

THE GUILD REPORTER

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GUILD RESETS WAR PROGRAM

THEY WILL LEAD GUILD FOR TWO MORE YEARS

WLB Revises Procedure For Contracts

CHICAGO—The special advisory newspaper panel of the War Labor Board, given new and authoritative powers in a directive from Washington, reconvened this week with six cases on its revised agenda.

Awaiting action by the panel were Newspaper Guild-management cases involving:

The Milwaukee Sentinel.
The Jewish (N. Y.) Daily Forward.
The Portland (Me.) Press-Herald.
The Dayton (O.) Journal-Herald.
The Lynn (Mass.) Item.

Meanwhile all unsettled Guild-management cases which had been passed by the newspaper industry panel in Chicago and referred to the national board in Washington for final action were being sent back to Chicago for binding action by the panel or the Chicago Regional War Labor Board.

OKAYS EXPECTED

It was expected, under terms of the new WLB directive which gave the panel authority to pass final judgment on voluntary Guild-management contracts, that approval of them would be automatic.

The new WLB directive authorized the panel to make its recommendations in all other cases to the Chicago regional board for approval instead of to the national board.

Decisions of the regional board in such cases will be final, subject to any appeals by any involved party for a hearing by the national board.

Extension of authority to the WLB's newspaper panel represented a partial victory for the Guild, which had maintained from the outset of establishment of the panel that it should have authority to approve contracts without further review.

The first Guild-management case to receive final approval by the Chicago panel under the new procedures involved Acme Newspictures and the union.



MILTON MURRAY
ANG President
(Reelected)



SAM B. EUBANKS
ANG Executive Vice President
(Reelected)



WILLIAM W. RODGERS
ANG Secretary-Treasurer
(Reelected)

Top ANG Officers Are Reelected; Five Vice Presidencies Contested

BOSTON—Top officers of the American Newspaper Guild were renominated unopposed—and therefore reelected to two-year terms—at the close of the union's tenth anniversary convention here.

Named to second terms in office were ANG President Milton Murray, Executive Vice President Sam B. Eubanks and Secretary-Treasurer William W. Rodgers, who first were elected in the Guild's initial national referendum poll on officers in 1941.

LEADERS LIST SLATE

They were nominated by Arthur Riordan, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, who also nominated, in behalf of the present ANG administration, a full slate of 10 vice presidents, five of whom were unopposed for election.

Murray's nomination was seconded—"in the interest of the greatest Guild unity we have ever had"—by John T. McManus, president of the New York Guild.

Charles E. Crissey, president of the Guild's local in Elizabeth, N. J., seconded the nomination of Eubanks. Rodgers' nomination was seconded by Bertram J. Harvey of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild.

New terms of Murray, Eubanks

and Rodgers will start November 1, as will terms of vice presidents. Contested elections of vice presidents will be determined in national referendum balloting this Summer under supervision of an ANG bipartisan election commission.

REGIONS REVISED

These administration-supported candidates for regional vice presidencies, in a convention-revised division of territories, were nominated for the Murray-Eubanks-Rodgers slate by Riordan:

Region 1—New England—George A. Harris, Boston Guild president.

Region 2—South—W. A. Copeland, Memphis Guild treasurer.

Region 3—Middle West—Kenneth B. Crouse, Twin Cities Guild, incumbent.

Region 4—Pacific Coast—William Schulze, former Seattle Guild president.

Region 5—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Walter D. Engels of the New York Guild, incumbent vice president in the presently-constituted Region 1.

THREE UNOPPOSED

Administration nominations of Harris, seconded by Ellen Smith of Biddeford, Me.; Copeland, seconded by Biddeford, Me.; Copeland, seconded by Biddeford, Me. (Continued on Page Nine)

Grim Fight Is Faced At Home

Organized labor, which knows what the war is about and is fighting and working for it, without any measure to its devotion and constancy, faced a grim and battered home front this week.

Black Friday enactment by Congress, over President Roosevelt's veto and in obscure haste, of the Smith-Connally-Harness "anti-strike" bill, was one of the most disruptive acts against the common war effort since Pearl Harbor.

It proved, if any proof was needed, that black reaction—and worse—was rampant in the country, that labor was losing—now—the home front fight which is inseparable from the battlefield fights in its principles and objectives.

It proved the desperate urgency of a wartime course of union action charted for the American Newspaper Guild at its tenth anniversary convention in Boston.

COURSE IS CHARTED

Again and again the Boston convention said that the Guild must join with all of organized labor, with all of the common people—as never before—in political action, in government representation, in education, in community councils, in organizing, in developing an ever-broadening labor movement for victory for democracy in the war and in the peace.

Again and again the Boston convention said that there must be no breaks in the ranks of the Guild, no retreats, no compromise with those, within or without the labor movement, who seek to bring a surrender of union principles under cover of flag-waving.

In short order, during and following the Guild's tenth convention at the Hotel Statler in Boston, there came overflowing evidence of the kind of war that labor and the little people are facing at home.

SABOTAGE GOES ON

In Washington the House, in reckless and savage attacks on the President's administration of the war, not only shoved the Connally Bill into the face of labor and labor's good-faith "no-strike" pledges, but sabotaged the anti- (Continued on Page Eight)

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

Martin Dies Rides Again in Crusade; Aims to Expose Yellow Peril of Ickes

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
Washington Guild

WASHINGTON—Martin Dies came back to the Capitol last week in the midst of a heat wave. He brought no relief, unless comic.

His return dispelled any hope that the Dies committee was going out of business, as Mr. Dies had carelessly hinted after the dissolution of the Comintern.

JOB SECURITY AT STAKE

Wiser heads have prevailed. What, for example, would become of Robert Stripling, the committee's slippery secretary, if the struggle against subversion were dropped?

So 20 reporters piled into Mr. Dies' office to hear his plans for

the future. He has big plans, and by the time you read this the gruesome details probably will be on the local front pages.

The Dies committee will have begun public hearings on the infamies of Americans of Japanese descent, and Harold L. Ickes.

The homecoming press conference was a pretty dreary affair. Even Dies yawned three times in the middle of his own sentences and the reporters seemed to be sticking around chiefly because the office was air-cooled.

A lady journalist whispered uncothly at one juncture: "He seems to have everything but facts." But her comment was lost in the general apathy.

When we got outside it was

agreed even by some of Dies' staunchest yes-men that the man was slipping.

He suggested, for instance, that he had the lowdown on the recent Detroit race riots; it was all Japanese stuff.

Pressed for details, he cited a secret report showing that some unpronounceable Japanese agent had been fomenting race conflict in Detroit in the year 1933. Present whereabouts unknown.

After listening to all this for 45 minutes and noting the reactions of my colleagues, I had the vague hope that Mr. Dies was no longer news. I was wrong.

By the time I got back to the office I found that one Washington (Continued on Page Seven)

Elmer Davis Is Hit For Address to Guild

A speech by Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, before the American Newspaper Guild convention in Boston had become a cause celebre this week.

One of the first reactions to the OWI chief's address to the newspaper union came in the House in Washington, which promptly recommended that the federal war information agency's funds be slashed \$5,500,000 to eliminate its domestic news section.

The newspapers, too, lost no time in going to bat editorially against Davis, again raising a hue and a cry about "freedom of the press."

Some newspapers, which ignored Davis' thesis in his Boston address, spent front page space on Congressional reaction to it.

The Congressional attack on Davis was carried on by Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire (Continued on Page Sixteen)

MURRAY APPEALS FOR UNITY

BOSTON—The text of ANG President Milton Murray's address to the tenth convention of the Guild here follows:

There has been an increasing temptation in recent months to seize this opportunity for the lodging of a bitter complaint with the convention. I hope that I have successfully resisted that temptation.

Despite aggravation, despite provocation and despite what has developed into a malicious campaign of falsehood and vilification, I want to speak to you with all the reasonableness that I can muster.

At this time, because of the great hazards besetting us—hazards to our union, hazards to our nation, hazards to our democracy—I want to appeal to you delegates and to the entire membership of the Guild for unity.

The choice of that word is deliberate. In using it, I am afraid I must give it definition and clarity. The word "unity" has lately been so abused, so distorted, that it begins to need defense.

One of its strange abuses is the fact that some people who preach it so much practice it so little; and one of its peculiar distortions is the interpretation that you and I can have no unity unless I embrace completely what you propose, sacrificing and surrendering anything that I may propose.

There is also the peculiar belief among some few people that they are the sole judges of the objectives of unity and that they alone can guide the path of unity and union. Now, it seems to me that unity is a greater thing than that.

"ESSENCE OF UNITY"—It seems to me that the essence of unity is a voluntary accord upon objectives.

I can no more demand unity and honest cooperation from a man who has been mentally whipped into my program than I can here expect work and loyalty from the enslaved populations of Europe; nor can anyone expect that I and other Americans will accept a unity that drags us down divergent paths any more than our forebears would when they lit the lantern in a steeple in this town to summon the countryside to arms in a war against tyranny, oppression and injustice.

That lantern of liberty, of democratic belief, still burns in the heart of this nation. It burns even more brightly today as our young men sail off to a score of battlefronts to offer their lives in its defense.

In that one blue star on the flag behind me, there is unity, the unity of thirty-five hundred members of our own union, who have joined in that battle for the preservation of their principles.

And that star speaks more compellingly than could 35,000

words that demand that we who remain at home, secure from the risks of battle, must have unity—unity to protect and preserve the principles and standards of decency these warriors fight for; unity to see that they get the material and supplies to wage our battle, and, most certainly, unity to guarantee that there shall be no chaos of poverty and unemployment to welcome them home when the battle of bullets and blood is won.

"COMMON OBJECTIVES"—These are common objectives for all of us. To implement and achieve them is the major reason for our being here today. We assemble as the delegates and administrative officers of some 20,000 newspapermen and women.

At this, our tenth annual convention, we assemble as members of a labor organization. We are here because we are members of the American Newspaper Guild.

It is not amiss to read again from the first article of our constitution: "The purpose of the American Newspaper Guild shall be to advance the economic interests of its members; to guarantee, as far as it is able, constant honesty in the news; to raise the standards of journalism and ethics of the industry; to foster friendly cooperation with all other workers; and to promote industrial unionism in the newspaper industry."

Primarily, these basic objectives are the reason, the cause and the nature of our organizational existence. None can belong to the Guild in good conscience and honesty without believing and furthering these objectives.

So, believing, we send forth organizers.

The record will be read to you of their success, of their tedious, patient building, card by card, of new locals, new units, strengthened units, and, as an indispensable corollary, the negotiating of collective bargaining contracts, crystallizing into actualities the economic benefits of unionism.

Because there are some eighteen hundred daily newspapers in the country and a multitude of shops

open for organization, the temptation to the second guessers here apparently is irresistible.

It is so easy to say that the man sent to Chicago could have been sent to Baltimore. Of course he could.

Or that the man rushing into an emergency situation in some isolated local could have been used on some other assignment planned for him.

Your officers—and I speak now proudly of the devoted, unstinted efforts of the executive vice-president, Sam Eubanks, Secretary-Treasurer Bill Rodgers, Organizational Director Bill Bode, your officers—have spent careful hours of planning and preparation to make the best use of our staff and our resources.

These officers and the entire administration welcome assistance, they welcome advice, helpful counsel, and, most emphatically, wholesome criticism.

They want such aid, honestly given, honestly received, to speed the day when, building, step by step, town by town, paper by paper, we achieve the day when every working newspaperman and woman in this nation and in Canada will carry a Guild card and will have the security, the decency of Guild contracts.

"CHALLENGES" LISTED—It is, or should be, quite unnecessary to remind you that the economic security of our members today to the winning of that war—the primary objective of our union—now faces a multitude of challenges born of the war.

The very existence of the way of life that permits and encourages us to have a union is threatened by that war. We have dedicated ourselves in the past and we can dedicate ourselves today to the winning of that war to preserve our way of life.

It should be unnecessary to remind you that the war has again whelped its usual litter—food profiteers, black markets, false patriots and the opportunistic forces of reaction who will use and are using this war, this time of crisis, to seek their selfish ends for the destruction of democracy and liberalism.

We cannot surrender a single inch to these forces. We must fight them wherever we find them—on every front—just as we fight the Axis powers on every battlefield.

Our problem is no longer the simple one of meeting our employees across the conference table to work out our mutual economic problems. It has spread to new phases, unforeseen and undreamed.

Our officers have met this challenge of a new day, the problems of war. We present to you a

program, a policy, that we believe will implement it. We submit a series of resolutions for your consideration at this convention.

We propose, first of all, to reaffirm our support of our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his pledges for the prosecution of an offensive war on those fronts where victorious campaigns will produce unconditional surrender of all of our enemies with the utmost speed.

We propose that the American Newspaper Guild reaffirm its policy adopted in January, 1942, of settling all disputes by the means of negotiation, mediation and conciliation and the utilization of the National War Labor Board, and call upon employers to adopt the same policy.

We propose that the American Newspaper Guild call upon Congress to appropriate funds sufficient to maintain the National Resources Planning Board as an effective agency for economic planning, to the end that American workers, now dedicated unreservedly to the tasks of war, shall be protected from the catastrophe of post-war industrial collapse.

We propose that the American Newspaper Guild support the national leadership of the CIO as represented by CIO President Philip Murray and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey.

We propose that the American Newspaper Guild demand

CIO SPEAKER



JOSEPH SALERNO

The Newspaper Guild is "the intellectual factory of America in the labor movement," Salerno, president of the Massachusetts State CIO Council, told the union's Boston convention. He was a speaker at the opening of the Guild's tenth annual session.

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We propose that the American Newspaper Guild demand

that the OPA do the job for which it was created, one, to stabilize prices at levels which are just to the workman and woman; two, to establish and enforce dollars-and-cents price ceilings, augmented by grade labeling and other safeguards for the consumer; and, three, administer the rationing program efficiently with consumer representation, to provide equitable distribution of rationed necessities.

