

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., SEPTEMBER 15, 1939

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Howard Strategist In Fight On Pickets

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A Guild local was obliged to throw pickets around the plant of a Scripps-Howard paper for the first time on Aug. 26 when the San Diego Sun unit called a strike after weeks of alternate acceptance and renegeing on contract terms on the part of the management.

Hardly had the first smoke of battle appeared when it became plain that Roy W. Howard was personally running the management's campaign from his New York office. He tried to conduct a three-angled struggle—to keep the press wires from saying there was a strike, to get messages to the Guild unit that would keep it from conducting strike activities, and to prevent the local management from agreeing to the essential demands on which the Guild was insisting.

Was It a Strike?

Whether a strike actually occurred is a matter of interpretation. The Guild informed the management that one had started, and it put strike machinery in operation, starting a mass picket line and even distributing 200 copies of its strike paper; but the management contends that the strike did not actually take place.

In any event, after almost continuous negotiations from about 1 a. m. on Aug. 26 to the small hours of Aug. 28, with the unit of 25 members waiting to plunge into full strike activities, the local management and the Guild reached an agreement which the publisher, A. L. Houser, felt would be acceptable to the general management. The final word was expected on Sept. 12.

Run as a "School"

The early morning negotiations were brought about after the original break through the friendly intercession of the printers.

The strike was voted after repeated reversals of position by the management since negotiations began in July. The Guild's major demands, alternately accepted and rejected, were for ending the "journalism school" character of the paper by definite limitation of apprentices; job security; protection against harassment of Guild members; an end of the serious speed-up; and sick leave. The Guild contends that the history of its negotiations with the Sun for

Firings Bring New L.A. Strike

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Guild was forced into its second strike within a month in the semi-weekly field, when eight Guildsmen in the display advertising and editorial departments of the Huntington Park Bulletin walked out on Sept. 9 in protest against discriminatory firings, refusal to bargain and the formation of a company union. Publisher Max Ward fired two Guildsmen for alleged economy, two more when they asked an advertiser to protest to Ward.

The first strike in the Los Angeles neighborhood semi-weekly field was won last month with a Guild shop contract on Southwest Topics (GUILD REPORTER, Sept. 1)

Four Jobs Saved By San Jose Stand

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Four editorial staff members fired by the San Jose Mercury-Herald in the midst of contract negotiations were reinstated last fortnight after the Guild unit voted unanimously to strike unless the four were returned to their jobs within 48 hours. Staff reorganization was given as the reason for the dismissals. In the adjustment the management agreed that the staff will retain its status quo during the negotiations.

AP Ready To Talk Seriously

With charges of refusing to bargain in good faith pending against it before the National Labor Board, the Associated Press has announced it will resume collective bargaining immediately for a contract covering the New York bureau.

Negotiations were interrupted about two months ago when the AP management insisted that the Guild grant it the right to partial censorship of the shop paper "17," published by the New York unit. (GUILD REPORTER, July 15.) The management took the position that it could not continue negotiations unless the Guild granted its request.

Board Rules It Out

Charges of refusal to bargain were filed after a meeting of the ANG Wire Service Committee. At

(Continued on Page Two)

Judge Fines Guild \$500 In Hearst Contempt Case

Free Speech Is Safe For Detroit Pickets

DETROIT—The Detroit Guild was victorious in its fight to test the constitutionality of the arrest of six Guildsmen and the seizure of placards and leaflets by police during a demonstration before a local Sears Roebuck store on behalf of the Chicago strikers.

The prosecuting attorney ordered police to return the Guild property and stop molesting the demonstrators.

The prosecutor said:

"Certainly the Newspaper Guild involved in this controversy would have or should have the right to employ the use of radio in order to state to the public their version of the controversy that exists in Chicago. . . . I see no reason why they could not likewise advertise on billboards, newspapers or any other means at their command. . . . The term freedom of speech not only pertains to the dissemination of news through newspapers, but includes all other types and means of informing the public."

Thus fortified, the Guild made immediate plans to resume the demonstrations. Other local unions, who have been plagued by police in similar cases, hailed the decision won by the Guild.

Mirror Tries War as Stall On Parleys

The New York Guild witnessed the first attempt by management to exploit the war situation Sept. 7 when Hearst's Daily Mirror negotiators told Guildsmen they could not keep their promise of a counter-proposal for renewal of the present contract because of the

(Continued on Page Four)

Lynn Wins Freedom For Leaflets

LYNN, Mass.—Unwillingness on the part of Frank Phillips, negotiator for the struck Daily Evening Item, to meet Guild demands brought an open rebuke from U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation Stanley V. White last fortnight. White has been attending conferences

(Continued on Page Four)

Paper Tries Many Writs In New Drive

CHICAGO—A Chicago Superior Court judge fined the Guild \$500 on contempt charges on Sept. 11 as the Hearst management embarked on a renewed campaign of harassment in the courts following the merger of Hearst's two struck papers into the Herald-American.

The Herald & Examiner at last died, as rumors had been predicting for years.

The court action was the first of a series planned by Edward G. Woods, Hearst attorney, into which he seeks to draw the American Newspaper Guild as well as the Chicago local as defendant. Judge John J. Lupe found evidence against the ANG insufficient in the first citation, but Woods planned to bring a fresh citation in on Sept. 15. Meanwhile, he had a citation before the court naming 12 individual strikers in other contempt charges. This was scheduled for hearing on Sept. 12.

From an Old Injunction

Basis for the citations is an injunction issued last February prohibiting the picketing of advertisers, restricting picketing at the Hearst plant and otherwise limiting strike activities.

The management's sweeping offensive was met by the Guild in both the courts and on the strike front. In addition to preparing appeals against the fine, Guild lawyers moved to bring to hearing its counter petition, filed months ago, which charged the Hearst management with a long series of acts of violence and named the thugs hired to carry them out. This petition sought an injunction against Hearst. It will now be heard on Sept. 20. Both the Hearst injunction and the Guild's counter petition had been allowed to lie for months.

Strikers Increase Pace

The Hearst management began using its injunction after it folded the Herald Examiner and his negotiators reneged on all proposals, asking the Guild to settle the strike on a basis of returning 25 per cent of the strikers to work.

On the strike front, the Guild increased and intensified all of its activities. A new tabloid and a

(Continued on Page Three)

Firings Bring Iowa Strike Near

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—A strike against one of the two daily newspapers here seemed a certainty last fortnight as the Tribune fired two active Guildsmen in the circulation department, and as both papers refused to budge from their rejection of a Guild demand for adjustment of wage schedules which are the lowest of Guild shops in the country.

The Guild had tentatively agreed to arbitration of wages, but the Journal and Tribune publishers demanded instead that all the contract terms be arbitrated. The firings followed. Strike committees were being set up and the labor movement contacted as the GUILD REPORTER went to press.

Blitzkrieg Hits Baltimore 5-Day Week; Sunpapers' War Is Fast—and Short

BULLETIN

BALTIMORE—Twenty-four hours after a Guild-sponsored meeting of the Sunpapers' (morning, evening and Sunday Suns) had requested the Guild to take immediate steps to regain the five-day week which management wiped out as a "war measure," the Sunpapers on Sept. 11 reversed their position and announced restoration of the five-day week, effective Sept. 18.

