

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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HEARST CHAIN PARLEYS OPEN

The first bargaining with the national management of a newspaper chain in the Guild's history will open in New York May 16 when representatives of the Guild and Hearst begin the conferences proposed by the chain last fall to establish harmonious industrial relations.

Setting of the date followed an exchange of telegrams between Executive Vice President Kaufman and Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor counsel. Guild negotiators, headed by Kaufman, were to be Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, Agnes Fahy, Newark Guild president, and a negotiator from the New York Guild.

All Hearst units have been invited to send observers and Albany and New York have already promised to do so. Delegations also are expected from other Eastern cities. Bulletins will be issued to all Hearst units immediately after each conference.

The Guild Program

Hearst units who were in or preparing for negotiations were consulted by Kaufman and approved the conferences on the basis of the program adopted by the Guild's Hearst Advisory Council last Oct. 22 (GUILD REPORTER, Nov. 1). This program included:

1. Full Guild shop; 2. National severance pay policy; 3. National overtime provision policy; 4. National transfer policy; 5. Job security. The negotiators were also

instructed to ask that Hearst papers cease their encouragement of company unionism and AFL dual unionism.

The conferences fell through last fall when the Hearst management refused to accept the council's demand that settlement of the Chicago strike be the first point on the agenda.

After the strike was settled, Kaufman obtained authority from the International Executive Board at its April 27-28 meeting to raise the question with the Hearst units. Meanwhile Kelly telegraphed from Los Angeles suggesting that conferences be started to "probe the possibilities of establishing a peace formula."

Units Demanding Guild Shop

When Kelly first proposed the conferences last year, several Hearst units were pressing for Guild shop, which had been won on Hearst papers in San Francisco and Oakland a few weeks before, and this year when the idea was revived Los Angeles, Seattle and the Tri-City Guild were again pressing for it in local negotiations.

Because of the revival of the national conferences the Los Angeles Guild representative assembly and the Herald-Express unit suspended strike action (GUILD REPORTER, May 1) "until Harvey Kelly and the Hearst general management shall have had an opportunity to

grant the Guild shop on the entire Hearst chain through immediate conferences with a committee of the ANG."

Local negotiations on other contract points were continued by Los Angeles as were those by Tri-City Guild with Hearst's Albany Times-Union and Seattle with the Post-Intelligencer.

Action Ends Firings

A series of dismissals (GUILD REPORTER, May 1) which had aroused the New York Journal-American unit has been stopped by the unit's militant action. The management gave assurances that its first edition would not be discontinued as had been rumored and that no more discharges were contemplated. It also gave a written promise that the unit would be notified in advance of any contemplated personnel reductions, that it would give the Guild preferential rehiring and make efforts to find jobs with the International Circulation Co., for employees discharged as a result of the transfer of the Journal's country circulation to that company. The unit approved the proposal at a meeting May 10.

The announced dismissal of seven circulation employees of the New York Mirror, three of whom have already been let go, aroused that unit to action. The management said the firings were the result of reorganization which had been completed and there would be no more. The unit was to meet May 14.

Convention Gets 3rd Term Issue

Board Says Recent Record of Roosevelt and Congress Calls For Re-examination by Guild

Re-examination of the Guild's 1939 Convention endorsement of a third term for President Roosevelt in the light of the record of the Administration and its supporters in Congress this year must be undertaken by our Memphis Convention, the International Executive Board voted unanimously at its April 27-28 meeting in headquarters.

The Board made this statement in an extensive review of legisla-

tive and administrative developments affecting the Guild and the labor movement as a whole.

Attacks on the Wagner and Wages and Hours Acts, the failure of the pro-Administration forces in the House to fight for the integrity of either of them; the drastic cuts of WPA; the failure of the Department of Justice to make any constructive move to defend the civil rights of workers while it is continuing to use the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against unions, were particularly cited.

Pointing to the President's budget in which huge expenditures for armament were provided for at the expense of social measures and for the unemployed relief, the review noted an "alarming trend in the direction of dependence on a war economy."

Guild's Concern

"The Guild was given impetus by the broad program of the New Deal legislation and it has grown with sympathetic administration of that program," the review said in its introduction. "It is necessary, therefore, that we constantly examine the course of the program, and that we see clearly where an abandonment of that program will lead us."

The review, submitted by Vice President Morris Watson, legislative director for the Board, was adopted on the second day of the two-day session, Vice President Irwin of Toronto not voting. With President Kenneth G. Crawford in the chair, the meeting was attended by all members. Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman arrived on the opening morning by plane from Chicago, where he had spent almost three months assisting in the negotiations that led to the conclusion of the strike; and Vice President Harry Wohl of Chicago, himself a striker, arrived on the second morning, having waited a day longer to help straighten out



LAST STRIKE MEETING: The stalwart Chicago Hearst Guildmen after ratifying the settlement ending their 17-month struggle against Hearst's Chicago properties.

details of the strikers' return to work and assistance to those whose jobs were cut off by the closing of the Herald Examiner.

Other actions of the Board are reported on pages 2 and 3.

The legislative review follows, slightly condensed:

The attempts being made to destroy the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the refusal of Congress to provide adequate funds to alleviate unemployment, directly affect the welfare of the Guild and its members. The CIO maintains an alert watch upon the actions of Congress and the Administration. But the Guild itself has a responsibility toward its members who look to their organization for leadership and for a close examination of legislation affecting them.

THE WAGNER ACT

The reaction, assisted by the effect of the war, has reached unparalleled heights in its attacks on the National Labor Relations Act. The attacks started at the time the Act became a law and have steadily increased in intensity. Congress now is debating two sets of amendments. One set, the Smith amendments, are almost frankly designed to destroy the Act. The other set, known as the Norton amendments, are put forward with ap-

parent Administration blessing—since Mrs. Norton is an enthusiastic Administration collaborator—to "save the Wagner Act."

This is on the wholly false theory that the Act must be amended in order to save it from some worse fate. But if the Norton amendments are a compromise, they are a compromise of death, for one of the amendments would kill industrial unionism by making it mandatory that the National Labor Relations Board recognize any craft unit regardless of its bargaining history or character. This would mean that any small group of one of the Guild's many classifications could splinter off to destroy an industrial unit. Another would kill the effectiveness of the Labor Board by permitting the appointment of two more Board members for the purpose of establishing a pro-employer majority.

The CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League have aggressively fought to protect the Act from any amendments. The Guild has participated in the fight. Local Guilds have been urged to protest and get their members to protest. . . . It seems almost certain that a bad bill will emerge from the House. In such event, we face the task of killing it in the Senate, and this will mean that . . . we will have

to rally every ounce of our force for the fight.

WAGES AND HOURS ACT

Three sets of amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act are being debated, and everything said in the foregoing paragraph applies to this situation. . . . Mrs. Norton's bill again is put forward as a device to save the Wages and Hours Act from a worse fate. It would deprive most Guild members of protection of the Act for overtime, and would lead to attacks upon our hard-won contract standards on overtime. . . . Locals have been advised of the danger.

WPA

With respect to the WPA, our first objective must be to prevent drastic cuts between now and June 30. Without action from Congress, WPA will be cut from its present level of 2,300,000 employed to 1,500,000, meaning specifically, to us, that more unemployed will be available to depress wages in the Guild's jurisdiction in addition to the suffering that will accrue to our unemployed members. . . .

The President now has asked for authority to spend the budget amount [\$1,000,000,000] in 8 months, if necessary, which would mean maintenance of the rolls at 2,000,000. Experience of the past year has demonstrated that this

(Continued on Page Two)

WON'T RUN



KENNETH G. CRAWFORD

Declaring that he never thought of his function as international president "as anything but transitional," President Crawford announced to the members of the International Executive Board last week that he would not be a candidate for re-election at the Memphis Convention. He said he believed a paid presidency should be established. The full text of his statement to the Board is on Page 5.

Convention Gets 3rd Term Issue

Board Decides Guild's Attitude Toward Roosevelt Administration Should Be Re-examined as Result of Recent Developments on WPA, Wagner Act, Other Laws

(Continued from Page One)

is not enough. The Guild's position in the CIO's position, which is that no less than an average of 5,000,000 jobs should be provided next year, and that to make this really effective, the following conditions should be observed:

1. Abolition of the mean-test.
2. Repeal of the 18-months layoff clause.
3. Restoration of the prevailing wages on WPA.
4. All projects to be socially useful and productive and suitable to the needs and experience of the unemployed.
5. Wages on the projects to be sufficient to maintain an American standard of living.
6. Full rights to self-organization to be accorded to project workers, and no discrimination for any reason.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Dies Committee is continuing its campaign of slander against progressive unions and has grown bolder in its methods, disregarding civil rights and, in fact, proceeding as if persons and organizations not approved by the Texas Congressman have no rights.

An indication of the oppressive nature of legislation which may grow out of the Dies activities is contained in a bill which Dies says was suggested by Morris L. Ernst, who in the past did some legal work for the Guild, but who has not been connected with the Guild since 1937. This bill, which is being referred to as the Ernst-Dies bill, would require loyalty-defined organizations having foreign connections to file with the Secretary of State names of their members and other data.

The Commonwealth, a liberal Catholic weekly, has already pointed out the danger to the Catholic Church in this bill. We need only point to the fact that the American Newspaper Guild has a foreign connection. We are affiliated with the Federation of American Publishers, and under the loose construction of the bill, a reactionary administration could well require us to hand over a list of our members to be delivered to our employers.