We propose that the American Newspaper Guild call upon President Roosevelt to restore to the National War Labor Board the full power to deal with wage adjustments, based on gross inequities, or to aid in the prosecution of the war. The Guild believes that the Board should have the power to readjust the Little Steel Formula in relation to the effectiveness of the OPA rollback of prices.

We propose that the American Newspaper Guild urge continuation of the War Labor Board's full power to deal with wage adjustments, based on gross inequities, or to aid in the prosecution of the war. The Guild believes that the Board should have the power to readjust the Little Steel Formula in relation to the effectiveness of the OPA rollback of prices.

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Resolutions Establish ANG Policy

BOSTON—The following statements of union policy were adopted by the Boston convention of the American Newspaper Guild in resolutions whose texts have been slightly abridged and edited to eliminate some repetitions and formal phraseology:

ON THE PRESIDENT

The American Newspaper Guild reaffirms its support of our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his pledges for the prosecution of an offensive war to produce unconditional surrender of all our enemies with the utmost speed.

ON PHILIP MURRAY

The ANG declares its full support of the policies of the CIO as represented by President Philip Murray in line with the actions of the CIO convention and the CIO's executive board.

ON JAMES B. CAREY

The ANG expresses its sincere appreciation to CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey for his services to the CIO and his allegiance to CIO President Philip Murray and for his unstinting assistance to the American Newspaper Guild.

ON UNITED NATIONS

The ANG pledges complete support to President Roosevelt in his effort to forge an indestructible United Nations to win the war and the peace, and to mobilize in support of this declaration by pledging unceasing vigilance against all who would promote disunity among any of the United Nations.

ON WAR-UNITY

The Guild recognizes the necessity of uniting all Guild members who join in the win-the-war policies of the Guild and the CIO.

ON STRIKE POLICY

The ANG convention reaffirms its support of the CIO no strike pledge.

ON DOMESTIC POLICY

The ANG endorses the setting up of an Office of War Mobilization, a plan called for by labor long ago, but urges that labor be given a voice at the top level.

The ANG demands that the OPA roll back prices to levels which are just to the working man and woman; establish and enforce dollars and cents price ceilings, augmented by grade labeling and other safeguards for the consumer, and administer the rationing program efficiently with consumer representation to provide equitable distribution of rationed necessities.

The Guild calls upon President Roosevelt to restore to the National War Labor Board the full power to deal with wage adjustments based on gross inequities, or to aid in the prosecution of the war. The Guild believes that the Board should have the power to readjust the Little Steel Formula if OPA rollback of prices is not fully effective.

The Guild urges continuation

of the War Labor Board newspaper panel but insists it be made fully effective by granting to it final authority on voluntary agreements coming within its jurisdiction, and speedy action on cases sent to the War Labor Board wage stabilization division in Washington.

The Guild recognizes regulation of the flow of labor to be a necessary element in any program for mobilization of the national manpower resources. However, if such regulation is to achieve the common purpose of maximum production, it must be compatible with the ideals of free labor. Therefore, we demand of the War Manpower Commission full participation of labor-management committees in the promulgation of manpower policy regulations and their administration.

The Guild asks that special attention be given to the establishment of child care facilities and adequate housing.

The Guild demands that Congress enact tax legislation based on ability to pay and which allows the retention of income after taxes sufficient to enable each citizen to purchase his necessary share of the nation's goods. Such legislation must limit excessive war profits and large incomes.

The ANG forcefully protests against the ill-considered amendment to the current bill making appropriations for the National Labor Relations Board and other departments just enacted by the House which would deprive the NLRB of jurisdiction over labor contracts which have been in existence for three months or longer for the following reasons:

1) This rider is an effort to force through a change in the Wagner Act without giving the important legislation the full consideration it deserves and without giving labor an opportunity to be heard at the top level.

2) This amendment would deprive labor of fundamental rights and should not be jammed through in this war period. It destroys the right of free elections.

3) The amendment would create the opportunity for the execution of collusive "back door" agreements in secret and in violation of the rights of employees, to bargain through representatives of their own choosing. Such agreements, if not disclosed to employees for a three-month period, could not be set aside if this rider is not killed.

4) The door would thus be open to a new wave of company unionism and phony contracts.

5) This amendment is designed to destroy the effective working of the Wagner Act in the protection of employees' rights as the

Act has been sustained and interpreted by the United States Supreme Court.

The ANG further protests against the half-million-dollar cut in the appropriation to the NLRB.

ANG officers and locals are hereby directed to take all necessary steps immediately to make this protest effective and to send copies of this resolution and other messages of protest to the appropriate Senate committees, to members of the Senate, to Vice President Henry A. Wallace and to Senator Robert F. Wagner, urging them to defeat this vicious threat to labor's rights and to trade union democracy.

ON LABOR UNITY—The ANG reaffirms its support of the CIO position on labor unity now.

ON ANTI-LABOR DRIVES—Whereas the National Association of Manufacturers and similar organizations are contemplating spending millions of dollars in an effort to discredit labor unions, the Guild, through its national and local officers, calls on the general public to examine carefully all attempts to distort labor's tremendous contributions to the war effort so as to make it appear that unions are not contributing to that program.

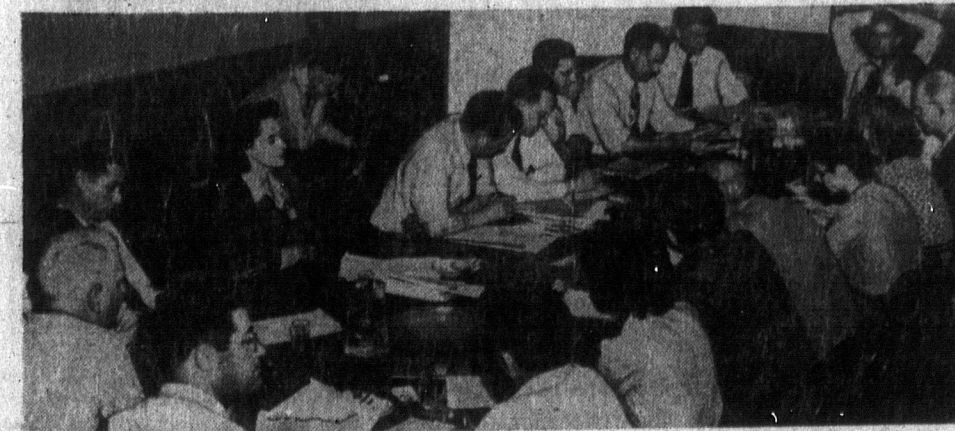
That a concerted effort be made to educate in trade union matters the rank and file of all organizations which have exhibited hostility as a result of ignorance of labor's aims; and especially we appeal to union members of these organizations to assume the responsibility of curbing leaders who have unfairly and wantonly acted against the best interests of the union man.

The Guild reaffirms its opposition to those organizations which are now demanding that returning veterans of World War II be not required to abide by union contracts, and federal laws providing them the protection of a closed shop.

Beated that the Guild officers carry this fight before the national and regional CIO bodies with the objective of ultimately mobilizing organized labor to fight all reactionary elements and appeal over the heads of such reactionary leadership to the common sense and decency of the rank and file.

The Guild reaffirms its policies of alert and scrupulous guardianship of the rights, both within the industry and within the Guild, of those members of our jurisdiction who have entered the emergency wartime service of their country; (resolved) that Guild locals continue to press for every possible guarantee of the rights of servicemen in connection with their peacetime jobs and that the Guild leadership, both local and national, continue to maintain the fullest representation of the best economic and social interests of those of our membership on wartime leave during their absence from our midst.

WHEREAS... THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED...



The policy-making resolutions committee of the American Newspaper Guild is in intent session here at the Boston convention. In the extreme right background is ANG Vice President Walter Engels of New York, chairman. Most resolutions were unanimous by the time they reached the floor of the convention.

NAM VICTORY GARDENER



—Cartoon by John P. Maloney, Los Angeles Guild

ON JOHN L. LEWIS

The ANG calls upon John L. Lewis, the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America and the mine operators to make use of the War Labor Board and constituted government machinery to satisfy the just demands of the United Mine Workers of America.

ON CONNALLY BILL—The ANG convention sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"The tenth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild (CIG) assembled in Boston, urges that you veto the Connally-Harness bill which would place organized labor in a legal strait jacket."

"This bill, if it becomes law, would have no other result than to promote the destruction of labor organizations which have honestly and faithfully adhered to their pledge to you that war production will be maintained."

"The bill will not alleviate, but will intensify, the strife between capital and labor, by inviting management to make a farce of collective bargaining."

"The measure contains an implied legalization of strikes under certain conditions and at the same time creates circumstances under which it will be more difficult to avoid strike situations by the exercise of peaceful bargaining methods."

"The inclusion of provisions permitting and encouraging civil lawsuits against labor leaders will open the door to the legal persecution of union officers whose only crime is that of attempting to obtain labor's rightful status of full equality and partnership with capital."

"The inclusion of a provision banning political contributions by labor unions is fair evidence of the insincerity of this bill and the real motive of those who promoted it. This provision can have no conceivable effect on war production, but will seriously impair labor's freedom of political action, while, at the same time, other provisions of the bill put labor's destiny entirely at the mercy of political officials."

"The bill is an unnecessary, vicious and insincere attempt to capitalize upon the actions of a few labor leaders, by destroying the freedom of the great mass of

American labor which has worked loyally and effectively for victory. The right of labor to organize in effective free unions, is an essential of the democracy for which the United States is fighting. We urge that you exercise your constitutional authority to stop this measure from becoming law."

ON ELMER DAVIS—The Guild, in convention, has read with amusement the attempt of Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, and Representative Dewey Short, Republican, to pervert for their own political purposes the remarks to this convention by Elmer Davis.

The ANG declares its conviction that Elmer Davis as director of the Office of War Information is one of the strongest guarantees of a free press in wartime that this nation could have.

Resolved (further) that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Senator Bridges, Vice President Wallace, Representative Dewey Short, and Speaker Rayburn, for publication in "The Congressional Record."

ON POST-WAR PLANS—The ANG calls upon Congress to appropriate funds sufficient to maintain the National Resources Planning Board as an effective agency for economic planning to the end that American workers, now dedicated unreservedly to the tasks of war, shall be protected from the catastrophe of post-war industrial collapse.

ON DISCRIMINATION—Because discrimination against minority groups retards progress of the war and endangers the prospects of a fair and lasting peace, the ANG resolves—

1) That the Guild reaffirm its opposition to all forms of discrimination against minority groups because of race, color, nationality or religion.

2) That the Guild call on all labor unions to eliminate from their constitutions and by-laws any provision that bars a person from membership because of race, creed or color.

3) That the Guild condemn all manifestations of discrimination in organized labor which would result in work stoppages or slowdowns of American industry.

4) That the Guild call on employers to eliminate from their constitutions and by-laws any provision that bars a person from membership because of race, creed or color.

(Continued on Page Ten)

Critical Surveys of Press Are Urged In Majority, Minority Boston Reports

BOSTON—The ANG's Boston convention "commended The Guild Reporter and its editor on its record of the past year" and urged a continuing and fuller Guild program for critical surveys of the wartime press.

The convention, adopting a majority report of a sub-committee on The Reporter and the labor press, set up a four-point plan amplifying war-press directives of the 1942 Denver convention, to be supervised by a "specific standing committee."

OBJECTIVES AMPLIFIED

At the same time, the convention adopted a minority report which was added to the majority recommendations, further amplifying war-press survey objectives.

The majority report of the sub-committee, chaired by George Graft of San Francisco-Oakland, was presented by Warren Phillips, chairman of the officers report committee. The text follows:

The committee has studied the IEB convention report on The Guild Reporter and The Guild Reporter's role in furthering the war effort.

The committee commended The Guild Reporter and its editor on its record of the past year, in furthering the war effort, and, at the same time, not neglecting the welfare of the union.

Recognition was given to several citations won by The Guild Reporter for its devotion to the war effort, indicative of its leadership in the labor press.

"CITATIONS" CITED

Citations were awarded by the Treasury Department for promotion of war bond campaigns, by the American Red Cross for its support of blood banks and related programs, and by the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief for its close cooperation with the committee.

Monroe Sweetland, national director of the CIO committee, personally appeared before the committee and commended The Guild Reporter for its assistance as one of the outstanding papers in the labor press field.

The committee approved and endorsed continuance of The Guild Reporter and its editor and the activities of the American Labor Press Association, and endorsed the IEB recommendations giving further assistance in obtaining the objectives of the American Labor Press Association.

7 POINTS LISTED

The committee makes the following recommendations to the convention:

1) That all Guild locals cooperate more fully with The Guild Reporter in its program of furthering the general welfare of the ANG, by more complete coverage of news of locals. When locals fail to maintain regular correspondence with The Guild Reporter, (that) the editor be given authority to appoint a local member to represent The Guild Reporter, subject to the approval of the local's officers.

2) That the Guild Reporter awards be continued, and that the IEB consider establishment of awards recognizing merit in the labor press.

3) That the editor of The Guild Reporter determine the value of continued solicitation of advertising for The Guild Reporter.

4) That Guild locals continue to report promptly changes of addresses of members, particularly those serving in the armed forces, and that all locals exchange publications.

5) That editors of labor papers be solicited for membership in the

GUILD REPORTER JURY PONDERES ITS VERDICT



The Guild Reporter, perennial defendant, is on trial here at the Boston convention. Foreman of the jury, back to camera in left foreground, is George Graft of San Francisco-Oakland. Sitting in the sub-committee session at the left, next to Margaret Nohrdorf of St. Louis, is ANG President Milton Murray.

ANG as a means of improving labor press relations.

7) That Guild members urge inclusion of labor news in publishers' house organs intended for distribution to members in the armed forces, and (that) Guild members volunteer their services for the editorial boards of such house organs.

AIMS OUTLINED

The committee recommends that this convention set up a specific standing committee whose purpose shall be:

1) To encourage the exercise of the greatest care, accuracy and fairness in the handling of news;

2) To expose actions of the press which are disruptive of the war effort;

3) To urge the establishment of committees in locals to contribute material and research to the standing committee;

4) To provide to The Guild Reporter and all other publications in which it can obtain space to publish and comment upon the activities of the free press during the war period.