Time For Peace at Home, But a Negotiated Peace

AN EDITORIAL

What about the war? What will it mean to us in our jobs, in our pay, in our working conditions? And how will all this be reflected in our negotiations and in the general collective bargaining program of the Guild? And what about the publishers?

We shall not pretend to answer these questions in any completely satisfactory way, for the really adequate answer goes beyond our industry and our union. The problems created by the war will have to be met by the American people as a whole, and it will be our job, as part of the organized labor movement, to see that they are solved in a way that will not jeopardize our interest and our well-being. As members of the CIO we shall contribute our share to the joint examination that will doubtless be made at the CIO Convention in San Francisco next month.

Roosevelt's Appeal

President Roosevelt has made an appeal for national unity and national security while Europe is trying to settle its score and the score of the world with Hitlerism. He has asked that national unity be placed before partisanship and that we make clear to the world our unshaken patriotism.

This appeal was addressed to every section of the American people, and not only to working people, but we may be sure that the labor movement will instantly support and respond to this

(Continued on Page Six)

Employees of the Baltimore Sunpapers, lacking protection of a Guild contract, lost their five-day week on Sept. 4, under cover of the war emergency.

Bulletins posted by President Paul Patterson of the A. S. Abell Publishing Company informed employees of the morning Sun and Evening Sun that the "situation created by the European hostilities" required their use "interchangeable on both papers on a 6-day 42-hour basis. Members of the Sunday Sun staff were told to hold themselves available "for detachment."

They Pay Elsewhere

This was the one drastic act reported to ANG headquarters as the U. S. newspapers swung into operation for war coverage. Elsewhere, particularly in most large centers of population, considerable overtime was being worked by desk men and specialists, but it was being flurried in a routine way under Guild contracts or in pursuance of the wage-hour law was functioning smoothly.

Circulation soared as much as 50 per cent for some papers, and the rush was great during the first week of the war. Here and there

(Continued on Page Five)

Howard Strategist In Coast Battle

Chain Owner Makes Big Promises to Guildmen Set to Walk Out on His San Diego Link; Local Publisher Made Bigger Ones, But Howard Said 'No.'

(Continued from Page One)

Howard, who had been one of the most vocal opponents of the strike, had been talking with Roy Howard, publisher of the *San Diego Union*, about a possible compromise. Howard, who had been one of the most vocal opponents of the strike, had been talking with Roy Howard, publisher of the *San Diego Union*, about a possible compromise. Howard, who had been one of the most vocal opponents of the strike, had been talking with Roy Howard, publisher of the *San Diego Union*, about a possible compromise.

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AP Talks Pact Seriously; Drops Fuss Over Shop Paper

(Continued from Page One)

the first conference, Labor Board officials made it clear to the AP that the controversy over "IT" was in no way part of collective bargaining and that unless the management resumed negotiations, the AP would be in violation of the Act.

Price then wrote the Guild that he considered the Guild's letter acceptable and that the management now considered the shop paper controversy settled. He suggested that there be a quick resumption of negotiations.

early Saturday morning). Roy Howard later told me there could be no Guild shop.

Besides Connelly, Tom O'Connor, president of the Los Angeles Guild, assisted the local Guild in the final negotiations. Leading members of the San Diego Guild in the negotiations were William Brodie, William Adair and Mel Mayne.

The revised contract includes provisions for dismissal notice to the Guild, limitation of apprentices, and a clause making the agreement binding upon the company's successors. Provisions for vacation relief and sick leave are covered in an accompanying letter. These points were salvaged in the final negotiations in the early hours of Aug. 28, in which both sides made heavy compromises.

Howard's solution of the question of harassment and discrimination against Guild members, as reported by Howard, was to offer not the Guild shop or anything like it, but a personal pledge against such behavior with a promise to fire executives found guilty of it.

Roy Howard has instructed me, and I agree, to call a meeting of all employees of the Sun plant except those in the mechanical departments and inform them that a program of Guild encouragement is being carried out by both Howard and myself, and that any employee, even an executive, will be discharged immediately on proof that said employee had in any way by deed or word discriminated against or said anything that could be construed as harassment, discrimination or intimidation against any Guild member or by any action of any Guild unit.

That Howard is still actively fighting the Guild shop came out in the final negotiations on Aug. 27, in the course of which Howard said:

The Scripps-Howard management doesn't want trouble or dissatisfaction among its employees. The Guild was misled to a certain extent by my verbal agreement for a Guild shop (made

then he had in the past. Kent Cooper, now on leave, is believed to have been responsible for the AP's policy in the negotiations, although Cooper did not attend negotiations.

Since the exchange of letters, the AP, through L. F. Curtis, treasurer, made a complete wage proposal to the Guild and has submitted in writing points in the negotiations which the management considers settled.

Officers to Talk

The wage proposal, received by mail in the New York Guild office on Sept. 6, will be studied by the Wire Service Committee before the Guild and the management hold their first meeting. The wage proposal is based on the United Press contract which is to come up for renewal.

On the committee which will meet with the management will be Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman, Vice President Morris Watson, chairman of the Wire Service Committee, and John F. Ryan, New York Guild organizer.

J. H. POLLACK, New York Guildman, is author of "Revenge," a one-act play being produced by the New Theatre League.

after Howard had, after many refusals, agreed to sign a written pledge regarding the firing of executives guilty of anti-Guild discrimination or harassment. This pledge also assured the return of all employees involved in the "recent disagreement" and the calling off of the management's projected plan for changes in the staff.

N. Y. THEATRES

PINS AND NEEDLES, 1940

America's Hit Musical Revue at 10 E. 14th St. 10 E. 14th St. 10 E. 14th St.

WINDSOR

40¢, 75¢, \$1.00

55¢, \$1.10, \$1.65

ROBERT DONAT in "GOODYEAR MR. CHIPS"

with Greer Garson - 10th MONTH

N. Y. MOTION PICTURES

THRILLS! "Capitol"

ROBINSON

"BLACKMAIL"

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

Press Food Shop

Featuring Tasty Sandwiches, Steaks, COFFEE TRATT, BRING YOU BACK 10% C.O.D. Home 718 Third Ave. Cor. 16th St. Murray Hill 2-9725

PIROUETTE now at 111 W. 45th

Famous for French specialities - Lunch 55¢. Parisian dinner \$1. Wines and Liquors.

THE RECORD... Facts That Concern You

THE NON-BEER DRINKER BENEFITS FROM BEER!

BEER TAXES

SMALL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, AND REDUCE THE COSTS OF GOVERNMENT TO ALL OTHER TAXPAYERS... BY A MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

WAGES OF A MILLION JOBS

MADE BY BEER

WAGES- INSTEAD OF THE COST OF KEEPING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ON RELIEF!

AND NOW, TO KEEP BEER'S MANY BENEFITS, FOR YOU AND FOR THEM, AMERICA'S BREWERS WANT TO HELP KEEP BEER ITSELF. THEIR PROGRAM WILL INTEREST LOCAL LAW AUTHORITIES... AND YOU.