Condemning Hoover Reids

Paralyzing and ever rivaling the Dies Committee now is the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, who was a main-spring in the notorious Palmer raids. This agency has stepped far ahead from its stated purpose as demonstrated in the Detroit raids which generated so much protest that the Attorney General dismissed charges against the persons whose civil rights had been violated.

Hoover, when testifying for an appropriation for his agency, admitted that he had spent \$250,000 compiling a list of "dangerous" persons and asked for another \$250,000 to complete the task. We can be sure that Guild leaders are included with other labor leaders on the list of "dangerous."

The Supreme Court has just come through with two important decisions in favor of civil rights. The decisions held anti-picketing laws and ordinances to be unconstitutional, that is, an invasion of the right of free speech. However, the civil rights division set up by the Department of Justice has not taken any real steps to investigate or prosecute the invasion of civil rights of workers. The inaction of this division has proved a great aid to the ANG in Chicago, where court injunctions have been used to keep the Guild out of the strike.

Ask Civil Rights Protection

The Guild stands with the CIO in the demand that civil rights statutes be vigorously enforced by the Federal Government, to protect workers from violations of their fundamental rights by lawless public officials and private individuals.

There are a number of anti-alien bills before Congress which, while ostensibly aimed at non-voting aliens, really point the way toward suppression of every body's liberties. All of the anti-alien bills are demagogic publicity devices aimed at a non-voting section of the population which cannot fight back at the polls. They are extremely dangerous to labor.

OTHER MATTERS

The Walter-Logan bill, designed to hamper all administrative bodies by making their decisions as to fact reviewable in the courts, has passed the House and gone to the Senate. This bill seriously affects the Labor Board and the Wagner and Hours Administration particularly. Its passage would mean, for instance, that an employer could delay application of a decision favorable to the CIO by challenging the facts in court.

There are certain bills which need our most enthusiastic support. The LePollette Oppressive Labor Practice Bill, which would outlaw labor spies and professional strikebreakers, has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. A National Health Bill, supported by the CIO, has been introduced in the Senate. The bill was abandoned at the last session because the president said he would only support a bill providing for \$20,000,000 for rural hospitals. The CIO has also sponsored a bill which would liberalize and extend unemployment compensation through federal legislation. At present the Federal Government provides a subsidy and the states administer or maladminister the law. Old age legislation is expected to be a 1940 issue and the CIO is advocating \$80 a month at sixty years.

For Outlawing Poll Taxes

An anti-lynching bill has passed the House, but will need extreme pressure in the Senate, where some Senators have already announced they will filibuster it to death again. Congressman Geyer of Colorado has introduced a bill to prohibit poll taxes in Federal elections. If it went through, it would be almost certain that mountebanks of the Dies type would have to offer something more than antics to themselves elected. It is important to labor is the Walsh-Healey bill to amend the Public Contracts Act. The bill, which is still in committee, would establish fair labor standards in all government contracts amounting to more than \$4,000.

The Department of Justice has continued to use the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against labor unions, and has turned a deaf ear to all protest.

The bill to extend a low-rent, subsidized housing program, which has passed the Senate, is being delayed in the House Rules Committee. The CIO has asked all Internationals to demand speed on this badly needed legislation.

Police Card Regulation

The New York State Legislature enacted a law making it a misdemeanor to display or possess a press police card without authority. The purpose of the bill was good, in that the state police would be required to issue and recognize police cards, but that it could easily permit the arrest of a strike for possessing his police card or for using it to obtain news for a strike paper.

We asked Governor Lehman to veto the bill, which he did, and requested him to cause the state police to issue and recognize police cards without legislative authority. At the same time, we assured the backers of the law, the New York Daily News, that we would be glad to cooperate in drafting a properly written law for passage at the next session.

The United American Artists has asked the Guild to protest a WPA order which requires

The ANG'S Finances

Below is the auditor's statement of Guild operations for December, 1939, to February, 1940, together with the budget for that period.

	OPERATIONS Dec. '39, Jan. & Feb. '40	BUDGET Dec. '39, Jan. & Feb. '40
PER CAPITA:		
CIO	\$1,672.10	\$1,900.00
FII	135.00	135.00
	\$1,807.10	\$2,035.00
EXECUTIVE:		
Salaries, Officers	\$2,250.00	\$2,275.00
Head, Traveling Exp.	452.01	2,702.01
		500.00
		2,775.00
ORGANIZATION:		
Salaries, Organizers	\$2,072.00	\$2,184.00
Expenses, Organizers	1,539.67	1,950.00
Wire Serv. Sp. Org. Exp.	517.06	350.00
Other Organization Exp.	363.14	4,731.87
		4,730.00
OFFICE:		
Salaries, Office	\$4,065.75	\$4,065.75
Clerical Overtime	235.15	300.00
Telephone	2,760.21	2,400.00
Stationery, Print. & Supp.	825.00	825.00
Office	486.10	200.00
Cards, Stamps, Forms	1,031.03	800.00
Organic Printing	137.58	1,950.00
Postage	883.04	650.00
Furniture & Fixtures	105.10	150.00
Auditing	250.00	150.00
Legal Expenses	551.44	600.00
Taxes	364.32	450.00
Insurance—bonding, general and sound truck		70.00
Misc. Office Expenses	282.77	125.00
Miscellaneous		1,719.58
	12,826.64	13,595.33
CONTRIBUTIONS:	90.00	100.00
GUILD REPORTER:		
Salary, Editor	\$975.00	\$975.00
Salary, Asst. Editor	985.00	910.00
Salary, Office	464.75	464.75
Clerical Overtime	43.28	50.00
Printing	1,439.65	1,400.00
Engraving & Pictures	141.90	150.00
Incidentals (Subs. and Literature)	83.26	150.00
Advertising and Mailing	988.39	980.00
Advertising Commissions	120.77	
Advertising Allowance and Discounts	64.47	
Miscellaneous	16.00	150.00
	5,215.57	
Less Guild Reporter Income:		
Advertising	\$366.23	
Subs.	53.52	419.75
		5,269.75
TOTAL		\$28,953.44
PAYMENT ON ACCT. DEBTS—		
Balance CIO Note		768.15
		768.15
GRAND TOTAL		\$27,721.59
		\$29,627.23

Job Service Making Gains

That WPA workers of certain categories be finger-printed. The order is a clear violation of the civil rights of these workers and a dangerous precedent for all labor.

CONCLUSION

From the details of the above report, we must conclude that there is a definite retreat in both Congress and the Administration. While no one piece of legislation can be pointed to as having pro-war intent, the whole trend is alarming for it goes in the direction of dependence upon a war economy. It goes in the direction of increasing unemployment and decreasing prosperity so that business is inclined to look toward war orders for expansion.

The President's budget, which provides for huge armament expenditures at the sacrifice of social legislation and the unemployed, is a leading item in this trend. Even experts disagree that the great amounts budgeted for armaments are necessary purely for defense purposes. The reactionaries in Congress have utilized this lead to slash appropriations for the Labor Board and the Wagner and Hours Administration, to refuse to meet and solve the problem of unemployment and to attack labor. If war results, the Guild stands to lose, besides the lives of some of its members, civil rights and employment gains.

John L. Lewis, in several recent notable speeches, has explained and exposed what the pro-war trend is doing to labor, and these speeches should be kept in mind as the Guild prepares to shape its policy.

In the light of the present situation it is evident that the Memphis Convention must re-examine the Guild's attitude toward a third term for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Job Service Making Gains

The Guild Placement Service was informed of 30 jobs and sent out 193 notices concerning them in the last two months. Vice President Watson, chairman of the Unemployment Committee, told the Board meeting.

Watson pointed out that while the Service only knew of six persons who were definitely placed, a growing number of employers know of the service and a routine is being built up which will bear fruit in the future.

The committee's report also called attention to the fact that the New York Guild was responsible for more than half of the jobs reported.

DALE DISCHARGED

PHILADELPHIA—Albert Dale, whom the Philadelphia-Camden Guild barred from membership after the Chicago Guild refused to approve his application because of conduct while managing editor of the struck Heart Herald-Examiner, has been discharged by the Philadelphia Inquirer.

ZOUSMER RE-ELECTED

COLUMBUS — Jesse Zousmer, Citizen reporter, was re-elected president of Columbus Guild, J. A. Robinson, Citizen advertising artist, was elected vice president to succeed James Van Schoik, Citizen advertising salesman and Paul Jones, Citizen state editor, to succeed Don Strouse, Scripps-Howard Bureau, as secretary. Arvo Haska, Citizen copy reader, was re-elected treasurer.

Strike Levies Stopped

The settlement of the Chicago strike enabled the International Executive Board to end the series of Defense Fund assessments with that of April 30, Executive Vice President Kaufman wrote to locals on April 30.

His letter conveyed congratulations to the strikers for "their epic struggle" and to the entire membership for "their splendid response to a series of strike assessments which is probably unparalleled in the history of American labor."

Speedy collection of all back assessments, moreover, the letter pointed out, would lay the basis for a new Defense Fund.

New Budget Voted

The plan to send the letter, which was authorized by the Board on Kaufman's motion, was adopted in the discussion of the budget and Defense Fund, in which the Board unanimously approved a budget of \$28,953.70, covering the months of June, July and August, which had been submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Pasche. This was \$149.90 less than the March-April-May budget and \$84.53 less than the quarter before that.

