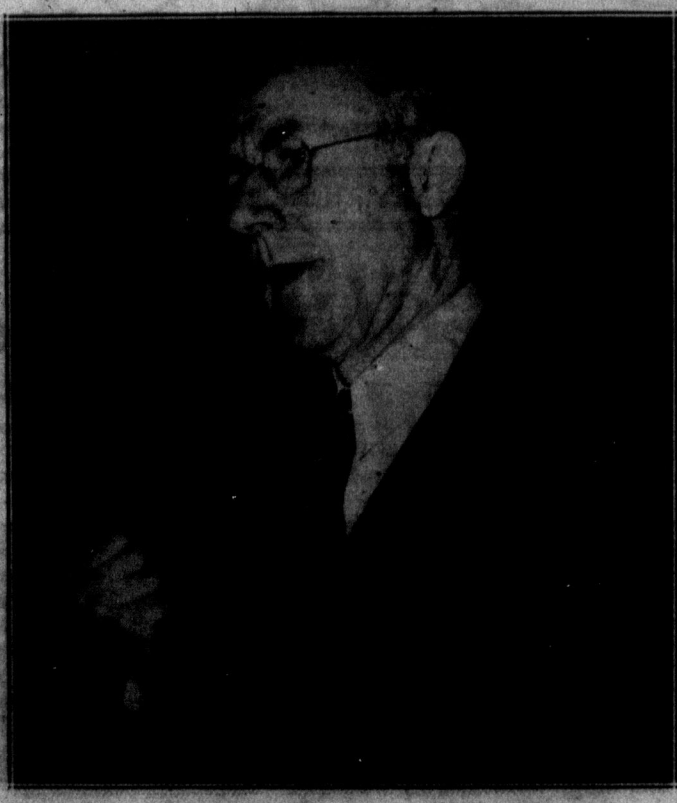
There have been some instances of strikes in which through experience we have known to almost mathematical certainty in the international office, what moves would be made around this question of unity; that the publishers would seek through certain officials of the AF of L, a means of splitting and keeping split the labor movement so that they could pit us against each other.

In strike situations, our main problem has been to lead and maintain unity of the local labor movement, and now today, in the most critical situations confronting us, the reason that they are so critical is because the membership, the rank and file of some unions, are themselves not yet aware of the importance in their own interests of this question of unity, and so permit certain people to go to Labor Board hearings and elsewhere and argue what is actually the publisher's interest, namely, that we cannot be permitted to stand together; that we must have elections by groups; that we may not bargain for certain people; that, in fine, we cannot practice our credo of industrial unionism.

Political Phase

There is a broader aspect of consolidation in the labor movement. The question of independent political action is fundamentally the same question that you have in the Guild and in the labor movement. It is simply whether people who work for their livings and those who are their natural allies—I will include the farmers, the office workers, all professional people—it is a question of whether we are going to stand together.

That is to my mind the crux of any controversy that there may be as to the propriety, morality or justice of independent political action by labor. Confronted by the present world situation, whether as Americans



JOHN BROPHY, director of the CIO, emphasizes a point in his address before the ANG Convention at Toronto.

Delegates Get 'Unity' Welcome

TORONTO.—The beauties of Toronto which, in the words of local Guild President Ralph Foster, includes the peace maintained between the CIO and AF of L, was the main topic of the speakers who welcomed the fifth annual ANG Convention to this city on June 13.

George Watson, president of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council, the central AF of L body, spoke with feeling of the lack of unity in the labor movement as a "devastating war" which will stamp the labor movement of today as "the most stupid in history."

Watson was applauded when he made pointed reference to the fact that the Toronto Council "has done everything to stop any split and is continuing to do so." The council, with a membership of 42,000, has refused to split its CIO affiliates.

In his welcoming address, Local President Foster told how the Guild "came out of the collar about two years ago" to meet threats and intimidation that drove the Telegram unit back underground and crippled the Globe and Mail unit.

The third large daily, the Toronto Star, said Foster, has "become a little timid over Guild organization" in common with other papers of liberal policy.

Mayor Ralph C. Day welcomed the Convention for the city.

or as newspaper men, we want to see our government—I am referring to the United States right now—conducted in such a way as to hinder and not to help the cause of aggressor nations. Here again, we are considering this identical matter of unity and nothing else. It seems to me that in a period of world crisis, that unity is essential. It is essential that we fight for it, in every sphere, and above all, in the trade union movement and in the Guild.

(Vice-President Eddy's report was printed in the May 30 GUILD REPORTER.)

Organize Laundry Workers

NEW YORK (FP)—Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), has announced the launching of a drive to organize the 15,000 laundry workers in New Jersey. Abram Herskowitz and John Sala have been designated regional directors for New Jersey, with headquarters at 172 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Delegates Give \$170.97 to Strikes

TORONTO.—ANG Convention delegates contributed \$170.97 to strikes while they were in Toronto. One collection, amounting to \$114.20, was taken up for the Guild's strike on the Hollywood Citizens-News and was sent off with a message of encouragement to the strikers.

The second collection, totalling \$56.58, was "handed over" to Toronto local of the AF of L Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Association, whose strike had shut down Childs Restaurant two blocks from the Convention hotel.

Many delegates had taken meals at the restaurant. A number of delegates joined the picket line.

Behind every political figure that chooses to fight the trade union movement are the men and the interests that will profit by slashing wages and lengthening hours and worsening living and working conditions.

As white-collar workers, and as newspaper workers, you have excellent contacts with middle-class groups as well as with workers.

Fascism, while it builds on demagogic appeals to the middle class, especially in the effort to separate middle class people from the workers, turns upon them as it turns most viciously on labor. Only by an alliance with the labor movement can the people who need democracy and political decency hope to secure them.

Ad to Jobs

Today on the North American continent we have more than 13,000,000 unemployed. They are shut out from the elementary things that every human being has a right and a duty to expect of life. They face mass destitution in a continent that can provide them with plenty of everything they need and want.

What is the answer to this strange phenomenon of mass social misery in the midst of plenty? The answer is the one you, as delegates to this conference, have already taken—organization.

Equally important, the labor movement must take its part in the government of the nation in which it lives and works.

Brophy Stresses Political Activity

TORONTO.—Labor must shut out reaction through strength of organization and active participation in the country's political life, John Brophy, director of the CIO, said in his address before the ANG Convention.

Brophy emphasized labor's important stake in the fight to preserve democracy against the threat of fascism. Highlights of his speech follow:

You hear a great deal of talk about unity, especially at trade union conventions. You hear a tremendous amount of talk about unity from headquarters of the AF of L. But there's a difference, and the difference is between the unity of speeches and press interviews and the effective unity in factory and mill and office that makes for better living and working conditions for the men and women employed there.

The CIO deals in effective unity. We have unity within our own ranks. We have unity on the political front, where for the first time a powerful and united working class demands the things from its government that the people of our nation need.

Labor Assaulted First

And above all, we have unity in dealing with the united employers. You people in the Newspaper Guild know about the boss' unity. The CIO couldn't have raised wages and improved conditions and made life better for millions of people if we hadn't gone about it in the unified way and in the democratic way.

We need democracy in our business. We need it not only in our unions, but in the government. We happen to live under the labor movement has the biggest stake in democracy of any section of the population, because undemocratic governments launch their first assaults on labor. This is no accident. It is done for a very practical reason. It is done because the powers behind these undemocratic governments have a financial stake in attacking the labor movement.