Such a committee was authorized by the Denver convention, but apparently this committee has not carried out all objectives of the Denver resolution.

The committee spent the greatest part of its time listening to complaints by delegates from New York and Los Angeles that The Guild Reporter contained slanted headlines, inaccuracies of statement, misquotations, injection of editorial opinion, and re-baiting.

"COMPLAINTS" HEARD

The committee discussed the complaints and questioned the editor and received adequate explanations. Part of the "documentary evidence" by the Los Angeles and New York delegates was withdrawn after reference to the record proved their inaccuracy.

The text of the minority report, presented by Peter DuBerg of New York and signed by him, William E. Oliver of Los Angeles, Irving Gilman of New York, Terry Pettus of Seattle and Richard A. Yaffe of New York, follows:

Certain locals and members of the ANG have offered criticism of The Guild Reporter.

Many locals, and many members, have no direct grievance against The Guild Reporter, except to the extent that they may have suffered, unwittingly, through misconceptions about their fellow Guildsmen in locals which do have such grievances.

According to the testimony and evidence of locals which feel themselves aggrieved, such misconceptions, leading to disunity within our Guild, have resulted from a number of stories published in The Guild Reporter.

"PLEAD FOR UNITY"

These locals plead for unity, based upon the informed understanding of their union brothers.

They ask the IEB to establish for The Guild Reporter, with suitable instructions to the editor, a program designed to further the following:

1) Unity within the Guild.

2) Win the war policies and activities, espoused and effectuated by any and all members and locals of the Guild.

3) Full use of The Guild Reporter as an organizing medium, which may best be achieved through the attainment of Point 1 above—complete Guild unity.

4) Full support for the wartime policies of the CIO.

5) The most complete possible presentation of local and national Guild news, based upon the reports of correspondents designated by, and responsible to, the Guild bodies about which the news is printed.

6) Regular publication of material designed to extend and maintain the principles of a free people's press.

"CITE AND COMMENT"

As an instance of the material touched upon in Point 5, we cite, and commend, The Guild Reporter's exposure of the infamous Guadalcanal Lie, whereby a part of the commercial press slandered the membership of our CIO.

We believe The Guild Reporter can best effectuate its fight for a free press through observance of the following principles, set forth before this convention:

1) That a free press is absolutely essential to preservation of the unalienable rights of a free people; that a free press is a right of the people, to receive honest reports upon matters of public concern; to receive honest expressions of editorial opinion, uncorrupted by secret influences; that the existence of a free press depends upon the integrity and skill of newspaper workers.

In this war against Fascism, when some portions of the commercial press constitute feeble and faulty weapons against our national enemies, and others constitute powerful weapons against our national interest, it is vitally necessary that the Guild assume the leadership in fighting for a free press, in its true sense.

"TO EFFECTUATE"

To effectuate that policy:

We recommend establishment of permanent machinery by the ANG, to conduct continuing analysis of the role of the press in this war and in the period devoted to the planning and winning of the peace; that the ANG assume the responsibility for exposing actions of the press disruptive of the war effort and opposite to the best interests of the American people; that committees be established in locals and be made responsible to the

ANG officers and the IEB, to produce material and research for this permanent committee; that The Guild Reporter take the responsibility and initiative that all other publications in which it can obtain space, publish and comment on the activities of the press on the basis of principles set forth above.

We find our mandate for this task in our constitution, which provides, Article I, Section 2:

"The purpose of the American Newspaper Guild shall be . . . to guarantee, as far as it is able, constant honesty in the news, to raise the standards of journalism and ethics in the industry, to foster friendly cooperation with all other workers . . ."

"A SPECIAL MANDATE"

We find a special mandate, if we are to foster friendly cooperation with all other workers, in the CIO Victory Program, adopted at the 1942 Boston convention, which called for a fight by all labor against forces that are "carrying on a studied campaign through certain sections of the press . . . to obscure the issues involved in the war and to spread suspicion and distrust among the peoples of the United Nations."

The CIO pledged itself, and us, its members, to serve the nation by exposing those forces, "to the end that all people may understand the full nature of our war against Fascist aggression and through that understanding fight with greater strength and determination than before."

"TASK IS 'PRIMARY'"

The committee urges that the completion of wire service organization shall continue to be regarded as one of the primary tasks of the ANG and its local.

Your committee recommends that, to further implement this policy, the IEB consider the appointment of a full-time organizer to direct organizational work in the wire service field.

The committee further recommends that constitutional authority be given the IEB for all phases of wire service work equal to that in Section 5, Article XVIII, governing collective bargaining.

Minister Promotes Church-Labor Press

BOSTON—If the Reverend E. Hartwell Daly has his way—and he said that he will—New England church journals will start regular publication of labor news.

Mr. Hartwell, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Lawrence, announced this as a prime objective of his ministry after listening to three days of sessions of the American Newspaper Guild's convention.

GAVE INVOCATION

He opened the convention with an invocation—its own innovation in ANG convention proceedings—and stayed to see how the union worked out its problems.

"Labor and the church primarily are interested and concerned with the same fundamental things," Mr. Hartwell told the convention, "I discovered here this week that the only difference between this convention and a church convention is in some of the language employed here. That is a small difference in the long run."

PROMISES PUBLICATION

"I am going to begin—and I know it is going to function here

Wire Gains Are Lauded In Boston

BOSTON—Newspaper Guild gains in wire service fields were commended by the Boston convention, with an injunction that completion of organization in this field shall continue to be a primary task of the ANG and its locals.

It was recommended that appointment of a full-time organizer to direct wire service work be considered by the union's international executive board.

DUES PLAN REJECTED

The IEB report had recommended this project, together with authority to fix a uniform dues rate for wire service members to be remitted to the ANG to help finance the wire service program, with a rebate to locals involved of amounts not required to maintain an ANG wire service division.

In the IEB report, the two proposals were considered related—that one followed the other. The convention, however, rejected the second phase and adopted only the portion giving the ANG the task and duty of servicing wire services on all matters.

The convention approved the following report on wire service: "This committee commends the gains made during the past year in advancing the Guild in the wire services. Among these gains, the committee cites—

"1) The fact that the Guild now represents all eligible employees on two wire services (UP and INS) in collective bargaining and has advanced to a state where it represents about one-third of its jurisdiction on the AP."

"2) The establishment of statewide or area-wide bargaining units in the AP, and

"3) The substantial wage gains made on AP and UP."

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PROMISES PUBLICATION

"I am going to begin—and I know it is going to function here

in our area—the publication of labor news in our church journals. "And I hope that you, in your respective capacities, will give attention to the programs which the church, both Catholic and Protestant, is formulating for the rebuilding of the world."

REV. E. HARTWELL DALY
Language only was different

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PROMISES PUBLICATION

"I am going to begin—and I know it is going to function here

INS and INP Pacts Head For WLB

BULLETIN

Hearst management spokesmen refused to give payroll data to Guild negotiators to assist in determining proposed INS and INP increases at a final conciliation session. Spokesmen said they would reveal the data only when "forced" to do so. The conciliator termed this attitude "very unusual." Agreement was reached on several additional compromise proposals.

Newspaper Guild contract negotiations with management of International News Service and International News Photos were on the verge of going to the Labor Board this week after conciliation sessions failed to bring agreement on vital issues in dispute.

Following a session in New York that ran past midnight, the only pre-WLB detail that remained was a Hearst management hurdle to determine whether or not necessary payroll data would be given to the Guild.

POSITION RECONSIDERED

Management had refused to produce the information earlier, but in the final stages agreed "to re-examine its position."

Four extended meetings were held with U.S. Conciliator Fred Croxton. Various compromise proposals were not accepted, although some minor matters were settled.

Minimum wages and cost-of-living increases were a major stumbling block, with management, at the end, protesting wage increases "would mean ruination of our business." This drew a laugh.

In pleading poverty, management referred to its balance sheet, but would not produce it.

DELAYS PROTESTED

When the Guild protested further delays, E. M. Gundy, spokesman for the Hearst management, repeatedly declared delays were the fault of the Guild, claiming "the Guild is delaying negotiations by refusing to sign management's proposals."

At the same time he admitted that it had long been apparent the case would go to the WLB, and that no agreement would be reached.

A court fight loomed on efforts of the Hearst management to exclude all newsmen in the Washington bureau earning more than \$50 per week from hours and overtime provisions.

ISSUES LISTED

Points of disagreement in both INS and INP negotiations were:

The Guild Shop. Management rejected the same terms as in the Hearst National Memorandum. On union security, Gundy declared: "I don't know what that means."

Night differential. The Guild asked 10 percent on the minimum. Management offered 5 percent on salaries for INP and nothing for INS.

Minimum salaries. Management made some offers, which for the most part meant no increases, and rejected proposals for blanket increases in addition to adequate minimums. INS classifications also were in dispute.

Effective dates of contracts. Hours and overtime for Washington INS newsmen.

Guild negotiators, headed by Wilbur E. Bade, ANG director of organization, include William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer; Thomas Murphy, New York Guild organizer; Harry Bergman, New York INS unit chairman.

IT'S LABOR'S WAR
LABOR KNOWS THE SCORE—BUY BONDS EACH WEEK

Broun Award Given for Series On Absenteeism in Cleveland



Cleveland delegates to the Guild's Boston convention view handwork which won the union's 1943 Heywood Broun Memorial Award—a series of labor press advertisements against war plant absenteeism. James D. Hartsborne, Cleveland Guild president, center, huge two of his local's four co-winners—Milton J. Lapine, left, and William M. Davy. Others cited for the \$250 prize were I. L. Kenen and E. George Green.

Wechsler Awarded Second GR Citation

BULLETIN

BOSTON—James A. Wechsler again won the American Newspaper Guild's annual award for the best news and feature copy in The Guild Reporter.

He was given the citation at the union's tenth anniversary convention here by ANG President Milton Murray for "his brilliant series" of columns on the state of the nation and the union, which have appeared regularly in the Guild's newspaper.

CITED AT DENVER

Wechsler won the first Guild Reporter award at the 1942 Denver convention—and, "in the opinion of the judges, had few serious competitors for the second one," Murray said.

Wechsler, national labor editor of PM, is a member of the Washington Guild.

Recognized as one of the outstanding labor reporters in the country, Wechsler has contributed many stories to The Nation and Common Sense and other periodicals in addition to his unpaid, voluntary columns for The Reporter.

In Washington he now helps fill a vacancy in PM's staff caused when Kenneth G. Crawford, former ANG president, took on a Far East assignment for Newsweek.

The 1943 Guild Reporter award for the best photographs submitted to The Reporter went to John Albert of PM's New York staff.

"INITIATIVE" STRESSED

Murray, in the photographic citation, pointed to Albert's "consistent, volunteer work on assignments taken on his own initiative."

Particularly cited was "a stunning series of pictures captioned 'Strip Tease in Reverse,' illustrating a 'benefit show for CIO War Relief.'"

John P. Maloney of The Los Angeles Herald-Express and the Guild there won the second annual Guild Reporter cartoon award, which last year went to Bolin Kirby, then of The New York Post.

"EXCELLENT FLOW"

Murray, in giving the cartoon award, cited Maloney's "volunteer work in a steady, consistently excellent flow of cartoons in issue after issue; on his own initiative, depicting the progressing state of our union."

The Guild Reporter awards carried with them \$50 war bonds. Judges of the Guild Reporter competition were Murray, ANG Vice President Walter Engels and the editor of the union's newspaper.

JOHN ALBERT
His camera was alert

JOHN P. MALONEY
Cartoons projected progress

Press Hails Martin Dies In New Act

BULLETIN

(Continued from Page One)

ton afternoon paper had a page one bulletin on the "revelations" unfolded at the press conference.

Up at the Press Club the ticker ominously reported that Dies was preparing to disclose how subversive Japanese dominate the War Relocation Authority. I had a quick drink.

The next morning another Washington paper which misses no chance to torment the administration carried a page one head announcing that Mr. Dies blamed the Detroit race riots on Japanese agitation.

It was all treated seriously, assembly, dead-pan. And while the story contained no more solid dope than the press conference had produced, it hinted darkly that Dies really had the goods again.

"NO SENSE" MADE

There was no private disagreement among the reporters who covered the conference as to whether Dies had anything. He didn't. He simply made no sense.

And if any startling disclosures are brought forth at the coming hearings, they will come as a shock to those who attended the preview.

All that the press conference revealed was that Mr. Dies doesn't like Japs or the New Deal. Is that news?

I hasten to note that a reasonable percentage of the reporters at the session made no effort to puff the story.

Dies may as well face the fact that he is losing ground and that some papers are refusing to go into a frenzy each time he bores.

But they are still a minority. In plenty of places Dies returned to the headlines last week. And the space probably will be terrific.

PROBLEM IS INTERNAL

"We know that more can be done from our own ranks to solve this problem; to promote a consciousness of our obligation. These advertisements sought to meet that problem on that objective basis."

"It is the opinion of the committee that they will serve as a strong inspiration to the workers who read them and could well be used to inspire other workers."

Judges in the competition were Murray, Lewis Gannett, New York Herald Tribune book critic and member of the New York Guild, and Gordon H. Cole of the Washington Guild and PM's capital bureau.

BONDS BATTER HITLER
—10 PERCENT ON PAYDAY—

BOSTON—The 1943 Heywood Broun Memorial Award of the American Newspaper Guild gave recognition to the increasingly important wartime force of the labor press.

The top Guild citation went to four Cleveland Guildsmen for a series of 12 full-page advertisements which appeared in The Cleveland Union Leader, official newspaper of the city's CIO Industrial Union Council.

FOUR SHARE PRIZE

Award winners were Milton J. Lapine, former president and now treasurer of the Cleveland local; William M. Davy, executive secretary of the Guild and of the CIO organization; I. L. Kenen, former local president and former ANG vice president; and E. George Green, another past president of the local.

Lapine, Davy and Kenen wrote the texts and Green sketched illustrations for the advertisements, which dealt with causes of and cures for absenteeism in war plants.