The problem of rehabilitation in Chicago was discussed and the Board decided that the Finance Committee should spend whatever money is necessary for the rehabilitation of the defense fund to carry on this work.

Proposals by Kenen

Two proposals on finances were made by Vice President Kenen. Both of them were ruled out by the order by President Crawford on constitutional grounds.

Kenen first moved that from May 1 on, the sum of 10 cents be set aside for the Defense Fund from each 75 cents per capita. Pasche raised a point of order, citing Section 10, Article XVII of the Constitution which states that "all funds received by the ANG, with the exception of assessments and defense contributions, shall be deposited in the general account." Pasche's point was upheld by Crawford.

Kenen then moved that 10 cents of each 75-cent per capita be held in reserve as a contingent fund, and deposited in the general fund. Pasche again raised a point of order, declaring that the motion "proposed to violate the Constitution by subterfuge," and again he was upheld by Crawford.

Ordered by Conventions

Pasche pointed out that International Conventions had discussed the General and Defense Fund setups very thoroughly and had decided that establishment of General and Defense Funds was the only separation of income needed.

Kenen also said he understood that an alleged \$2,000 debt of the New York Guild had been written off by the International's books. Pasche said that no such "write-off" had occurred and that he had written a correction to the parties publishing the paper in which the misinformation appeared. Pasche's reference was to the "Guild Progressive," the organ of a group that is fighting the New York Guild leadership.

BOARD MEETS JULY 6

The International Executive Board sets its next meeting for the Saturday before the Convention, July 6, at Memphis.

Lewis Bid To Talk at Memphis

John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was invited by the Board to address the Guild's International Convention, which will be held in Memphis from July 8 to 12.

The decision was made at the Board's April meeting, at which Vice President Martin of Memphis reported on arrangements being made by the local Guild.

Martin said that rates at the Hotel Peabody, where the Convention will be held, start at \$3 for single rooms, with air conditioning \$1 extra, but that cheaper rates can be obtained in the Hotel Tennessee directly across the street.

Secretary Pasche also stated that invitations would be sent to the presidents of the printing trades unions.

The Board also decided to hold its next meeting in Memphis starting on Saturday, July 6.

The annual Convention call and credential forms for delegates of the paper, said he had been retained by the publisher after the first issue of the "Guild Striker" had announced it would tell the story of the disappearance of the company cash box and of improper manipulation of the employees' savings fund.

VOTES CHARTERS

Charters were voted by the Board to the newly organized Easton (Pa.) Guild and to an associate unit local organized by the members of the Vassar college "Miscellaneous News."

Board Reverses N. Y. On ILGWU Unit Plea

An application by ILGWU members on the publications of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union published in New York City, to secede from the Labor Press unit and form a unit of their own, was granted by the IEB by a 7-6 vote.

The vote overruled the New York Guild's Representative Assembly which had almost unanimously opposed the separation. The Board majority supported the argument of Vice Presidents Kenen of Cleveland and Farnon of Philadelphia that Article VIII, Section 16 of the ANG Constitution made it mandatory for the Board to sustain the ILGWU employees' appeal.

The other six members, led by Pasche and Kaufman, argued that the Constitution left discretion to the locals in the matter and that the ruling was an invasion of a local constitutional rights which would plague locals that had set up composite units for collective bargaining purposes. They pointed out, however, that because there was such a sharp division of opinion in the board on the constitutional interpretation, the issue should be referred to the Convention.

Article VIII, Section 16 begins:

"A unit shall consist of the members in an individual shop in which there are not fewer than seven members. Within the discretion of the local a unit may consist of the members employed in more than one shop."

Wohl Breaks Tie

Two votes even taken on the question on the first day of the Board's meeting and both lost on 6-5 ties, first on a substitute motion

MONROE STRIKE VOTE ISSUE

Advertiser in Struck Papers Badly Beaten

MONROE, La. — The Guild's strike against the News-Star and World, published by John D. Ewing, of Shreveport, La., became an issue in the recent mayoralty election here when a candidate who persisted in advertising in the struck papers received only 352 votes out of the 5,920 cast.

In the election for the board of education, Guild Secretary Harold Broad whose discharge for Guild activity precipitated the strike, came within 150 votes of being elected despite a campaign of slander carried on by the papers against the CIO.

The mayoralty candidate who was so soundly defeated became the object of a campaign by the strikers when he was named by the papers in an attempt to induce other political candidates to drop their boycott of the advertising columns.

Pinkerton Man Comes In

Morris Talley, an investigator of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, notorious strike breaking outfit, entered the strike scene from New Orleans last week. Talley, who asked Guildsmen to give him evidence against certain executives of the paper, said he had been retained by the publisher after the first issue of the "Guild Striker" had announced it would tell the story of the disappearance of the company cash box and of improper manipulation of the employees' savings fund.

The strikers who have the evidence necessary to conclusive proof of the charges, refused Talley's request because he was a Pinkerton agent, but said they would submit their material to the district attorney. The detective left town after the strikers had visited the district attorney and had turned the evidence over to the National Labor Relations Board to show that the management had used it in an attempt to intimidate business office employees.

Strikers saw in the Pinkerton maneuver at least three possibilities: An attempt to discover what evidence the Guild plans to submit to the NLRB; an attempt to intimidate Guildsmen by implying a threat of criminal proceedings; and the possibility that one set of executives might not want to be split.

After the separation was voted Sullivan proposed that the question of the meaning of the Constitution be referred to the Convention. This was lost by the same division as before. Martin stating that he would personally bring the matter up before the Constitution Committee. Klyman said that the only purpose of the motion was to put on the spot those who voted for the ILGWU group's demands, and Wohl added that while he thought the meaning was clear a better phrasing might be employed.

Denies Dubinsky Involved

The ILGWU group's application was presented by Harry Crona, assistant editor of Justice, and Serafino Romualdi, editor of the Italian edition. These members have been in the Labor Press unit since 1935 but now, Crona said, they disagree with some positions taken by the unit officers and want to have their own voice in the Representative Assembly. Also, he said, having a separate unit would facilitate bargaining.

Crona said some persons had charged that his group was carrying out orders of the ILGWU president, David Dubinsky, who has taken his union out of the CIO and is reported to be going back to the AFL. He denied that Dubinsky showed any interest in Guild operation. This was disputed by Kaufman, who said the issue was part of the AFL-CIO fight, citing the fact that the ILGWU people, "who did not need to be taught unionism," only joined the Guild in sufficient numbers to have a separate unit in the last few months.

Net Einhorn, New York executive secretary, denied that the separation would help bargaining. He said the Labor Press unit was already engaged in bargaining and the ILGWU, when approached, had asked the Guild to get contracts elsewhere first.



The Monroe (La.) Guild carried its fight with the Ewings, who publish the Monroe papers against which it is striking, to the Shreveport Times, which is also published by the same family. Above, President DeWitt Henry of the Monroe Guild stands at the entrance of the Times plant with strike papers for the unorganized employees and the craft unionists. The reception was good.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals, before which the case went, struck out this part of his brief on the motion of the NLRB counsel, which together with A. J. Isaacman, Guild counsel, argued against the Gannett company's appeal.

Court Won't Take Smith Charges

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, tried a new idea in his brief for the Albany (N. Y.) Krickerbocker News (Gannett) which is contesting a Labor Board ruling favoring the Guild.

Pages of the anti-Labor Board testimony from the Smith Committee hearings made up a large part of the brief.

The Board also voted unanimously to inform the Kansas City Guild that neither the International Constitution nor the Collective Bargaining Program had been violated by the signing of the contract with the Associated Press bureau in New York.

The latter action was taken on a resolution from the Kansas City local criticizing the contracts recently signed with AP bureaus in New York and San Francisco and asking the Board to interpret the application of the collective bargaining program to wire services. The Board authorized Vice President Watson, chairman of the Wire Service Committee, to write Kansas City explaining the meaning of the Collective Bargaining Program and the constitutional provisions governing it.

The New Contracts

Gains in the wire service situation which were cited by Watson in the committee's report were the contracts with AP in New York and San Francisco; a considerably improved renewal with United Press and a new contract with Kene Newspapers, the Scripps-Howard photo service.

"There is evidence," Watson's report said, "that the signing of the AP contracts has caused a renewal of Guild interest, not only in AP, but in other wire services as well. There was a deep conviction throughout the wire services that AP would never sign a Guild contract. This conviction acted as a brake upon organizing efforts."

Asks Local Action

The report, however, also pointed out that "while progress has been made on the collective bargaining front the situation organizationally is not at all satisfactory. Experience has shown that wire service advances are inevitably tied up with local advances. Yet, we have always had extreme difficulty in getting wire service members, or potential members, to realize this. . . . The task of educating these members must be primarily in the hands of the local Guilds, which come into daily contact with them or can arrange to come into daily contact with them."

Ask Locals For Ideas On Awards

The views of local Guilds on what should be done about a Broom Memorial Award are being sought by the special committee investigating possibility of such an award. The Board was informed by Vice President Watson.

Minuteographed reports on the committee's findings have been sent to all local presidents by the committee which has been urgently requested by the Board to complete its report by June 10 so that it can be mailed out to the Board members before the Convention.

