*Official organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.*

# The Guild Reporter

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## Drive For Bargaining Speeds Up

### Ten Locals Seek Pacts; Organizing Takes Marked Jump

The arrival of the fall season of Guild bargaining and organization activity finds work on both lines exceptionally far advanced. Locals in at least 10 cities have drawn up 15 contracts for submission to one or more papers and have either presented them to publishers or are in the preliminary stages of negotiations.

Simultaneously they are tightening up their organization and many are seeking the assistance of national organizers for recruiting new members. Inquiries from interested editorial workers in widely separated cities about forming Guilds have reached a peak. Many of these groups, too, are urging that organizers be sent at once. The demand for organizers has been especially strong lately in the South, where three cities, which must remain unnamed, have urged that a representative be sent to their assistance.

Don Stevens, AF of L organizer attached to the Guild, has set up his headquarters in Chicago and is concentrating in that city and the surrounding territory. He recently visited Peoria to assist in organization there. Bill Davy has been working in Akron and other Ohio cities.

#### *Bargaining in Texas*

EL PASO, Texas.—Negotiations looking toward contracts with both the *Herald-Post*, Scripps-Howard evening paper, and the *Times*, morning paper, have been started by the Guild here. Copies of proposed contracts have been handed publishers. Further conference on proposals in the agreements have been promised.

#### *Toledo Drafts Contract*

TOLEDO, Ohio.—A rejuvenated Guild, representing *Blade*, *News-Bee* and *Times* units, has been functioning splendidly during the last two weeks, with resultant interest at a higher pitch than at any time since organization of the Toledo Guild three years ago.

Four days after a Guild meeting on Sept. 27, the *Blade* unit met for dinner, the added food attraction bringing out 25 members and former members. Objectives were drafted to submit to the publishers, and the unit unanimously voted to resume wage negotiations at once.

Objectives are a $40 a week minimum wage for those of three or more years' experience; $20 a week minimum for editorial workers of

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## IT'S TIME TO BARGAIN! THAT IS THE WAY WE WILL GROW

### AN EDITORIAL

Now is the time for all good Guildsmen to come to the aid of the Guild by bargaining.

A large number of Guildsmen are doing so; more contracts are being laid before publishers these days than at any other period in our history. More power to their efforts!

But what Guild can look about it and not see a large array of conditions that make it itch to get busy? Editorial wage scales are still far down on the economic charts; too far down to provide the majority of us with even the essentials of comfortable living. The five-day week, which means new opportunities for relaxation and health, as well as an assurance of more jobs in the industry, is still in effect in only a handful of cities. The relative security afforded by good dismissal notices is making headway over the country but must be brought to everyone. Until the Guild has established high standards in all these phases of editorial workers' economic life, there is no time for a let-up.

The Guild's most pressing function is to bargain. Some day, it is to be hoped, other functions will grow in relative importance. But in the meantime it remains our main task.

And from this task the Guild derives its strength. Nothing so enlivens units as discussions of bargaining projects; and nothing draws other editorial men and women to our standards so steadily as the persistent demonstration that we have found the way to improve things.

Moreover, conditions were never so favorable, what with the backing we can expect from the rest of organized labor.

Now is the time to bargain. We'll be fulfilling our function; we'll be growing in strength for doing more.

## Scripps Parley Sought Again

### Ohio Units See Mix-Up in Chain Policies

CLEVELAND, O.—The Ohio District Council negotiating committee of the ANG has sent a letter to Robert P. Scripps, chief owner of the Scripps-Howard chain, requesting that he suggest how the committee, or the individual Guilds it represents, may proceed to bargain collectively with the Scripps-Howard papers, in view of the reasons he gave for his recent refusal to meet with the committee.

In his letter of refusal, Mr. Scripps had asserted that collective bargaining was a matter which should be carried on with the local managements and that he did not wish to go over the heads of the resident editors.

The letter containing the renewed request of the District Council committee is signed by Elmer O. Fehlhaber, chairman, and reads:

Dear Mr. Scripps:

Thank you for your response to our communication of Sept. 3.

We have considered your letter carefully, and have made a par-

(Continued on page 4)

## Ads Going Up, Is Pay Also?

### Indices Are Returning to 1931 Highs

Fat papers reminiscent of 1929 are becoming common. The *Daily News* in New York on Sunday, Oct. 11, carried one of those almost forgotten boxes, saying: "Owing to lack of space we are forced to omit

(Continued on page 2)

## *Membership Is 5666; 250 New Since May*

Despite the summer slump and other troubles, the ANG goes on growing. Its membership as of Sept. 30 was 5,666. This represents a gain of about 250 since May 1, and, of course, is the highest dues-paying membership ever reached.

Because the Guild's accounting machinery is now more completely systematized than ever before the figure is believed to be highly accurate—there may be small inaccuracies owing to delays in reports from local Guilds.

The gain represents almost entirely newly organized newspaper men and women. It includes only seven who came in as members of a federal local of the A. F. of L. assigned to our jurisdiction.

Of the total 117 are unemployed.

## Guilds Started In 2 New Cities

### Staffs in Memphis and Joliet Organize

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Memphis Newspaper Guild was formed today at a meeting attended by more than 20 men, several of whom held proxies for absent editorial workers. A temporary set of officers was chosen for the Guild and for the units of both Memphis dailies, the *Commercial-Appeal* and *Press Scimitar*.

Memphis is the third key city of the South to swing into the Guild since the past summer, the other two locals being those at Knoxville, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss. The federal local in Jackson has transferred to the ANG.

Pre-organization work has been going on in Memphis for more than a month. About two weeks ago Memphis newspaper men petitioned ANG headquarters for the services of an international officer and it was arranged to have ANG Vice-President Julius Klyman of St. Louis attend today's meeting. The *Press-Scimitar* is a Scripps-Howard paper,

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## AFL Heads Hear Pleas On Strike

### Kelly Attacks Guild's Labor Support; ANG Seeks Peace Aid

The struggle between the Guild and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* was again carried to American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 12, when Harvey J. Kelly, labor adviser of the Hearst newspapers, and representatives of the Guild and Seattle labor bodies were heard before the Executive Council.

Kelly was seeking to cut away the Guild's labor support by inducing the Council to declare illegal the action of the Seattle Central Labor Council in branding the *Post-Intelligencer* "unfair" and the ANG asked the body to try to bring the Guild and management together to negotiate.

Kelly hoped to obtain a reversal of President Green's recent finding that the Seattle Council had acted within its rights, a finding made on the basis of a report of the AF of L representative in Seattle, Rowland Watson; and Green arrange for him to appear. He also called back Watson and a representative of the Central body, Bert Swayne.

Jonathan Eddy, international executive secretary, had in the meantime requested an opportunity to appear before the Executive Council to ask it to attempt to bring about negotiations, in accordance with a recent decision of the International Executive Board, and Green arranged to have him present.

In Eddy's absence owing to illness, Morris Watson, ANG vice-president, and Morgan Hull, ANG organizer, representing the international in Seattle, attended.

The Seattle group was joined by J. M. Litonius, president of the Seattle Typographical Union, Local 202.

A party of Guild officers saw President Green in New York on Oct. 7 to discuss the meeting and he reiterated his desire to do everything possible to promote a settlement.

#### *"Offer" Voted Down*

SEATTLE. — Striking Seattle Guildsmen began their third month

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## Finances Harass Seattle; Receipts Below 25c Quota

*(A Statement by the Defense Fund Committee)*

The need for drastic action by all local Guilds to regularize defense fund collections remains urgent. A slight improvement in receipts during the past two weeks was more than offset by the normal drop in contributions on the strike scene. The financial situation there continues critical. Developments since the committee's statement in the last issue of the *Reporter* follow:

1. Unpaid bills and immediate cash needs of the striking group on Oct. 9 were $2,461.50. Virtually all the bills were pressing.