The Broun prize, given annually for the best newspaper job done in the spirit of the founder of the Guild, was presented by ANG President Milton Murray to James D. Hartsborne, Cleveland president and delegate at the union's tenth anniversary convention.

WAR BOND AWARDED

Two of the four winners of the award, Lapine and Davy, also were Cleveland delegates. With the award went a \$250 war bond. Honorable mention and a "special tribute" in the annual Broun competition went to Virgil Pulling of The Memphis Press-Scimitar for a series of sketches exposing evils of the South's poll tax.

The Pulling series culminated in repeal of Tennessee's poll tax law.

In awarding the Broun prize to the Cleveland Guildsmen, ANG President Murray said their work "gave implementation to a war that we are now fighting for the preservation of the liberal thought and liberal concept throughout the world."

ADS ARE "INSPIRATION"

"This work," Murray said, "was done voluntarily, eagerly, and on a splendid basis."

"These advertisements served as an inspiration to the industrial workers of an industrial area to produce for victory, to get on the job and do the job until we have accomplished the objectives of this war and until we have achieved the total, complete surrender of all forces opposed to democracy."

"The series of advertisements dealt largely with the question of absenteeism."

"All of us know the clamor that has been raised against labor on absenteeism. You know that we have been subjected to false attack on the basis that our members aren't doing their job."

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—10 PERCENT ON PAYDAY—

DELEGATES RESOLVE CONFLICTS

(Continued from Page One)

infation program for price roll-backs, labor's only hope for a measure of economic stability in an era of pay and job freezing.

The House cut vital domestic war operations from the Office of War Information, apparently in peevish reprisal for some criticism by Elmer Davis, in an address to the Guild's convention, of petty war-obstructing politics played by some sections of the press and their Washington agents.

From Detroit, meanwhile, there came horrible stories that were added and tragic proof that the war for democracy had not yet advanced far beyond the home base.

These and other concurrent developments showed that trade union convention resolutions, no matter how polished their commas and semi-colons, are not enough—that labor must not only speak but join together and act in a common, continuing demonstration of good citizenship.

That was the mandate of the Guild's tenth anniversary sessions in Boston from June 14 to 17.

The over-all mandate was given at Boston in four days of tense and crowded convention meetings which were marked, for many delegates, by shifts in positions by some sections of the Guild.

What was called the "conservative" or "right" wing of the

Guild in other years found itself lined up in committee and on the convention floor as a "radical" faction which insisted on maintaining Guild and labor movement principles—not in spite of but particularly because of the war.

What was called the "left" wing of the Guild in other conventions was lined up at Boston, with some exceptions, behind what would have been called "reactionary" positions in years past.

The convention ended with reelection, without opposition, of the union's top leadership for additional two-year terms, and five of ten candidates of the administration for ANG vice presidencies were unopposed.

The administration of the ANG won virtually every point its supporters proposed in committee or on the floor of the convention.

CONFLICT WAS THERE

But there was conflict at Boston—and it was conflict, at its base, between the loosely-termed "left" and the loosely-termed "right" in the Guild.

The New York-Los Angeles coalition had scattered and sometimes split support from Chicago, Denver, Houston, Milwaukee, Newark, San Antonio, San Jose.

The administration, on the other hand, had solid backing from such locals as Philadelphia-Camden, second largest delegation with 13 votes, and Boston,

holding nearly 25 percent of the convention's voting strength and acting, partly on the basis of instructions by the local, as a force in general opposition to the administration.

STATEMENT IS MADE

On the opening day of the convention John T. McManus, president of the New York Guild and chairman of its Boston delegation, took the floor to announce that it had "no wish to control or dominate the Guild and its delegates do not approach this convention as an anti-administration bloc."

But the New York contingent, representing 42 votes, did operate generally as "an anti-administration bloc" in committee and on the floor except when polling of the delegation, demanded on several occasions by avowed supporters of the administration within the contingent, revealed a division.

Lined up solidly with New York on rollcall and other convention issues was Los Angeles, which had ten votes.

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Cleveland, Memphis, Twin Cities, Akron, Washington, Wilkes-Barre.

TEST VOTE WON

The first convention rollcall, regarded as a test vote, came on the night of June 16, third day of the convention, whose schedule was trimmed to permit a maximum of committee work.

It was on a minority report of the officers reports committee on government relations.

The majority report urged continuation of a month-old ANG legislative liaison committee, headed by Gordon H. Cole of Washington, on a voluntary basis. The minority recommendation was that a fulltime, paid ANG Washington representative be engaged to represent the Guild in the capital.

The "minority" report was defeated, 100% to 81%.

Two more rollcall votes were taken at the Wednesday night session, which lasted until 4 a.m. following defeat by administration supporters of attempts to have the session adjourned.

AUXILIARY MOVE LOST

A minority report of the convention's finance committee urged that the ANG continue to subsidize the Women's Auxiliary of the Guild, which in the past year had been paid \$50 a month by the ANG.

Administration spokesmen opposed the subsidy on ground that the Auxiliary was constituted as an aid to the Guild, not as an agency that required aid from the Guild.

The minority report on the Auxiliary was defeated 99 1/2 to 73 1/2.

The third Wednesday night rollcall vote was on a minority report of the finance sub-committee of the convention's officers reports committee urging elimination of a majority recommendation that three defense fund assessments be levied in October, November and December.

The move to eliminate the assessments lost, 100% to 73%.

Thursday sessions brought the final two rollcall votes.

VENDORS REJECTED

The first was on a proposal by Los Angeles that news vendors there be admitted to Guild membership.

The proposal was opposed by administration spokesmen on grounds that previous conventions had refused to open the union's jurisdiction generally to newsboys and that the Guild, although in support of CIO organization of vendors, was not prepared to open its ranks to 100,000 newsboys who now sell papers.

The Los Angeles proposal on news vendors was defeated, 99 to 78.

The fifth rollcall vote was on a substitute motion amending a minority report of the officers reports committee on a question of using the ANG's defense fund for organizing purposes.

The minority report urged that a section of the majority report, permitting unrestricted borrowings from the defense fund for organizing, be eliminated by the convention.

AMENDMENT WINS

The amendment, proposed by Rollin Everett of Cincinnati, authorized the Guild's international executive board to borrow one-third of the defense fund for organizing purposes, if needed, and stipulated that any such

TOBIN TALKS



MAURICE J. TOBIN

Freedom of the press means "not only freedom for the publishers and for the writers, but a freedom for the people who read the papers."

Mayor Tobin of Boston told the Newspaper Guild's convention at an opening session.

loans should be repaid to the defense fund.

The amendment carried, 94 1/2 to 82 1/2.

Executive sessions were ordered in floor debates on the new vendors, on a New York Guild proposal that compulsory arbitration be included in all Guild contracts, and on a New York proposal that the Guild promise not to go on strike "no matter what the provocation."

The news vendors' issue was resolved in the rollcall vote.

ARBITRATION REJECTED

The question of compulsory arbitration, traditionally opposed by the Guild, was resolved in adoption of recommendations by the convention's collective bargaining committee which sustained existing policies of the union.

The "no strike" issue was resolved in general concurrence with a statement that "The ANG convention reaffirms its support of the CIO no strike pledge."

An anticipated floor debate on a minority report of the officers reports committee to the convention on the subject did not list challenges which had been filed by the minority to the committee.

Mailers Secede In ITU Dispute

CINCINNATI (FP)—A new international craft union, the International Union of Newspaper Makers, was organized here by 26 locals of newspaper mailing room employees who had been members of the International Typographical Union.

They voted at a three-day special convention to leave the ITU because of differences over dues and organization policy.

The locals represented here and other locals considered friendly to the secession move have a membership of approximately 6,500. Thomas Martin of Cleveland, a leader of the mailers, plans to resign his third vice presidency of the ITU and join with the IUNM, he said.

Chicago Printing Unions Ask Hearing in Donnelley Case

CHICAGO (FP)—The Chicago Printing Trades Unions will carry their long fight against the anti-union stronghold of R. R. Donnelley's Lakeside Press to a full panel of the National War Labor Board, the CPTU organization committee announced.

The group sought a public hearing before the WLB on its demand for collective bargaining rights.

Donnelley, which employs 6,000 printers, is one of the largest companies of its kind. It does most of the work for Time and Life magazines.

Boston Hails Organizing Advances

BOSTON—Noting success of the ANG's organizing program, the Newspaper Guild's 1943 convention adopted recommendations of the union's international executive board which accent development of district councils, flexibility in organization, and expansion of established locals.

At the same time the convention underscored gains in active Guild membership despite shrinkages of newspaper staffs.

The committee on officers reports added further recommendations aimed at speeding organization of the unorganized.

To provide needed funds, the convention voted authorization for the IEB to borrow up to one-third of the May 31, 1943, cash assets of the ANG's defense fund specifically for organization. Any such borrowings are to be repaid.

ELECTIONS LISTED

The report noted that 15 National Labor Relations Board elections at daily newspapers and two more on wire services had been won by the Guild since the 1942 Denver convention. Six elections were lost, with results of two voided.

Seven new Guild locals were chartered between the two conventions, and the number of units in established locals increased.

The text of the report on organization, which urged that the program be channeled "into those sectors where the quickest, most effective results can be anticipated," follows:

The committee is in wholehearted agreement with the recommendations contained in the organization report of the IEB and recommends implementing the policy statement.

Recommendations:

1) Continuation and expansion of district council operations, with the objective of establishing affiliated locals on a wholly self-sustaining basis.

2) Continuation of the program of expanding available funds for organization in a manner calculated to produce the quicker, most effective results. This means flexibility in the organization program so that the ANG may adapt itself to emergencies and changing conditions arising out of war-time.

3) Continued emphasis on a program to expand established locals and units to their full jurisdiction.

4) Continued emphasis on a program to expand established locals and units to their full jurisdiction.

"CONTINUED EXPANSION"

To assist in promulgating continued expansion through organization, all elements of the membership must be made fully aware of the opportunities for organizing the unorganized groups in this period.

Cooperation of all locals is urged in assembling and coordinating at ANG headquarters current information on unorganized shops and cities to assist in formulating expanded, planned campaigns.

Those locals which are not playing an active role in the labor movement in their area are reminded that cooperation brings added strength. Integration with the labor movement necessarily includes mobilization on the political and legislative fronts.

Locals are urged to develop leadership and volunteer aids for all activities so that the work of the union may proceed without interruption.

To assist in development through organization a new survey of strategic organization centers is proposed. The purpose is to channel organization work into those sectors where the quickest, most effective results can be anticipated.

To provide added funds it is recommended that the IEB be authorized to borrow from the defense fund for the general fund, these borrowings to be earmarked for organization aid to be limited to one-third of the present (May 31, 1943) cash assets in the defense fund.

It is recognized there may be other methods of securing added funds and it is specifically pointed out that this is not to be interpreted as license to deplete the defense fund. The borrowings are to be restored to the defense fund as organization results produce added revenue.

It is not intended that this expansion proposal shall be at the expense of trouble shooting or assistance in emergencies.

IEB REPORT ADDED

The report also included the following excerpt from the IEB report to the convention:

Success of the past year's organization program is evidenced by the list of newly-organized units and departments added to established units. It is measured also by membership figures which show that active membership has gained steadily despite a continued shrinkage in the size of newspaper staffs.

Guild membership rolls have declined even in plants operating under Guild shop contracts because managements have taken advantage of "vacancies" created by military leaves and other causes to reduce the force.

The amount of this reduction in some jurisdictions is shown by management's own figures to be close to 15 percent of the 1941 total. In occasional instances the reduction has been much greater; in very few cases is it much less.

Assistance to chartered locals which have had difficulty in maintaining themselves independently of ANG aid has been given by international representatives.

CHARTERS LISTED

Since the last convention seven locals have been chartered. They are:

Fort Worth, Texas, chartered in July. Fort Worth Press (Scripps-Haward) editorial department under contract.

Zanesville, Ohio, chartered in August. Contract negotiations for editorial and commercial departments of Zanesville News completed.

Elizabeth, New Jersey, chartered in November. Modified Guild shop contract covering all departments signed June 2.

Pueblo, Colorado, chartered in February. Contract signed covering all departments of Star-Journal and Chief.

St. Clements, Michigan, chartered in March. Contract negotiations blocked by abrupt change of publication from daily to tri-weekly with reduction in staff.

Terre Haute, Indiana, chartered in May. Seeking recognition for editorial departments of Star and Tribune.

Massillon, Ohio, chartered in June. The new local has a majority membership in all departments in the Guild jurisdiction.

NEW UNITS ADDED

The following new daily paper units have been established in cities where chartered locals existed:

Chicago Defender, recognition won by agreement which also settled three NLRB disanal complaints by payment of approximately \$1,000 based on Guild severance pay standards.

Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, editorial department covered by maintenance of membership contract.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch, editorial department coming under organization preparatory to seeking recognition.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, editorial department coming under organization preparatory to seeking recognition.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Walsh, Farson, Healey, Cole, Lapine Opposed by Murdock, Jackson, Caine

(Continued from Page One)

ed by A. L. Swim of Memphis, and Crouse, seconded by ANG Vice President Louis P. Aie of Northwestern Indiana, were unopposed, making their election automatic.

In opposition to Schulze, whose nomination was seconded by William Golden, Seattle Guild president, George Hutchinson, vice president of the Los Angeles Guild, was nominated by Steve Murdock of San Jose.

Second to Hutchinson's nomination came from Terry Pettus of Seattle and Vern Partlow of Los Angeles.

In opposition to Engels, whose nomination was seconded by Blair M. Bice of Pittsburgh, Robert Conway nominated McManus.

Adele Glasgow of New York seconded the nomination of McManus.

These administration-backed candidates for posts of vice president at large were then nominated in behalf of the Murdock-Eubanks-Rodgers leadership by Riordan.

Joseph M. Walsh of Wilkes-Barre, CIO regional director in Northeastern Pennsylvania and an incumbent. The nomination was seconded by Warren Phillips of Rochester.