The committee had been instructed by the Board at its February meeting to report at the April 27-28 meeting but Watson said this was impossible because the committee could not decide on any plan and wanted the advice of locals.

Members of the committee are President Crawford, Vice President Farnon, Franklin P. Adams, E. L. Duffus, Lewis Gannett, Carl Randers, Quentin Reynolds and Saul Mills, secretary.

Board Ratifies First AP Pacts

A report stating that since the February board meeting "the wire service situation has been bettered, perhaps more so than in any previous period of Guild history," was unanimously approved by the Board.

The Board also voted unanimously to inform the Kansas City Guild that neither the International Constitution nor the Collective Bargaining Program had been violated by the signing of the contract with the Associated Press bureau in New York.

The latter action was taken on a resolution from the Kansas City local criticizing the contracts recently signed with AP bureaus in New York and San Francisco and asking the Board to interpret the application of the collective bargaining program to wire services. The Board authorized Vice President Watson, chairman of the Wire Service Committee, to write Kansas City explaining the meaning of the Collective Bargaining Program and the constitutional provisions governing it.

The New Contracts

Gains in the wire service situation which were cited by Watson in the committee's report were the contracts with AP in New York and San Francisco; a considerably improved renewal with United Press and a new contract with Kene Newspapers, the Scripps-Howard photo service.

"There is evidence," Watson's report said, "that the signing of the AP contracts has caused a renewal of Guild interest, not only in AP, but in other wire services as well. There was a deep conviction throughout the wire services that AP would never sign a Guild contract. This conviction acted as a brake upon organizing efforts."

Asks Local Action

The report, however, also pointed out that "while progress has been made on the collective bargaining front the situation organizationally is not at all satisfactory. Experience has shown that wire service advances are inevitably tied up with local advances. Yet, we have always had extreme difficulty in getting wire service members, or potential members, to realize this. . . . The task of educating these members must be primarily in the hands of the local Guilds, which come into daily contact with them or can arrange to come into daily contact with them."

WHAT CHICAGO STRIKE DID FOR US ALL

Kaufman Analyzes Results of Our Long Fight

By MILTON KAUFMAN,
Executive Vice President

It is well to take stock of the Guild's tremendous accomplishment in bringing the Chicago strike to a successful conclusion.

Collective bargaining contracts never recite in black and white all the advances obtained by the union. The contract which settled the 17-month strike of the Chicago Newspaper Guild against the Herald-American is no exception.

The settlement agreement provided for the reinstatement of 115 strikers, chosen by the Guild, and the payment of \$29,000 to 45 remaining active strikers, the distribution of this sum also a matter of Guild determination. The extent of reinstatement and the inclusion of Herald-Examiner employees were won despite the fact that this Hearst enterprise had folded late last summer during the period of the strike. Included too, was a group of striking employees who had been among those discharged prior to the strike, and whose discharge served to precipitate the walk-out on Dec. 5, 1938.

Minimums Established

Three-year minimums of \$60 for writers, \$55 for copywriters, and \$50 for reporters, artists and photographers were established; minimums for commercial department members were relatively inferior. The severance pay rate for editorial department members compares favorably with the best Hearst-Guild contract, a week's pay for each six months of service up to a maximum of 28 weeks' pay. Again the rate is inferior in the commercial division, but the economic provisions pertaining to commercial department members are now being renegotiated.

All these conditions had been



PEACE IN CHICAGO: Signing the settlement which ended the historic Guild strike. Standing (left to right): Kurt Solomon, Hearst attorney; Harry Wohl, striker and international vice president; Thomas Carty, president of Typographical Union No. 18; David Galdes, president of Chicago Stereotypers' Union; Don Stevens, Chicago Guild

executive secretary; Arthur Goldberg, Guild attorney. Seated (left to right): Milton Kaufman, international executive vice president; G. L. Patterson, regional NLRB director; Albert Jackson, Chicago Guild president; T. J. White, Herald-American publisher.

Photo by Earl Lee Auld, Guild member.

granted to the twin federal locals in the plant during the strike, their bargaining weapon being the Guild strike and the desire of the Hearst management to keep them contentedly fighting the strike. The standards were higher than those prevailing in the plant prior to the strike, superior in a number of respects to the previous Guild contract, and somewhat closer to provisions obtaining in Guild-Hearst contracts in other cities.

Thus, from an economic standpoint, the Guild won through its strength which the management had in a sense granted as a bribe to the non-strikers.

Elsewhere, the period of the strike was one which marked the

sharpest advances in Hearst contracts apart from that period which marked the transition, from no contracts to formal agreements between Hearst papers and local guilds. Beyond these specific local advances throughout the country, there has been created a situation which elicited from the general management the need for a national conference to determine policy with respect to all Hearst papers in their relations with the Guild. This development cannot help but affect favorably the position of all locals and the International in dealing with the other chains and more firmly establish the role of the American Newspaper Guild as the International Hearst managements, and the

union in the editorial and commercial department fields. Internally, we can now take off the rhetorical wrappings about being an International union to display the simple fact that we are. The unparalleled series of successes and the unparalleled response of the membership proved financially the support of the ANG membership did not end there, for the adoption plan, and in the last days of the strike the day's pay movement, added hands-on the strike, will represent the enduring record of the strike.

Tremendous Task Well Done Is The Verdict

Activities of local Guilds on the national advertising front in support of the strike reached such proportions that our friend of labor, William Green, had to be called into service to write personal letters to advertisers throughout the nation pleading that they continue to support the strike-bound paper in Chicago.

The local strike machinery reflected this national approach, but it was reflected primarily by the strikers themselves. This band of strikers was of course concerned with the immediate question of their own jobs and their own security. But throughout the struggle they displayed the most amazing understanding of the national stake involved. It was this understanding that enabled them to carry on an epochal strike and to command over such a long period the admiration and very substantial support of the entire labor and liberal world.

The Stout Chicago Group

There is reason for real optimism in the future of the Guild so long as we find ourselves the possessors of such a membership, and it was this understanding that enabled them to carry on an epochal strike and to command over such a long period the admiration and very substantial support of the entire labor and liberal world.

More important than even the wage increases in the eyes of many employees were a contractual prohibition of firings "except for just and sufficient cause" and weeks' wages for each year of service, to a maximum of 28 weeks' wages.

Dozens of employees who had always refused to join the Guild, upon the statement that they relied upon the beneficence of Stair, discovered that only a Guild contract offers real security.

Stair, who remains as chairman of the board of a new Free Press company, without stock in the corporation, deceived his oldest executives and closest business associates along with the employees about selling the paper. He insisted up to the very minute of the formal announcement in the Free Press itself that he was not even contemplating a sale.

Had, Walver Demas

Stair's son and assistant, E. D. Stair, Jr., on April 26 told International Representative Fred Myers, who was assisting the local, that rumors that the paper was being sold were "lies." Knights, it was later learned, was at that very minute sitting in an office ten feet away from the junior Stair. Malcolm W. Bingley, editor of the Free Press, again denied the reports of sale at the very minute he signed the Guild contract.

The unit had waived several contract demands, and moderated others, only because of a written assurance by a management negotiating committee that "the Free Press is for sale only to subscribers for 3 cents a copy." Bingley told the Guild negotiating committee that the management would refuse to sit at a table with the Guild if the subject were even mentioned.

The unit met and requested the Executive Board to reopen negotiations immediately for a supplementary agreement covering points which were influenced by the belief that Stair was remaining in control.

Old Executives Fired

Knight announced, in a front page statement, that the Free Press will be politically independent in its editorial policy. Privately, he has said he intends to "moderate" the hitherto reactionary editorial policy followed by Stair and Bingley, and to "live up" the makeup and editorial content.

One of his first acts was to dismiss William Pettibone, treasurer of the old Free Press corporation, and William Lowe, managing director.

HIGHER PAY, SEVERANCE SCALE WON IN STOCKTON

THE STOCKTON Guild has signed a new agreement with the publisher of the morning Independent, covering the editorial department

The Progress Report

\$30,000 Raises Won in Detroit

Guild Gets First Pact With Free Press as It Sold to Akron-Miami Publisher; Stair's Action Causes Rush to Join Union; Supplement Is Sought.

THE DETROIT Guild signed its first contract with the 100-year-old Free Press April 29 amid circumstances that started a scramble of unprecedented proportions for Guild membership.

Twenty-four hours after the contract had been signed, Publisher E. D. Stair announced he had sold the Free Press, which he had controlled since 1906, to John S. Knight, publisher of the Akron Beacon-Journal and Miami Herald-Tribune.

Pay raises which will total more than \$30,000 came to approximately one-half of the 310 persons in editorial and commercial departments the Guild represented. Individual raises were as high as \$15 a week.

Security Attracts Them

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Crawford Explains Why He Won't Run

President Kenneth G. Crawford's statement of his intention not to be a candidate at Memphis follows. It was addressed to members of the IEB.

It has been suggested to me that I should let you know whether I intend to run for reelection so that the convention delegates will be on notice. I am acting on that suggestion. When Heywood died last year, I felt that the Guild was in for a period of rough going. Until then we had been anchored by his personality and the national climate has been favorable to trade unionism. We were cast adrift at the height of the reaction.

Because I thought that I could be of some help in weathering the storm, I took on the presidency. I never thought of my function as anything but transitional.