2. In the two weeks ending Oct. 3, the strikers received a total of $2,130.32, of which $700 was from the ANG Defense Fund ($1,200 has been sent since then). About two-thirds of receipts was from other unions, mostly local. The strikers are putting on a renewed drive to raise more money on the spot.

3. In the same two-week period, the strikers spent $2,811.16 in cash and incurred liabilities, or $680.84 more than their receipts for the period. This amount was added to their previous indebtedness. The costs for the period follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Strike benefits | $635.00 |
| Food (pickets, etc.) | 284.79 |
| Headquarters expenses | 229.72 |
| Promotion (almost entirely tickets and stamps for fund raising drive and benefit performance) | 489.55 |
| Guild Daily (cost minus revenue) | 1,172.10 |
| | $2,811.16 |

The *Guild Daily* cost $593.70 in printers' salaries, $976 in printing and press charges, and $576.80 in advertising, circulation, and editorial

(Continued on page 2)

## Sell Strike Stamps To Obtain Funds

SEATTLE.—Souvenir stamps issued by the Seattle Newspaper Guild to help finance its strike against Hearst's local newspaper, the *Post-Intelligencer*, are being sold throughout the Pacific Northwest and will shortly be available throughout the nation.

The special stamp, designed by Walter Partymiller, striking *Post-Intelligencer* artist, bears the inscription: "Unionism or Hearst?" and has pictured on it a typewriter and pencil, the insignia of the Seattle Guild. The color is peacock blue.

Union men and women everywhere, and all others who sympathize with the Guild in its fight for better hours, wages and working conditions and the right to organize without interference, will be helping the Guild directly by purchase of the souvenir stamps. They are 25 cents each.

The address of the Seattle Guild is Room 316, Labor Temple, Seattle Wash.

## New Dues Cards Going Out

New dues cards to be distributed upon payment of November dues are being sent to local treasurers from international headquarters. The cards are identical with the old ones with the exception that they bear the identifying phrase, "International Union affiliated with American Federation of Labor." There are sufficient blanks for stamps to last through October, 1938.

Treasurers are also receiving membership transfer cards which are provided for in Art. VIII, Sec. 8 of the Constitution, which orders the executive secretary to prepare such cards. Art. VIII, Sec. 10 of the Constitution states that "Any member who fails to receive transfer certification on his membership card when moving from one branch to another shall have his membership declared void by the international executive secretary."

Treasurers of Guilds with 200 members or over will receive 20 cards, those with a membership of between 100 and 200 will receive 10 and all other Guilds 10.

# PLEAS BEFORE AFL

## *Hearst Man Attacks Labor Support of Strike; Guild Asks Peace Aid*

(Continued from page 1)

of protest aginst the Hearst *Post-Intelligencer's* dismissal of Everhardt Armstrong and Frank "Slim" Lynch by voting down an unsatisfactory settlement proposal offered by the management.

The vote on Oct. 18 was 25 to 2 to reject the proposal, despite the management's assertion that this was "positively the last offer" they would make.

The vote was taken after the Hearst publishers had declined to accept a compromise proposal offered by a Guild strike committee. Instead, the committee was presented with a statement of company policy, which the Guild unit vetoed.

**Points of Proposition**

The proposed statement said, in part, that "The *Post-Intelligencer* is not opposed to recognition of the principle of collective bargaining. It is understood, however, that such discussions (with an employe or committee of employes) are limited to hours, wages and working conditions directly or indirectly."

Adjustments for overtime work and sick leave and sick benefits "are to be decided by the management in each individual case." Two weeks' vacation for employes of more than a year's service and one week's vacation to those of more than six months' but less than one year's service, was also conceded. The employes were already enjoying those concessions.

Employes dismissed after one year of service pay at "current rates" for for causes other than "willful misconduct" would be given one week's pay at "current rates" for each year of service up to a maximum of three weeks' pay. The management also "reserves the right to discharge as heretofore."

**Five-Day Week Omitted**

The management has steadily refused to consider any mention of a five-day week despite the fact that Milwaukee strikers won this concession.

A minimum of "not less than $30 per week" would be paid reporters of more than two years' experience. Reporters with more than three years' experience "shall be paid on the basis of their individual abflity and on the importance of the assignment which is given them."

All employes serving as assistants in such departments as library, home economics, society and office boys, seasonal vacation relief, apprentices, etc., "shall be paid on the basis of their experience and ability."

**Management Puts on Pickets**

The Hearst management having been thwarted in every attempt to break the strike so far, has now evolved a new tactic, that of having "loyal" women picket and conduct demonstrations against the strike.

In accordance with this line the Industrial Council has been sending women to picket the Labor Temple and other buildings identified with the strike. The first day 500 women were supposed to turn up. Sixteen arrived, carrying foreign-made American flags and sandwich signs printed by non-union labor. About 50 wives of scabs and other women watched from the sidelines but for some reason did not picket.

They arrived in the morning and the Guild made arrangements to provide coffe and sandwiches for lunch, as the *Post-Intelligencer* management had not done so, but they left at 11:30. In the afternoon the picketers marched in front of Teamsters Hall.

**Women Republicans Out**

Pro-America, a women's Republican club, organized an expedition to go to Olympia and broadcast from the state capitol steps an appeal to Governor Martin to reopen the *Post-Intelligencer*, with trdops if necessary. The Guild learned of the plan and hastily mobilized its own delegation, led by State Senator Mary U. Farquharson, who presented the other side of the story.

Attempts by "Disinterested" parties to corner striking Guildsmen in the effort to make the latter see the error of their ways have been made lately, but have proved fruitless. One *Post-Intelligencer* classified advertising employe called upon wives of several of the strikers with like results.

A letter asking that the strike be settled and signed by six men claiming to represent employes of the *Post-Intelligencer* advertising and circulation departments appeared as a two-column box on page 1 of the Seattle *Times* early last week.

The men had continued to receive salaries until the conclusion of the National Labor Relations Board hearing after which the *Post-Intelligencer* management ceased paying them.

"We admit we are selfishly interested," they frankly said in chorus. "We want our jobs back."

## Strikers Receive Copies Of Nicolet Guild Attack

SEATTLE, Wash.—An article highly critical of the Guild in the October issue of the *American Mercury*, which was written by C. C. Nicolet (Guild member on the New York Post) was distributed by Western Union messenger to each of the *Post-Intelligencer* strikers.

Strikers attempted to learn from the boy who had sent them, but he knew only that an unidentified man had walked into the office with the copies addressed to each striker and paid for the delivery.

The article, which begins, "The newspaperman is, by tradition, a bellyacher," gives Nicolet's versions of the character of the Guild leadership and of some of the main events in ANG history.

Advance proofs of the article were sent to many newspaper offices with a printed slip offering it as an expose of the Guild "from the inside." At the offices of the *Mercury* it was said that advance proofs were sent out of "all" articles. Guild members in New York offices who saw the article come in could recall seeing only this one in recent months.

Nicolet was formerly treasurer of the New York Guild. He resigned a year and a half ago.

## Pledges for Strike Fund

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Newspaper Guild, at its September meeting, approved a plan calling for monthly contributions by Guild members to aid the Seattle strikers.

# Finances Harass Seattle

(Continued from page 1)

expenses. It produced $974.40 in advertising and circulation revenue.

4. Some strikers receive no benefits. The rates for those who do are: single persons, $10 a week; married, $15; each additional dependent, $2.50. These are lower rates than in previous Guild strikes.

5. Expenditures out of the defense fund since the last issue of the *Reporter* included $1,200 direct to Seattle, $36.22 for final Peoria expenses and $150 for extraordinary strike expenses bringing International Organizer Morgan Hull to the A. F. of L. Executive Council meeting in Washington (his normal expenses have been paid out of the general fund). In addition, the Milwaukee strike left debts against the defense fund of $833.55, and the Defense Fund Committee finds that, of this list, $101.19 must be paid immediately, in order not to injure the Milwaukee seriously in its work of consolidation. After this, there will be a bblance in the defense fund of $488.62.