William J. Farson of Philadelphia-Camden, member of the ANG's manpower and government relations committee, and former ANG vice president, Katherine Mulrenan Martin of Philadelphia-Camden seconded the nomination.

Floyd Healey, vice president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, was nominated by John Wanchow of Tri-City. A second came from Betty Wood of Chicago.

Jackson, president of the Chicago local, an office he had had five years, was nominated by Burton Marvin of Chicago. Raymond Galloway of Portland, Me., seconded.

Caine, president of the Newark Guild, was nominated by John Kykiri of Milwaukee. Seconding speeches were made by John Cohoe of Los Angeles and Wanchow.

COMMISSION NAMED

The convention, an Riordan's nomination, elected Mrs. Martin of Philadelphia and Gerald Harvey of Boston to represent the administration slate, and Gladys Bentley and Chan Norris of New York to represent the other candidates in the bipartisan commission which will supervise the national referendum balloting.

In the new regional ANG set-up approved by the convention, Canada, which had been Region 5, with Ralph Foster as its vice president, was eliminated as a separate area and chartered of long-moribund Guild locals in Toronto and Montreal were revoked.

The new regional plan will attach contiguous Canadian regions to those in the United States in this pattern:

Region 1—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward.

As now constituted, Region 1, represented by Engels, excluded the Canadian provinces, but takes in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware in addition to the New England states.

SOUTH UNCHANGED

Region 2—Unchanged, comprising Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana.

Region 3—West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan.

Changes in Region 3, in addition to adding adjacent Canadian territory, transferred Colorado and Wyoming to that area from the West Coast region at the request of locals in the area.

Region 4—Montana, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Hawaii, Alaska, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territory.

The Region 4 realignment takes away Colorado and Wyoming from it and adds Canadian and Alaskan territories.

Region 5—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, representing the biggest single territorial concentration of Guild membership in the United States. This region has comprised Canada.

Basic Bargaining Program Reaffirmed by Convention

BOSTON—Expansion of the Newspaper Guild's collective bargaining program to meet war-time emergencies—but continued adherence to its fundamental policies—was the position adopted by the 1943 ANG convention after it heard a report and recommendations by its collective bargaining committee.

Virtually all changes in the program were additions dictated by experience of the past 18 months and problems anticipated for the future.

URGE 48-HOUR WEEK

Adopting a suggestion of the Washington Guild, the committee and the convention asked that locals in labor shortage areas insist that publishers put the 48-hour week into effect, to conserve manpower.

The committee noted that certain exceptions should be made to a longer work week for certain employees, and that all contracts should provide time and one-half overtime pay after 40 hours.

At the same time, the committee and the convention urged the importance of obtaining contractual protection, through leaves of absence and seniority layoffs, for employees who are released from their jobs as a result of government orders or rulings, such as the 48-hour week order.

DEMAND SECURITY

A strong stand was taken on the matter of union security in the recommendation that locals reject all management offers which do not include that guarantee.

The convention also voted to ask for full commission status for the newspaper panel with a budget adequate for its operations.

CHANGE SENIORITY RULE

Only marked modification of past policy was the dropping of a warning against including seniority, priority and preferential rehiring clauses in contracts except after consultation with the IEB, and the substitution of a clause in the collective bargaining program that:

"All contracts shall contain a clause recognizing seniority in job tenure and rehiring."

The committee explained that the type of clause should be determined only after consultation because the new proposals were aimed specifically at protecting Guild members in layoffs under government orders.

The committee also recommended that locals include pension plans in their contract proposals, and that they attempt to make each new contract retroactive to the expiration date of the old one.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROGRAM IS DRAWN

In the agenda here at the Hotel Statler in Boston are contracts, the War Labor Board, the Little Steel Formula, hours, working conditions—and the perquisites of publishers. The Guild convention's collective bargaining committee is in session. Gervase Love of Philadelphia, right foreground, presides. ANG Executive Vice President Sam B. Eubanks, left background, is a consultant at the bargaining session.

Guild Pledges War Unity In Boston Resolutions

(Continued from Page Three)

players to take steps to eliminate racial friction that results in retarded production in industry.

5) That the Guild commend President Roosevelt for reconstituting the Fair Employment Practices Committee and for his appointment of an able chairman, Monaghan Francis Haas, with a commission to take action against racism in industry.

6) That the Guild work for elimination of prejudicial handling of news involving minority groups on the grounds that such news handling keeps alive antagonisms that are harmful to the nation, including such racial differences involving Mexicans on the West Coast which were exploited to the detriment of friendly relations with our Latin-American neighbors.

7) That the Guild seek improved working and living conditions for minority groups through collective bargaining and through expansion of education and health programs.

8) That the Guild condemn all agencies that deny minority groups any rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

9) That the Guild condemn employers who practice discrimination in defiance of Executive Order 8802 which prohibits discrimination against employees on a basis of race, creed or color.

10) That the Guild set up a committee, to work in conjunction with the CIO committee on racial questions, to work actively for elimination of discrimination against minority groups.

ON UNDERGROUND

Whereas, the ANG, through the CIO, has joined the rest of the American labor movement in contributing to the CIO-AFL joint fund for maintaining the strength of the underground movements of Europe, therefore, be it resolved that the ANG communicate to the Department of State the demand of all labor that the democratic people's movements in the Fascist-occupied lands receive recognition and consideration as true allies of democracy as military victory liberates these lands.

ON AMERICAS

The ANG commends the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for its cooperation with the organized labor movement of the United States in developing closer relations among the labor organizations of the American Republics. This is in accord with our belief and conviction that wholesome cooperation and solid inter-American understanding requires the participation by the people as well as by the governments of the American Republics.

The Guild commends the Congress of Industrial Organizations for its organization of a special committee on Latin-American Affairs to implement and further such a program with a view toward developing an inter-American community of interest both during the war and in the solution of common problems after the war.

ON WAR BONDS

The ANG reaffirms its support of the U. S. Treasury policy that bonds should be bought by individuals on a voluntary rather than compulsory basis and calls on Guild members for even greater investments in the current payroll savings plan of the Treasury referred to as "Figure It Out for Yourself" and urges its locals and members to cooperate fully with it.

ON NORTH AFRICA

The ANG supports the movement for the release of anti-fascist prisoners in North Africa.

ON INTERNATIONAL UNITY

The ANG voices full support to the policy of the CIO on international labor unity, as laid down at the Boston CIO convention, and the convention sends greetings to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, holding its third meeting in Moscow simultaneously with the ANG convention in Boston.

ON AUXILIARIES

The role of women's auxiliaries has taken on new and important significance in wartime. Organized women in trade union families can have a major effect on the economic welfare of wage earners by helping to establish and enforce reasonable dollars and cents price ceilings, a roll-back of prices to wage stabilization levels, rationing and price control, and by participating in many other ways in the Government's economic stabilization program.

Therefore, this tenth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild urges all Guild locals to form committees to promote the formation and growth in their communities of local auxiliaries of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Newspaper Guild, with special emphasis to be placed on the wartime economic activities referred to herein.

ON HARRY BRIDGES

Whereas, Harry Bridges in California is director of the CIO and president of the CIO-affiliated International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, and

Whereas, Harry Bridges has been ordered deported to Australia, his activity, on the ground that he is an undesirable alien, and

Whereas, the American Newspaper Guild has consistently supported Harry Bridges in his efforts to remain in this country and assist in carrying on to a successful and speedy conclusion the war in which we are now engaged,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Newspaper Guild reaffirm its pledge of support to Harry Bridges so that he may receive every right in law to which he is entitled under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The American Newspaper Guild also respectfully urges on the President of the United States to consider the importance, under American principles of democratic rights, of the Bridges case.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this convention demands the immediate cancellation of John Kykry's suspension with full reimbursement for wages he has lost.

JOINT CAUCUS: A POINT IS PRESSED

This is a candid camera closeup of a floor caucus, a Guild convention institution. Making a point in the man of the big ("2 YES") New York delegation, unseated, and Robert Conway of New York, holding his head. At Murray's left, awaiting the outcome, is Arthur Eberhard of Philadelphia, a Murray partisan.

LABOR WINS FIGHT ON LAW IN KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A three-judge federal district court sustained labor in its fight to defeat the Kansas labor control bill. A lower court enjoined the state from enforcing the law.

and to take any action which he might deem appropriate to further justice in this matter.

ON HANNAH BAKER

Whereas, Hannah Baker, chairman of the representative assembly of the Newspaper Guild of New York, and chairman of the grievance committee in the PM unit, and active Guildsman, was discharged by PM on May 11, 1943, on wholly insubstantial grounds and obviously because of her Guild activities and her position on Guild issues, and

Whereas, the discharge of Miss Baker and the pending proceedings has a deleterious effect in Guild relations with the management of PM,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Newspaper Guild, assembled in Boston, protest the discharge of Miss Baker, and failure of PM management to reinstate her forthwith and hereby urges management to reconsider its action and to reinstate her with full compensation without the necessity of further procedure in arbitration or otherwise.

And be it further resolved that the American Newspaper Guild officers transmit a copy of this resolution to PM management forthwith.

ON JOHN KYKRY

Whereas, John Kykry, president of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild, has led a long campaign to organize The Milwaukee Journal, a campaign which has been fought persistently by the Journal management through a series of discriminatory acts against active Guildsmen, and

Whereas, these discriminatory acts now have culminated in the punitive suspension of John Kykry, for two weeks without pay, an act designed to further intimidate the employees of The Journal and to discourage their efforts to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That this tenth convention of the American Newspaper Guild calls upon the management of The Milwaukee Journal to stop all discrimination against and intimidation of employees who are members of the Guild, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this convention demands the immediate cancellation of John Kykry's suspension with full reimbursement for wages he has lost.

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It Seems to Us...

Guild members in good standing may here discuss anything connected with the Guild, the labor movement, or the newspaper industry that interests them. Letters exceeding 350 words are subject to editing to reduce them to that length.

HE URGES REFORM IN LETTERS COLUMN

CINCINNATI.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

Cincinnati's delegates came away from the Boston convention convinced that on the essential objectives of the Guild its membership is united, that the Guild more than ever is the one means by which the gains of its first 10 years may be perpetuated and the future welfare of the thousands of newspaper workers within its jurisdiction may be advanced.

A question carried away from the convention, however, is that of whether we are doing the best job possible of convincing the unorganized workers within our jurisdiction of this same thing.

We heard from a fellow delegate of the Midwest a story of bundles of Guild Reporters, intended for organizing campaigns in unorganized cities and plants, being thrown away because of a feud being carried on in the "It Seems to Us" column, which would have given an entirely distorted view of the Guild to the unorganized.

We do not hold the editor of The Guild Reporter to blame. Rather we hold ourselves and hundreds of other Guild members who were not involved in the feud to blame. We have been busy with our tasks of collective bargaining and organizing, grumbling about the too great emphasis given to harmful quarrels but failing to fill the editor's basket with letters on subjects of constructive importance.

I am not arguing that the subject of the pre-convention quarrel is of no importance or could be ignored entirely, nor am I questioning the right of any member to address the letter forum on either side of the subject. But it is to be hoped that letter writers will temper the tone and quantity of their writings with consideration of the effect on general membership and the unorganized.

Meanwhile the great majority of Guild members, too often silent, can perform a real service by contributing letters of information on what their Guilds are doing to war effort and the various other things which really represent the Guild.

I feel sure the Reporter editor

would be the first to welcome and give recognition to such letters.

ROLLIN EVERETT, Cincinnati Newspaper Guild.

REPORT IS FILED FROM "SIDELINES"

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

A sidelines participant at the Boston convention can return to the treadmill with a definite feeling of pride and satisfaction in the caliber of the men who represent the national leadership of the Guild. Stated briefly, adherence to trade union principles and tolerance marked the attitude of every one of them, without exception.

I might particularly commend the conduct of Walter Engel, regional vice president, as chairman of the resolutions committee. Under a barrage of worthless or reactionary resolutions inspired by the New York misleadership, he showed every necessary quality of firmness, fairness and generalship.

If he erred at all, it was in deference to a minority which has overlooked no opportunity to hamper or sabotage the constructive, Guild-building policies of the ANG. Thanks to Engel and the rest of the national leadership, the Guild-busters scored not one victory in Boston.

The membership at large will do well to study the complete report of the convention proceedings, when it becomes available. The facts themselves will counter high-flown claims which the disruptive minority will resort to in a campaign directed to returning the ANG to the factionalists.

MARY ELLISON, Nation Union.

S-H Council Says Security Is Essential

BOSTON.—A program in which the Scripps-Howard units would stand together in efforts to obtain union security was adopted by the Newspaper-Guild's Scripps-Howard Chain Council in Boston, and was concurred in by the ANG convention and its collective bargaining committees.

Delegates from all the Scripps-Howard locals at the convention voted unanimously to recommend that all locals refuse management offers which do not contain provisions for union security.

Two Scripps-Howard units, those at The Cincinnati Post and The New York World-Telegram, already were headed for the War Labor Board on the issue of union security.

The council meeting also voted to demand leaves of absence for employees laid off as a result of government orders, since the Scripps-Howard management has indicated that it will use such orders to get rid of active Guild leaders.

PLAN SHOP PAPER

Several proposals for bringing Guild units of the chain closer together were adopted, including one for a shop paper to be prepared in the ANG office and mailed to local offices.

W. A. Copeland of Memphis acted as chairman of the council meeting. Rollin Everett of Cincinnati was chairman of a resolutions sub-committee.

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Guild War Activities Spurred By Program Expanded in Boston

ORDER OF THE DAY: JOIN GUILD WAR FRONT!

BOSTON.—Work of the American Newspaper Guild's standing committee on war activities was commended by the union's tenth anniversary convention, which urged that its program be continued, extended and broadened.

The convention, citing a "notable start" in this phase of the Guild's program in the past year, during which the standing committee was headed by ANG International Representative Wilbur E. Bade, underscored objectives leading through the war and into the postwar period.