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THEATRES

THE POLYTHESE PRIZE PLAY

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU

A Comedy by MOSES HART & GEO. KADYMAN

BOOTH THEATRE, 44 St. W. of W. Main, Wed. & Sat. 8:15

The most hilarious play to rock Broadway this season.—*Column*, Mirror

A GEORGE ABBOTT PRODUCTION

WHAT A LIFE

A Comedy by Clifford Goldsmith

44 St. W. of W. Main, Wed. & Sat. 8:15

Deight Dorey Woman Production

DENNIS YERA VIVIANNE WALTER KING ZORRA REGAL SLEAZER

to the RODGERS & HART Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

with FRANK CRAVEN

SHUBERT THEATRE, 545, Mon. Wed. & Sat.

"The Best Show in Town."—*Winchell*

DUDLEY DIGGES IN

ON BORROWED TIME

by Paul Osborn

with FRANK CRAVEN

LONGACRE THEATRE, 48 St. W. 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

JED HARRIS PRODUCTIONS

1938 Pulitzer Prize Play

OUR TOWN

by Thornton Wilder

with FRANK CRAVEN

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St. W. 8:15

Even. 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

MOTION PICTURES

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Red NORVO MILDRED BAILEY

Paramount Times SQUARE

8 ST. PLAYHOUSE 8 West

Mon. & Tues. June 20-21

"KENTUCKY MOONSHINE"

4 Days! June 22 to 25

"THE DEAD END" 8:30 P. M.

"CRIME SCHOOL"

Melodrama Sunday

Reg. TOM'W 9:35 A. M.

"WHITE BANNERS"

by LYDIA C. DOUGLAS

RAY HANLEY - CLAUDE RAINS

STRAIGHT * 25¢ 1:30

Friday & 5th St.

Lochrie Young-Joe McGraw

in "THREE LAME KIDS"

Marjorie WEAVER - Stuart ERWIN

DAVID NIVEN

* GALA REVUE ON STAGE *

Any Day! 8:15 to 11 P. M.

Any Day! 8:15 to 11 P. M.

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"THREE COMRADES"

STARTING THURSDAY!

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NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

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Famous for French specialties

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Eddy Re-elected In Lively Contest

Defeats Klyman, Stevens 100 to 32 and 21

TORONTO.—President Broun and the ANG's two executive officers, Vice-President Jonathan Eddy and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche, were returned to office by the Convention last week. Broun and Pasche had no opposition and were re-elected by acclamation. Eddy defeated International Vice-President Julius H. Klyman of St. Louis and Organizer Don Stevens of Chicago, whose supporters conducted campaigns that gave the Convention its outstanding contest.

Eddy received 100 votes, Klyman 32, and Stevens 21.

The election of vice-presidents brings six new members to the International Executive Board, and increases its size from twelve to thirteen. International Vice-Presidents Betty Ballentine, Garland Ashcraft, Gunnar Mickelson and Harry Farmer did not run, and Vice-President W. Erle Homan of Boston was elected.

Under a new amendment to the Constitution broadening the country's seven regions to five, five of the vice-presidents were elected on a regional basis and five at large.

They Were Exciting

The election contests, closing task of the Convention and always its most exciting, got under way immediately after the swift return of President Broun to office. Broun was nominated by President Philip M. Connelly of Los Angeles—himself elected a vice-president at large later—who announced that he had been big enough to shake off the "50 or 60 others" who sought the privilege. The second speech was made by President James P. Kirby of Cleveland, who spoke of Local No. 1's "deep attachment" for Broun.

In the case of Broun, as in the others, the nominators and seconders were limited to one for each candidate, and their speeches were brief: Three minutes after Broun was nominated, the acclamating Convention on its feet, applauding the "chair" who presided at every annual meeting of the ANG since its formation at Washington on Dec. 15, 1933. The "chair" in line with the annual election-time practice, was absent, having retired to his room to snooze.

Campaigners Active

The Eddy-Klyman-Stevens contest was no surprise to anyone. Stevens' campaign was opened the week prior to the Convention, with a statement issued on his behalf by a Cleveland group led by Bruce Catton. Klyman announced his candidacy on the second day of the Convention. For the first time in the history of ANG Conventions, campaign literature was handed out to delegates and posted on the bulletin boards. The candidates were the dominant topics at an open caucus held jointly by the New York and Pennsylvania delegates.

Guilty policy was not an issue in the campaign; the partisans advanced their candidates as "the best man," a Cleveland and Wisconsin group rooting in mimeographed leaflets for Stevens and Memphis taking charge of the throwaway campaign on Klyman's behalf.

The Eddies chose President John Dunn of Toledo to make the nomination speech. The second was President Ralph Foster of Toronto, who spoke for Montreal as well as his delegation. Harry Martin of Memphis nominated Klyman and I. L. Kenen seconded with a statement bespeaking the united support of all factions for the winner. The Stevens nominator was Bruce Catton and the second President Harry Wohl of Chicago.

When the vote was announced, Klyman, Stevens and their supporters leaped to their feet with motions and endorsements to make the election of Eddy unanimous.

The phrase "one by one" was interpreted as a requirement to run the at-large candidates separately, instead of placing all the nominees on a ballot for a choice of five. Thus it was possible for candidates defeated in the regional elections and the early elections for vice-presidents at-large to be placed in

Business Workers Take a Hand

First Crop of Delegates from New Departments



The Guild's new commercial department members were well represented at the Convention, as this picture indicates. Left to right, front row—Daniel Ruthenberg, Cleveland; M. H. Guyton, Memphis; Frank H. Blodgett, Cleveland; International Vice-President Robert T. Canawari, Seattle; Robert M. Schwalbe, Indianapolis. Second row—Jeanette Forman, Milwaukee; Ralph Novak, Detroit; Margaret Armstrong, Duluth; Marjane Graham, Duluth; Gladys Bentley, New York; L. H. Goldsmith, New York; Michael Boharak, Toledo. Third row—C. W. Hamman, New York; Gerald Gottlieb, New York; D. West Campbell, Chattanooga; W. J. Shine, Columbus; Herman Altman, Philadelphia; International Vice-President William J. Farson, Philadelphia; William Beaton, San Francisco.

Eddy later nominated Klyman for vice-president of the Third Region.

Sought New System

Pasche's nominator was President Agnes Fahy of Newark, who had succeeded him as secretary-treasurer of the Newark local when Pasche was elected to international office. John Struble of Sioux City seconded the nomination, and Orvin Wright of Youngstown moved the vote of acclamation.

The regional setup was changed on recommendation of the Constitution committee, which reduced the number of regions from seven to five as "a compromise plan which the committee feels is a step toward the elimination of regionalism." The committee said that it found much dissatisfaction with the system of election of officers, but rejected a San Francisco proposal for election of executive officers by national referendum and vice-presidents by the regions because of the fear that the Guild would dissipate its strength in campaigning. It also said that it found considerable sentiment for the abolition of regional representation on the IEB on the ground that regionalism tended to impair unity. The constitutional amendment was adopted after considerable debate, during which Wilbur E. Bade led a losing fight to postpone action after a year's study.

Delegates Confused

Accordingly, the Convention proceeded with the election of the five regional vice-presidents. This went smoothly, but the election of vice-presidents at-large snagged down in confusion for a time over the process set forth by the new amendment which said: "The IEB shall consist of the international officers of the ANG, elected one by one by a majority vote at the Convention."

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Callander Trip Cancelled; Quins Outnumber Visitors

TORONTO.—The program of entertainment for Convention delegates, which was headlined by the promise of a visit to the Dionne quintuplets, seemed to all the bill without the Callander junket. It was cancelled because, as Toronto President Ralph Foster announced, the quintuplets outnumbered those who wanted to make the trip.

One advantage over the 1937 Convention in St. Louis was the increase in leisure. Fewer night sessions left more time for caucuses, and those included everything from the importance of regulated breathing to really vital business.