While the committee has continued in its policy of using the fund only to supplement collections on the spot by the strike group, it should be kept in mind that there is no assurance that these collections will be kept up indefinitely. The responsibility is ours. YET AT NO TIME HAS THERE BEEN A SUFFICIENT RESERVE IN THE DEFENSE FUND TO CARRY THE STRIKE ONE FULL WEEK.

6. Payments by local Guilds to the Defense Fund, listed elsewhere in this issue, showed a slight improvement, totaling $1,321.51 for the 17 days from Sept. 25 to Oct. 10, inclusive. This was just over an average of 10 cents a week per member. Instead of the 14 Guilds represented in the last issue, there are 22. This is still less than one-third of the member locals. And the average is still far from the reasonable quota of 25 cents a week called for by the International Executive Board.

ANG INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE FUND COMMITTEE

# Status of the Defense Fund

DEFENSE FUND RECEIPTS
Sept. 25-Oct. 10, 1936

GUILDS

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany, Schenectady and Troy | $22.00 |
| Brockton | 14.00 |
| Buffalo | 25.00 |
| Chicago | 16.51 |
| Cincinnati | 6.50 |
| Cleveland | 139.37 |
| Detroit | 19.00 |
| Great Falls | 21.00 |
| Harrisburg | 1.00 |
| Hudson County | 12.75 |
| Minneapolis and St. Paul | 19.50 |
| Newark | 165.00 |
| New York | 455.87 |
| Northern California | 25.50 |
| Omaha | 9.00 |
| Philadelphia and Camden | 207.99 |
| Pittsburgh | 15.00 |
| Rockford | 15.00 |
| St. Louis | 56.00 |
| Salt Lake City | 50.00 |
| Santa Monica | 10.00 |
| Springfield, Mass | 24.92 |
| Total | $1,321.51 |

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES

| | |
|---|---|
| Individuals | $11.35 |
| Hudson Dispatch Composing Room | 9.00 |
| Three Guild Wives (party) | 40.65 |
| San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers' Local | 25.00 |
| Grand total | $1,407.51 |

A list of contributions from other organizations is being compiled and will be printed in an early issue.

ANG headquarters has been advised of the following contributions sent directly by locals to Seattle since the start of the strike; this list is incomplete:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Falls | $35.00 |
| Milwaukee | 5.00 |
| Northern California | 113.25 |
| San Antonio | 10.00 |
| Santa Monica | 10.00 |
| Tacoma | $73.00 |
| Washington | 150.00 |
| Total | $696.25 |

Decatur, Ill., sent a total of $16.50 direct to Peoria, of which only $6.50 was previously acknowledged.

## *Send Strike Funds Via Headquarters*

From the experience of two years, the ANG Defense Fund Committee believes that funds for strike support can be raised best and at the most consistent rate if collections are centralized at ANG headquarters. While the money goes to the same place, anyway, the centralization makes an effective and continuous drive possible. It also is a necessary part of the organizational machinery to which we must get accustomed.

The committee gladly acknowledges contributions sent directly to Seattle. Because of the proximity of the Guilds ON THE WEST COAST to the strike scene, the committee feels that contributions by those Guilds should be credited against future ANG Defense Fund reserve assessments, whether sent to Seattle or to headquarters. In the case of Guilds elsewhere, however, the committee feels their payments should be made to headquarters.

ANG INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE FUND COMMITTEE.

*Strike fund checks should be made payable to the American Newspaper Guild International Defense Fund and should not be included in checks for dues.*

# ADVERTISING GOES UP

## *Volume Nears the Highs of 1931*

(Continued from page 1)

95 columns of advertising in the main section of this issue."

So far as advertising lineage tells the story, 1936 is giving editorial workers an abundance of ammunition for requests for the return of more of those 10 per cent pay cuts. From all indications, more national advertising will have been placed in newspapers in 1936 than in any of the last five years.

An index of national advertising, supplied by *Printers Ink* and used in the Government Survey of Current Business, shows the lineage for 1936 is soaring well over the 1935 total. The index takes the average advertising lineage for the five-year period from 1928-1932 as 100. The lineage for each of the first seven months of 1936 listed in the latest Government report is several points higher than in the 1395 months. Here is the table:

| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | ... | 72.5 | 79.1 |
| February | ... | 73.9 | 74.9 |
| March | ... | 77.0 | 81.5 |
| April | ... | 76.7 | 85.0 |
| May | *77.5 | 80.4 | 86.4 |
| June | 76.7 | 78.1 | 88.9 |
| July | 72.2 | 77.5 | 87.1 |
| August | 76.2 | 78.4 | ... |
| September | 77.3 | 76.5 | ... |
| October | 73.1 | 77.9 | ... |
| November | 73.3 | 82.5 | ... |
| December | 78.4 | 84.7 | ... |

* The survey started using the figures here.

In May, 1936, the peak month for the year so far, (the table above is corrected for seasonal variation), over 20,000 more lines of national advertising appeared in the newspapers of 52 cities, according to Media Records, than in the same month in 1932. The figure was 30,000 more than in 1933. The May total of 127,182 lines, moreover, surpasses the high for any month since March, 1931.

The following table taken from figures in Media Records shows the national advertising lineage in the 52 cities for May of each year from 1929 through 1936:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1929 | 137,460 |
| 1930 | 107,588 |
| 1931 | 126,190 |
| 1932 | 106,004 |
| 1933 | 96,949 |
| 1934 | 116,122 |
| 1935 | 115,894 |
| 1936 | 127,182 |

How are things in your town?

## Inter-Professional Body To Hold a Symposium

The Inter-Professional Association will conduct an open symposium on the subject, "The Challenge of Politics Today to the Professional," on Oct. 26, at 8:30 p.m., at the American Women's Association Club House, 353 W. 57th Street, New York City.

Among the speakers will be Dorothy Kenyon, Commissioner of Licenses of New York City; Joseph Freeman, editor, the *New Masses*; Osmund Frankel, and representatives from the American Labor Party and the Republican Party. There will be no admission charge.

# C.I.O. OUSTER FACES TEST

## *Reading Council Threatens to Go to Court*

## WON'T EXPEL LOCALS

READING, Pa.—This city may become a crucial battleground between the AF of L and the CIO as the results of a "statement of policy" sponsored by the Reading Newspaper Guild and adopted by the Reading Federated Trades Council.

The statement challenges the legality of suspension of the CIO internationals and was passed at a meeting before suspension action was taken by the executive council of the AF of L. Andrew P. Bower, for 25 years vice president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, opposed passage of the resolution and led a spirited floor fight against it. W. Erle Homan, international vice president of the Guild, conducted the debate for the statement.

**Four-Point Statement**

The statement makes the following points:

1. That the Reading FTC is unable to find in the constitution of the AF of L any authority giving its executive committee power either to suspend or expel.

2. That if the AF of L should expel the international unions that are CIO members, the Reading FTC would view the action as illegal.

3. That if, in turn, the Executive Council of the AF of L notifies central and state labor bodies of its action and requires suspension of locals of these internationals, the Reading FTC would (because of statements 1 and 2) refuse to so suspend. Moreover it would defend its position in court, if necessary.

4. Further that if any convention of the AF of L expels any of the 10 CIO internationals at a meeting which the delegates of the CIO internationals have been refused seats the Reading FTC also will view such action as illegal and will, in turn, refuse to expel affected locals.

**Results Predicted**

Bowers brought out the fact that city central bodies are not affiliated with the AF of L, like international unions, but are chartered units of the AF of L, an integral section of the parent body. He said should the Reading FTC refuse to accept orders of the parent body its charter could be lifted and all its possessions claimed by the AF of L.

Homan replied that the move was one for local solidarity. He expressed the belief that a court suit over charter and funds would find the executive committee of the AF of L guilty of "using an excess of authority."