Now it is being suggested by some of you that I run for a full term. I have considered it very carefully and have decided for a variety of reasons, that I must not. My reasons are personal and compelling. There is no possibility that I shall change my mind.

My own suggestion, for what it is worth, is that the Guild now entrust its leadership to a full-time, paid president. I am convinced that we shall have to come to it soon or late and that now is as good a time as any. (I am not a candidate and would not accept this position either.)

I realize that there is considerable sentiment in the Guild for the present officer set-up. The idea of an amateur president with no financial stake in his job is appealing but experience has convinced me that it isn't practical for a union of our grown-up proportions.

It seems to me that we have come through the most critical period. The Hearst strike is settled. We are solvent. We are making contractual gains and are in a position to make important membership gains. Our foundations are solid. We need not fear that they will be shaken loose by an internal controversy over policy or a contest for leadership.

This has been a pleasant if arduous experience for me and I shall step back into the rank and file after the Memphis convention with complete faith in the future of the Guild.

K. G. CRAWFORD.

MEMPHIS NOMINATES HARRY MARTIN

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Memphis strongly felt very strongly that harmony is essential in our national office," Copeland said, "and are confident that Martin will carry out a harmonious program."

dependent on the Wage-Hour law. William Costello, Hawaii delegate to the 1939 Convention, was the "snark plug" of the negotiations drive until he left for China recently. Negotiators were Lawrence Norris, assistant general secretary of the YMCA; M. L. McEuen, president of the Honolulu Typographical Union, and J. F. McLaughlin, assistant U. S. district attorney.

The management was supported in its resistance to Guild shop by a closely interlocking industrial setup in Hawaii which has fought union shop in all industry.

HARRISBURG REJECTS

Faced by stalling tactics of the HARRISBURG Telegraph negotiators, Guildmen in the advertising and circulation departments at a meeting May 3 rejected the newspaper's counter-proposal and passed a resolution asking that "negotiations for a contract continue as speedily as possible to a satisfactory conclusion."

The Guild bargaining rights on a full industrial union basis.

PACT HELPS TACOMA TO BUILD MEMBERSHIP

TACOMA—The Guild has been growing fast since the signing of Tacoma's first contract with the News Tribune and the Times on March 2. A majority was established in all eligible departments of the Times with enrollment of 19 out of 18 business office and advertising employees.

Plans have been drafted for a supplemental agreement which the Tacoma Guild will present soon to the Times management. The Times is in the Scripps League with the Seattle Star, which has a full Guild-shop contract. Good standing has been improved on both Tacoma papers.

Every department of the News has been organized and the current contract, which expires June 22, covers all departments.

The Post contract, on the other hand, covers only editorial workers, although three commercial departments have been organized since Major Bonilla refused to give

he, and that she was therefore entitled to the pay scale established for that classification in the contract.

HONOLULU WINS FIRST HAWAII GUILD PACT

The first Guild contract to be won in Hawaii has been signed by the Hawaii Guild with the HONOLULU Star-Bulletin after negotiations which had been in progress since September, 1938.

Covering 25 employees in the editorial department, the contract has been hailed as a gain for organized labor as a whole in Hawaii and as a foundation for Guild organizing, although its provisions are weak in comparison with those in the United States. Signing of the contract has resulted in an improvement in membership standing. A top minimum of \$40 a week and an apprentice limitation clause represent substantial improvements over previous conditions. The contract also provides for a 40-hour week, which in the past had been

to send an invitation to membership signed by about 30 leading newspapermen and women and an organizing pamphlet describing the Guild, its purposes, aims and accomplishments. The letter pointed out benefits which Post employees had received because of Guild contracts on other papers and the necessity for completing Guild organization if these standards are to be maintained or raised.

Second stage of the drive was to be systematic contacts and further distribution of Guild literature. Jack Pillsbury of the Globe is chairman of the organizing committee.

BATTLE CREEK USES "19,000" PAMPHLET

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—An organizing campaign to recruit all eligible employees on the Enquirer and News has been started by the Battle Creek Guild. The campaign is being guided by policies worked out at the regional organizing conference in Detroit.

The new ANG pamphlet, "19,000 Newspaper Men" and a personal invitation to join the Guild has been sent to each of the "unorganized."

BOSTON OPENS DRIVE TO ORGANIZE POST

BOSTON—A campaign to organize a unit on the Post has been started by the Boston Guild after considerable testing of union sentiment among Post employees within the Guild jurisdiction.

First step in the campaign was

Platform Of Philly Delegates

The Philadelphia-Camden Guild delegation to the Memphis convention is demanding the ouster of all the Guild's present paid officers and functionaries because of their "incompetence and destructive factionalism," according to the "Guild Letter," the local's organ, which has just been received.

"The Philadelphia-Camden Guild is going forward rapidly. The American Newspaper Guild is not," reads the platform on which the 11 Philadelphia delegates were elected at a membership meeting. "We believe the reasons for the bogging down of the ANG's present organization drive lies in the stubborn refusal of ANG officers to stress genuine job security; in their tendency to make unwelcome and unnecessary compromises, because of an inordinate desire to remain in power; and in their approach to Guild problems which shows a lack of confidence in the general membership of the union."

The platform specifically attacks the contract signed recently with the New York Associated Press and whose signing was unanimously ratified by the International Executive Board when it approved the Wire Service report. "The Letter" declares there was "almost unanimous agreement (at the election meeting) on criticism of the effectiveness of Morris Watson... head of the Wire Service Committee."

The platform also attacked the GUTZ BAWERS, saying: "The failure of the ANG is shown... in the GUTZ BAWERS' treatment of the 'Join the Strike for a Day' assessment drive begun here for Chicago. The story was played down in a way obvious for any newspaperman. We describe that attitude to the influence of locals tied up with the ANG leadership who do not dare present basic Guild problems to their membership."

The Letter said that "the stand of the successful slate of candidates was explained as consisting of opposition to Watson, Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman, Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche, Organizers Dick Seller, Fred Myers and Morgan Hall."

The platform also states that "this delegation has no Philadelphia-Camden candidate for ANG office except International Vice President William Faron. We will not push any other Philadelphia-Camden candidate on our own initiative."

Chicago Irons Out Post-Strike Problems

CHICAGO—Much progress has been made by the Guild grievance committee in ironing out with the Chicago Hearst management the myriad of complicated problems arising from the settlement of the local's historic 17-month strike.

Sessions with the management are marked with a respect for the Guild, which Tony Berardi, unit chairman, said, showed "all the difference in the world" from the pre-strike attitude.

Meanwhile an organizing campaign in all departments covered by the Guild's jurisdiction has been started to line up the majority for the Guild in the NLRB election which is to decide whether the Guild or the AFL Editorial and Commercial Associates groups will represent Herald-American workers.

Get Service Adjustment

Chief victory scored by the Guild grievance committee is the new policy that eliminates breaks in past service, not only for Guildsmen, but for non-Guildsmen as well. In correcting numerous discrepancies in service records, the management has agreed that no past layoffs for economy, illness or other brief nonfatal interruptions shall be considered breaks in service. This policy is of particular value to commercial workers.

Although it was agreed in settling the strike that strikers returning to the plant could be placed temporarily in various capacities, the committee has been able to secure the return of the majority of the Guildsmen to their former jobs.

Pay Rates Obtained

In addition to obtaining salary raises for numerous returning strikers, the committee also ob-

tained guarantees of average earnings for two ad salesmen.

Fourteen strikers have been assigned to the management's committee to assist Bob Greenwood, fund-raising committee chairman, in notifying all the unions and sympathizers on the Guild's mailing list that the strike is over.

Letters have been sent to all Guilds in behalf of strikers not returning to work. Rehabilitation efforts with financial assistance from the ANG are continuing.

The American and Chicago Newspaper Guilds, three Guild officers and the Illinois Publishing and Printing Co. and the Evening American Publishing Co. (publishers of the Herald-American) have been named defendants in a suit which asks for accounting of monies involved in the strike settlement and for back pay and severance pay from the Hearst publishers.

Severance Pay Suit

Plaintiffs are Clarence B. Carey and Joseph A. Morper. Both were employed in the Herald-Examiner sports department when the strike was called. Carey left the strike three months after it began. Morper, who was in and out of the strike for several months, while attending law school, was present at the time the settlement was voted by the active strikers and offered no objection.

Guild officials named defendants are: Albert Jackson, Chicago president; Don Stevens, executive secretary; and Harry Wohl, international vice president. The settlement of the strike April 26 were the AFL's Commercial and Editorial Associates group in the plant as well as Victor Olander, state AFL president, thereby recognizing the existence of the strike.

An intensive educational and organizing campaign is already under way. A Guild leaflet has been placed on every desk in the plant. The first issue of the Guild ship paper is off the press.

On May 15, negotiations were so open looking toward a new contract for the commercial workers. The Guild has invited the Commercial



Chicago, Ill. March 4th, 1940.

The employees of the Herald-American at Chicago are all members of American Federation of Labor unions. Contracts negotiated through collective bargaining govern the relationship between the management of the Chicago Herald-American. Collective bargaining is practiced in an up-to-date and modern way by these American Federation of Labor unions and the management of the Chicago Herald-American.