MOVIE IS SHOWN

A Guild war activities motion picture, supervised from ANG headquarters, shot in separate takes by locals, and edited in New York, was shown to the convention delegates at the Hotel St. Charles.

The text of the unanimous report of the convention's war activities committee, unanimously adopted, follows:

The committee on war activities of the 1943 convention of the American Newspaper Guild, organized on the mandate of last year's convention, for its efforts during the past year and to urge that it continue and extend its program.

A notable start was made in organizing the individual Guild locals for participation in various drives related to the war effort such as the relief drives, war bond, blood bank, and Victory Book campaigns, and the convention committee urges that this be continued until it reaches every local and every member of the American Newspaper Guild.

CIO RELIEF STRESSED

The war activities committee recommends that all locals of the Guild take an active part in the fund raising program of the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief and that they take the lead in bringing other CIO groups in their communities into this effort.

Particularly in the local war chest and community relief drives which adhere to the National CIO Committee's program for organized labor participation, your committee urges that the local Guild war activities committees make every effort to see that the drives are a success and also to see that the public is informed of the part organized labor is playing.

The committee recommends also

that locals participate wherever possible in exploitation campaigns for the sale of war bonds in cooperation with the Treasury Department.

LIAISON URGED

At the request of the Treasury Department, we recommend that each local name a treasury liaison man to communicate with Fred Smith, Room 2904, Treasury Building, in Washington, for an exchange of ideas on treasury problems, particularly war bond activities.

The committee recommends that the American Newspaper Guild and all local support federal, state and local measures appropriating funds for adequate child care programs, including three bills now before Congress, the Thomas-Hill bill, the war area child care act and the new Latham act; and to oppose all efforts to cut education funds which tend to curtail the use of school recreation facilities and the hot lunch and penny milk programs.

In this connection, it is urged that all locals participate in efforts in their own communities to organize committees to campaign for adequate child care and that they seek the support of other CIO unions in such activities.

In places where such committees already are functioning the locals should seek to insure proper local participation.

FDR PLANS BACKED

Recognizing the danger of inflation and its harmful effect on the prosecution of the war, this committee recommends that the American Newspaper Guild, nationally and locally, support President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program.

As one way in which local Guilds can assist in a phase of

the war effort, we recommend that each local name a treasury liaison man to communicate with Fred Smith, Room 2904, Treasury Building, in Washington, for an exchange of ideas on treasury problems, particularly war bond activities.

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In this connection, it is urged that all locals participate in efforts in their own communities to organize committees to campaign for adequate child care and that they seek the support of other CIO unions in such activities.

In places where such committees already are functioning the locals should seek to insure proper local participation.

FDR PLANS BACKED

Recognizing the danger of inflation and its harmful effect on the prosecution of the war, this committee recommends that the American Newspaper Guild, nationally and locally, support President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program.

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A board of strategy for combined Newspaper Guild operations on the home war front charts courses for the union here at the Boston convention. It's a session of a sub-committee on war activities, in which the Guild has been a union leader. Presiding, at far end of table, is Alfred M. Green of Syracuse.

that locals participate wherever possible in exploitation campaigns for the sale of war bonds in cooperation with the Treasury Department.

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State of the Union Is Healthy—Rodgers

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING

BOSTON—Following is the text of ANG Secretary-Treasurer William W. Rodgers' address to the Guild's tenth anniversary convention:

For the second time in as many years, the representatives of this union are convened together in wartime. Great events have transpired since last we met together. Our whole mode of life has changed, and an air of expectancy hovers over us now, foreshadowing greater events, greater changes, greater sacrifice.

I see many new faces among the delegates here in Boston. Many familiar ones are far away. Some will not return.

Realization of that fact brings home to me more sharply than anything else the fact that this nation of ours, this union of ours, is engaged in a grim and terrible war. There is more awareness now than a year ago.

No longer is there any doubt of the magnitude of our struggle. It is a war of survival, survival of freedom—freedom to speak, freedom to live and love, freedom to work and worship such as he chooses, without fear or trepidation.

We of the American Newspaper Guild are doing our part—doing it well and doing it gladly, together with all the millions of other workers in our country, organized and unorganized.

"AND DON'T LET—" American soldiers and American workers are winning this war, and American workers on the home front have not and will not let their soldiers down on the battle front. And don't let anybody tell you otherwise, despite the coal operators, the Lewises and the Connallys.

We must, however, while keeping our eyes centered on the primary task, maintain an ever-watchful check upon the home front. That there is much that needs watching, much that needs fighting, we all know full well.

We have a Congress, for example, which dares thrust a knife in the back of labor at the very moment when the war enters its most crucial period, a Congress which would prevent strikes by enacting legislation to foment them, a Congress which would enhance production with an act which may hinder it.

To what lengths will the enemies of labor go after the war is won?

THEY ASK FOR IT

These evil forces, well mobilized and lavishly financed against labor, deliberately ask for trouble now, now when they are convinced that labor's hands are tied; that their efforts will be redoubled once the war is won, there can be no doubt.

And I say to you that we must stand firm now, and we must prepare now against that day in the future. For it is then we shall be forced to fight—to fight as we

ORGANIZING PROGRESS IS REPORTED



In session is a sub-committee of the officers' report committee at the Guild's Boston convention, assigned officers reported new high in membership. Vera Farrow, Los Angeles, far end of table, president.

never fought before—to spend as we never spent before.

"On that day, labor will need, and need desperately, all the resources it can muster."

Some of the nation's leaders are studying the postwar future with very great vision. We can only hope that a solution to the impending problems will be found in time.

For we need not kid ourselves. Unless the solution is found, and found soon, a period of chaotic unemployment and want is inevitable in the days ahead.

I have no doubt that the Guild will have to fight to find jobs for our returning soldiers—our soldier, Guildmen who have first claim on the industry.

QUESTIONS ARE POSED

And what of those who have held their places? What becomes of the new Guild man or the new Guild woman who now mans the post for an absent soldier?

Are they to be abandoned? Of course not! They, too, we must fight for, and we will.

There seems to me little doubt that what we shall be striving for then is a work week of less than 40 hours. It is the only answer. With a shrunken industry and a swollen labor pool, there is no other way.

And that leads me to the question of our union's finances.

We are going to face attacks in the post-war period, of that I am convinced. It is then that we shall need our Defense Fund. It is then we shall need every dollar of our financial reserves.

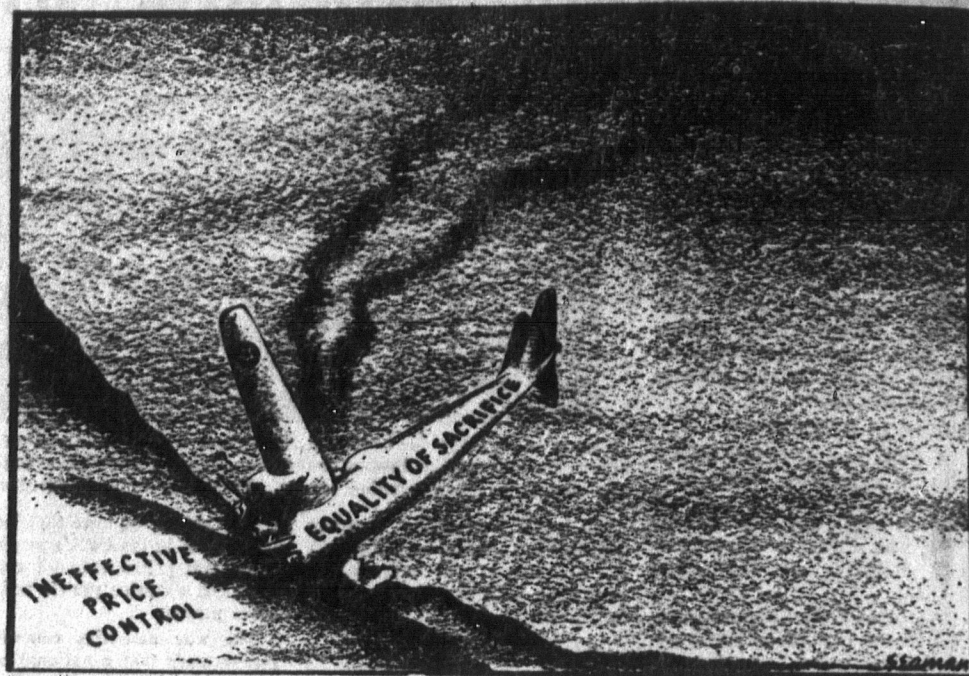
It is my hope that our reserves can be further enlarged.

"NO PUBLISHERS—" I hope they can be built to proportions that no publisher would dare to challenge. But I have heard some things in this connection which are disturbing.

I have heard in some quarters that we should stop expanding our reserves for the future; that the membership will provide additional funds when needed.

One group, I am informed, intends to advocate the depletion of the defense fund for organizing expenses. That, to me, is strange talk.

The Women's Auxiliary, I am



Cartoon by Bernard S. ... from Justice

informed, is seeking a grant of \$1,200, double its first convention grant of last year. Such proposals, if made, will, I trust, be overwhelmingly rejected by this convention.

You have heard the program advanced by your national officers. It is a good program, a sound program.

It calls for continuing our steady, forward progress. It calls for aggressive action in collective bargaining and other fields which affect most directly the welfare of the membership.

It calls for living within our income, for the building and conserving of our financial reserves against the day when we shall need them most.

Finance Committee Notes Continuing ANG Advances

BOSTON—Following is the text of a finance committee report adopted by the American Newspaper Guild's 1943 convention:

The finance committee in reviewing the history of the past year notes continued improvement in the membership and finances of the organization.

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I hope that this convention will adopt that program and adopt it with a real determination to make it effective.

"IN GOOD HEALTH—"

We are in good health, exceptionally good health. We have more members than ever before.

We are living within our income. We no longer require assistance from the CIO. Instead, we support it.

Our general fund had a substantial excess of income over expenses for the last fiscal year, compared with an operating deficit for the previous year.

We have built a reasonably large defense fund, which includes more than \$35,000 in war bonds.

In short, we are strong and growing stronger.

"CANNOT STAND STILL—" I think I said last year that the Guild cannot stand still; that it will not stand still. I repeat it this year.

This Guild of ours must grow and grow, in numbers, in power, in influence. Till one day we reach the goal envisioned for it by its founder, our immortal Heywood Brown.

I hope we can, and I hope we can work together, to attain that goal.

as compared with \$9,000 in the previous year, and at the present time the Guild is receiving no subsidy from the national CIO.

Purchases of war bonds costing \$20,350 were made during the past year from income of the series of six international assessments levied at the previous convention, so that the ANG now holds a total of \$35,500 (maturity value) of bonds.

The finance committee considered several constitutional changes submitted by the interim constitution commission of the ANG. These changes were approved with some minor revisions and referred for further action to the constitution committee.

CONCURRENCE ON AUXILIARY In considering the recommendation of the IEB that no further subsidy be granted to the Women's Auxiliary of the ANG, the finance committee, after hearing a delegation from the WA-ANG, concurred in the recommendation of the IEB.

The finance committee, while recognizing the importance and value of the Auxiliary, felt that such a subsidy were used for organization within the ANG, and particularly in this wartime period.

There was some feeling among the Auxiliary delegation that the removal of the subsidy would impair the functioning of the auxiliary. These factors, and not financial inability of the ANG, determined the committee's position.

The finance committee recommends that the Convention make mandatory on new locals the dues subsidies be reduced to \$5,000.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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(Continued on Page Fifteen)

GUILD SERVICE FLAG IS PRESENTED



This flag ceremony at the Guild's Boston convention honored 3,500 members of the union in the armed services. Presenting the banner, at the right, is Jessie Connor of Seattle, vice president of the Women's Auxiliary, whose two sons and a daughter-in-law are in uniform. At the left are Faye Collins of Detroit, Auxiliary, whose two sons and a daughter-in-law are in uniform. The flag, made by Ray Nadeff of the New York Guild Auxiliary, now is displayed at international Guild headquarters.

Constitution Is Revised By Convention Decisions

BOSTON—Important changes in the American Newspaper Guild constitution were adopted by the Boston convention.

The eligibility provision was clarified and amended so that it is now clear that Guild members who take employment in another

bonafide union or in an organization with which the Guild is affiliated may retain their Guild membership, and non-Guild members who accept fulltime paid office or other fulltime administrative employment within the Guild, are eligible for membership in the Guild.

THE "MARTYR" CLAUSE The so-called "martyr" clause permitting the IEB to grant permanent eligibility status to Guild members fired for Guild activity was amended so as to emphasize that members thus allowed to retain eligibility, regardless of the nature of their employment, also remain subject to all disciplinary provisions, payment of dues based on income, and all other applicable provisions of the constitution.

Members retaining eligibility under this provision are barred from holding office in the Guild.

Another amendment defines the term "governing body" of the local as (a) the representative assembly in locals having both a representative assembly and an executive board; and (b) the executive board in all other locals.

Another important change provides for the computation of convention representation on the basis of the average per capita payments made by the local rather than on the basis of the average monthly good standing figure.

This will allow locals to receive credit for per capita payments from delinquent members in computing convention representation.

In months for which assessments are levied, however, the local's total of per capita payments will be reduced by the number of assessment payments which fail to accompany that month's per capita remittance, and subsequent payment of delinquent assessments will not serve to restore that deduction.

The good standing date on ANG books for eligibility to vote in the national referendum election was changed from July 1 to June 1. This means that all members paid through May, 1943, will be eligible to vote in this year's election.

The convention amended the constitution to provide leaves of absence for the duration of their elected term of office in the event that either the ANG executive vice president or the secretary-treasurer enters the military service.

In such event the IEB may appoint a temporary successor and may nominate a candidate to be elected to fill the vacancy for the duration of the officer's leave of absence, subject at all times to the latter's return. Additional nominations may be made by governing bodies of the locals.

IEB LEAVES PROVIDED Any other member of the IEB who after November 1, 1943, enters or is in military service, will also be deemed on a leave of absence and his place, subject to his return, will be filled by a temporary successor nominated and elected by vote of local governing bodies. The IEB may not nominate a candidate in this case.