**Threaten Court Action**

A few days later, the AF of L executive council suspended the 10 CIO internationals. But within 72 hours a letter was sent to all city central bodies and state federations and to all international officers, by AF of L headquarters in Washington, saying that nothing should be done by city and state bodies toward locals whose internationals had been suspended.

But the Reading action goes further. It covers what may be done by the AF of L convention at Tampa. Should that convention refuse seats to the CIO members, and in turn either expel these unions or continue their suspension; and should the status of the locals be affected, then Reading again will refuse to carry out the orders and if necessary to defend its charter, will go into court contending the action by the executive council and the convention was unconstitutional.

NEW YORK RESTAURANT
PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th —Famous for French specialties. Lunch 55c. Parisian dinner $1.00. Wines and Liquors. Tel. BRy. 9-6816.



# ON GUILD DAILY - - - - - - - - A NEWSMEN'S PAPER



Part of the staff at work. At the typewriters are (from the left): Mike Donohoe, sports editor; Max Sarchett, Boyd Smith, Bruce Helberg, Forrest Williams and Jerry Rowland. In the rear are Walter Partymiller (at the telephone on the left), Editor Walter Rue and Art French. Behind the bar are some of the circulation staff. (Nothing served but subscriptions, they tell us.)

# THE LID IS OFF

## *Newsmen Running Own Paper in Seattle Blast Armed-Vigilante Plan*

It took a Guild-run paper to uncover, and to present facts about the formation of an armed private force of vigilantes in Seattle in time to defeat their plans. In its issues of Sept. 24 and 25 the *Guild Daily*, Seattle's only morning newspaper in general circulation, and the publication of the Seattle branch of the American Newspaper Guild, exposed with documents an effort of the recently formed Law and Order League of Seattle to call its men to arms.

As a demonstration of the power of the press, this was an important feat. In an editorial on Sept. 28, the *Guild Daily* explains:

Unearthing the scheme was in the nature of routine for trained newspapermen . . . But getting the facts before the public is quite another matter . . . No newspaper, published primarily for profit, would freely tell the truth about such a nefarious scheme as the arming of vigilantes to foment public disorder, riot, and killings. Such journals would permit the plot to develop its full fury, fully cognizant of the facts all the time, and too cowardly and venal to warn the people in time to call down their wrath upon the perpetrators, compelling them to desist.

**Prints Inside Stories**

The unbovering of the story took place during one of the tensest periods of the west coast waterfront labor negotiations. It was just before the old agreement between the shipowners and the longshoremen expired on Sept. 30, and also just before the 15-day truce had been set up.

The *Guild Daily* had been running front page stories, usually with eight-column banner lines, on the maritime troubles. On Sept. 25, it produced a facsimile of what it called a "Fascist Summons to Arms," which had been sent out to all members of the Law and Order League of Seattle.

It was definitely a call to arms. It asked each member to "list firearms available to you." It also stated that this call to the ranks was being sent out to meet a "civil disturbance" and that "immediate action" was "imperative." By the questions which followed the call to arms, which each prospective vigilante was to fill out, it was evident that a fairly complete army was being planned, with transport, patrol, communications, intelligence, and supply departments to be set up.

By Sept. 30 Seattle was so stirred by the expose, that at a large mass meeting, called to consider the imminence of a marine lockout, a resolution was passed, calling upon the LaFollette Senate Investigating Committee to probe this new terrorism of the vigilantes in Seattle.

**Has Proven Its Value**

It has not limited its field to Seattle. Its inside story of Hearst's plan to stir the Guild strike, communism, President Roosevelt, Dave Beck (prominent Seattle labor leader), and Harry Hopkins, into one grand hash, was another of its major journalistic triumphs. Through the Guild wire service, which has been organized by Guild members to supply news to the *Guild Daily* from around the country, it was able to give an inside story, on Sept. 26, of how Hearst went at his most recent red scare.

Private wires sent between Hearst executives in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, were quoted in full. They included such sentences as these: "We are asked to get better stories on P. I. strike stressing influence of communists and activities of Law and Order League." "Please ask Colvin in Seattle if it's possible work into our Seattle stories something about what Mayor Dore is saying in Seattle showing how they're linking the Seattle communist element in with the Roosevelt Administration." " . . . about Hopkins sitting next to Beck at that banquet. Please advise if our paper covered that banquet and if they recall whether Hopkins actually sat next to Beck." Seven such messages were quoted.

**Of Journalistic Interest**

Another inside story which the *Guild Daily* has printed was Harry Bridges' story of the plot for a waterfront lockout, which appeared on Sept. 29. A full page, in that issue, was given to waterfront news, with two columns devoted to the Bridges story, which was a straight union story of the maritime struggle.

The development, in fact, of the *Guild Daily* from a Guild strike organ to a full-fledged newspaper, has been one of the most interesting things that has happened to journalism since the beginning of the Guild. When Vol. 1, No. 1, was published on Aug. 14, the eight-column head on the front page read "P.I. NEWSMEN STRIKE," and most of the paper was taken up with the stories that explained the headline. At that time Walter Rue, editor of the *Guild Daily*, and the Seattle Guild officers, had no intention of making their strike paper anything else but a strike paper. In fact, the first issue was called the *Guild Striker*.

By the second day of the paper's publication, after the *P.-I.* had failed to come out, the name had been changed to the *Guild Daily*, but the policy of presenting little else but strike news was continued. That, naturally, was all the Seattle Guildsmen had had time to think about in the two-day interim.

**Policy Changed**

The paper continued definitely as a strike organ until Aug. 24, when it announced a change in policy. It stated its new policy as follows: "Officers of the Guild, and the editors of the *Daily* know that the strike won't be settled 'in' the newspapers. They realize that the public will tire of too much strike news in any newspaper.

"The *Guild Daily*, therefore, will give its readers more general news hereafter. The strike will be given its proper 'play', but will not be overplayed in this newspaper."

The result has been a newspaper which has been markedly developing both in newsgathering facilities and in its presentation. Labor news has been most important in it. Over a period of two weeks, in September and early October, five banner headlines were devoted to the maritime labor troubles. On two days the strike of the drug workers in Seattle was played up as the big story on the front page. Spain came in for one banner headline and several front page stories. One day there was a local murder which took the leading story, and on another day the Oregon forest fire held precedence.

Perhaps it is not a venture in journalism that will receive the Pulitzer award next year. But is is one that should make journalistic history. The Guild at last has, for a time, at least, what its members, in scattered conversations have often talked about, a *Guild Daily*, which shows what the words "free press" can mean.

# I. T. U. Chapel on the P-I Is Sacrificing Heavily

BY A SEATTLE STRIKER

IN each and every week of the seven-week-old strike [now two months old—Ed.] against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, a group of 85 men and women have made a direct sacrifice in cash income greater than the total of contributions from all the Guildsmen in the country for the entire period.

These 85 men and women have lost a collective total of more than $4,800 each week. In the seven weeks all the Guildsmen in the country have collected and contributed less than $3,000, while these 85 have lost more than ten times that amount or more than $33,600.

Who are the 85? The printers of the P-I Chapel of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202.

These men have been denied benefits by their international. They divided up their own union surplus and each received one $10 benefit.

What a standard of devotion to trade union solidarity!

All of us, all Guildsmen, including us strikers, should be ashamed of the comparatively trivial sacrifice which we have made to run the greatest and most significant strike in the history of journalism.

Here we have Hearst over a barrel. He cannot open up his Post-Intelligencer—which he must do—without settling the score with union labor.

One thing prevents that settlement now: Hearst's knowledge that to surrender here means to surrender the nation over. That national victory is your victory as well as ours. That is a victory for our thousands as well as for our few dozen here.

Every conceivable strike-breaking device and maneuver has been employed by the management to prevent that victory. But only one thing can: LACK OF FUNDS.

Let's all pay for our common victory!

# NOT FREE

## *Reporter Tightens Its Circulation*

It has become necessary to cut down sharply on the free distribution of the GUILD REPORTER. Hereafter free copies—except exchanges, or those sent to other organizations—will be continued only for a period of three months.