For free booklet, address: United Brewers Industrial Foundation, Dept. GS, 21 East 40th Street, N. Y.

BEER... a beverage of moderation

UNITED BREWERS INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

N. Y. MOTION PICTURES

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"GOLDEN BOY"

BARBARA STANWYCK ADOLPHE MENJOU WILLIAM HOLDEN

"THE STAR MAKER"

In Person - LARRY CLINTON

First Floor - 2nd Floor - 3rd Floor

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE

Today Night Sat. Sept. 15-19

CAROL LOMBARD - Ray Francis

"IN NAME ONLY"

Victor - 2nd Floor - 3rd Floor

"CAPTAIN FURY"

"THE WARE CASE"

JOAN MARCUS

HAYWARD - BENNETT - WILLIAM

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

Press Food Shop

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UNITED BREWERS INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

JUDGE FINES GUILD \$500 IN HEARST CASE

Paper in New Court Campaign

(Continued from Page One)

leaflet tracing Hearst's Nazi links were issued, more sound trucks were placed in service, demonstrations were enlarged, and the schedule of the Guild plans which flew a trailing banner over Chicago was stepped up.

A Four-Hour Judge

Filing of the first contempt citation before Judge Lupe took the Guild by surprise which grew even greater when Lupe received the document at 10 A. M. Sept. 7, and ordered trial to begin four hours later. Ben Meyers and Hart Baker, Guild attorneys, refused to participate in the hearing when Lupe denied them time to file an answer or prepare a defense, and refused to entertain their plea for a change of venue. The lawyers attended as observers. Lupe heard the testimony on Sept. 7 and 8 and withheld his decision until Sept. 11. Lupe acted in the face of many telegrams and letters of protest which unions and individuals sent to him at the County building.

The Charges

The alleged acts of contempt that brought the \$500 fine were in the picketing of two local advertisers, Swartz Brothers, Jewelers, and the Komiss Fur Company.

In presenting the court order setting the Sept. 15 hearing, Attorney Woods charged a series of violations dating back to last February, and mentioned particularly the picketing of Sears-Roebuck stores in San Francisco and elsewhere. He attached a copy of the Convention issue of the "Guild Register" to his petition and named among others alleged violators, ANG President Brown, former Executive Vice President Jonathan Eddy, ANG Vice President Harry Wood, a striker, and Edward E. Clark, and Robert Greenock III, strike committee chairman.

Woods advised Judge Lupe that he may be in "again before the hearing date, to ask for further contempt citations and possibly for body attachments, or arrests."

Lupe responded that he would turn the papers over to police authorities for arrests, but subsidized when Guild attorneys pointed out that police could act only where a city ordinance is violated.

Meanwhile, 39 cases involving local Guild members were continued until Nov. 16 by Municipal Judge Joseph B. Drucker in Jury Court.

Eight other cases, arising from an attack by Hearst gangsters on the Guild's picket line at the Hearst plant on Dec. 8, were apparently lost in the long shuffle and did not appear on the docket. In that clash, one of the first of the strike, H. Richard Seller, ANG representative; Harry Wohl, ANG vice president; Don Stevens, CNG executive secretary; Strikers Nate Alekowsky, David Keniston, Guildsman Charles Cain, Virginia Gardner and Stevens' wife, Sada, were beaten with blackjacks and cranked handles as Merrill C. Meigs, then Evening American publisher and now vice president of the corporation publishing the Herald-American.

ATTEND WORKERS SCHOOL

CHICAGO—Maxwell E. H. Pyle and Jack Szapocznik, Hearst strikers, have completed courses at the Summer School for Office Workers here. Pyle studied methods of presenting economic material in graphic form and Szapocznik participated in the teachers' seminar.

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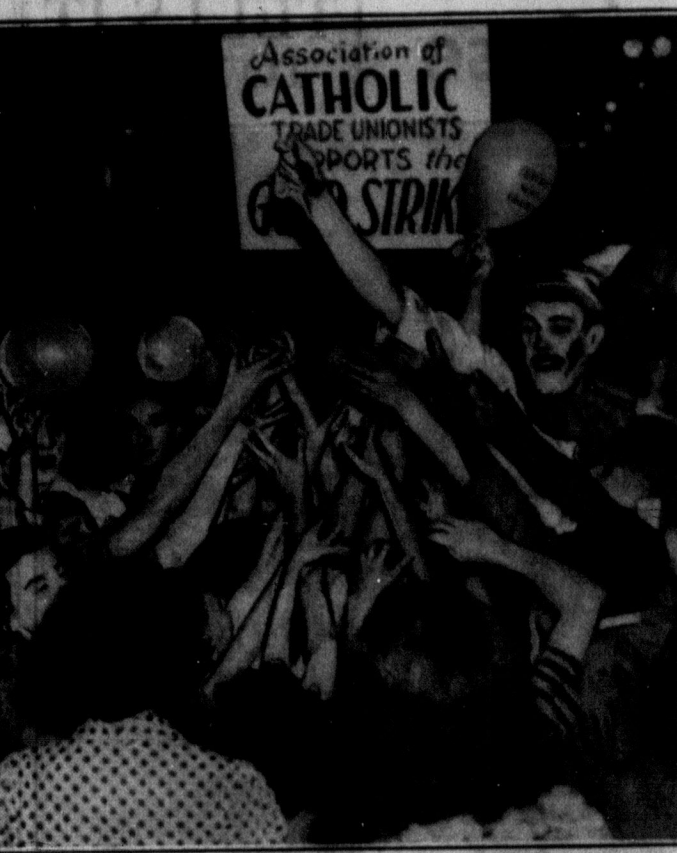
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Is the Legend on These Balloons Being Handed Out to Youngsters at Sears Roebuck Chicago Store. The "Clown" Is Striker Jack Pierce.

can, and Walter Parker, Hearst Chicago circulation head, looked on. At Meigs' instigation they were arrested.

Among arrests of the week was that of Lucy Read, striking wife of Harry Read, chairman of the striking Hearst unit, who was seized while passing out handbills in front of the Komiss store. Attorney A. C. Tipper for the Guild and Jerome Read of the Catholic Labor Defense obtained her release on bond.

New hoodlum tactics within the bases upon which it said it could negotiate, namely: reinstatement of American employees only, dismissal indemnity and wages.

However, the management representatives would not be pinned down to a flat assertion that no employees of the defunct Herald & Examiner would be reinstated.

The Guild insists that it will not negotiate with prior restrictions, and that the strike today, as always is a single strike against a single enterprise.

destroying the Chicago papers. The Guild strike simply added

the AFL top leadership backing them, what seemed then like reactionary Chicago of Republic Steel and the local CIO weak and scattered, it appeared a cinch. The Guild would die shortly.

But the Guild didn't die. Instead of killing the Guild, Hearst's Chicago management killed the already sick Herald & Examiner.