Early arrivals on Sunday were greeted by a cocktail party, which overflowed the room until supplies began to run low, and then scattered through the hotel.

Warned that delegates would find their own amusement for the little time they had for play between sessions, Toronto concentrated on making pleasant the visit of wives and other visitors. Tuesday Canadian National Steamships took a party of two score-odd on a boat to Niagara Falls, and they returned late with glowing reports of the hospitality accorded them by the captain.

In spite of efforts to wheedle a few Guildmen away from the sessions, only two fond husbands accompanied their wives across the lake. Consequently the terpsichorean tripping on the way back was rather deficient in masculine complement. The two stuck pretty closely to their spouses, while the lone Toronto male who went along was in such demand that he's still a little dizzy. One resourceful girl combed the lower-deck region for a dancing partner, and came up with a good-looking wireless operator. Tuesday evening there was a party at the Music and Arts Club for all hands.

On Wednesday evening the banquet and dance taxed the accommodation of the King Edward Hotel crystal ballroom. Dancing continued until 1 a.m. with stag lines just long enough to give the thing some zip. Morley Callaghan, the novelist, and Harvey McCool, president of Toronto Allied Printing Trades Council, were among the guests of honor.

Women delegates were invited to luncheon Wednesday by the Toronto Women's Press Club, branch of a national organization of freelance, magazine and news writers, of a more or less social nature. Lunch was served in the Press Club rooms, and the visitors, representing Guilds across the continent, were warmly welcomed by the Toronto women. What did they talk about? The Guild, of course!

the running repeatedly.

The results were as follows:

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

Region I (Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware): Donald M. Sullivan of Boston, elected over W. Erle Homan of Reading (Pa.) 116-2/3 to 38-1/3.

Region II (Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana):

Duluth; Gladys Bentley, New York; L. H. Goldsmith, New York; Michael Boharak, Toledo. Third row—C. W. Hamman, New York; Gerald Gottlieb, New York; D. West Campbell, Chattanooga; W. J. Shine, Columbus; Herman Altman, Philadelphia; International Vice-President William J. Farson, Philadelphia; William Beaton, San Francisco.

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Region II (Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana):

Isseman Calls British Study Futile

TORONTO.—Popular misconceptions about British labor laws were cleared up in an address before the ANG Convention by A. J. Isseman, attorney for the Guild in many Labor Board actions. He recommended that President Roosevelt's commission to study British labor legislation and labor problems spend most of its time in America, make a trip to Harlan County, Kentucky, and examine corporation control of courts and public officials elsewhere in the country.

He pointed out that although England has no anti-injunction law, neither does it have any labor injunctions. There is no widespread resistance to unionization and strikes for union recognition are a rarity. Yellow dog contracts are unknown, nor are there company unions or labor spies in Great Britain.

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Workings of ANG Seen by Delegate

The Powerful Drive in Collective Bargaining, She Finds at Toronto, Derives from the Complete Rank-and-File Control.

By URCEL DANIEL

(Miss Daniel, a Los Angeles member, the woman delegate who made the longest trip to Toronto, was asked to write her impressions of her first Convention.)

TORONTO — From the time I was nominated as a delegate to the ANG Convention, I wanted to come for the entirely selfish purpose of not what I could contribute to the Convention but what I could get from it.

Now that it is over my reaction is one of complete satisfaction that I got exactly what I came for—a vast amount of education that will enable me to be a much better Guild member when I return to Los Angeles.

The Broad View
Perhaps that is because I had the opportunity to serve on the committee whose deliberations are concerned with the most vital problem—collective bargaining—of my own local and the central purpose of any union, the Employer Relations Committee.

To hear delegates from New York, San Francisco, Minneapolis and a dozen other locals with widely varied development tell of their experiences in trying to obtain the better conditions for which we all joined the Guild was really to learn the history of the Guild itself and to get a complete view of its direction.

The unanimous agreement of every local with that direction and a determination to go straight toward it gave me a feeling of tremendous confidence in the whole rank and file of the Guild.

One thing that I have realized from this Convention and that makes me prouder than ever to be a Guild member is that the Newspaper Guild is a rank and file union.

The Work of All
With almost every delegate a working newspaperman or woman and not more than half a dozen non-workers paid to do full-time work for the Guild, I realized that it is built on the volunteer work, the co-operative effort, and the determination of the people who benefit from it, and not on something that has been sold to them from the outside.

The broad development that has come from this work has been shown in the general sessions, where delegates from every section of the country have discussed pro-

Eddy Wins Re-election In Contest

(Continued from Page Three)
Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Hawaii; Robert T. Camozzi of Seattle re-elected without opposition.

Region V (Canada): Roger Irwin of Toronto elected without opposition.

VICE-PRESIDENTS AT-LARGE
Morris Watson of New York re-elected without opposition.

William J. Farson of Philadelphia re-elected after supporters of Perry E. Morrison of Columbus withdrew nomination before vote was counted.

Philip M. Connelly of Los Angeles elected without opposition.

I. L. Kenen of Cleveland elected over William J. Shine of Columbus, 77 to 74, after nomination for Harry Wohl was withdrawn and Quentin P. Gore re-elected from the contest.

Quentin P. Gore of Chattanooga elected over Harry Wohl of Chicago, 97-52/2 to 53-1/2, after nomination for William J. Shine was withdrawn.

In each case the defeated candidate or his supporters moved to make the election of the winner unanimous.

The new members of the IEB are Sullivan, Martin, Irwin, Connelly, Kenen and Gore. Two of the members, elected at-large following the St. Louis 1937 Convention in order to give newly-enrolled commercial department members representation were returned. They are Camozzi, who is a circulation department employee, and Farson, an advertising man.

(The tabulation of vote by delegates will be published in a forthcoming issue.)

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Lake Mohogan, N.Y. Peckskill 3275

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All activities in full swing. 3 fast Tennis Courts, 2 Handball Courts, Badminton, Croquet, Quits, Swimming, and boating in spacious Lake Mohogan.

BROADWAY PRODUCTIONS
musical and dramatic, presented by the Vanguard Players under supervision of professional director.
Friday Thru Monday Supper
More than Three \$14.00
Full Days — Month of June
(Reserve choice accommodations early)
N. Y. Office, 152 W. 42nd St.
Wisconsin 7-9995.

RENEW CONTRACT
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Dairy Employees Union has renewed its contract with milk dealers and icecream plants for a period of 18 months.

THE VILLAGE FAIR
WASHINGTON POST, just north of the city, on the Potomac River, June 28, 29, 30. ENTERTAINMENT FROM 10 A.M. TO 10 P.M.
ADMISSION 50¢
DANCING INCL.
OUTDOOR DINING, HARLEM SWING BAND, GAMES, PRIZES, CUPPAGE! BAKED MOTHS!
SIDE SHOWS

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Local Bulletins

(Continued from Page One)

NEWHOUSE TRIES IT AGAIN

Preceded by threats that the paper would be suspended, yellow dog contracts were handed to the non-mechanical employees of the Long Island (N. Y.) Daily Star last week jointly with announcement that S. I. Newhouse, outstanding Guild buster, had taken over the paper.

The yellow dog documents were handed out at a meeting of all employees of the paper. Pointedly, they were not given to the mechanical employees by Newhouse. Newhouse, against whom the Guild has had strikes or campaigns on three other papers, was introduced to the workers by LeRoy L. Smith, the retiring publisher. The "agreements" assured publication for a preliminary trial period of three months, to be followed by another trial period of 21 months. During the two years they would prohibit collective action, bargaining, strikes, or anything else. Unless the employees signed, Newhouse said, he would wash his hands of the whole affair and there would be no paper.