Another amendment dealing with vacancies on the IEB provides that when a vacancy occurs, less than three months before a scheduled convention at which nominations are to be made for the biennial election of officers, the vacancy shall remain until filled by vote of the biennial election.

The section requiring audits of books and funds of locals is strengthened by a requirement that copies of the local's annual audit be sent to the IEB within 30 days of its completion.

Locals with fewer than 300 book members may have the audit performed by an auditing committee rather than by a professional accountant. Formerly this was permitted only in the case of locals with fewer than 100 members.

Another change affecting fiscal policy provides that new members shall not be liable for international assessments levied for the month to which the first month's dues is applied.

As a means of encouraging prompt and regular remittance of per capita and other financial obligations by the locals to the ANG, an amendment was adopted which provides that in the event any local fails to remit for three consecutive months, its charter may be suspended by the IEB, and the IEB may proceed forthwith

to take over the funds and records of the local and reorganize its financial operations.

Beginning with the July 1 convention, good standing on the ANG's books will be taken on the basis of the local's remittance postmarked not later than July 15. Dues and assessments are due on the first of the month.

In the constitutional section relating to chain paper bargaining, an amendment was adopted to provide that in the event the IEB negotiations result in agreement on a proposed contract, the contract shall be submitted to the locals concerned for approval by a vote of the membership to be coerced by the contract.

The vote must be taken and the count submitted to the ANG within 30 days after copies of the contract are received by the locals. A majority vote by the members whose votes have been certified to the ANG within the required period will determine the question.

Another important change was the elimination of bloc voting by the international council (governing bodies of the locals).

The amendment provides that the vote shall be cast on official ballots by the governing body of the local, each attending member casting proportionately as many votes as the local would be entitled to in a convention as of the date 15 days before the mailing date of the ballots from ANG headquarters.

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The Rewrite Desk

The Boston convention opened with a pledge and a prayer.

In some other years some delegates might have been a little abashed—or perhaps a little derisive—if they had been asked to stand in a Guild convention hall and repeat, as they did in grade school: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic."

In some other years some Guild delegates might have felt a little uncertain if they had been asked to bow their heads for an invocation: "With Thou help us to use the sacred trust of the press in such a way that to all mankind will be extended the privileges of liberty and freedom."

But not at Boston, not in 1943.

It was a time for reaffirmation and for prayer. And there was no fitter wartime place for them than Boston, the meeting house and battleground of 1776, root of the tradition of a free press in America, *The Boston News Letter*.

There was no time and little inclination for sight-seeing, as such. But there were delegates who went to Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Old South Meeting House and came back to the Guild hall with a deepened sense—without any marksmanship whatever—of the verities for which this war is now fought, with a heightened conviction that such things as trade union conventions stem directly from the venerable timbers and bricks of Boston, that the Guild is an instrument—and not an unimportant one—in carrying on the fighting democratic faith of which those timbers and bricks are symbols.

The Chicago Tribune had some editorial observations to make on 1776, too, in an editorial entitled "The Second American Revolution."

The Tribune was referring to the way Congress tore up President Roosevelt's veto of the Smith-Connally Bill. It said hopefully that passage of the legislation was "the beginning of a second American revolution" to "restore the republic as it was before he tried to destroy it."

The "he" referred to is, of course, the Commander in Chief, and Dr. Goebbels, of course, will not miss the point that the biggest newspaper in America's Midwest had issued a manifesto for revolt against the United States government—no matter what kind of "revolution" Robert R. (Colonel McCoskie) McCormick was thinking about in his reckless, megalomaniacal irresponsibility.

The McGraw-Hill Publishing Company has been laying down an expensive barrage of newspaper advertisements on "Seed Money," which turns out to be money that corporations now pay in excess profits taxes—taxes which McGraw-Hill says are unconstitutional.

The latest "Seed Money" ad, published in *The New York Herald Tribune*, *Chicago Tribune* and *Washington Post* advocates "a complete change of government attitudes toward industry," assures the people that the war and the peace will be won as soon as the country is turned over to the corporations, and tasses in a formula in answer to "How Can We End Strikes?"

McGraw-Hill said that "the way to stop strikes that are aimed at breaking through wage ceilings is to encourage every man to feel that he is 'in business for himself.'" That what is needed is "the Incentive System that has built up our country."

In briefer language, the speed-up.

The CIO United Automobile Workers have been making a start, at least, in countering such "institutional" stuff.

The UAW took full pages in metropolitan newspapers to tell the public about a few of the things that are going wrong in the war economy—sabotage of the OPA, sabotage of aid to munitions farmers for food production, sabotage of War Labor Board authority.

The UAW ads pointed out, simply and directly, the cause of much of it: too many Congressmen hate Roosevelt more than they hate Hitler.

There was no noticeable editorial outcry when the *Anaconda Wire* and *Cable Company* got off with a \$10,000 fine after it pleaded no defense to government fraud charges that 90 percent of a \$5,000,000 lease-war supplies order, shipped to United Nations fighting fronts, was seriously defective.

The words "sabotage" and "treason," in general editorial page usage, apparently are found only in a good-any-time reference file hardly cross-indexed: "Labor-Strikes."

The academic freedom of colleges to make doctors of law out of scholars who put up the dough for a new dormitory wing has long been recognized.

If institutions of higher learning would stick to this tradition there would be no serious objection. When they get away from it, they run the risk of making terrible boners.

Westbrook Pegler, who, so far as can be learned, hadn't given a dime to the school, was awarded an LL.D. in June by Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., which gave him this citation:

Guild Education Urged at Boston

BOSTON—Broad objectives of union education within the membership of the American Newspaper Guild were developed at its Boston convention, which recommended that the proposals be made a first order of business with the IEB and with all locals.

TEXT IS GIVEN

The text of the program, as developed by a sub-committee, follows:

The committee recommends that a national education program be instituted immediately for the education of new and old members alike along the following lines:

A) Permanent education committee. The committee recommends that a permanent national committee be set up to carry out the educational program. It is recommended further that an educational committee or at least an educational chairman be appointed within each local by the local.

B) Booklet. We recommend that the national education committee undertake as its first task the preparation of a booklet, said booklet to contain:

(1) a brief history of the Guild, its founding by Haywood Brown, an outline of its accomplishments, for the benefit of its members, such as higher wage standards, job security, severance pay, military service clauses and so forth;

(2) facts about the structure of the ANG, its locals and units, and what happens to a member's union dues;

(3) the democracy of the Guild and the members' duties and privileges under that democracy; (4) the stressing of the union's role in the wartime

and postwar world; (5) an explanation of the Guild's role in the entire labor movement in seeking progressive legislation.

C) Induction parties. It is recommended that all locals make a ceremony of presentation of Guild cards and the aforementioned booklet, and a copy of the contract under which the new member is working, at a social event held regularly for that purpose. Greetings should be extended in brief speeches, the work of the local explained, the functioning of the committee outlined, and an assignment immediately made to a committee.

D) Radio programs. It is recommended that all locals establish radio programs wherever feasible, and that they take advantage, if they so desire, of the New York local's scripts and records which are broadcast regularly every Friday night over station WLIB, New York. The records can be furnished by WLIB through the Guild at cost—four dollars.

WIDE AUDIENCE SEEN

It has been the experience of the New York Guild that the famous "win-the-war" program can

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

be made a first order of business with the IEB and with all locals.

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Latin-American Newsmen's Tour Brings Goodwill for U. S., Guild

By RAY JOSEPHS

BUENOS AIRES (By Clipper)—Look-where-you-please visits of Latin American newsmen to the U. S. have proven a greater eye-opener to millions of newspaper readers south of the border than any other good-will gesture in recent years.

Argentine, Uruguayan, Peruvian, Mexican and Bolivian fourth-estateers have already returned home after recent tours and poured out hundreds of thousands of words on where they went, what they saw and how they felt.

Chilean, Paraguayan and Cuban working pressmen are now touring Uncle Sam's war production areas, military training centers, major cities and defense plants, and when they return, still another group will be air-prioritized north for a look-see.

The first-hand accounts that the newsmen have speeded back for their P.'s have been far more effective than tons of printed matter, millions of radio words and all other forms of good-will wooing combined because they've been personal "I-saw-it-myself" observations of the kind that only the local writers with local points of view can give out.

Most striking to the Latin newsmen have been not the vast war



plants or Army training but the way in which apparently everybody in the States has a war job regardless of what he or she does.

WOMEN DAZE THEM

The manner in which U. S. women are working in factories, serving in the Army and Navy and holding down community jobs has especially hit the newsmen, who are accustomed, particularly in the smaller South American countries, to thinking of sedentary and sequestered women.

Majority of the newsmen did not believe that the time they spent in the States was well spent until they saw the women working in the war plants.

Both AP and UP carried full running-accounts of each day's doings from the time the boys left their home base until their return, and stories were banned not only in the country involved but in many others as well.

Argentine newsmen, for example, had staff coverage throughout and it wasn't limited to sketchy "down-holds" either.

Some of the touring periodistas sent back cabled story, but most air-mailed their pieces and a number had everything they had until returning and then began pouring out special series.

NO GUIDED TOURS

So far as have discovered, not one has had any complaint to make about being given a special "guided" tour so that he would see only what some official wanted him to see.

The visitors all had the feeling that they could see anything they wished. Best evidence is the fact that they wrote directly from the States both good and bad impressions so that readers back here and elsewhere in Latin America clearly got the point that they were in on an honest look and not on some rosy-eyed

There was a scandal in combustibles, especially in gasoline rationing as handled by the anti-Semitic YPF, state oil monopoly, and its favorite child, the commission-taking automobile club.

Many observers feel that if the local dailies had had the freedom to expose these things, a military government would never have been necessary.

RADIO GAGGED, TOO

Some probes, it's true, were started by the last devaluated Congress. But even when the jittery congressmen were able to expose flagrant extremes, as in the case of the Taborda group poking into Nazi spy activities, they were never able to get anywhere against the Nazi-controlled Senate and the gagged press and radio.

Many have told me they regret that it was the military which had to take the move of throwing out Castillo and promising a cleanup.

The new government's appointment of a 100-percent Naziophile general, Basilio B. Portini, to the general staff and the suspension of some important anti-Nazi newspapers and radio stations, they say, is hardly a good beginning.

Still, they're watching, waiting and hoping.

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RADIO GAGGED, TOO

Uniform Dues Lineup of Delegates Are Urged In Committee Roster

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Convention. The secretary-treasurer is strongly urged to recommend that other locals adopt the same scale:

Up to \$20 per week.....\$1
\$21 to \$25.....1.25
\$26 to \$30.....1.50
\$31 to \$35.....1.75
\$36 to \$40.....2.00
\$41 to \$45.....2.25
\$46 to \$50.....2.50
\$51 to \$55.....2.75
\$56 to \$60.....3.00
\$61 to \$65.....3.25
\$66 to \$70.....3.50
\$71 to \$75.....3.75
\$76 to \$80.....4.00
\$81 to \$85.....4.25
\$86 to \$90.....4.50
\$91 to \$95.....4.75
\$96 to \$100.....5.00

At the request of the auditor the finance committee recommends that the fiscal year of the ANG be changed to end April 30.

The finance committee recommends to the IEB that agenda and summary of all transactions made during the year which are not ordinary union business be prepared for the convention finance committee.

Careful consideration was given to the IEB report on strikes and strike finances and the committee recommends that the IEB report be adopted. The report considered the use of strike funds in both the Chester and the Alliquippa situations.

This committee finds, however, that the IEB finance committee did not employ sound business practices or act under the direction of the IEB as provided by the constitution in advancing additional loans in the Alliquippa situation.

This committee also feels after full consideration that the IEB finance committee acted in good faith and in their own opinion in the best interests of the Guild.

The finance committee recommends the approval of the auditor's report and makes the following recommendations: that the IEB look into the matter of the long term loans payable for final disposition in the books and that the auditor's report contain a breakdown on the type of government bonds held.

ASSESSMENTS URGED

The finance committee recommends that the ANG continue to build up its defense fund by levying an additional three assessments to be payable October, November and December of 1943 and that the income from these assessments be used in the purchase of government bonds.

This defense fund is being built up for the post-war period when a strong defense treasury will be the surest guarantee against strike dangers, rather than be because of any financial need of the ANG.

The finance committee recommends that all political advertising copy for The Guild Reporter be accomplished by cash or certified check.

CIO DIRECTOR

Francis Carmichael, New England regional director of the CIO, told newspaper Guild delegates at their Boston convention that they were "to be highly complimented on the almost unbelievable growth and strength" of the Guild as a power in the CIO.