Col. McCormick's Chicago Tribune blamed the folding on the New Deal.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's Chicago Federation News, AFL mouthpiece, which earlier in the strike kept its front page reserved for anti-Guild comment, declared the folding was due to the 1912 pressmen's strike. The News did not mention the Guild strike.

The suspension demonstrated clearly the advantage of the Guild's form of industrial unionism over AFL craft company unionism. When the Herald & Examiner died, the Chicago Editorial Association and Newspaper Commercial Associates, both AFL federal locals, died with it. Membership in both unions was composed of strikebreakers. The two have sister "unions" on the Evening American, the other struck paper which is now the Herald-American. Not a word was heard from either, not even regrets.

Effect of Suspension

In addition to cleaning out numerous strikebreakers and scabs, the suspension had this effect:

1. Enhanced the Guild's opportunity to provide a lasting job

Maverick's Fight Had Guild Aid

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Guild members and other newspapermen were hurt and otherwise involved in this city's first major civic riot when a mob attacked the Municipal auditorium in protest against a Communist Party meeting in the building.

A permit for the meeting was granted by Mayor Maury Maverick, who refused to rescind it despite a flood of condemnatory resolutions from Catholic organizations, veterans' groups, and the Ku Klux Klan.

The San Antonio Guild was among the few organizations endorsing the stand of the mayor in the interests of free speech and a free press.

George Bartholomew, light staff photographer who was among the first casualties, is a member of the Guild. Bartholomew returned to work recently after remaining under medical care for a week. His injury was in line of duty for his newspaper. He was the only civilian injured, the other 16 casualties being among firemen and police.

Notable, however, were the activities of Pat Burgess, city editor of the San Antonio Evening News, and John Hunsaker Jr., staff photographer for the same paper—both non-Guildsmen. Hunsaker is a nephew of the publisher of the San Antonio Express and Evening News. Burgess and Hunsaker dispatched in their automobile an effigy of the mayor from the auditorium to the steps of city hall where it was hung from a light post.

protection for the strikers when they return to work, since the settlement will be with a stronger property. The majority of the strikers had worked on the American, or in departments of the two papers which had been merged prior to the strike.

2. Left only one newspaper, the Herald-American, upon which the Guild can concentrate all its strike fire with greater effect.

3. Aroused Chicago public opinion anew in the nine months fight.

4. Brought new worries to Hearst executives who had stubbornly refused to deal in good faith with the Guild until the banks finally withdrew financial support. This withdrawal worried them even more now, lest the continued strike cause irreparable damage to the Herald-American.

5. Forced elimination of the Hearst demand that the Guild settle on impossible terms because the Herald & Examiner will "fold up" if it is forced to pay union wages and operate under full union conditions. There is no Herald & Examiner now.

6. Opened wide what is considered one of the best fields in the country for new newspaper capital and ideas. Already three prospective investors have been appraising the morning field, now left exclusively to the widely detested Chicago Tribune.

So far as the suspension's effect on the strikers is concerned, only should see them to appreciate it.

DOUGLAS JACOBS, former ANG international representative, has just returned from a series of conferences with relief organizations in France for the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign of which he is director. He made a tour of the military camps and civilian refugee centers. At a meeting at the Hotel Commodore, New York, on Sept. 7, Douglas presented plans for bringing large-scale assistance to the 325,000 refugees who still remain in France.

CHIEF'S IN TOWN. Striker Fusello welcomes Hearst to Chicago at Drake Hotel.

another burden. The Chicago executive had figured wrong once again. With organized gangs and

New Strike Gifts Mount to \$2,590

SEEKS CHI. TRIB. FACTS
Material or suggestions for social history of the Chicago Tribune which he is writing is sought by Elmer Gertz, 821 Sunnyvale Ave., Chicago. Gertz asks Elmer Guildsman with ideas and information bearing on the subject to correspond with him. Angles he is looking for discussion include the Tribune's affiliation with the New York Daily News, and such personalities as Joseph Medill, Senator Medill McCormick, Joseph M. Patterson, Robert R. McCormick. Gertz emphasizes that he is not trying to spin any "thesis," but to tell complete story.

Instead of filling the vacancy created by executive secretary by the election of Milton Kaufman to executive vice president of the I. W. O. A. N. G., the Executive Committee and the Representative Assembly agreed to the appointment of a organizer to work with the present organizer, John F. Ryan, until the general elections in December, at which time an executive secretary will be elected.

trial setup, having editorial, advertising, maintenance, circulation and auditing units. The Tribune in Minneapolis has editorial, advertising, circulation and auditing sections. The remaining paper, the Star-Journal in Minneapolis, has an AFL stenographers' union for the plant outside the editorial department and advertising solicitors.

Negotiations are scheduled for an industrial contract to cover the Dispatch Pioneer Press. Other negotiations due soon include renewal of the radio station WTCN contract and wage negotiations for commercial members at the Tribune.

Unit	250
New York Guild, Times Unit	
Omaha-Council Bluffs Guild	
Omaha-Council Bluffs Guild (way raises)	47
San Francisco-Oakland Guild, Call Bulletin Unit	
AAISTWNA No. 73, Warren, Ohio	
ACWA No. 41, Akron, Ohio	1
ACWA No. 89, Richmond, Texas	2
ACWA, Milwaukee, Et. Ed.	1
Amal. Lithographers No. 4, Cleveland	2
Amal. Lithographers No. 11, New York, N. Y.	1
Amal. Lithographers No. 26, Providence, R. I.	1
Amal. Lithographers No. 27, New York, N. Y.	1
Brewers & Malsters No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.	1
Bro. Locomotive Engineers No. 594, Ely, Nev.	1
Bro. Locomotive Engineers No. 595, Auburn, Wash.	1
Bro. Maintenance of Way Empl. No. 165, Seattle, R. C.	1

As Stall on Talk

(Continued from Page One)

"uncertain situation" created the war in Europe.

In the face of their promise a few hours earlier to have a complete proposal ready, management representatives said that the proposal could not be made because of the changes in the newspaper market, advertising and new problems of circulation. They asked adjournment of several weeks.

Delay Rejected

Guild negotiators refused to accept the adjournment proposal.

level. Robert W. Dunn, in his pamphlet, "What War Means to Workers," says that the 1918 purchasing power of an hour's wages in the United States was 20 per cent less than during the period 1890-95.

Labor reacted to the maladjustment mainly by local protests and appeals to AFL executive officers and the internationals for aid without much luck. Under the impetus of the unrest, and under protection of the National Labor Policies Board—a body with powers similar to our National Labor Relations Board's—the membership grew from 2,000,000 in 1914 gradually to a peak of 4,000,000 in 1920 before the effect

increase in lineage, covering the chief cities, as follows:

1914	662,586,537
1915	668,738,233
1916	700,629,233
1917	730,734,733
1918	743,266,343
1919	1,039,647,133

Circulation revenue jumped from \$99,542,000 in 1914 to \$192,820,000 in 1919 and the average circulation of the newspapers (including dailies and Sunday editions multiplied by dailies) went up 28,777,454 to 33,028,630.

During this period of rising revenues and circulation it is of especial significance to note that the number of daily and Sunday newspapers from

in 1941, the Baltimore Sun, in an issue of the forty-two hour period.