The unit adopted a resolution asking emergency action of the New York executive committee and representative assembly.

PHILIP M. CONNELLY OF LOS ANGELES elected without opposition.

I. L. Kenen of Cleveland elected over William J. Shine of Columbus, 77 to 74, after nomination for Harry Wohl was withdrawn and Quentin P. Gore re-elected from the contest.

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Toronto Advances Plans For Drive

(Continued from Page One)

member and a total of six new faces: Donald Sullivan of Boston, replacing W. Erle Homan of Reading, Pa.; Roger Irwin of Toronto, replacing Harry Farmer; I. L. Kenen of Cleveland, replacing Garland Ashcraft of Cleveland; Harry Martin of Memphis, Tenn.; Philip M. Connelly of Los Angeles; and Quentin Gore of Chattanooga, Tenn. (Page 3.)

Decided on new machinery for speeding up per capita payments, and collecting serious arrears in dues and assessments. (Finance Committee report, page 1.)

Changed the Constitution to allow Convention representation to Guilds on the basis of their average monthly paid-up membership throughout the year. (See next issue.)

Reaffirmed ANG's indorsement

TIME OUT from the dinner-dance to see movies showing Hollywood strike scenes.

The Convention at Play and Work

Delegates See a Picket Line Movie; Sit in Committee



Auxiliary Certification Authorized

Following is the report, in part, of the Committee on Women's Auxiliaries adopted by the Convention:

While it is true that local auxiliaries have been formed and that some do exist today, there has not been a previous concerted movement to organize auxiliaries upon an international basis.

It has been manifest at this Convention that there is a definite desire on the part of Guild wives and families to become identified with the Guild movement and to bring about the organization of an international auxiliary of the American Newspaper Guild.

Meeting with and interviewing Guild wives who attended this fifth annual Convention, and hearing recommendations from delegates as to the wishes of wives of members of Guild locals, your committee makes the following recommendations and urges acceptance of them and this report by the Convention:

That this Convention authorize the formation of an organization to be known as the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary.

That the International Executive Board shall issue certificates of recognition to local auxiliaries as being identified with and in concert with the principles and policies of the American Newspaper Guild, upon application of five or more.

That the purpose of the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary shall be to promote the general welfare of the American Newspaper Guild.

That membership in the Auxiliary shall be open to persons in the families of members of the American Newspaper Guild.

That the committee on women's auxiliaries as now constituted shall remain in service to effect organization of the Auxiliary.

That the Auxiliary shall be self-supporting and the amount of dues shall be decided upon by its membership.

That the GUILD REPORTER shall be authorized to provide space to the Auxiliary for the purpose of publicizing the Auxiliary's activities.

Committee members were: John A. Magill, Lake Superior, chairman; Erle Page Homan, Seattle; Mike Bhara, Toledo; E. B. Berlin, Newark; Hugh C. Daly, Detroit; Joan Thomas, New York; Robert T. Camozzi, international vice president, and H. Richard Seltzer, international representative.

of CIO policies, approved the calling of a CIO convention, and urged the continuance of efforts for peace with the AF of L on the basis of industrial unionism.

Voted the bargaining policies laid down at St. Louis to have been highly successful; revised the program slightly, and made a series of recommendations on bargaining. (See next issue.)

Urged immediate campaigns by locals to organize the unorganized in their jurisdictions and to consolidate the present membership on the basis of greater local activity and prompt dues and assessment payments. (Next issue.)

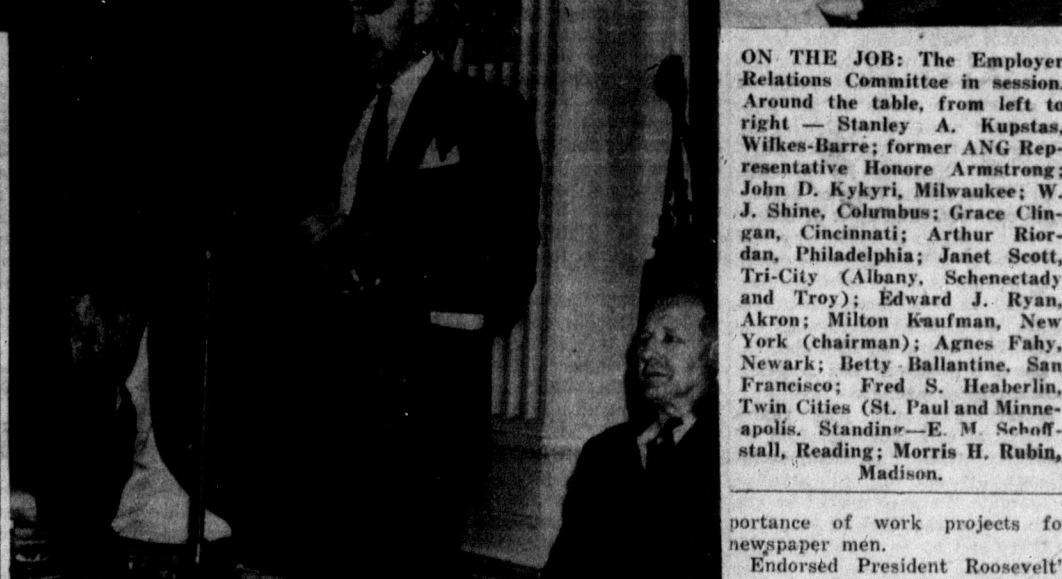
Adopted a comprehensive legislative program (page 7) and a series of resolutions on major issues confronting labor (page 1).

Decided on San Francisco as the place for the 1939 Convention. (Next issue.)

Recommended a speedier and more efficient exchange of information by chain paper units, in order to match the informational service available to publishers.

Authorized the IEB to issue certificates of recognition to local CIO auxiliaries.

Landed the work of the weekly CIO News and the Federated Press labor news service, urging Guild-



OPENING ADDRESS: Toronto President Ralph Foster bids the Convention welcome. Sitting on each side of Foster are ANG President Heywood Brown and President George Watson of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council (AF of L).

men to cooperate with both. Commended Governor Benson of Minnesota for his part in settling the Duluth strike.

Protested denial of citizenship rights to outstanding labor leaders. Demanded pardon for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Protested the attack by Premier Duplessis of Quebec upon the Guild and other CIO unions. Urged that locals take a more active part in union demonstrations for legislative and other measures to alleviate unemployment, and instructed the IEB to send a committee of officers to Washington to emphasize the im-

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News Pictures must be sharp to reproduce well. You MAY be able to guess focus...but CAN you hit it on the nose every time with the lens wide open?

The Kalart Synchronized Range Finder
...Automatically focuses the camera with the shutter cocked ready to expose. Its thousand staff and free lance photographers now have that magic eye advantage of sharp picture perfection....
Their Cameras Are Equipped with
The Kalart Synchronized Range Finder
(Available for practically every film pack and their camera)

For Speed Graphic Cameras (Old or New)—Price.....\$17.50 Installed
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Price.....\$11.50
For further information address
The Kalart Company, 515 Broadway, New York City.

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Give the Guild Reporter a break, mention in your reply where you saw these.

ANG Membership Increases 51% in Year

Below are sections of the Convention report made by International Secretary-Treasurer Pasche.

1. ORGANIZATION

The St. Louis Convention decided to put into practice the policy of industrial unionism which had been in the Constitution of the American Newspaper Guild for two years, and to make the Guild the union of all the unorganized in the newspaper industry. The decision went hand in hand with affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization, the recognized instrument of industrial organization of the vast unorganized masses of American workers.