No conflict exists. No strike so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned is in effect. As regards the Chicago Herald-American as fair to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

Because representatives of the Newspaper Guild, a C.I.O. organization, are endeavoring to prevail upon advertisers to withhold advertisements from the Chicago Herald-American, alleging that a strike is in effect, I am writing you officially advising that no strike is in effect and that it will be not only proper and fair to organized labor but highly advisable for your firm to advertise in the Chicago Herald-American.

You will help the cause of organized labor by doing so. In fact, you will help the American Federation of Labor very greatly in the efforts it is making to promote cooperation and understanding between workers and their employers and to further the cause of collective bargaining by carrying advertisements in the Chicago Herald-American.

Very respectfully yours,
W. J. Green
President,
American Federation of Labor.

"NO STRIKE," SAID MR. GREEN. He sent this letter to advertisers urging them to help the Herald-American in Chicago fight the Guild strikers—participating in negotiations leading to settlement of the strike April 26 were the AFL's Commercial and Editorial Associates group in the plant as well as Victor Olander, state AFL president, thereby recognizing the existence of the strike.

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Kaufman Lauds Strikers in L. A.

Congratulations to the Los Angeles Guild and the Huntington Park Bulletin strikers for the victory they won have been achieved on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders Executive Board by Executive Vice President Kaufman.

Extending his personal congratulations as well, Kaufman's letter to Thomas O'Connor, Los Angeles president, said:

"... the Huntington Park strike proved the ability of a proud and powerful local to carry through a highly successful strike in the face of very difficult odds. Our hats are off to you and the doughy strikers."

LYNN PICKET CASES ARE DROPPED BY D.A.

LYNN, Mass.—Declaring that city ordinances under which Guild members were arrested during the strike against the Daily Evening Item here last summer are unconstitutional, District Attorney Hugh A. Cragg of Essex county has not pressed four cases arising out of picketing and distribution of handbills.

Charged with carrying a sign without a permit and annoying a person or persons unknown, Joseph M. Coburn, James E. Nolan and Herbert L. Schön, Item strikers, were arrested last July while walking up and down in front of the stores. Fred Myers, director of the Item strike and at that time executive vice president of the Guild in New England, was arrested under similar ordinances in October.

Arrests of the Guild members were made by local police despite a warning from Samuel Angoff, authorized here that the ordinances were unconstitutional. His opinion was upheld by the district attorney.

Guild Joins Fight On Mrs. Herrick

Gives Six Cases of Own in Supporting Utility Union's Demand She Be Ousted From NLRB Post; Other CIO Groups Back Campaign; Pasche Cites Times, Jersey, Faby Actions.

A list of Guild charges against the New York regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, has been officially sent to the Board, on authorization of the Guild's International Executive Board. The Board at its recent meeting voted unanimously to support the demand of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, for the removal of Mrs. Herrick.

Secretary-Treasurer Pasche submitted the memorandum of Guild charges to the NLRB on May 13. "While the impression of bias," Pasche's letter said, "is based on a long series of experiences and reactions on the part of various persons coming into contact with Mrs. Herrick, we are submitting in support of our contention that she is unfit for her office, only the evidence of specific facts of her conduct in cases involving the Guild."

Other CIO Unions Join. The Utility Workers' campaign against Mrs. Herrick is supported by other CIO unions in New York and New Jersey, including the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, International Ship Builders, American Communications Association, United Office and Professional Workers, National Maritime Union. Representatives of these unions were to meet in New York May 14 to map their drive.

The Utility Workers' demand was the result of Mrs. Herrick's handling of the recent Consolidated Edison Co. election in which the CIO was defeated by a company union.

The Guild memorandum on Mrs. Herrick makes six specific charges. Used by Publisher. Two concern the New York Times case. Pasche's memorandum tells how Richard Burritt, Times' editorial employee and possible Guild witness, was summoned to the office of Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger who cross-examined him as to information he had given the Guild. Seated in Sulzberger's office during the interview was a woman who Burritt later learned was Mrs. Herrick. On another occasion Mrs. Herrick upbraided Vice President Morris Watson for comment on the Times which appeared in the Guild Reporter's "Free Press" column and had nothing to do with the labor board case against that paper. The NLRB finally took the Times case out of Mrs. Herrick's hands.

The most recent case cited by Pasche was that of Agnes Faby, Newark (N. J.) Guild president, who was ordered reinstated to the Newark Ledger by the NLRB. After the decision Mrs. Herrick told Morris Iserman, Guild attorney, that the Ledger might reinstate Miss Faby with full back pay if she agreed to resign after a month. At the same time Mrs. Herrick told Iserman that there was one chance in a hundred that the NLRB would enforce its order.

Her "Prediction." In a later conference at Mrs. Herrick's office, the company said it would give Miss Faby only \$1000 instead of \$6000 to which she was entitled. During the discussion Mrs. Herrick sent a note to Iserman saying "The board will not enforce this order in my judgment." A photostatic copy of this note was submitted to the board. The NLRB, itself, has indicated that it will enforce the order.

Mrs. Herrick's failure to act in the case of the Hudson Dispatch, Union City, N. J., over a period of more than three years, has resulted in the unit there being effectively destroyed. This paper is generally recognized, the memorandum states, as the official organ of Frank

Hague, New Jersey Democratic boss. Another New Jersey case was that of the Long Branch Daily Record, where three Guild members were discharged and Mrs. Herrick issued a complaint. As the case was about to go to hearing, the management offered reinstatement of Harry Carlin, one of the three and back pay to the amount of \$1,000 to all three. The Guild accepted this promise but after signing the settlement the management demanded that Carlin agree to a list of offensive rules as a condition of employment.

Decided without Hearing. Mrs. Herrick supported the management in this demand and told the Guild "the case which you brought to us was a surprisingly weak case." She also attacked the characters of the dismissed workers. After a vigorous Guild protest, Mrs. Herrick revised her stand and so did the employer. Pasche's memorandum pointed out that Mrs. Herrick's opinion of the case and the dismissed employees "must necessarily have been upon unsupported information given by the publisher, since the case was settled without coming to a hearing."

The Utility Workers submitted a 100-page brief of evidence against Mrs. Herrick, its chief charges being that she:

1. Violated NLRB regulations by permitting the company to dominate, manage and influence the recent election; 2. Failed to determine the authenticity or eligibility of the list of employees furnished by the company which permitted multiple voting that the union could not check; 3. Allowed violations of the written stipulations by which the union consented to the election; 4. Declined basic election procedure in private conference with the management and excluded the union from such vital matters; 5. Made misleading, inadequate and untruthful statements in her report on the elections to the NLRB.

Labor Press Parley Is Set

A Labor Press Conference to discuss technical problems of labor paper publication is being arranged for June 7-9 by the Guild's Labor Press Committee. It will be at Sunnyside House, near East Stroudsburg, Pa., a summer resort inn easily accessible from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other centers.

2 Guilds Resist Publisher Attacks

MACON, Ga.—Almost on the eve of the first anniversary of the Macon Guild, the management of the Macon Telegraph and the Evening News launched a series of dismissals, demotions and changes affecting about half the Guild membership.

The firings started only a few days after the Guild renewed its request for negotiation of a contract.

Dismissed were Paul M. Conway, Guild president, for 13 years a member of the News staff as police reporter; Donald G. Mitchell, Jr., former assistant city editor of the Telegraph, in recent years a reporter for the News, who had a record of about 15 years' service; Bert Smith, on the Telegraph copy desk, and Mary Stoves, Evening News reporter.

George W. Griffin, a veteran of 30 years' service, who for many

ORGANIZER



JOSEPH TAUCCHI

Having been granted a charter by the International Executive Board, the new Easton Guild is carrying on a vigorous organizing campaign under the leadership of Taucchi, who is chairman of its membership committee. Taucchi, who is a circulation department driver, has had experience before in trade unionism, having organized a large industrial plant in Easton.

Victory Seen On Labor Act

Having defeated attempts to wreck the Wage-Hour law, labor was awaiting the showdown in the House this week on the Norton and Smith amendments to the Wagner Act.

The campaign to save the act, led by Labor's Non-Partisan League and the CIO, however, has not been relaxed and a battle was fierce as that which raged around the Wage-Hour amendments before they were re-interred in committee, was expected.

An indication that labor may triumph was the announcement by Mrs. Mary Norton, chairman of the House Labor Committee, that she does not favor the Wagner Act amendments which bear her name—that, in fact, she is opposed to any amendments at this time.

Mrs. Norton made her declaration in acknowledging a communication from the United Federal Workers (CIO) which expressed opposition to any amendments. Mrs. Norton said the amendments bore her name only because she was chairman of the committee that approved them.

The chief factor in the defeat of the "dime-an-hour" bloc was the way in which the CIO is rallying an ever-widening section of the people around its legislative program through Labor's Non-Partisan League and the recent speeches of John L. Lewis in which he has stressed the necessity for independent political action by labor, farmers, the aged, Negroes and the unemployed.

The Industry ANPA Report Actually Proclaims Ad Linage Rising—News Union Councils Held Not Bad

The American Newspaper Publishers Association now has a reason for talking about bright prospects in advertising linage. The organized promotional effort of its Bureau of Advertising is at last beginning to click, after its initial lukewarm reception on the part of many ANPA members, and its report to the ANPA convention just concluded in New York announced "substantial increases" in newspaper appropriations by many national advertisers and "a marked change for the better" in the attitude of advertisers toward newspaper advertising.