PAUL PATTERSON

THE BURDEN OF WAR FALLS

upon the shoulders of the Baltimore Sunpapers staff. Its members are told in the bulletin above that "it is essential" that "the burden of the war period be distributed equally as possible so as to avoid putting undue strain on any special group of men." The management therefore resorted to the six-day work-week for the staff. Above is a part of a bulletin posted by Publisher Paul Patterson on Sept. 1 and the full bulletin announcing restoration of the six-day week, posted September 15.

sees to emphasize, incidentally, that the organized manual workers were able to protect themselves in much better fashion than the unorganized workers. In 1941, 56 per cent from 1914 to 1934 a drop in purchasing power points:

Average annual earnings (in 1914 dollars)	Relative purchasing power (1914=100)
1914	100
1915	98
1916	96
1917	94
1918	92
1919	90
1920	88
1921	86
1922	84
1923	82
1924	80
1925	78
1926	76
1927	74
1928	72
1929	70
1930	68
1931	66
1932	64
1933	62
1934	60
1935	58
1936	56
1937	54
1938	52
1939	50
1940	48
1941	46

In New York, World-Telegram employees called in on Labor Day to get out a war extra found that their Guild contract failed to provide for holiday pay, and they worked without pay. The Guild was to act on the matter. The United Press here was one of most of its staff overtime pay for it. After the first week, the men were hired to relieve the pressure in the UP radio division. The AP held its overtime to minimum rearranging its staff drawing in men to New York City and outside bureaus. The AP and bureaus in Boston each sent a man to New York. In the INS New York office, the Guild standard

AUTOMOBILES

* Buick, Flint, Mich.
 Chevrolet—Campbell-Ewald Co., General Motors Bldg., Detroit.
 Plymouth Motor Co.—10065 St. Elliott ave., Detroit—W. Romaine.
 Nash Motors Co., 14250 Plymouth ave., Detroit.

CHAIN STORES

A&P—420 Lexington ave., New York.
 National Tea—1000 Crosby St., Chicago.
 Sears Roebuck—Roman and Arthington, Chicago.
 Walgreen Drugs—744 E. Bowen, Chicago.
 Montgomery Ward—619 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.

CLOTHING

Lane Bryant—121 N. Wabash ave., Chicago.
 Leeds, Inc.—222 N. Michigan, Chicago.

DRUGS

Bromo Seltzer—Emerenz Drug Co., Futaw & Lombard Sts., Baltimore.
 *Donn's Pills—Robert Milburn Co., Buffalo.
 Schieffelin & Co.—16 Cooper Sq., New York.

LIQUORS

National Distillers—120 Broadway, New York.
 Schenley Distillers—20 E. 40th St., New York.
 *Schlitz—1000 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co. products—Cincinnati.
 Eastman Kodak Co.—Rochester, N. Y.
 Household Finance Co.—919 N. Michigan, Chicago.
 Lever Bros. products—Cambridge, Mass.
 Triangle Restaurants—New York World's Fair and Chicago.
 Climoline Cleanser—W. S. Hill, Inc., 323 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

FOODS

*Kellogg's Brands Co.—Battle Creek, Mich., Walter Hasselbros., Ad. Mgr.
 *Salada Tea—H. W. Stevens Adv. Agency, 224 Washington St. Boston.
 *Pepsi-Cola—Long Island City, N. Y.
 Heinz "67" Varieties—1062 Progress St., Pittsburgh.
 Heinz's Pineapple Juice—Hawalian Pineapple Co., 215 Market St. San Francisco.

GAS AND OIL

Standard Oil Co.—910 S. Michigan ave., Chicago.
 Sinclair Refining Co., 135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

*Also advertise in the truck Lys Item.

ment proposal contain the Guild shop, provision for consultation before firings, improved minimum wages, a merit raise provision, an improved severance pay clause.

PEPSODENT OFF LIST

The Pepsodent Company has withdrawn its advertising from the struck Hearst Chicago paper as a tactic that supporters of the Guild whose protests brought about the withdrawal be notified.

ALEXANDER KING, Guildmaster
an editorial associate of Life Magazine, will give a reading of a full-length play, "Profound Beyond Memory," at the Mercury Theatre New York on Sept. 24. There will be no scenery, costume or light effects.

II—THE P

Who benefits from
if labor doesn't?
Association's Fact
representative figure
war: Profits of five
per cent were m
American corporat
World War. Know
the number of 25,
incomes in the U
1918, compared w
Eighteen leading c
net profits of \$337
period 1916-18, com
650,000 for the
1912-14. DuPont
Gross in net profit
United States from
\$130,351,000
\$74,000 in 1916 (o

on the slaughter
Labor Research
Book cites these
from the last
from 25 to 3,000
made by leav
in millions to
000 reported on
United States in
th 7,500 in 1914.
corporations made
\$10,000 for the
spared with \$74
pre-1914 period
of \$25,500,
in five years.
eel profits rose
in 1915 to \$333,
or \$1.31 for each

Number of salaried employees (office and sales) 55 per cent
Number of wage earners (manual) 45 per cent
Salaries \$31,000
Wages \$20,000

There was a 4.0 per cent increase in the number of salaried employees, but those getting raises averaged 3.5 per cent.

The number of wage earners was up 1.5 per cent, and their wages 1.5 per cent.

What the wage workers in the chemical industry learned from their terms of purchase was valuable, says Professor Don Edwards. Money

[illegible]

cheated wage ad-
vances resulted in
a situation that brought
about the strike im-
mediately thereafter.
In 1914 to 1915
the employer was
represented by the National
Manufacturers. Their
gains until com-
bined injury of
lack and unemploy-
ment from under
what insurance or
benefit they built
up.
However, last lasting
(on Page Six)

costs \$20 to \$50 a week on the copy-
righted papers. Guild
San Francisco post-
ers in all city rooms
to the overtime
the Guild shop con-
spires equal time off
or hours over 48
at half in cash for
of 44.

MSAY, a Guild-
of the Camden (N.
writer, has written
redy drama, "Main
newspaper story,"
sented on the sum-
mercuit in Merchant

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is dark, suggesting the binding or the edge of the book block. There is no text or other markings on the page.

AND HERE IS WHAT HAPPENED IN 1914-18

(Continued from Page Five)

benefits along two main lines, in rank and file experience and in public education. Writing in the American Labor Year Book later, Laurence Todd made the statement that:

authority and responsibility within the American Labor movement have to a very great degree passed over from the executive officers of the international unions and executive officers of the AFL, to the meetings and local councils of the rank and file.

Confusion at First

During the first 12 months after the United States declared war, the labor movement was in confusion. It tried to meet the rapidly increasing cost of living by local protest, by appeals to the executive officers of the AFL, by demands for assistance from the international unions. The old authorities in the movement could not meet the situation with the old machinery.

The Department of Labor and the Council of National Defense tried to calm the unrest by kind words and suggestions of hope. Strikes answered them from hundreds of towns, east and west.