The rapidity of developments in the whole American labor movement made the Convention decision not only logical and desirable at the time, but a necessary and national development. Although the speed of events made the decision a rather sudden one, it is obvious now that the American Newspaper Guild would have been breaking from the whole tradition of its development if it had not decided to make industrial unionism its policy in fact at the time it went into the CIO. The history of the Guild in the past year was dominated by the process of making the Guild the recognized union of all previously unorganized newspaper workers; this recognition being achieved, through actual enrollment of members and local organization, through industrial contracts, in the minds of the public, in the minds of the publishers, the vast majority of the labor movement, a rapidly increasing number of the unorganized newspaper workers, and particularly in the minds of our own membership. There can be no doubt that our industrial character has already supplanted our editorial craft tradition of a year ago in the minds of the great majority of the membership, and is well on the way to becoming a matter of course. The right of organization has been won over again.

Policy Digested

Having said that the Guild has established itself through organizing and collective bargaining achievement and practice as an industrial union, it must be pointed out that our work in organizing the newspaper industry has only just begun. The Treasurer's report to the 1937 Convention, when our membership was in editorial departments only, showed that we had 11,112 members. Today we have 16,797 members on our rolls, of whom 13,505 are in editorial departments and 3,292 in commercial. The commercial membership is included in 38 locals, including virtually all the big city Guilds and representing probably ninety per cent of the membership.

In our original jurisdiction we have not yet enrolled half our potential strength, while in the new departments we have barely scratched the surface. What we have done has been to digest the new policy so that, whatever external obstacles there may be in the form of allied publisher and dual union opposition, we are clear within ourselves for what should be a highly accelerated campaign of organization of the industry.

When we came out of the St. Louis Convention with a year of collective bargaining success for the editorial departments making our broad jurisdiction immediately attractive to the unorganized, large groups in the newspaper commercial departments who had been following the editorial departments' example were waiting to join the Guild in a number of leading Guild cities. Immediately, however, the ANG ran into what was probably the most critical six to eight months' period since the first year of its existence.

Publishers Alarmed

Within the union, a referendum demand raised a serious doubt as to whether we would actually be the union of the commercial department people also. While there never was much question in the

Secretary-Treasurer's Report to Convention Records Twelve Months of Vertical Expansion; 16,797 Are on Our Rolls

Of those close to the membership that the referendum would confirm the Convention's decision, it raised enough doubt in the minds of part of the membership and particularly of the new eligibles to bring our organizing drive to a virtual standstill, and delayed any real organization of the new departments for months.

On the other side of the fence, the publishers became alarmed at the greater strength we were bound to acquire as a result of our enlarged membership base and of the fact that they would be faced with demands on behalf of a majority of their plant at one time, and under the guise of a "freedom of the press" fight against the Guild Shop, unleashed the most vicious attack on Guild organization in the Guild's history.

We Had to Win Again

This conflict tested the organization to the limit. It forced us into two major strikes of long duration. It resulted in the breaking up of some, fortunately few and small, locals, and came within inches of bankrupting the organization. It made it necessary to a large extent to concentrate on winning over again the right of organization, particularly in respect to new departments, before the Guild could hope actively to enroll these new departments and bargain for them. That the Guild movement successfully withstood the attack can be attributed to its own strength and self-confidence, developed in four years of struggle, and to the tremendous support derived from its identification with the progressive labor movement represented by the CIO. To carry out the Convention's program of organization, the CIO undertook to finance for us in July a force of ten field representatives, all of whom were recruited from the ranks of local and national Guild leadership. While all conceded with the drive to organize the new departments, it became immediately necessary to use them principally to defend the organization. Organizers were rushed from one critical situation to another and were a very large factor in meeting the publisher onslaught.

Labor Board's Role

Toward the end of the year, as the Brooklyn Eagle and Seattle Star strikes were moving to their successful conclusions, and lesser strikes had been won, the situation improved and from that point on the general emphasis of the publisher fight centered on slowing up the organization of the new departments and limiting its benefits, rather than on the hope of defeating it entirely. The fight of course has continued in a lesser way and undoubtedly will continue for years, and just now is experiencing a new outburst in the Hearst management's latest joint effort with the American Federation of Labor, in Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Milwaukee, etc.

In reviewing the past year's struggle to establish our right of organization in the commercial departments, one can only attempt to evaluate the part played by the machinery of the Wagner Act. Just as there can be no doubt that the real re-imagined protection of the NIRA gave impetus to Guild organization at its very beginning, the protective machinery of the NLRB acted in many instances as a brake to anti-Guild dismissals and company union moves. Where a Labor Board action used to be a rarity, it became during the year a commonplace necessity. Well over a third of our locals have had to prosecute Labor Board action of one kind or another. While there actually have been only a small number of reinstatements through Labor Board action, prosecution has often served to halt further

dismissals, and has assisted the Guild's own economic pressure.

Canadian Position

Labor Board decisions in representation cases also helped establish the right to our industrial union, and have had considerable value both in their immediate practical aspects and because of their campaign value in giving us what would generally be taken as official recognition of our policies. Nevertheless, having found Labor Board machinery a useful weapon in our defense in obtaining recognition of our industrial union policy, it seems evident that we are going to have to rely on it less and that more than ever in the future our main and perhaps our sole reliance is going to be our own strength as we show it on the picket line or hold it in reserve.

At the same time, its value at the beginning is shown by contrast with our difficulties in Canada, where cities which would by their labor development be key to our defense in the United States, are offering severe difficulties because of the open and brazen anti-union terrorism of the publishers. It is evident that even more than in the United States, it is going to require a major test of strength to put our Canadian organization on its feet.

Vertical Contracts Gained

Even during the height of the publisher onslaught, collective bargaining had proceeded with success. It gained considerable impetus as the Brooklyn and Seattle strikes were being won, and began to include the commercial departments. At first supplemental agreements and then complete industrial contracts were negotiated. It is a truism that a successful campaign of organization must be based on a program of collective bargaining. This is particularly true in relation to the newer groups, whether editorial or commercial.

People today join because of our reputation as a labor union, and expect that full contract negotiations will go hand in hand with membership. This is a sound attitude, and while it makes the early organizational work more difficult, it also puts the Guild on its mettle to provide sound and effective leadership. It also places upon Guild leadership the responsibility of stressing to the new membership the fact that this is a joint endeavor, in which membership does not purchase benefits, but offers the opportunity to join in obtaining benefits for one's self and all members.

It was not until we began to establish precedents showing the benefits of Guild organization in actual results for the newly organized, that the organizing drive gained any momentum. In recent weeks there has been an acceleration of good industrial contracts and of commercial supplemental contracts, thoroughly incorporating the new membership in a united Guild.

Expansion Is Vertical

The emphasis in the growth of our organization during the past year has necessarily been in the direction of vertical expansion rather than of horizontal spread into new territory. This was a correct application of the St. Louis Convention decision, since it was in the plants where we already had editorial organization that we could expect to obtain the greatest results in organizing. It also was an inevitable development, because obviously newspapermen would not avail themselves of the opportunity to join the Guild during the immediately preceding period of our great successes, were bound to be slow to organize when the Guild was engaged in a major battle with the publishers, and un-

organized newspaper offices were rife with loyalty petitions and company union activity.

II. ORGANIZING MACHINERY

The backbone of the organizing machinery of the Guild are the local leaders who take the initiative of advising with established local leaders both in their immediate practical aspects and because of their campaign value in giving us what would generally be taken as official recognition of our policies. Nevertheless, having found Labor Board machinery a useful weapon in our defense in obtaining recognition of our industrial union policy, it seems evident that we are going to have to rely on it less and that more than ever in the future our main and perhaps our sole reliance is going to be our own strength as we show it on the picket line or hold it in reserve.