That was the main news to come out of the ANPA convention, so far as published reports revealed, except the new friendliness toward radio (Guild Reporter, May 11).

The bureau's report noted that the upward curve in linage which set in last year, after a downward trend since 1936, had been maintained during the first quarter of 1940.

It particularly noted the specific increases in this first quarter as against the same period of 1939, in the fields in which it apparently has been concentrating its work. In total national advertising, where it has been concentrating, the increase was 8.4 per cent, in automotive advertising, 28.3 per cent, gasoline and oil, 3.6 per cent, and grocery, 27.8 per cent.

Organized Approach. So far as can be ascertained from the report, however, the Bureau of Advertising has demonstrated mainly the usefulness of an organized approach in bringing back advertising that was drifting away to other pastures. Signs of any more fundamental changes have not yet begun to be evident.

On the coast side, too, the convention heard an optimistic report, at least as regards newspaper. The price in stable, the war did not seriously disturb the general situation, and the report on this subject reiterated a statement in an earlier bulletin: "There is ample capacity in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland to care for any reasonable needs of publishers... even though the international situation disrupts and makes irregular the shipments of overseas newspaper."

Wages, however, the ANPA's "special standing committee" thought, went up too fast last year. What the unions regard as overdone improvements in employment conditions are treated by the committee as out of line. Wage on its member papers, the committee said, "continued to rise out of proportion which could be justified by linage, cost of living, or other business factors." And

"the wrappers or envelope should be endorsed accordingly.... The wrappers or envelope should bear the endorsement 'Importation Permission Obtained,' which should be placed in the lower left corner in a clear and legible manner."

Publisher Takes Broun Memorial. "Heywood Broun as He Seemed to Us" by John L. Lewis, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Kenneth G. Crawford, Edna Fisher, F.P.A., Frank Sullivan and a score of others will be published for the Newspaper Guild of New York by Random House within the month. Announcement of the volume was made by Morris Watson, who arranged for the publication on behalf of the Heywood Broun Memorial Committee of the New York Guild.

The book, which will be handsomely bound and designed, with the famous Rollin Kirby cartoon, will sell for \$1. Proceeds will go to the Heywood Broun Memorial Meeting with the Broun Memorial last year's birthday. It will contain the anecdotal material contributed by Watson and Ernest L. Meyer, columnist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CHALLENGES PHILLY DERBY.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: I have read with much interest and even more astonishment that Philadelphia has elected Convention delegates pledged to replace the Guild's present paid officers and functionaries.

Any wholesale change would be of vital concern to every newspaper employee in America. I am amazed because having watched the work of the present officers and functionaries as a local officer and as a convention delegate, I believe them to be among the most efficient and selfless officers in organized labor.

The "special standing committee" which might seem at first to be the surprising attitude of welcoming the trend toward labor federations of the newspaper unions, such as those formed last year in Pittsburgh and Seattle, is the fact that it is they who are designed to "bolster the bargaining position of their members" with all contracts expiring simultaneously.

The reason for its attitude is that "with Labor Board activities and public opinion toward strikes what they are, such simultaneous expirations should not be feared. They would place responsibility for interrupting operations squarely on all employees at the same time, and in the cities where these councils are formed there have been occasions when isolated groups have caused suspensions, but which perhaps would have been avoided had the other unions faced equal responsibility at the moment to preserve peace."

When Spain Reads. It takes special permission to get a foreign periodical into Spain these days. The New York Post Office has just sent the following notice to publishers:

"Information has been received from the Department (Washington) to the effect that the importation into Spain of periodicals, newspapers and books is prohibited unless the addressee has secured permission for the importation of said articles from the proper authorities in Spain."

"In order to facilitate the delivery of the addresses in Spain of periodicals, newspapers or books it would be advisable for senders to obtain advance information that such addresses have secured the necessary permission... in which case the wrappers of the packages should be endorsed accordingly.... The wrappers or envelope should bear the endorsement 'Importation Permission Obtained,' which should be placed in the lower left corner in a clear and legible manner."

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: The story "Factionalism Hit By N. Y. Local" upholds and spreads the false impression given by the executive secretary's report. The so-called "factionalism" was legitimate rank and file criticism which demanded a fair and full answer. The administration sought explicitly and implicitly to show that all the criticism came from a particular bloc, which is false; it sought to smear its critics as disruptive and subversive, although they have brought about reforms in the RA which were for the good of the local. The administration had no satisfactory answer on many points, among them its negligence regarding the report of official participation in the phoney April 6th peace parade.

KATHERINE LYNCH, Vice-President, Newspaper Guild of Detroit.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: Last December an opposition faction was created in the New York local by members "who believe that opposition to the administration is necessary to save our union and to strengthen it in the face of today's emergencies." The quote is from Oliver R. Pilat of The New York

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: The administration had a duty to demand a correction in the Daily Worker, and to see to it that fullest publicity was given to a denial that the local had officially participated. The administration offered no evidence of having taken proper steps in this or the Brooklyn College case.

There are many members not in the Progressive group, who expect the administration to respect the right of members to raise questions and voice criticism. There are many who are tired of membership meetings which are taken up with lengthy oral reports, guest speakers or movies, thus leaving controversy new business to a late hour when half of the attendance has left. The rules of order are not sacred; they could be amended to permit free and full discussion of controversial matter at an early hour.

NORMAN MCKENNA, Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: So the Seattle Guild passes a resolution against Communism and the Communist! And we thought they had their eyes open out on the Pacific coast. They fell into the same trap—or the 52 who voted that way did—as the Astor emperor who welcomed the Spanish conquerors with gold and jewels. Finally gave up his army to them and in the end lost his head.

The Seattle 52 who handed the resolutions (whom they name in the resolution) the gold and jewels of a chance to say "I told you so" and then invited them to go further and attack all unionism will soon lose their heads. Why? Because red-baiters never fear reds. They fear unions. And by voting to endorse the red smear of the anti-union forces, the Seattle Guild has opened the way for a much wider smear. Nay, it has invited it. The next step may well be an investigation of the Guild itself for "Communism."

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BULLETIN OUT

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: Two important points were omitted in the story on the Philadelphia-Camden election of convention delegates (Guild Reporter May 1). First, it is true that the delegates, who were pledged to opposition to the national leadership, were elected by an almost 2-1 majority but, out of a local of 1984 members, only 185 cast their votes at a membership meeting.

Secondly, the unit chairman of the two largest papers ran (and were defeated) as independent candidates opposed to the winning slate. They were Chairman Robert Bowman of the Inquirer and Chairman John Fleet of the Bulletin. Since no Bulletin member was willing to run on the "slate" opposed to national leadership, Philadelphia's largest and most paternalistic newspaper (the type of paper Crawford, is the Guild's next big organizing job) will be unrepresented at the ANG Convention.

JOAN WOOLCOTT, Comptroller, Bulletin Unit.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: The story "Factionalism Hit By N. Y. Local" upholds and spreads the false impression given by the executive secretary's report. The so-called "factionalism" was legitimate rank and file criticism which demanded a fair and full answer. The administration sought explicitly and implicitly to show that all the criticism came from a particular bloc, which is false; it sought to smear its critics as disruptive and subversive, although they have brought about reforms in the RA which were for the good of the local. The administration had no satisfactory answer on many points, among them its negligence regarding the report of official participation in the phoney April 6th peace parade.

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ASKING FOR IT

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The Seattle 52 who handed the resolutions (whom they name in the resolution) the gold and jewels of a chance to say "I told you so" and then invited them to go further and attack all unionism will soon lose their heads. Why? Because red-baiters never fear reds. They fear unions. And by voting to endorse the red smear of the anti-union forces, the Seattle Guild has opened the way for a much wider smear. Nay, it has invited it. The next step may well be an investigation of the Guild itself for "Communism."

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Editor, THE GUILD

LABOR IN REVIEW

Guild Joins CIO Fight Against WPA Cuts; Labor Leaders Tell Congress Committee How Machines Have Reduced Jobs

The Congress of Industrial Organizations called on its affiliates last week to fight not only for an increased WPA program in Congress but against Administration orders which would reduce WPA rolls to 1,500,000 by June 30—giving jobs to only one-seventh of the nation's unemployed.

The Guild joined in both campaigns. Morris Watson, legislative director, asked all local Guilds last week to call on their senators to support a resolution by Senator Pepper which would stop a cut of 200,000 jobs in May. (The week before, the International Executive Board voted support of the CIO program of a WPA appropriation providing 3,000,000 jobs (see Page 1).

With almost 12,000,000 persons unemployed, the CIO declares the present level of 2,120,000 WPA jobs meets hardly more than one-sixth of the requirement and there "is no indication . . . that unemployment will go below 11,000,000 by June."

While fighting for more WPA jobs, the CIO has made it plain that it does not consider the Federal works program a solution for unemployment.

The necessity for long-range planning and permanent recognition by industry of unions were stressed by a number of CIO leaders who testified recently before Congress' Temporary National Economic Committee on what labor saving machinery has done to industrial employment.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the Iron and Steel Institute, Edsel Ford and others had told the TNEC hearings that technological changes really meant more jobs and lower prices.

But facts and figures were brought forward by Phillip Murray, CIO vice president; James Carey, president of the United Radio and Electrical Workers; Emil Rieve, of the Textile Workers Union; R. J. Thomas, auto workers leader, and others, to show that machines have been costing jobs by the tens of thousands.