On April 8, 1918, President Wilson established the National War Labor Policies Board by proclamation, and "from the moment that the board commenced its hearings, Todd continues, "the American labor movement passed into the stage of semi-governmental protection."

The board's first principle was "The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed."

War Board Helped

The board was composed of five representatives of industry and five representatives of labor, named by the AFL. Two men sat jointly as chairman, William Howard Taft, choice of the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, choice of the AFL.

By and large, the Policies Board did a fair job, although some of its awards established company unions to represent complainant workers. The American Labor Year Book expressed the belief that it accomplished "something lasting in accustoming the public to new concepts of industrial justice, such as the living wage, equal pay and collective bargaining."

"The board was nominally a voluntary and extra-legal body, but it had great force through President Wilson's executive support. With its inception, union membership grew rapidly, local unions became powerful, and the fact was impressed upon them that it was the local union that must go to Washington and argue the demands," remarked Todd.

Membership Soars

A gross increase in membership of all unions estimated at 1,000,000 was attributed directly and indirectly to the War Labor Policies Board. By Dec. 1, 1918, 898,898 disputes involving almost 1,600,000 workers had been submitted to the board. "Its decisions looked so sound to workers that they were stirred to instigate a large number of disputes for the purpose of securing the good offices of the board."

"This was a strange development, considered in light of the fact that the board was composed of equal representation for employer and employees, and could easily have decided on each decision, much as the NBA bodies did in 1933. Yet there is record of only three refusals to accept awards made by the board. One was Bethlehem Steel, whose chief officer, Charles M. Schwab, was an outstanding Four Minute speaker and war patriot. This company, with Western Union and Smith & Wesson refused to reinstate employees fired for union activity. Western Union employees got their jobs back with full pay when the government took the wires over. The other two firms got away with their defiance. Some unions took full advantage

of the organizational opportunity, particularly in the following up of complaints made before the board. In one instance a union's organizers enrolled 2,000 men at one meeting by simply following up a complaint. "Unfortunately," Todd said, "the great majority of international officers of labor organizations did not watch for these opportunities."

V-EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE

If labor let opportunities aside, the National Association of Manufacturers didn't. It began organizing business in a big way. It organized the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Council of Industrial Defense (later called the National Industrial Council). Jointly with 18 other employer associations it established the National Industrial Conference Board to ascertain "the pertinent facts" to "give the public an accurate conception of the character of industry," etc.

The employer associations which, before the war, constituted but a handful, were, says Professor Gordon S. Watkins in his "Introduction to the Study of Labor Problems," banded by 1920 into 640 industrial associations, 23 national industrial associations, 1,605 local chambers of commerce. His figures were taken from an incomplete survey which was expected to show at least 8,000 associations with membership exceeding 4,000,000.

The employers were marshalling their forces, he says, "in the fight against unionism and the union shop." One of their main weapons was a propaganda campaign.

The NAM embarked on its first great propaganda campaign, in 1917, called the "Industrial Conservation Movement." It served the twofold purpose of meeting the wave of organization and protests against low wages.

The 1918 NAM convention, the Committee on Industrial Conservation, reported that its "educational" endeavors took three main channels, "the press, public and private speaking forums, and the moving picture screen." Many other channels have been created and developed. It continued:

A patriotic motive and neces-

sity was injected into our campaign. . . . We have endeavored to make it a wage earner realize the important truth. . . .

Get together. Try to understand each other's viewpoint and you will be surprised how readily a number of your supposedly irre-

conciliable differences melt into mutualities of interest; but, above all things remember that the country which you both love is in peril and needs your patriotic and cooperative protection.

"Keep Producing."

Remember that it requires the uninterrupted productivity of from 10 to 20 men in the factory to keep one soldier fighting at the front and to continue war effort. I think our union is much broader than that, and does not exclude Social Democratic Federationist, Single Taxers, Seventh Day Adventists, Lovetones, Fanatic Resisters, etc.

Brother Flinger ends his letter by saying that "Only in the event of a national labor party would I consider the Guild justified in endorsing a candidate, but that will probably not happen by 1940." That's just like saying on the question of a strike: "Only in the event that we intend to socialize this paper do I consider the Guild justified in calling this strike."

The War of Theory Reactionary legislators directed by the National Association of Manufacturers are out to knife the labor movement. In-advance and realistic political action by unions will help take care of the former; growing organization on our jobs and more contracts will help take care of the latter. Why cut off our head now to spite the rest of ourselves?

Brother Flinger also calls our attention to the fact that his political theories are "more advanced" than Mr. Roosevelt's. So what? Given the appropriate conditions, dynamic factors and attitudes, I've got political theories that will take care of everything, including Hitler. What is vitally important is what shall we do about things affecting us now.

Samuel Weissman New York Times Unit.

REPLY ON COUGHLIN

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I'm not sure if there exists in Kansas City a legal penalty for rudely disturbing a peace-walker. In answering Bernard J. McDonald of that city, who shadow-boxed my Brown-Cauterized, anti-Guild resurrection, issue of Sept. 1, I am conscious of replying to a Marian whose detachment from current truisms of the Catholic scene and the general labor movement is exquisite.

I do not propose here exegesis of the gospel of Mr. McDonald's hero. It has been done, in the matter of Father Coughlin's anti-Semitic and Fascist, in the *Leaf* "The Fine Art of Propaganda,"

and when in this period of emergency the publishers restore the logic of cooperation between capital and labor, let us carefully see that the cooperation is mutual.

MILTON KAUFMAN.

For Two-Sided Cooperation

The American Newspaper Guild is ready to accept wholeheartedly the President's appeal for national unity. And it should be no surprise that we shall watch carefully to see to what extent the publishers accept it. We shall weigh each thing they do—not with suspicion, but in the light of our experience with them over these six years. We shall judge their acceptance by their attitude toward the integrity of the free-day week, toward adjusting salaries to a rising cost of living, toward the Wagner Act, and toward the other New Deal social legislation that will make for a unified people secure in their economic freedom and their civil liberties.

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Distributed 2,100,000 "educational text-matter" pay envelopes which were used by 1,400 employers.

Distributed 922,000 copies of Industrial Conservation, a four-page newspaper for employees, containing text translated into Italian, Russian and German.

Exhibited 2,540 illustrated and colored educational text-matter slides in 307 theatres in industrial communities.

Circulated lectures among women's clubs, rotary clubs and shops.

The third major phase of the campaign to turn labor into a lamb was the organization of company unions. These, like the employer associations, had a phenomenal development.

Some historians have said that the company union was unknown in this country before 1916. Others say they have record of six, and it is known that Rockefeller introduced one in 1915 to employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company after two years of strikes and bloodshed.

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the strikers. Many employers even quit their company union sponsorship, not to resume it until 1935, when NRA gave labor a fresh springboard.