The new policy was adopted by the International Executive Board to enable the ANG to make the most efficient use of its funds. Interest in the Guild is so high now among non-members that resources available for organizing activities are badly strained.

Lists of non-members now receiving the paper in their city will be sent to local treasurers with the request to check those names still "alive." They will continue to receive the REPORTER for three months and the others will be cancelled.

Guilds that wish to keep circulating the REPORTER to prospects after the three-month period has elapsed may purchase the paper in bulk at 3 cents per copy.

## *Illness Lays Low Two More of IEB*

Two members of the IEB, Executive Secretary Eddy and Vice-President Homan, have been laid low through sickness in the last fortnight, making six in all who have had to take to their beds since the September Board meeting. Eddy was forced to drop his office activities and go to bed on Oct. 1. He has been under the doctor's care since and is not expected to be up until about the 18th. Homan in a recent letter reported signs of recovery and expected to be back at work within a few days.

George Mann, president of the Milwaukee Guild, also reports that he has been off the sick list and is just beginning to get about again.

President Broun, whose ill health was reported in the Oct. 1 REPORTER, has left for a trip through the South to convalesce.

C. L. Gaynor, police reporter for the *Springfield Republican*, is writing a series of stories about New England's unsolved crimes for a magazine called *Yankee*, published in Dublin, N. H.

# PROFESSIONAL PLAN

## *Meeting to Consider Formation of Society Hears Varied Ideas*

An attempt to start the formation of a professional society of journalists was made at two meetings held in New York City on the afternoon and evening of Oct. 7.

While it appeared uncertain how the effort would develop, a committee of five was named from among persons who voiced varying ideas to consider what scope the organization might have. The committee had not been called together up to Oct. 12.

The two meetings, anticipated with much curiosity since the project was widely publicized in many newspaper offices with the help of some editors, drew an attendance of 36 from seven papers, according to the Guild observers present at both sessions. *Editor & Publisher* said 66 from 14 papers, but its attendance figure appeared to have included the Guild observers, reporters covering the story and the provisional functionaries.

The objectives of the proposed society were outlined by Captain Oliver Holden, a make-up editor of the New York *Times* and provisional chairman. The program was to be three-fold:

1. The promotion of high standards of journalistic skill and conduct.
2. The fostering of public esteem for the profession of journalism and its ideals.
3. The advancement of the welfare of its members.

**Opposed to "Rival Guild"**

Many different views were expressed when the objectives came to be discussed. The first two items were generally acceptable, but there was prolonged and heated debate over the third because it was felt that it committed the society to activity in the labor or economic field. It was finally decided by both afternoon and evening groups to confine the society's scope to ethical matters and to keep out of the economic field. A committee was appointed to redraft the disputed clause so as to accomplish this purpose while yet permitting the society to maintain an employment bureau.

At the afternoon session, the opposition to economic activity was led by Hugh O'Connor of the *Times*, who declared that the economic field was the Guild's province, that many Guild members were his friends and that he did not want to join a "rival Guild." Certain publishers, he indicated, could not be trusted to keep hands off the association, but would convert it to their selfish advantages if it embraced collective bargaining.

"Imagine what would happen to this in Milwaukee or Seattle," he asserted. "It would become a company union as fast as you can say it." Captain Holden disputed this on the ground that he did not believe you could have a company union on a national scale. Holden agreed, however, to the desirability of excluding economic objectives from the society's projected constitution, declaring that he had no intention of forming a rival union to the Guild.

**Advised to Drop Organization**

At the evening meeting, F. Raymond Daniell of the *Times* vigorously opposed the formation of any professional society at the present time. Whatever its intent might be, he observed, it would inevitably divide the city room into warring camps. Others on the *Times* staff, such as Russell Porter, were also opposed to joining a professional group, he reported. Daniell suggested that a vote be taken of those present on the advisability of going ahead with the organization, but Holden ruled the suggestion out of order. Correspondence with other cities and interviews, he explained, had convinced him that there was sufficient interest in the project.

The chief purpose for which the meetings had been called—the discussion of whether a strictly "professional" body would be effective in raising professional standards and how such a body would go about doing this—was not discussed.

The major objective was sidetracked by organizational details—whether five years' or three years' experience was the appropriate membership qualification, whether all daily papers or merely "English language" papers should be eligible, whether it might not be simpler if everyone joined the journalistic fraternity, Delta Sigma Chi and so on. Some speakers said that this was "putting the cart before the horse."

The discussion of possible membership qualifications brought from a few speakers unfriendly to the Guild some sharp references to its broad range of eligibility.

It was apparent that many persons present were dubious about the possibility of keeping a purely professional organization from becoming a company union, and for that reason opposed the idea of forming the group.

**Guild Men Clarify Views**

Guild observers, while taking no part in the organizational procedure, took the floor occasionally to correct what seemed to be erroneous impressions about the Guild. Various speakers, in explaining their failure to join the Guild and their interest in a professional group, criticized the Guild on the assumptions that it had affiliated with a particular Farmer-Labor party, that it was seeking the closed shop and that it was interested solely in minimum wages. The observers pointed out that the Guild was not affiliated with any political party, that it was not seeking a closed shop and that its program actually covered all of the objectives of the proposed society, including the promotion of higher professional standards.

William P. Mangold, representing the New York Guild's executive committee, invited everyone interested in improving professional standards to work for this objective through the Guild, declaring that this aim went hand in hand with the general welfare of newspaper men and that more could be accomplished if all united in a single organization.

**Provision for "Fellows"**

Among items on which both meetings seemed agreed was a provision against affiliation with any outside organization. There was also unanimous support for setting up an honorary class of membership to be conferred on those who have rendered the newspaper industry some "honorable and distinguished service." Those so honored would be permitted to call themselves "fellows."

The name "Professional Newspaper Association of America" was selected tentatively, with the "Institute of American Journalists" a close second. Other names proposed included the "American Fourth Estate," which was dropped because *Editor & Publisher* objected to its use and because, as Holden observed, "it would be unfortunate to link the name of our society with *Editor & Publisher*." The "American Professional Newspaper Association" was also eliminated from consideration when it was pointed out that the initials "A.P.N.A." might be confused in some minds with "A.N.P.A."

It was decided that members might be expelled for dishonorable conduct, which was defined to include theft, swindling and the passing of bad checks. It was not, however, to concern the question of an individual's morals or personal opinions.

**Doubts Need of Group**

Commenting on the report in *Editor and Publisher* that he had prepared a code of ethics for the proposed society, Daniell told THE GUILD REPORTER that he had submitted certain suggestions at Holden's request, and would have been delighted to do the same for any other organization.

"At the same time," Daniell said, "I explained to him that I saw no need for an organization such as he outlined. I told him also that my submission of these suggestions in no wise implied any intention on my part of joining.

"There is another point I should like to clear up. The *Editor and Publisher* story said that the suggestion was made that the organization be formed and then enlist in the Guild in a body. The only suggestion of the kind was made by me and in quite different form. I said that the wisest thing for those interested in the project to do would be to take advantage of the existence of the Guild and either win it over to their own beliefs or voice their beliefs as an articulate minority within it."

**Would Exclude Reasonable Field**

Robert Peck of the *Herald Tribune*, one of four persons named to a committee to clarify the constitution, said if the organization was to be formed he wished it to exclude concern with anything in the economic field and to deal only with the ethics of the craft. This was not due to a desire to avoid conflicting with the Guild, he explained to the REPORTER, but rather to his feeling that no organization of newspapermen should enter the labor field.

O'Connor, another member of the committee, told the REPORTER:

"To say that I am a member of a committee of the new organization is a little misleading. My position is that the organization does not yet exist."

While disapproving of the Guild's tactics, and strong economic preoccupation, O'Connor reiterated his strong opposition to the creation of a rival.