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lems of an organizing or bargaining nature. That is not possible, and moreover experience has shown that it is vastly better for locals to develop their own permanent leadership than to depend on having their business handled by an outside business agent. An increasing number of the larger locals have worked out their own problems by collecting enough in dues to pay for a full time executive.

A possibility for a group of smaller locals is the district system of maintaining an organizer, but by date only 99 per cent in good standing to go home and raise hell.

The campaign to put the Guild on a solid financial basis has three aspects:

1. Clean up delinquencies and establish universal promptness in collecting and remitting per capita and assessments.

2. While the first is being accomplished, maintain the strictest economy consistent with efficient administration of essential services.

3. Build defense funds, international and local.

In its study of the immediate need for economy, the committee found certain ANG expenditures toward salaries and expenses of local and regional organizers not on the ANG payroll. These were justified by extraordinary or emergency situations, and the committee does not disapprove them. It does feel, however, that locals should be exhorted to strive toward financial self-reliance in all situations except an extended strike.

The committee therefore recommends that the Convention declare it to be Guild policy that local and district Guilds shall be encouraged so far as possible to finance local organizers and local campaigns with a minimum of financial aid to the ANG, and that development of the district system, obtaining per capita or contributions toward organization expenses, either regularly or on occasion, from nearby Guilds which are direct or indirect beneficiaries, be also encouraged where feasible.

In its study of the long-range necessity for making the local collecting machinery hit on all six cylinders instead of three, the committee found three principal weaknesses of local Guilds: (1) New ideas for local financial administration. (2) Reminders of shortcomings under present rules and practices.

As a disciplinary weapon, the finance committee recommends that locals be urged to adopt a policy of looking toward expansion of members who are four months in arrears, the same being two months more than the automatic suspension period newly inserted in the constitution.

The committee found it highly significant that those Guilds with fine collection records do not rely on ready-made devices, but simply on sustained pressure, skilled collectors, and a spirit among the members that makes delinquency shameful.

The committee also was impressed with the fact that locals with good collection records and sound treasurers have been carrying the front of strike contributions to other locals, simply because the locals with bad records have retarded development of the International Defense Fund by failure to collect and remit assessments. And with each new assessment the conscientious locals once again "carry the ball" for the habitually delinquent locals. Such conditions are manifestly unfair, and it will be seen that the saturation point eventually will be reached.

Shame Them! Here are some of the methods that have proved successful for dues collection in various Guilds: At least one Guild seats delinquent members in a reserved section at open meetings so their shame may be witnessed by all. Another Guild doubles the effectiveness of its shop stewards by making them liaison and information officers to the rank and file as well as collectors.

A number of Guilds compensate their collectors as an incentive

and reward; this may be done by remission of dues, by hourly pay or by allowing them to keep a percentage of collections.

Several Guilds have obtained the management's consent to place a desk for their collectors near the cashier's window on paydays.

One Guild posts the names of delinquent members on the office bulletin board, and another Guild which does not have bulletin board rights announces the names of delinquents at meetings.

The finance committee points out that the Guild in its own membership now has expert bookkeepers and accountants in its ranks, and urges locals to make the fullest use of these talents.

Orderly Bookkeeping The committee recommends that collectors be appointed, not elected, and that more care than is sometimes shown be exercised in election of treasurers, so that the fullest effectiveness of personnel may be assured.

The committee recommends that the Convention urge strict adherence to the use of prescribed bookkeeping forms by locals, both to insure the accuracy of local records and to relieve the ANG office staff from the burden of overtime work because of sloppy bookkeeping locally.

Under the head of reminders of shortcomings under present rules and practices, the committee asks that the Convention re-organize and re-emphasize these points:

It is a constitutional requirement that per capita be remitted to the ANG within one month of the due date, and assessments within 10 days. This is disregarded almost universally.

Recommend Self-Help

The committee therefore recommends that the Convention declare it to be Guild policy that local and district Guilds shall be encouraged so far as possible to finance local organizers and local campaigns with a minimum of financial aid to the ANG, and that development of the district system, obtaining per capita or contributions toward organization expenses, either regularly or on occasion, from nearby Guilds which are direct or indirect beneficiaries, be also encouraged where feasible.

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(Continued from Page One)

But there is no magic formula. The problem will be fully solved only when every member has learned, so thoroughly that it becomes a matter of habit, to pay his dues and assessments as readily as he draws his paycheck. That is the prime obligation of unionism, and it is time we learned it.

This committee will have served its function if it can send delegates home burning with shame and boiling with wrath because of the delinquencies in their locals. In plain American, we want delegates from Guilds which are less than 99 per cent in good standing to go home and raise hell.

Triple-Edged Campaign

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1. Clean up delinquencies and establish universal promptness in collecting and remitting per capita and assessments.

2. While the first is being accomplished, maintain the strictest economy consistent with efficient administration of essential services.

III. HEADQUARTERS AND PERSONNEL

The past year has seen a tremendous expansion of services to locals by International headquarters. The last Convention increased the number of headquarters officers from one to two. Furthermore, the CIO placed an International Vice-President on their payroll as an organizer, allowing him to devote full time to wire service problems and other organizational work, and various special duties. This has meant no additional services to locals, but to remote offices, considerably more work. NLRB action discussed in this report and in that of the Employer Relations Committee also has made it necessary for International headquarters to supply locals with a tremendous amount of free legal services, implied in the mandate placed upon the IEB by the 1938 Convention to study labor board action before permitting the local to file it.

Office Understaffed

At the present time the headquarters staff is so severely understaffed that it is consistently overworked, often to the point where efficiency and accuracy are beyond reasonable expectation. At the time of the last Convention, the office force included seven secretarial and clerical workers on a full-time basis and two on part-time. Today, apart from the Guild Reporter staff, the headquarters force is made up of ten stenographic and clerical workers, including the office manager, one stenographer assigned to the Employer Relations Committee, two typists, one file clerk, two bookkeeping and record clerks, a stockroom clerk, and one girl providing her time between membership records and GUILD REPORTER mailing lists. It is our feeling that despite the lack of an adequate personnel, the office has been considerably improved, but that nevertheless, if we could afford it, we should add at least three girls to the staff to approach an adequate personnel.

Other Methods

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Cope Drive to Stabilize Dues Collection

The Constitution also requires that a member moving to another local area shall obtain a transfer card and shall not be accepted in the second local until his indebtedness to the first is paid in full. This also is too frequently disregarded, and Guilds accept transfers without transfer cards, leaving the locals from which they came "holding the bag" and causing disputes with the ANG office.

Local Defense Funds

The finance committee believes every effort must be put forth to make the international defense fund a permanent reality instead of a will of the wisp. One important way to accomplish that end is to check the insidious drain of small amounts out of the IEF for locals in difficulty. (We do not mean major strikes.)

To provide that check, the finance committee recommends that the Convention urge locals to build their own defense funds for coping with secondary crises and to be a cushion in a major crisis until the ANG machinery is in motion.

A subcommittee of the IEB referred to the finance committee its report on the Chicago financial situation, which is briefly summarized as follows:

The Chicago Guild owed the ANG a per capita debt of \$985 to advance the dues of members. This resulted from expenditure for local purposes of monies which constitutionally should have been remitted promptly to the ANG.

This diversion was occasioned by the Hearst organizational drive, the defense against the Hearst attack concentrating in Chicago and resultant legal fees. The IEB subcommittee recommended seating of Chicago's seven delegates on the ground it being the unspeakable, violent view of the terrific struggle with Hearst, to deny representation to the ANG of 450 paid-up Chicago Guildsmen.