A graphic illustration of what happened to the union is found in the annual membership figures of the International Association of Machinists, which had such marked organizational success during the war. Here are the figures for the war years and immediately after:

Year	Membership
1914	108,500
1915	112,500
1916	145,000
1917	254,000
1918	338,200
1919	338,200
1920	338,200
1921	338,200
1922	338,200
1923	338,200
1924	338,200

The Machinists' special adversary was the National Trade Adversary, a grand union of employer associations, which organized in 1899. Unquestionably, said the LaPollette committee in reciting its history, "a considerable portion of the loss of membership (in the Machinists' Union) was due to the strikebreaking, espionage and blacklisting machinery of the National Trade Adversary."

The war in Europe was over. The war on labor was on here.

WASHINGTON—Una Franklin, Times-Herald editorial department, has been elected secretary of the Washington Guild to succeed Creston B. Mullins, who resigned. Mullins was elected to the executive committee.

CHICAGO (FP)—Eric Hessler, secretary of Local 108, Park Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, died following an attack by things on the day before he was scheduled to testify at the NLRB hearing into charges of unfair labor practices against the International Harvester Company.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

POLITICAL ACTIONIST

New York.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

In his letter in the Sept. 1 *Reporter*, Brother Harold Flinger shows an earnest concern for economic union purity in the Guild. He attacks the instructions given the New York delegates to the Convention at a membership meeting, specifically the motions to support Roosevelt for a third term and to support Administration neutrality legislation.

Silent at Meeting

If Brother Flinger had used his prerogative to tell the membership meeting why he thought Roosevelt shouldn't get that support, why he thought the Wagner Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act and other New Deal social legislation were harmful to labor and to the nation as a whole, then, perhaps, he might have persuaded us to defeat the motion.

Because the vote on the motion didn't go Brother Flinger's way I don't see why he should point about it. He is not personally bound by the vote. He and all those opposed to the motion may still go out and vote for Norman & Zelig or any other candidate without wrecking the Guild. However, I think it would be a perversion of the democratic process if, out of petulance, he forms a "Norman & Zelig for President Club" within the Guild, which right he demands in his letter on threat of resignation.

We Take 'Em All

His "promise that our union is an economic organization and as such must be as broad as possible, excluding no one for his political beliefs whether he be Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Communist, etc."

Brother Flinger ends his letter by saying that "Only in the event of a national labor party would I consider the Guild justified in endorsing a candidate, but that will probably not happen by 1940." That's just like saying on the question of a strike: "Only in the event that we intend to socialize this paper do I consider the Guild justified in calling this strike."

The War of Theory Reactionary legislators directed by the National Association of Manufacturers are out to knife the labor movement. In-advance and realistic political action by unions will help take care of the former; growing organization on our jobs and more contracts will help take care of the latter. Why cut off our head now to spite the rest of ourselves?

Brother Flinger also calls our attention to the fact that his political theories are "more advanced" than Mr. Roosevelt's. So what? Given the appropriate conditions, dynamic factors and attitudes, I've got political theories that will take care of everything, including Hitler. What is vitally important is what shall we do about things affecting us now.

Samuel Weissman New York Times Unit.

REPLY ON COUGHLIN

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I'm not sure if there exists in Kansas

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor: Clyde Beals
News Editor:
Nathan L. Goldberg

"... 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: Issue of the 15th—Letters and features, 7th of the month; news and ads, 8th; news bulletins, 9th. Issue of the 1st—Letters and features, 22nd; news and ads, 23rd; news bulletins, 24th.

ANG International Officers

President Heywood Brown
Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman
Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters
International Vice Presidents:
Donal M. Sullivan, 983 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass.
Harry Martin, 1971 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.
Robert T. Camozzi, 2012 Forty-third St., N., No. 109, Seattle, Wash.
Roger Irwin, 597 Oriole Parkway, Toronto, Can.
Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters
William J. Farson, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philip M. Connelly, 216 Third St., Manhattan Beach, Los Angeles, Cal.
I. L. Kenen, 17412 Winslow Rd., Shaker Heights, O.
Harry Wohl, 2646 N. Mildred Ave., Chicago, Ill.

International Representatives
Morgan Hull
H. Richard Seller

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

September 15, 1939

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N.Y. Post Employees Vote 330-17 for Guild

BULLETIN

The New York Guild won a National Labor Board election on Sept. 11, employees in the commercial and editorial departments voting 330 for the Guild and 17 for no union. The Guild was the only union on the ballot, giving employees the choice of voting either for it or for no union.

A second plant-wide election in New York within a month has been ordered by the National Labor Board in line with its new policy of certifying bargaining units only after elections.

The first election was held in the Brooklyn-Eagle plant on July 25. The Guild won by four to one. The inspectors in the circulation department—seven of them—voted separately and chose the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, which has jurisdiction over the drivers, as their bargaining agent.

Post Poll Set

The second election was scheduled to be held at the New York Post on Sept. 11. The ballot will offer a choice of Guild or no union.

Union Made Paper At Regular Cost

Union-made paper for all ordinary requirements can now be obtained at the same prices charged for equivalent grades of non-union made paper, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (AFL) announces.

Unionists have heretofore been handicapped in trying to use only union-made stationery because of the limited grades in which it was obtainable. Now, however, the Brotherhood announces that the necessary supplies of general grades have been arranged by the Majestic Paper Corporation, 138 Franklin Street, New York City.

All Guild members are urged to back the Brotherhood of Paper Makers by insisting that their dealers stock union-made paper.

SULLIVAN HEADS HUB CIO

BOSTON—ANG Vice President Donal M. Sullivan has been elected president of the newly-organized Greater Boston Industrial Union Council (CIO), and C. E. Owens, Boston Guild treasurer, is a member of the executive board of the council.

ion, except for the inspectors in the circulation department who will choose between the Guild and the driver's union.

In both these cases the Guild and the management have had contractual relations for some time. On the Eagle the contract covers the entire plant and on the Post negotiations are under way for extension of the editorial contract to the other departments.

Certification in both cases has been insisted upon by management on the grounds that a certified bargaining unit would be protection against jurisdictional disputes.

Award Plan Set In Cleveland

CLEVELAND—Annual awards for "outstanding achievement," open to all newspaper and press service editorial staff members in Greater Cleveland, will be sponsored by the Cleveland Guild, it was announced by Ralph G. Platt, president.

Principal award will be for the "outstanding newspaper work of the year." There will be eight additional awards, for public service, news reporting and writing, feature writing, sports reporting and writing, art and photographs, headline writing, and two student awards, open to writers for college and high school publications.

Announcement of the awards came after submission of a report recommending the program by a committee on education and ethics named by President Platt after he took office in January. The committee, members of which will be the judges, is comprised of Clarence Judd, Press, chairman; Willis Thornton, Jr., NEA; Howard Wolf, News; Ray Blosser, Press, and Ted Robinson, Plain Dealer.

In addition to the awards the Guild proposes to inaugurate classes of instruction for students and cubs in the Fall.

MASS PICKETING BANNED

MILWAUKEE (FP)—A sweeping anti-labor decision banning mass picketing as an unfair labor practice has been handed down by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, set up under this year's Republican-enacted anti-labor laws to replace the former state labor relations board.

ITU Is Strong for Unity Of Labor's Big Branches

Convention Stand Against Fight on CIO Shows View

Four significant actions favoring labor unity were taken by the eighty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union held from Aug. 19 to 26 at Fort Worth, Tex.