# Work Through the Guild, 'Professionals' Urged

*The following statement was made by William P. Mangold, member of the New York Guild Executive Committee, at the meeting at which the question of forming a more professional-minded organization of newspaper men was discussed:*

On behalf of the Guild, and speaking for the Executive Committee, I wish to point out that the Guild is an organization through which the professed objectives of those at this meeting can be gained.

The constitution of the American Newspaper Guild declares that the purpose of the ANG shall be:

To advance the economic well-being of its members, to guarantee greater economic security for its employed and unemployed, 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 co-operation with all other workers, and to promote industrial unionism in the newspaper industry.

It will be seen from this that the objectives of the proposed organization fall within the fundamental purposes of the American Newspaper Guild.

The Guild does not believe that high standards of newspaper work can be separated from the question of decent salaries and adequate security in the job for newspaper men and women. It is the publishers who have tried to create this false impression.

It must be obvious that there will be a far better chance of improving professional standards if all newspaper men and women work together in a single organization. The Guild urged all those interested in improving newspaper standards and working conditions to join with those who are already working toward these ends.

# Newark Elects

## *Agnes Fahy Named In Pasche's Place*

NEWARK, N. J.—Miss Agnes Fahy, *Ledger*, is the new secretary-treasurer of the Newark Guild. She succeeds Victor Pasche, who resigned to take over the duties of national treasurer. Miss Fahy, veteran of the *Ledger* picket line and a member of the strike committee, has served as third and second vice-president. She was a delegate to the national Convention in New York and an alternate at Cleveland. She is a charter member of the Newark Guild and for two years has served as a member of its negotiations committee.

Miss Margaret C. Shay, *Star-Eagle*, has been advanced from third to first vice-president to succeed Robert C. Ring. Ring's resignation as an officer was occasioned by his appointment as city editor of the *Sunday Call*.

The Newark Guild's constitution does not specifically bar city editors from holding Guild office, but Ring, in his letter of resignation said he believed that executives should not represent the Guild in key positions.

Ring was the Newark Guild's first treasurer. He served two terms as first vice-president and headed the negotiations committee for three years. During the *Ledger* strike he was a member of the strategy board with Emmet Crozier, Pasche and Nathan L. Goldberg. L. T. Russell, then publisher of the *Ledger*, singled him out for attack in several paid advertisements. Some months ago the Newhouse management ran Ring's picture on the *Ledger* front page, seeking to brand him as a labor racketeer.

Ring was a delegate to the St. Paul and Cleveland Conventions and served as an alternate at the New York sessions. He was the organizer of the *Sunday Call* unit.

Douglas J. McKay, *Sunday Call* political cartoonist, is now third vice-president and Dunleigh Hurley, *Ledger*, is vice-president.

During the meeting at which the above elections took place, the Guild voted a 25-cent assessment for the duration of the Seattle strike.

The executive committee named Miss Shay head of the negotiations committee.

# Remember—

**Send Your New Address**

*If you have moved recently or are contemplating moving soon send the* GUILD REPORTER *a post card giving your old address and the new. Besides insuring that you will receive the paper, you will save the Guild the charge made by the post office for notifying us of changes of address which do not always arrive.*

*Also, if you hear of fellow Guilders who are not receiving their copies of the paper tell them to send in their correct addresses.*

### $200 for the Strike

The New York *Times* unit of the Guild has just held a dance with special entertainment to build up the ANG defense fund for the Seattle strike, at which more than $200 was raised.

# CHAIN TALK DEMANDED

## *Ohio Bids Scripps Suggest Way to Proceed*

## SEES POLICY MIX-UP

(Continued from page 1)

ticularly close study of it in its relation to the publisher's communication of August 1 to the World-Telegram staff.

Your letter raises two questions of procedure: You seem to disqualify yourself to negotiate for the Scripps-Howard management on the ground that you could not "fairly go over the heads of the editors." Second, you seem to question the propriety of our addressing ourselves directly to you instead of "through channels," by which we assume you mean local editors in charge of papers.

**Non-Success to Date**

We beg to advise you that local guilds which we represent (with the exception of Knoxville) have heretofore dealt with the management "through channels," with varying degrees of non-success. Local guilds were planning to continue negotiations by this method until certain local editors informed local negotiating committees that the World-Telegram statement applied throughout the chain and that they were thus left powerless.

As regards your disinclination to go over the heads of the editors to bargain with this committee, it seems clear from your letter that that is precisely what you have already done.

Searching through the lengthy World-Telegram communication for a concrete statement of your position on the issue which this committee has raised, to wit, that of collective bargaining, we find the following paragraph:

"For the reasons we have outlined, the World-Telegram cannot further discuss or sign any contract with any unit of the American Newspaper Guild as the organization is now committed, involving any of the policies here discussed."

**Asks Classification**

We wish to say that the Guilds we represent are perfectly sincere in believing that the possibilities of collective bargaining with the Scripps-Howard newspapers have not been exhausted.

However, we regret to say that, if the position taken by you in your letter to this committee is adhered to logically with all its final implications, you will be in a way of having foreclosed against all possibilities of negotiations, because you as president and treasurer of the E. W. Scripps Co. cannot on the one hand refrain from negotiating with this committee on the ground that you cannot "fairly go over the heads of local editors," while at the same time subscribing in your capacity to a statement which ties the hands of your local editors.

This committee will be receptive to any suggestion from you as to how either the committee itself, or the Guilds it represents individually, or the American Newspaper Guild may proceed to bargain collectively with the Scripps-Howard newspapers according to Federal law.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER O. FEHLHABER,
Chairman.

# *Call for CIO Vote Gets But One Second*

Time for seconding the proposal of the Washington Guild for an immediate referendum that would have committed the ANG to the Committee for Industrial Organization ended on Oct. 1 with insufficient endorsements. Nine seconds are needed and only one was received. Ten Guilds voted against holding the referendum at this time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Newspaper Guild of Springfield, Mass., has joined the nine other Guilds that opposed the holding of a referendum now on ANG adherence to the Committee for Industrial Organization. The referendum was proposed by the Washington Guild.

In declining to second the proposal the Guild simultaneously reaffirmed its stand for industrial unionism and protested the threatened expulsion of CIO unions from the AF of L.



# Bargaining Speeds Up

## Ten Locals Present Pacts; Organizing Shows Gains

(Continued from page 1)

one or more years' experience; a 10 per cent wage increase for those unaffected by the minimum wages and continuation of the five-day, 40-hour week.

The Guild voted at the Sept. 27 meeting to affiliate with the Central Labor Union and with the Allied Printing Trades Council. Kenneth Hamel, courthouse reporter and president of the *Blade* unit, subsequently was elected *Blade* representative on Allied Printing Trades Council, and Millard Foreman, state editor, and George Jenks, labor and general assignment reporter, were chosen to represent the *Blade* on the CLU.

Because of the success of previous Guild dances, the Toledo unit voted to hold another dance some time before Nov. 31.

### *NCNG Speeds Up*

SAN FRANCISCO.—Not satisfied with progress being made in collective bargaining on five papers here and in Oakland, the NCNG is voting on a move that would throw the entire matter into arbitration. At two special meetings on Oct. 6 members agreed to a proposition which, if approved by the entire membership, will see the dispatch of letters simultaneously to the five publishers with whom the Guild is meeting suggesting that bargaining continue for the next 30 days and any matters unsettled by that time be submitted to a board of arbitration, their decision to be binding on both sides.

Leaders expressed their belief the measure would carry and letters would be sent about Oct. 12. The arbitration board would be composed of five members, two representing the publishers, two the Guild and the fifth to be selected by the four representatives of the publishers and the Guild.

An immediate speeding up of negotiations on the *Examiner*, *Call-Bulletin*, *Chronicle*, *News* and Oakland *Post-Enquirer* with possible agreements, or a definite break before the 30-day period expires, is envisioned.

A movement to bring the Guild in closer relationship with the printing industry directly involved in newspaper publishing has been launched here with organization under Guild leadership of a printing council, comprised of representatives from every printing union. Three meetings have been held to date with a closer understanding of each others problems the first results. Great things are predicted for this organization.