BOSTON—This is a roster of delegates and their committee assignments at the ANG's tenth anniversary convention:

OFFICERS REPORTS COMMITTEE

Walter Phillips, Rochester, Chairman
Robert Cooper, Tri-City
Bobby Wood, Chicago
Vera Parlane, Los Angeles
William Carter, New York
Harry Bergman, New York
John E. Ryan, New York
Sam London, New York
Ed East, New York
George Harris, Boston
Joseph Cohen, Los Angeles
Ellen Smith, Bladeford
James Quinn, Columbus
John Kyrill, Milwaukee
Ray Robinson, Tulsa City
John Washburn, Philadelphia
Gordon Cole, Washington
John Cohen, Los Angeles
Al Brannen, Washington
Charles Conner, Elizabeth
Anna Rave, Boston
Paul Weber, Detroit
Ray Greer, Milwaukee
John Schick, Philadelphia-Camden
Neil Gerhart, Buffalo
William Crawford, Washington
Lawell Nussbaum, Indianapolis
Stephen Barker, Philadelphia-Camden
Stephen Barker, Northwestern Indiana
Will Housley, Philadelphia
William J. Farnes, Philadelphia-Camden
W. A. Conner, Philadelphia
Carol Rave, Boston
Walter Smith, Philadelphia
Harry Robert Jr., Philadelphia-Camden
George Greff, San Francisco-Oakland
William Ryan, San Francisco-Oakland
James Hester, Manchester
Harmon Northcutt, St. Louis
Peter Duffner, New York
Edwin Hester, New York
Richard Siller, New York
Harry Kover, Washington
Dan Freeman, San Diego
George Hester, Los Angeles
Steve Hester, Los Angeles
William Greer, Boston
John Schick, Tulsa City
Al Jackson, Chicago
Horton Harris, Chicago
Henry Harris, Boston
William Larkin, Cleveland
Bill Barry, Cleveland
G. H. Hester, Los Angeles
Frank Kline, Lima
Joseph Kline, Wilkes-Barre

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Clayton Butler, New York, Chairman
Lillian Lapsin, Cleveland
Leo Flomfield, Pittsburgh
Kenneth Greer, Tulsa City
Edwin Hester, Washington
George Greff, Cincinnati
Lawell Nussbaum, Indianapolis
Robert Barker, Philadelphia-Camden
Harry Robert Jr., Philadelphia-Camden
John Schick, Philadelphia-Camden
J. L. Manning, Philadelphia-Camden
Herman Rabe, New York

WAR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Alfred M. Green, Syracuse, Chairman
William Greer, Boston
George Greff, Cincinnati
Lawell Nussbaum, Indianapolis
Robert Barker, Philadelphia-Camden
Harry Robert Jr., Philadelphia-Camden
John Schick, Philadelphia-Camden
J. L. Manning, Philadelphia-Camden
Herman Rabe, New York

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Catherine M. Martin, Philadelphia-Camden, Chairman
W. C. Hester, Philadelphia-Camden
William Ryan, San Francisco-Oakland
John E. Ryan, New York
William Greer, Boston

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Walter Phillips, New York, Chairman
John Schick, Philadelphia-Camden
John Cohen, Los Angeles
Stephen Barker, Philadelphia-Camden
Phyllis Hester, San Francisco-Oakland
Ed East, New York
Arthur Schick, New York
John Schick, Philadelphia-Camden
Adelle Glasgow, New York
James Greff, New York
Constantine Meyer, Philadelphia-Camden
Joseph Kline, Tulsa City
Alfred Toulson, Tulsa City
Ed East, New York
Ed East, New York
Ray Kohn, Saginaw Valley
Ray Kohn, Saginaw Valley
A. H. Swin, Memphis
Paul Weber, Detroit
Paul Weber, Detroit
Paul Weber, Detroit

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Because of the war conditions, the committee recommends that no action be taken at this convention to change the status of associate members and that this subject be referred to the 1944 convention.

EMPLOYMENT

The committee, in consultation with ANG officers, find that this subject leading to a carry-over from previous conventions, and that it refers specifically in these conventions to unemployment. Since unemployment is not a current problem and since war curtailment and post-war unemployment will be covered by an appropriate committee, we make no recommendation on this subject.

CONVENTION GOES TO MILWAUKEE

BOSTON—The 1944 convention of the American Newspaper Guild will be held in Milwaukee.

The convention city was picked by the 1943 Boston convention in a unanimous vote. No other Guild city put in a bid for next year's sessions.

ADD CONVENTION IS UPCOMING

Additional reports of the American Newspaper Guild's Boston convention will be carried in the July 15 Guild Reporter.

Space limitations in the first post-convention issue prevented publication of some committee reports, minutes, and the usual column on Auxiliary activities.

Education Program Calls for Classes

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

command a wide audience and influence favorable public opinion. Surveys show that in its 12 weeks of existence, the New York radio program has achieved an audience of more than 200,000 regular listeners.

The name of the program is "The News and What to Do About It," and it calls on listeners a week to send penny postcards to appropriate officials on the subjects treated in each program. It has been the experience of locals that when denied other media of expression, they have usually found an open door in radio.

E) Professional classes. It is recommended that all locals establish professional classes for new members and for others who wish to advance in the newspaper industry. In editorial departments, such classes should consist of lectures and the gathering, writing and editing of news, with specific practice assignments given on local publications. It shall be the duty of the national education committee to prepare as quickly as possible a skeleton curriculum, and also a suggested list of reading to be put into effect immediately and elaborated at the next convention.

In the case of commercial department employees, similar classes should be held where there is a demand for them, and a provision should be attempted for scholarship in local school-specific courses.

Where possible, the publisher should be asked to share the expense of these scholarships. We ask that this recommendation be referred to the publishers of the collective bargaining committee.

FEE RECOMMENDED

All classes should be open to all Guild members regardless of department. A small fee should be charged to attach immediate value to the instruction, said fee to be used either to compensate the instructor or for CIO war relief purposes, at the discretion of the local.

F) Forums. It is recommended that locals institute regular public forums. Locals unable to finance or program such forums will find other CIO and APF unions and councils anxious to cooperate for the goal of public information and good will.

G) Schools of Journalism. Locals in the areas of school of journalism shall press for opportunities to send speakers before these schools, to speak on trade unionism in the newspaper industry. It has been the policy of most schools of journalism to invite publishers but never union representatives, thus creating the erroneous impression that publishers publish newspapers.

H) Public speakers. Speakers should be recommended to the IEB by locals and councils to form a register of speakers available to represent the cause of labor and to prevent the cause of the ANG before groups and organizations where such information might be valuable.

I) CIO community councils. The committee... feels that it is the duty of the committee to recommend to all locals that they foster such CIO community councils where there is none in existence, to cooperate with those already formed and to use them as a means of educating the community on labor's part in the war effort and consumer problems and other home front activities.

J) Permanent file. It is recommended that all educational material be sent to the chairman of the ANG national education committee for a permanent file and classification and redistribution to other locals as an information source.

K) Servicemen's papers. In shops where there are publicly-controlled papers for servicemen, it shall be the duty of Guild members to assist in their publication and to insist on the inclusion of union news.

L) Dissemination. Dissemination of education committee material shall be, in addition to the methods outlined above, through local papers and The Guild Reporter, and through other media as the committee may find open. Educational material shall be sent to our servicemen to inform them of what is happening in the Guild and the labor movement.

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CONVENTION GOES TO MILWAUKEE

Points of Information

By MILTON MURRAY
President, American Newspaper Guild

It took Congress less time to declare war on American labor than it took to declare war on the attackers of Pearl Harbor. The time needed to vote war against Hirohito was three hours and 40 minutes. The time given to override the veto of the Connally-Smith-Harness Bill was two hours and 15 minutes.

Absenteeism among the \$10,000-a-year legislators was approximately 20 percent when the labor-hating forces launched their blitz against the veto.

A 12-day siege of 90 degree heat had driven many of the more tender Congressional buds from Washington. Their personal comfort or their personal affairs—apparently—were more important to them than was this major issue of American affairs.

But Hamilton Fish was there. Nothing could be more important to him than a step toward that Fascism he has publicly admired.

Howard Smith, identifiable by his fauntleroy tie and eyeglass ribbons, was there. Nothing was more important to him than to show his disrespect for that man in the White House.

The poll tax bloc was there in force. Nothing could be more important to them than a blow at those forces that threaten their entrenched sovereignty as masters of disfranchised men.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd, the Virginia gentleman apple raiser, was there. Nothing could be more important to him than preservation of that plantation class that rests in comfort upon starvation wages of exploited workers.

Other representatives of the commercial farming interest were there. (And they were there again the next day to smash down the subsidy plan that held a desperate hope of protecting wage earners from inflationary raids.)

I sat in the House gallery as the roll call was completed. It was revolting to watch one of the gentlemen on the floor rush over to chortle and pat the scrawny little Virginia Smith on the back applauding this successful attack on responsible labor.

I did not note any publishers present. But I felt their presence. I recalled the distorted editorials—thousands of them—that had pounded into the public a belief that this was a necessary "anti-strike" bill. I recalled the pressure of news stories—a one-sided pressure in which labor never had a chance to voice its views.

And I thought, not of the freedom of the press, but of the tyranny of the press.

Only a few days before this culmination of an inspired campaign of reaction we had seen another example of tyranny of the press.

Elmer Davis, OWI chief, was crucified for daring to defy the press lords.

I have had no opportunity to check widely, but I noted that a Boston paper gave one paragraph to Davis' address to the American Newspaper Guild convention (and made no mention, in that one paragraph, of any comment by him on the press).

Then the same paper devoted a third of a column ("Flays Davis as Enemy of Free Press") to Senator Bridges' attack on the speech. That is one casual example of that press tyranny.

Probably many more Americans know that Elmer Davis is under fire for some speech than know what he said in the speech or why he should be under fire.

He criticized the American press—and, in my opinion, justifiably—for distorting news of the war program and using the natural confusion of total mobilization as a fulcrum for political attack.

Possibly it was not so much what he said as it was the indignity of him saying it to the convention of the American Newspaper Guild.

The reaction of the press was immediate and violent. Through their minions in Congress they sought to strip Davis of power. The House slashed \$5,500,000 from his budget to destroy the vitally important home front agencies of OWI.

The plot may not entirely succeed. There is yet a chance to save the program and to rescue Davis from the publishers' lash.

All Guildsmen should lend all possible support to Davis in this fight.

All this may appear a snide sort of attack upon the industry from which I draw my living.

It is solely because of my regard for the industry and my fervent hope for its continuation free of outside fetters that I make the criticism.

I see nothing holy about the press that makes it immune to criticism. And I think it healthful for the severest criticism to come from within the family.

I deplore the self-righteousness of publishers who see every criticism of their policies or practices as an attack on "freedom of the press."

I deplore the vengefulness with which they strike out at every critic.

It is this very self-righteousness and vengefulness that provide the greatest threat to freedom of the press. The distortion of that freedom into a tyrannical attitude foments opposition, builds resistance and invites challenge.

It appears to me that the publishers, themselves, should indulge in a little soul searching.

A review of freedom of the press seems properly in order. For whom is it free? Is its freedom confined to the publishers or does it relate to the rights of readers, the general public?

Is freedom of the press a license for publishers to distort news to favor their own viewpoint? Is it a right to suppress news and viewpoints with which the publishers disagree?

These questions are neither original nor new. They have been asked and answered in a welter of platitudes at the solemn, sober sessions of the publishers' associations.

It is a reasonable conviction that we who work for newspapers are as vitally interested in freedom of the press as those who publish them.

It is a reasonable sequitur that we must fight as diligently to protect that freedom—from attack or dissipation through irresponsible application.

Guild Deplores Attack on OWI; Backs Up Elmer Davis in Post

(Continued from Page One)
and by Representative Dewey Short of Missouri.

Bridges charged that Davis, "after repeated bungling," had found "recourse in seeking to smear Washington correspondents and the press in general."

Short charged that Davis "conceives his real title to be that of American propaganda minister," and said that "it is time for Mr. Davis to return to the left wing political activities from which the President brought him into the government."

ANG GIVES ANSWER

The Boston ANG convention responded:

"WHEREAS the American Newspaper Guild in convention has read with amusement of the attempt by Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, and Representative Dewey Short, Republican, to pervert to their own political purposes the remarks to this convention by Elmer Davis,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Newspaper Guild declares its conviction that Elmer Davis as director of the Office of War Information is one of the strongest guarantees of a free press in wartime that the nation could have."

This is what Davis said in his speech to the ANG convention:

"In the country at large, or at least in the pages of most of the country's newspapers, Washington bureaucracy is a term of abuse; and Washington has become a synonym for muddle, confusion and bickering."

"Now in the case of a few newspapers—very few—this impression has been deliberately created, for reasons on which I would prefer not to speculate."

"It is sufficient to note that their attacks on bureaucracy are only a minor phase of what appears to be a carefully planned and assiduously executed editorial policy, which, whatever its attitude toward our own war effort, often seems actuated by a greater hostility to some of our allies than to some of our enemies."

"NATURALLY—"

"Naturally some of the loudest outcries about dangers to the freedom of the press have come from these very papers which seem determined to see how far that freedom will enable them to go."

"Actually they enjoy—and I mean enjoy—more freedom than is permitted in all but a very few nations at war, and more than the newspapers of any other nation at all see fit to exercise."

"Much more numerous than these daily fiction magazines are papers whose criticisms of bureaucracy may be influenced by their antagonism to the party in power—even though adherents of that party probably include less than half of the temporary bureaucrats; while most of the permanent ones have no politics at all."

"Criticism so motivated is a perfectly legitimate part of the democratic process; there has been plenty of it during every war in which the United States has been engaged."

"PERHAPS UNWISE—"

"But it is perhaps unwise to attack any particular set of incumbents of bureaucratic office in such terms as impair public confidence in bureaucracy in general. Whatever party may win next year's election will have to finish off the job of winning the war, and bureaucracy is one of the instruments by which the war has to be won."

"Show up the failings of individual bureaucrats as much as they deserve; that is an essential public service. But to create the impression that Washington is necessarily a muddle of bickering and confusion can hardly serve



Elmer Davis, left, director of the Office of War Information, accepts congratulations from ANG President Milton Murray for a forthright speech to the Guild's Boston convention on the duties, responsibilities and shortcomings of the press in wartime. The speech set off a big fireworks display on editorial pages and in Congress.

the interests of men who after January 1945 might be Washington themselves.

"However, such criticism accounts for only a part of this impression that has been widely created; it is largely, I think, the result of routine, and what the sociologists call a time lag—routine reporting and routine editing, a conviction that what was big news and good circulation stuff five years ago is big news and good circulation stuff still."

"And to some extent, of course, the criticism is justified."

"We are the people's hired men, spending the people's money and appointed to administer certain parts of the collective business; however good we might be, we have no right to fall short of perfection."

"And none of us can deny that we fall a long way short of perfection, that we are not doing our jobs as well as we should, that some of us have indulged in unseemly bickering. All of which has been dutifully and copiously reported by the vigilant corps of Washington correspondents."

"It is the function of those men to report current news, and to cover Washington; it is not their business to seek historical parallels, or to contrast Washington with other capitals of the world."

"If it were, they might have discovered that muddle, confusion, and bickering, however deplorable, are characteristics of most human activity at all times and all places; and particularly characteristic of capitals in war time."

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Wilbur H. Baldinger

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Executive Vice President: Sam B. Eubanks
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