The decision to seat the Chicago delegation is hereby clothed with the express understanding it will not be contented as a precedent. Locals are warned they must not expect that future Conventions will excuse failures to meet the constitutional requirements for Convention representation.

In conclusion, your finance committee believes the immediate establishment of the Guild on a sound financial footing, both nationally and in every single local, is the paramount problem before this Convention.

With this in mind the committee recommends that sole dependence for procuring the goal not be placed in this report, but that the Convention instruct the International Officers from time to time to communicate with local officers in elaboration and emphasis of specific directions, recommendations and suggestions contained in this report, and further that the Convention request the Guild Reporter's cooperation in an educational campaign on financial matters.

The Guild cannot progress indefinitely, and we believe it cannot progress much further, in the slightest, chaotic financial condition into which it has drifted. The report was submitted by: Wilbur E. Bade, Twin Cities, Chairman; C. L. Irvine, San Francisco; Donald M. Pond, Cleveland; Robert Reiss, Philadelphia; Justin McCarthy, Chicago; Claude Smith, Seattle; Malcolm Adams, Memphis; James L. Angie, Rochester; C. W. Hamman, New York; and Perry C. Hill Jr., Milwaukee, Secretary.

The audited annual statement of operating receipts and expenditures will appear in the next issue.

CONVENTION URGES FIGHT FOR LEGISLATION

Below is the Legislative Committee report adopted by the Convention.

The forces of reaction are on the march throughout the United States and Canada, seeking on both sides of the border to wreck all gains achieved by labor in recent years. The Tories are conducting their fight on every front; legislative, political, economic and social, and labor would be more than deluged if it failed vigorously to fight back on the same fronts and to recognize intelligently the varied and often cunningly contrived devices employed by its enemies.

We believe that the trade unions cannot separate themselves from the broad, general fight for progressive legislation. Much of this fight is centered in the legislative branches of the respective federal, state or provincial, and municipal governments. We do not believe that there exists any legislative cure-all, but we do believe that there exists a basic, minimum program upon which the Guild can join with other labor and progressive forces for the support and enactment of legislation beneficial to the unions and the whole people. It is with this view in mind that we submit the following recommendations:

WAGES AND HOURS. We endorse the wage and hours act just passed by the Congress of the United States, and strongly urge the various industrial boards soon to be set up not to consider wage differentials on a geographic basis. Speedy and effective enforcement of the act is imperative. Undemocratic efforts of the House Rules Committee of which John J. O'Connor is chairman, to prevent a vote on the wage and hours bill demonstrates the outmoded unrepresentative seniority system used to select the committee chairman. We, therefore, believe that the adoption of a more democratic system for the selection of committee chairman should be adopted by the next Congress, so that the Congress and the people may be represented by the people who reflect the majority, not minority opinion. In this connection, we deem the rule requiring 218 signatures to force a bill from a balking com-

mittee altogether unreasonable and undemocratic. A clear majority should not be required simply to obtain a vote on any legislation.

RECOVERY. The recovery bill recently enacted deserves the support of organized labor. It will provide more jobs in WPA, PWA and other agencies. We believe, however, that governments should now begin to recognize that unemployment is a major and continuing problem, not the fault of the workers but of industry, whose failure and lack of desire to take up the slack is more than a contributing factor. The government must establish a long range program to provide a permanent system of public works for the unemployed.

HOUSING. The recovery act provides additional funds for housing. This money, however, cannot be used to eliminate substandard housing conditions unless all states enact enabling legislation setting up local housing authorities. Only a relatively few states have so far passed such legislation. We urge speedy concurrence by the others.

LABOR RELATIONS ACT. We oppose any effort to weaken the Wagner act. We have no objection to a study of the British Trades Dispute Act, but such a study must not be used as a springboard to launch an attack on the National Labor Relations Act in the United States and any attempt in that direction must be resisted with all possible vigor by labor and progressive everywhere. The Wagner Act should, in fact, be strengthened, through a provision for severe penalties against employers who refuse to sign labor contracts or to negotiate contracts in good faith. We recognize the proposal for a maritime labor compulsory arbitration bill for what it is, the spear-head of the Tory drive to hamstring labor's right to strike. We demand the defeat of such legislation if ever it comes to a vote.

CIVIL RIGHTS. We commend the great public service of Senators Robert M. La Follette and Elbert Thomas and La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, in exposing Fordism and vigilantism everywhere, for tearing the mask away from the Memorial Day massacre.

LABOR REPRESENTATION. We believe in view of the increas-

ing national importance of labor and recovery legislation that an effort should be made to obtain appointment on various governmental boards and commissions of qualified persons from the ranks of organized labor.

GENERAL. We recommend to local Guilds the study of the model constitution and model city charter proposed by the National Municipal League, including its provision for proportional representation in state and local governments. We believe that local Guilds should consider the possible application of the League's recommendations to their own communities, as a definite and concrete means of breaking up corrupt political machines in league with the employers against labor.

We recommend that the governments of the United States and Canada endorse the progressive policies of the International Labor Organization conventions, for the international reduction of working hours and for better working and living conditions in all lands. We urge the ratification by the Senate of the five I.L.O. conventions which its Foreign Relations Committee has favorably reported and its immediate presentation to the states of those conventions on which the Congress of the U. S. is not empowered to act.

We recognize that the problems of Canada are in almost all respects similar to the problems of the United States, and that Canadian workers need and must have the same labor and social legislation as has been proposed for the United States. In this connection, we support the resolutions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress for progressive legislation, industrial recovery, relief and the right to organize and commend its program to the Canadian Rowell Commission now conducting hearings throughout the Dominion.

Committee members were William Beaton of San Francisco-Oakland, Rev. Edward Dowling of St. Louis, Preston Mullins of Washington, William Greenop of Hudson County, N. J., Harry S. Mullany of Buffalo, N. Y., Richard Cornish of Philadelphia-Camden, chairman.

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JOIN IN THE PEACE DRIVE!

The ANG Lines Up With Other Unions in Mobilizing Opinion

"THERE is a desperate need in our country, and in every country, of a strong and united public opinion in support of a renewal and demonstration of faith in the possibility of a world order based on law and international cooperative effort," said Secretary of State Hull in his recent speech in Nashville.

"When such public opinion has developed and when the momentous issue of today—the fateful decision as to whether relations among nations shall be governed by armed force or by cooperation under law—is clearly understood and visualized, there will be no insuperable difficulty in finding acceptable ways and means of achieving the desired end."

Our Convention at Toronto through its resolutions on fascism and on the Japanese boycott, placed the ANG among the many unions which, along with numerous civic groups, are seeking both to build and to implement such public opinion. We, in common with other unions, are both creating it and shaping it so that the immense potential influence of this country in world affairs may be exerted positively in support of a world condition favorable to our position as trade unionists.

The importance of this task could not be missed by anyone who has followed the recent reminders of President Roosevelt. On August 14, 1936, he was for making our influence felt if only in a negative way. He said:

"We must realize that so long as war exists on earth, there will be some danger that even the nation which most ardently desires peace may be drawn into war. . . . I can at least make certain that no act of the United States helps to produce or promote war. I can at least make certain that the conscience of America revolts against war and that any nation which provokes war forfeits the sympathy of the people of the United States."

He moved on to a positive approach in his great "quarantine the aggressor" speech in Chicago last fall, when he all but named the three countries now actively waging or promoting wars in other countries:

"The landmarks and traditions which have marked the progress of civilization towards a condition of law, order and justice are being wiped away."

"Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind, civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air."

"In time of so-called peace, ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines without cause or notice. Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that have never done them any harm. Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others."

"Innocent peoples and nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and humane consideration."