### *New Interest in Philadelphia*

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia-Camden Guild is having one of the busiest months of its existence. The reorganized *Courier-Post* Unit in Camden, where membership dropped to two at the first of the year, is now a strong unit pushing hard for a contract.

The Guild negotiating committee has had two meetings with J. David Stern, publisher of the Camden *Courier-Post*, at which Stern has agreed to sign a closed shop contract the terms of which are now being debated. The chief point at issue is the Guild's demand for a flat 10 per cent increase to offset a 10 per cent cut received in 1932.

The change of ownership in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, recently purchased by Moses Annenberg, signalled the beginning of an intensive organization drive on that paper. Dues and reinstatement fees began pouring in a month ago and the Guild expects to be able to ask the management for a meeting within a short time.

On the *Evening Ledger*, which has in the past made bulletin board news and editorial departments and agreements with the Guild, a new interest is apparent among Guild members and a number of non-Guilders have signed up recently. Non-Guild members on both the *Bulletin* and the *Evening Ledger* have showed their first sign of interest in the Guild by making contributions to the Seattle Strike Fund.

### *Tri-City Gains*

ALBANY, N. Y.—Collective bargaining by the Tri-City Guild has gained pay increases on all Albany newspapers besides the institution of the 40-hour week on the Hearst *Times-Union* in Albany. No gains have been made in Schenectady or Troy, where bargaining has not been attempted because of the weakness of the Guild in those cities.

All gains in Albany resulted from the activities of the contract negotiation committee, which has met repeatedly with publishers of the Hearst paper and the two Gannett papers, the *Knickerbocker Press* and the Albany *Evening News*.

A general pay increase, ranging up from $5 per week, was instituted on the *Times-Union* the day before a long-delayed negotiating conference was to take place. Two conferences devoted almost exclusively to bargaining for the five-day, 40-hour week resulted in institution of the five-day week on the copy desk and orders that a five-day schedule be drawn for the city staff. When it was found the city staff could not, without added numbers, operate on five days, the copy desk was returned to the six-day week. The 40-hour week was to go into effect for copy desk and staff Oct. 12. This means six days, however. Another negotiating conference is scheduled.

The Gannett papers have retained the 40-hour week from NRA and many have the five-day week. The 40 hours were poorly observed, however. The Guild has succeeded the employes in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment'."

"The *Post-Intelligencer* case," Hanson says in his concluding paragraphs on the Board's handling of the Seattle situation, "demonstrates the futility of the law as a means of quelling industrial disturbances."

**Hits Board's Rulings**

Hanson objects to the rulings of the Board in the P.-I. hearing, presumably the exclusion of material held to be extraneous. Here he makes a reference to the Citizen Committee campaign against Hearst papers, in the Milwaukee strike, but does not let his readers know that it was incidental to the strike.

"No construction can be placed on the NLRB rulings," he says, "other than that if a group of employes organize to destroy their employer's business, to ruin his reputation, even while drawing their pay from him, he cannot, as he should, discharge them without violating the National Labor Relations Act. If he discharges them, he must, upon order of the Board, reinstate them, failing which he is subject to both fine and imprisonment."

Hanson also expresses considerable annoyance because the labor law contains no provision for employer complaints. He also maintains that the Board has no power to force adherence to its rulings by labor.

After discussing the various methods publishers can use in handling the National Labor Relations Board, Hanson concludes with this advice to his clients:

Publishers from now on should flatly refuse to have anything to do with the Board, other than to notify it is without power under the Constitution to interfere with their business.

# Snub NLRB, Hanson Tells Publishers

## *Catalogues Ways in Which Employers' Rights Are Curtailed by Collective Bargaining Measure*

Newspaper publishers "should flatly refuse" to have anything to do with the National Labor Relations Board, Elisha Hanson, general counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, declares in a lengthy opinion, which has been sent by the association to publishers and editors. The statement did not appear in the papers but was carried in large part in *Editor & Publisher*.

Hanson discusses the Morris Watson and Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* cases and reaches the conclusion that no order of the NLRB directed to a publisher will be upheld by the courts, although the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has already upheld the Wagner Act in the Watson case.

While convinced that the Supreme Court will ultimately hold the act "repugnant to the Constitution," Hanson warns publishers in the meantime that "unless some protective steps are taken" they may discover that "great damage has been done."

**Interference Held Issue**

The issue, he declares, is not one of collective bargaining but of "preserving the publishers' right to gather and disseminate information absolutely free of governmental or other outside interference; of preserving inviolate the people's right to have that information, free of such interference."

Hanson asserts that he is not opposed to the principle of collective bargaining and he warns the Board of the Association not to take "any action which by any fantastic construction could be interpreted as placing it in opposition to that principle."

Publishers, he recommends, should ascertain what grievances exist in news and editorial departments and take steps to remove them and the conditions causing them. A publisher should, furthermore, be willing and desirous to discuss matters with his employes, he continues, "but he should refuse to discuss matters pertaining to his news and editorial policies with others than his employes, whether these others be members of an employes' union or of a governmental agency."

"The activities of the National Labor Relations Board in the newspaper field," Hanson says, "have brought about a situation similar in nature to, but even more serious than the one in 1933, when the newspapers of this country were confronted by an effort of the National Recovery Administration *to regulate their business in all its details.*" (Italics ours.)

The publishers' counsel objects to allowing a majority vote to determine the issue of representation in an employe election, objecting to the fact that in the Watson case "the board ruled that this majority of those voting, even though a minority in fact, constituted a majority of the employes in accordance with the provisions of Section 9a of the Act, and certified the Guild as the representative of the employes for the purpose of collective bargaining."

"Editors of newspapers and writers for newspapers, who desire to maintain their freedom not only to contract for their services but to think for themselves," he warns, "should give serious consideration to the meaning of Section 9a of the Act. As illustrated by the Associated Press case now before the Board, that provision, as interpreted by the Board, makes it possible for an organized minority to become the exclusive representatives of all the employes in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment'."

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After discussing the various methods publishers can use in handling the National Labor Relations Board, Hanson concludes with this advice to his clients:

Publishers from now on should flatly refuse to have anything to do with the Board, other than to notify it is without power under the Constitution to interfere with their business.

### *N.Y. Meets with News*

In New York, the second meeting between the Guild negotiating committee and the management of the *News* on Oct. 7 saw the taking over of negotiations by John Barnhart, business manager.

The committee gave Barnhart a complete contract embracing the requests of the Guild. Barnhart asked for a few days to look it over. He then set two three-hour conferences for the following week. They were scheduled for Oct. 14 and 16 from 2 to 5 p.m.

At those conferences the management and the committee were to get down to point-by-point discussion of the proposed contract.




During the past month the New York Guild has been engaged in a program to restore half a dozen units to active Guild participation. Included in this list are the City News, United Press, Havas News Agency, *Journal* and *Herald Tribune* units.

With the exception of the United vidual pay boosts. These came after the publisher had offered, as alternative to a contract, a bulletin board Press, the New York Guild has a substantial membership majority on all these papers, but for a variety of reasons the machinery for holding meetings and dues collections has been inadequate.

The City News and *Journal* units have shown immediate progress as a result of the drive, in the former case membership in good standing increasing 400 per cent in three over a month. The drive on the *Herald Tribune* has just got under way.

The general improvement was reflected in a jump in dues collected by the New York Guild of $600 in September, to $1,700. It is hoped that collections will reach $2,000 in October.

With fall activity in full swing, publication of shop papers has been speeded up.

### *Rochester Unit Revived*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Rochester Hearst newspapers again have a unit of the Rochester Guild following a dinner meeting on Oct. 1 at the Arcade Restaurant. Fourteen members have already been signed up and more are expected.

The new organization is headed by David Kessler, a former regional vice president of the national organization. The Hearst unit had been dormant for more than a year.