Chief among them was the refusal to bow to the American Federation of Labor executive council's threat to suspend the union if it did not pay the 1-cent-per-month-per-member assessment levied by the Federation to fight the CIO. This refusal, generally reported at the time, was embodied in a resolution unanimously adopted after spirited debate. Besides telling the executive council that "continued affiliation cannot be dependent upon the ITU paying said assessment or acknowledgment of centralized control of international unions by the AFL," the resolution added a declaration of the ITU's desire "that there be one federation of labor unions which will seek peaceful and constructive solution of their differences."

Would Withhold Per Capita

The resolution also warned the executive council that if ITU delegates were not seated at the next convention (as was threatened at the last convention) no further per capita tax would be paid until the union's rights were restored. It was later declared that this was not a threat to join the CIO.

Second important step toward eliminating labor disharmony was the convention's instructions to its executive council to continue discussion of common problems with the ANG (as announced in a bulletin in the Sept. 1 GUILD REPORTER). This action came after Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman's speech.

Third was the resolution opposing all amendments to the Wagner Act—contrary to one of the AFL executive council's major efforts. Fourth was a resolution placing the Mid-Continent Oil Company on its unfair list in support of the strike of the Oil Workers International Union, a CIO affiliate.

Berry on Unity

Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, furthered the cause of unity when, after referring to the European war, he appealed in his speech for a demand that the differences in the house of labor be adjusted "to the end that we may jointly and I believe effectively meet the inevitable approaching crisis that will challenge the courage of every man, woman and child in this country."

President Berry's proposal that the ITU join in the establishment of a federation of unions in the printing trades was approved, with instructions to the ITU executive council to participate in any conference for the purpose and submit any plan worked out to a membership referendum.

President Claude M. Baker's position regarding the AFL assessment, stated in his annual report which appears with those of other officers in the Typographical Journal for August, is that the ITU is "officially, at least," neutral in the AFL-CIO fight, and that the union should "mark time" until the contending organizations have resolved their differences.

Baker is on record as favoring the payment of the assessment, and his attitude toward the CIO is indicated by his reference in this year's report to "the autocratic form of labor movement which has for several years attempted to supplant the American Federation of Labor as the recognized national organization of workers."

First Vice President Francis G. Barrett referred in his report to the "special assessment alleged to have been levied by the Denver con-

SAFE



GORDON HANSEN

Guildsman on Torpedoed Vessel

BOSTON—Gordon Hansen, artist member of the Boston Herald-Traveler Guild unit executive committee, was one of the few persons aboard the torpedoed British liner Athenia who actually saw the puff of smoke as the submarine fired a shell or explosive signal at the radio tower of the stricken ship.

Hansen, as soon as he was landed at Galway, Ireland, gave an eyewitness interview to the Associated Press and filed an exclusive cable to the Herald. Hansen lost all the paintings and drawings he had made during a summer's leave of absence in Norway.

vention" of the AFL. Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph's report comments that "It is quite apparent that there can be no peace in the labor movement until the executive council of the American Federation of Labor abandons its present philosophy of dictatorship."

Randolph dealt at length with the relations between the ITU and the AFL executive council, and listed the votes in the ITU referendum on payment of the assessment, held in April 1938. The vote was, Yes, 12,101; no, 36,760.

The nub of the controversy between the ANG and the ITU, the Guild's enrolment of composing room helpers and others who are not eligible for ITU membership but who work in departments over which the ITU has traditionally exercised jurisdiction, was discussed in a section of Vice President Barrett's report. On assignment of President Baker, Barrett made a study of the extent of employment of "unskilled help in composing" and mail rooms.

Trend of Survey

Replies received by him from 455 local typographical unions representing 76 per cent of the typographical membership, and from 28 mailer locals, representing 31.3 per cent of the mailer membership, showed that there were 968 such workers in the newspaper branches of the typographical locals reporting, as against a total newspaper membership—as distinguished from commercial membership—in the same unions of 32,269. He says:

The reports received from the majority of local unions do not indicate a widespread employment of unskilled help in union composing rooms. The bulk of this "unskilled help" is concentrated in the larger jurisdictions.

The first four larger unions (Chicago not reporting and New York reporting on approximately 10 per cent of offices) report the employment of 600 unskilled help in newspapers in a total of 968 reported by the 455 Typographical Unions. This represents 51.6 per cent of the total unskilled help reported employed

Acts For Harmony With Guild, Hits NLRA Changes

in the newspaper branch. Deducting the 500 "unskilled help" employed in the four unions from the 968 unskilled help reported in the newspaper branch, there are left 468 or an approximate average of one unskilled employee for each union in the newspaper branch.

Problem Called Small

It is clearly indicated by the above figures that the "unskilled help problem" in composing rooms is one that is confined to a small group of larger unions. The extent of the employment of "unskilled help" as it applies to the first nine unions (Chicago not reporting) is submitted as information to the Executive Council [shown for newspaper shops in the following table]:

NUMBER OF UNSKILLED HELP EMPLOYED		Newspaper Typographical	
Membership			
9,377	New York	262	
4,919	Chicago	—	
2,918	Washington	81	
1,985	Boston	76	
1,739	Philadelphia	81	
1,525	San Francisco	18	
1,397	St. Louis	45	
1,277	Detroit	34	
1,221	Los Angeles	3	
1,154	Toronto	12	
1,072	Cleveland	3	

19 unions (Chicago excepted) 615

The number of unskilled mailers in newspaper plants on which reports were received was 298, as against a total mailer membership in newspaper plants in the unions reporting of 1,380. Taking both unskilled composing room workers and mailers in both newspaper and commercial plants, the total number of unskilled workers reported was 2,293.

Barrett compares this figure with the number of apprentices reported from the same unions, 3,830, showing that the number of unskilled workers amounts to only 59.86 per cent, and he points to the possibility of having such work performed by apprentices in their early years.

Resolution on ANG

The resolution directing the ITU executive council to continue conferences with the ANG to work out a solution of the joint problems, as introduced by Dan Nack of Chicago and Henry Oettinger of Waukesha, Wis., and adopted, follows:

WHEREAS, Conferences between the ITU executive council and the executive board of the American Newspaper Guild have been held in an effort to eliminate possible conflict and controversy between the two unions, and

WHEREAS, Continued cordial relations between the two organizations should be encouraged in every way possible for their mutual benefit, and

WHEREAS, There remain some problems, jurisdictional and others, which should be amicably settled through joint meetings of the executive boards. Therefore Be It

RESOLVED, That this convention of the International Typographical Union instruct the executive council to arrange for further meetings such as that held in New York in May.

ENGRAVERS ASK PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The International Photo Engravers Union, at its national convention here, went on record for continued efforts to establish peace between the AFL and CIO.

The convention devoted much of its discussions to methods of alleviating unemployment within the industry.

WHITE COLLAR UNIONS

Widespread organization among white collar and professional workers—especially during 1936-38—is reported by Labor Research Association. The association estimates that more than 800,000 are members of 25 leading unions of white collar and professional workers.