"If [war and destruction] come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that it may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked. . . . If those days are not to come to pass—if we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear—the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure. The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality."

To us as trade unionists the threat of war from the present aggressor powers, the threat, even, of their continued aggrandisement on their present courses, carries a danger of more than bombing; as our resolution on fascism points out, it threatens either to impose or induce in other countries the abandonment of democratic forms and liberties. It has an intimate relation to such outcroppings on this continent as the Quebec padlock law, and Mayor Frank Hague's mouthings about sending people to Alaska.

THE trade unions are going down the line for specific actions to support the peace policies. Since Japan began the present attack on China not one international union has met in convention without declaring for a boycott of Japanese goods. The AF of L Convention in Denver, one of the first bodies to meet after the attack on Shanghai, adopted such a resolution; so did the CIO conference at Atlantic City. The latest convention before ours was that of the Oil Workers, which adopted a boycott resolution at its session just held in Houston, Texas. Such pressure on Japan is showing its effect. Last Monday the United States Department of Commerce announced that she was experiencing difficulty with her foreign exchange.

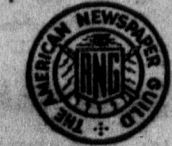
Similarly the trade unions are exerting a powerful drive to develop public opinion against fascism, the mother of war and the destroyer of labor's victories. Said the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the opening paragraph of their statement just adopted by their Atlantic City convention:

"The impact and the logic of recent national and international events makes it mandatory upon every representative assembly of labor men and women to declare itself with force and clarity on the most crucial issue of the time, that of fascism and democracy. This issue focuses the problems of plenty versus misery, of peace versus war, of liberty versus slavery, of humanity versus savagery."

The unions must be in the forefront in this work of shaping opinion. No other bodies have a closer identity with the mass of the population—certain-

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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Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.	I. L. Kenen, 17412 Winslow Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio.
Robert T. Camozzi, 1718 Minor Ave., Seattle, Wash.	Quentin P. Gore, 415 James Blvd., Signal Mtn., Tenn.
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Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters	

International Representatives

Morgan Hull H. Richard Sellar

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ly not the chambers of commerce, many of whose members have business ties binding them to a special bias; certainly not the newspapers, whose policies usually reflect those of the dominant business interests.

Our International Convention has acted. A large amount of work remains to be done in every city. Public opinion must be brought to the point where the United States will act resolutely to make aggression impractical. Local Guilds can be powerful factors in this process. They can pass their own resolutions; they can introduce them in local central or industrial bodies; they can hold public forums to discuss the issues.

In these ways public opinion can be mobilized. In these ways the United States can be made a positive force. In these ways the ground both here and abroad can be kept fertile for that essential institution of twentieth century democracy, the labor movement.

This is an immediate and major work. We urge all locals to plunge into it.

SESSION RESOLUTION URGES ANTI-FASCIST FIGHT

(Continued from Page One)

but Edward Allen of Boston withdrew his endorsement after the vote was taken.

The resolution to boycott Japanese manufactured goods was brought out by a committee majority of 11 members. It was adopted after defeat of the minority opposition report by roll call vote of 102-1/3 to 41-2/3. Following is the resolution on fascism:

WHEREAS, the efforts of the organized labor movement to achieve industrial and political democracy for the people of the United States and Canada cannot be divided from the efforts to achieve and retain democracy throughout the world, and

WHEREAS, democracy in the United States and Canada finds itself increasingly encroached upon by the evidences of fascism in the Western hemisphere, as evidenced in the Brazilian uprisings, the notorious Quebec "Padlock" law, the rise of "Hagueism," and of Daveyism in Ohio, and by the ominous rumblings of anti-democratic forces in Mexico, and

WHEREAS, world peace is further threatened by the aggressive and war-making pursuits of the fascist governments of Germany and Italy and the militarists of Japan, banded together in an effort to impose their domination over weaker nations, and

WHEREAS, these aggressor nations have violated every principle of international law in their brutal and inhuman bombing of non-combatants, the killing and maiming of thousands of women and children in the prosecution of their undeclared wars, as evidenced in Spain, Ethiopia and China, and

WHEREAS, they have within their borders ruthlessly suppressed the free trade union movement, reducing the people to economic and political bondage, and have denied civil and religious liberty to the people and have shamefully persecuted them for their beliefs, as in the case of the Catholic and Jewish peoples in Germany and Austria, and

WHEREAS, labor is most vitally concerned with the maintenance of peace and the continued protection of the people's rights, since the free trade union movement can survive and flourish only when peace and democratic institutions prevail, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that it is the expression of this Convention that the foreign policy of the United States

should not be based on the protection of the property interest of large corporations, but that such foreign policy should express the desire of the American people for international peace and be based on such a program as outlined in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech in which he called for the quarantine of aggressor nations, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this Convention record itself in support of Peace Act H.R. 527 introduced into Congress by Representative Jerry J. O'Connell which would amend the present American neutrality act to define the aggressor, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the American Newspaper Guild help to bring about unity among all trade unions and other groups of the population in defense of democracy and labor's rights against such industrialists as Henry Ford and Tom Girdler, and be it finally

RESOLVED, that the American Newspaper Guild will energetically support legislation designed to punish these law-breakers and that it also will cooperate in every way possible to arouse the people of the United States and Canada to defeat fascism and defend democracy in North America.

Debate on the resolution centered mainly around efforts to strike out references to foreign nations and President Roosevelt's Chicago speech. The amendments were all voted down and the resolution was adopted in its original form. The motion to table was made by Richard Darrow of Columbus, who suggested that the committee bring in a resolution affecting "questions in the United States and Canada alone."

Max Ways of Philadelphia moved to strike out the reference to President Roosevelt's speech, characterizing it a "semi-collective security statement that gave comfort to those who based United States foreign policy upon the protection of corporate interests abroad." Nat Honig of Seattle, committee member, argued that the President's statement merely suggested a peaceful means of quarantine for aggressor nations. Other debate was on the neutrality act amendment, which was attacked as unwarranted. Herbert Little of Washington moved to strike out the names of foreign nations, and warned that the Convention was retracing "last year's footsteps on foreign affairs."

Following is the resolution on political action, which was adopted by overwhelming voice vote with little debate:

WHEREAS, the American Newspaper Guild at three successive Conventions has affirmed its endorsement of political action; and

WHEREAS, trying situations during the last year have brought into sharp focus the importance of political action by industrial, agricultural and professional workers; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this fifth annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild reaffirm its declaration of support of independent political action to the end that the interests of all industrial, agricultural and professional workers may be advanced; and be it further

RESOLVED, that this Convention urge and recommend participation by local Guilds in the program of Labor's Non-Partisan League or in other programs which are deemed to be genuine expressions of the movement for independent political action in the United States and Canada.

The minority committee report against the Japanese boycott resolution was read by Allen of Boston, whose main argument was that boycott action bred war rather than discouraged it. In its original form, the resolution sought to boycott "Japan and other aggressor nations." It was adopted in final form as follows:

RESOLVED, that this Convention urge the membership of the ANG to join with members of other unions and liberal organizations in a boycott of Japanese manufactured goods.

The resolutions committee members were: Robert V. Johnson of Houston; Carl Randau of New York; Bruce Catton of Cleveland; Edward Allen of Boston; Charles P. Polk of Philadelphia; Graham Dolan of Chicago; H. L. Douglas of St. Louis; Ralph Foster of Toronto; Joseph Rosapepe of Youngstown; John Skrabale of Sioux City; John A. Magill of Lake Superior; Tom Cassidy of New York; Cedric Parker of Madison; Joe Loftus of Washington; Nat Honig of Seattle, and Erick Erickson of San Francisco.