Murray showed the committee that in the steel industry alone "human labor is practically eliminated in the new hot strip mills. Steel is rolled at speeds approximating a half-mile a minute . . . displacing 83,970 workers, 37,020 of whom already have been permanently disconnected."

Murray estimated that between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 Americans have been ousted by machines in the last 10 years.

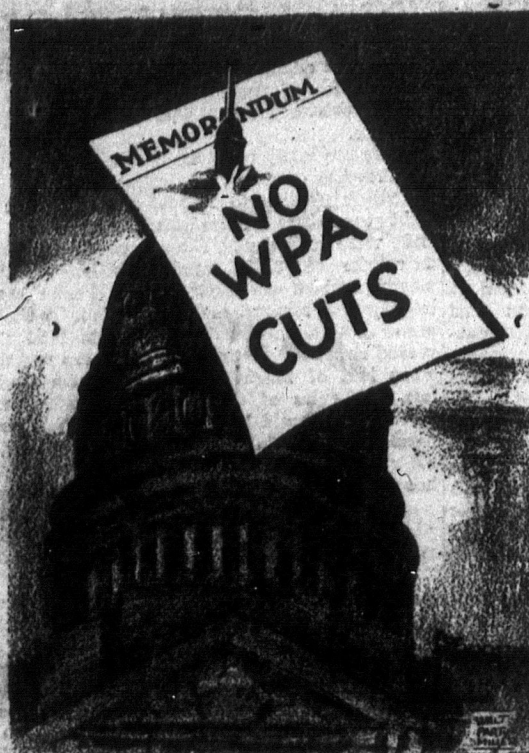
An example of how this is done was given by Thomas when he told the committee of a photo-electric cell in the Ford Motor Co. plant that is now doing automatically inspection work that formerly required 118 men.

Murray also challenged the industrialists' claim that technological changes mean price reductions, pointing out that the price of finished steel was 9 per cent higher in 1939 than in 1936 although 30,000 workers had been displaced by machines in that time.

Of the radio and electrical industry Carey said employers are getting 37 per cent more production out of each man-hour than they got in 1929 "with the result that even though the hours worked per week are now about 25 per cent less than 1929, employment is about 16 per cent less."

A similar story was told by Rieve of the textile industry.

"The most remarkable increases in man-hour production have taken place in the synthetic yarn industry,"



LABOR'S REMINDER

Rieve said. "One plant by installing continuous processes has reduced to five minutes operations which had taken 85 hours. Man-hour productivity in synthetic yarn has increased 333 per cent from 1923 to 1939."

None of the CIO leaders opposed the introduction of machinery but declared that industry should share its benefits with the workers. They also pointed out that if labor had not organized to reduce hours from a weekly average of 55 in 1929 to 40 or less in 1940, the displacement of man by machine would have been much greater. In the steel industry alone, Murray pointed out, the CIO has saved the jobs of more than 50,000 workers and Thomas estimated that his union had saved about as many.

CIO Wins Negro Allies

Agreement on a program for joint action by the National Negro Congress and Labor's Non-Partisan League was reached May 7, after a series of conferences which were the outgrowth of a speech which CIO President John L. Lewis made to the Congress asking it to work with the league.

Joint committees will be established in state capitals and Washington to promote a legislative program which will be elucidated at a conference May 18.

In his speech to the Congress, Lewis not only stressed the ties that bind labor and the Negro people in their fight against oppression, but he continued to expand his recent views on such problems as unemployment, war and other issues facing the nation.

Highlights of his speech:

"The right to vote uncoerced, the right to speak without fear, the right to meet and join together for the common good—these constitute the American way. Negroes know full well . . . that these rights are not yet a fact in our nation. You know the inequities of the poll tax that have held from millions of American citizens their right to vote. . . ."

"I have urged the President and the attorney general . . . to instruct the . . . Department of Justice to bring into federal courts . . . proceedings to strike down the cowardly restraints inflicted upon citizens of the Southern states by the poll tax laws. There has been no reply. Nothing has been done."

"The chief of our national police frightened a hall full of elderly ladies with immoderate and fantastic stories of plots against our country by foreign powers. Let him turn his face to cabins where American people are being lashed by white-robed riders. Let him look to cities where American workers . . . are cruelly mauled and killed. Let him seek the dark night trails of lynching parties. . . . Let those who are responsible in this country . . . enact federal anti-lynching law legislation, so long delayed. . . ."

"There are people in this country who want to get us into war. They are growing bolder. Mark you, soon they will have worked up their courage to talk about going to war to save Iceland and Borneo. We must not go to war. . . . There is work to be done at home. . . ."

"Somehow it is easier to interest the rich and powerful in sending other people's sons to Borneo than it is to get them to concern themselves about providing jobs and education for other people's sons. . . . I do not believe that the majority of American business men want war but . . . our failure to . . . bring internal prosperity leads them more and more to cast their eyes abroad."

Citing the Democratic party platform of 1936 which promised full federal work relief for the unemployed, Lewis declared:

"Most of us supported that party, that platform in 1936. We believe that the party should meet its obligations as set forth in this platform. Yet at no time since 1936 has even this obligation to the unemployed been fulfilled. And right now the provision for work through WPA and PWA is lower than at any time since 1936 and it is going down. . . ."

"No group in the population feels more heavily the burden of unemployment and insecurity than the Negro citizens. Among the unemployed and the low income families the proportion of Negroes is far greater than that of any other group. The denials of civil liberties lie with heavy discrimination upon Negroes. Only when these economic and political evils are wiped out will the Negro people be free of them."

'Needling The Dope'

Two New York newspapers, the Post and Journal-American, and a national commercial organ, Business Week, discovered in the last fortnight a "plot" by Harry Bridges to seize control of the nation by organizing the warehouse and wholesale industry. This "plot," according to these two papers and the New York Times, is causing a great split in the CIO because certain CIO leaders believe Bridges is "raiding" the CIO's United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union.

These "dope" stories have been exploded by Arthur Osman, president of Local 65 of the URWE whose union of wholesale workers, if the stories were correct, would be the chief victim of Bridges' alleged rapacity. Osman, in an article in "New Voices," Local 65's organ, charges that the "plot" stories were inspired by the newspapers' fear that the first real effort at organizing this industry might succeed.

Osman points out that the CIO gave warehouse jurisdiction to both unions and that steps are being taken with the CIO to adjust this overlapping so that a campaign to organize 2,000,000 workers in this industry can be carried out.

"The distributive industry," Osman writes, "is one of the largest in the country. The big merchants are thoroughly organized. But the workers are not. Experience has shown that the industry can be organized only by such unions as Local 65 in New York and the Warehousemen's Union (Bridges' group) in San Francisco. These locals unite ALL wholesale and warehouse workers in a community into ONE powerful union."

Osman then goes on to point out that "when Bridges was in New York recently, there were several discussions among various union leaders active in this industry. Bridges and Wolchok (URWE president) considered suggestions to unite all warehouse unions into one national organization. . . . While no agreement has yet been reached it is believed certain that within the CIO . . . a democratic solution will be found . . . to clear the way for a unified organizational drive. . . ."

"It is this possibility which is throwing the newspaper publishers into convulsions. The newspapers don't want organizational problems settled within the CIO."

Martin Down, UAW Up

A couple of postscripts to the recent CIO victory in the General Motors NLRB election:

Homer Martin has retired as president of the AFL splinter group in the auto industry "to go into private business"—but no one knows what business.

The United Auto Workers, according to the treasurer's report, has increased its dues paying membership by almost 100,000 in four months' time with a total of 271,436 in April, an increase of 29,085 over March. Such a growth in what is not yet a closed shop industry is almost unheard of in the labor movement.

Here and There

(As reported by Federated Press)

Evidence of collusion between employers and the Department of Justice's anti-trust division has been presented by the CIO Fur Workers' Union which produced a letter from the manufacturers' attorney revealing that the employers had persuaded the department to revive 6-year-old indictments against the union. . . . The anti-trust division suffered a setback in its drive on unions last week when a federal district judge in Washington directed a jury to bring a verdict of not guilty in a case brought by Thurman Arnold's aides against Local 639 of the AFL Teamsters' Union.

Attempts of seven steel companies to nullify a Labor Department ruling that they must pay a minimum of 62½ cents an hour to get Government contracts failed when the Supreme Court upheld the Walsh-Healey law by an 8 to 1 decision, McReynolds as usual dissenting. . . . The Ford Motor Co. was cited again last week by the National Labor Relations Board when it ordered reinstatement of 94 men fired for union activity at St. Louis and posting of no-discrimination notices. . . .

When Richard Reading became mayor of Detroit in 1938 he said he was going to run the CIO out of town. . . . when Reading, beaten for re-election by the CIO last fall, was brought into the sheriff's office last week on a gambling indictment, he was fingerprinted by a deputy who is a member of two CIO unions. . . .

The Pennsylvania CIO convention, which ended a few days ago, refused to endorse President Roosevelt for a third term. . . . It did a number of other things including passage of a resolution demanding dissolution of the Dies committee. . . . Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska's great liberal, charged the Justice Department with ignoring the admitted facts in whitewashing J. Edgar Hoover's G-men for their raids on citizens in Detroit and elsewhere. . . . Norris repeated his demand for restraints on the FBI. . . .

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.

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