### By Three Guild Wives

Forty dollars were added to the ANG defense fund as a result of a Seattle strike party given by "Three Guild Wives," Sept. 26, in the studio of Abram Tromka, New York Guild member.

# Union Aids ANG Fights

## Rubber Workers Endure Strike and Efforts to Bargain

Support of the Guild fight in Seattle and its efforts to obtain contracts with the Scripps-Howard chain in Ohio was pledged in a resolution unanimously adopted at the first convention of the United Rubber Workers of America held recently in Akron, Ohio. The convention ordered that copies of the resolution be sent to the Guild, William Randolph Hearst and Roy W. Howard. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The American Newspaper Guild has always stood for industrial unionism and has recently affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, It is now engaged in a life and death struggle with William Randolph Hearst, mouthpiece of reactionary forces, in Seattle, Wash., where Guildsmen were forced to shut down the plant completely with the aid of organized labor to battle for collective bargaining rights, and

Whereas, A victory against Hearst would be a defeat of fascist-minded forces in America and thus assure a continuation of certain civil liberties, and

Whereas, The American Newspaper Guild in the Ohio District is having considerable difficulty in obtaining contractural relations with the Scripps-Howard chain of papers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Rubber Workers of America pledge itself to aid the young international union known as the American Newspaper Guild in these struggles it faces so that a united labor movement can go forward making further progress, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Newspaper Guild, to William Randolph Hearst and to Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard chain.

The international Union recently bought $20 worth of strike stamps sent out by the Seattle Guild and its official paper, the *United Rubber Worker* has printed two editorials in giving further aid.

### Washington Delegation Seated in Labor Council

WASHINGTON.—The delegation of the Washington Newspaper Guild to the local Central Labor Council, elected at the August meeting of the Guild, have taken their seats and are actively participating in the work of the body.

Members of the Guild delegation are Ben Pearse, Washington *Star*; Cyrus L. Sulzberger and William Gilman, United Press; Paul Conlin, Washington *Times*, and Jay Walz, Washington Post.

### Article Describes Guild

An article about the Guild by Clyde Beals, editor of the GUILD REPORTER, which would be informative for non-members, appears in the October issue of the *Federationist*, the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor.

**TED ZITTEL**, controller of the New York Post Unit and former member of the New York Guild executive committee, and Mrs. Zittel are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Marian Barr. Starting at six pounds on Sept. 10, she was whizzing past eight on Oct. 13.

**LEONARD TRAUBE**, former New York Guild member who was for six years an associate editor of *Billboard*, theatrical paper, has resigned to become publicity and advertising manager for George A. Hamid, Inc., eastern booking office and agricultural fair operator. He will make his office in New York

# INTIMIDATION GROWS . . . . . SO DOES THE GUILD

## FETE MARKS STRIKE END

### *Milwaukee Guild Dance to Aid Treasury*

### 2,000 EXPECTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Energies of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild are being exerted to satisfy widespread demand for a celebration of the recent strike's end, and plans are being made to entertain 2,000 to 3,000 persons at a dance at the Wisconsin Roof Ballroom, probably Nov. 6.

The affair will have a triple purpose, the celebration also being intended to replenish the Guild's treasury and afford an opportunity for non-Guildmen to become better acquainted with members.

Vivian Gardner of the *Wisconsin News* unit heads the committee making arrangements.

A drive for collection of back dues and payments on the recently voted assessment for support of the Seattle strikers was begun at the meeting of the Milwaukee Guild, Oct. 11. The levy, beginning with September, is 50 cents a week for all members earning less than $30 a week and $1 a week for all earning $30 or more.

Increased dues voted as of Aug. 1 to cover higher national per capita and charges for membership in central labor bodies are on a sliding scale—75 cents a month for all earning less than $20 a week, $1.25 above $20 to $50, and $1.50 for $50 a week or more.

**To Meet Semi-Monthly**

The *Wisconsin News* unit, which has been meeting once a week since Sept. 1, last week voted to meet semi-monthly. Resumption of semi-monthly meetings of the *Sentinel* and *Journal* units is expected this week.

At the same time, the *Wisconsin News* unit voted to send the grievance committee provided for in the agreement with the management to see Manager John Black about failure of the *News* to restore Mrs. Gardner to editorship of the radio column which she handled for three years. Eliminated from the paper during the strike, it was resumed three weeks after the settlement.

The agreement under which the unit is working provided that all employes be returned to their former positions, Dave Bluvstein, stock market clerk, was restored to his former position after a protest over his being made an office boy.

Establishment of a social services committee to arrange for group medical care of Guild members and other co-operative ventures, as recommended at the national convention, was announced at the Sunday meeting by George A. Mann, Guild president.

**Committees Named**

The committee consists of Ray Grody, *Wisconsin News*, chairman; Andrew Biemiller, unattached, and Harvey Schwander, *Journal*.

Official delegates have been designated for the Wisconsin CIO committee for unity in the A. F. of L., in accordance with a vote of the Guild. Appointed by the president, they include: Mary Van Vuren, MNG secretary, *Journal*; Al Mahlberg, *Wisconsin News*, and Beulah Donahue, *Sentinel*.

Two large floors utilized by the Guild as headquarters during the last eight months are being refurnished with equipment donated by Guildsmen to provide comfortable clubrooms, with a circulating library and complete files of Guild publications. A restaurant and tavern on the first floor of the three-story building provide an additional meeting place for members at lunch.

## Pleas for Secrecy and Talk of Dismissal Threats Run Through Inquiries from Non-Members, But Requests for Help in Organizing Flood In

Perhaps newspaper men and women read only between the lines.

August was the month in which the largest amount of publicity antagonistic to the Guild appeared in papers across the country. It was also the month in which the largest number of requests from new sources for information about joining or starting new Guilds arrived at headquarters.

These inquiries had been coming at the rate of four to six a month, with four in June. In July they suddenly jumped to 15. Then in August they reached 24. September brought 13. The first half of October brought three, of which two were about organization attempts already far along.

Since June 1 they have come from 25 states, widely scattered. Ten, the largest number, were from California. New York came next with seven; then Alabama, with five; Tennessee with four; Pennsylvania and Louisiana with three each; two each from Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Florida, Arkansas and Arizona; and one each from eleven States.

***Despite Opposition***

The inquiries supply answers to the question—if it is still being asked—of whether the Guild meets a deep need. Opposition from publishers only convinces newspaper men all the more. One experienced reporter with a background of thirteen years on metropolitan papers, who is now drawing $25 weekly, applies for individual membership in the ANG and promises wholehearted support. His letter adds:

. . . An attempt was made to form a Guild on the —— some time ago and the paper declared it would not fire anyone for Guild activities. However, it did promise to fire any Guild member the first time he or she reported late or made an error in copy. Result—the staff is whipped. What do we do now to get a living wage?

Many publishers seem to be using the same method for keeping their editorial wage problem solved (they hope). A reporter in an eastern city writes that the majority of the men on his paper favor organization of a Guild chapter but hesitate to start a unit because the management has spread the word that "the first to join goes out." He adds:

Trust your organization department will soon be in —— territory.

***Fear Is Current, But—***

Fear is the only thing keeping the men in his city from joining the Guild, a Westerner writes. Yet, he takes out a card of membership in the ANG, and offers:

Should at any time in the future any of your organizers be in this locality, I would be only too happy to make any effort to meet them to discuss the possibility of my aiding.

Sometimes the organization idea is slow in taking root for lack of someone to help it. A newspaperman who works on a paper owned and published by trade unionists believes he should carry a union card.

By becoming a member of the Guild, I can actively though quietly help in the formation of a local unit, he volunteers, reporting of his earlier attempts.

. . . I can report little progress of the Guild idea. . . . —— seems frightened. If he had four or five men who would agree to act in concert with him in spreading the idea among local newsmen, there undoubtedly would be some tangible results. We hope in the not too distant future to get a bunch of the fellows together to talk the matter over again. In the meantime, I would suggest that you send —— and —— some material on the Guild.

***A Few Can Do It***

But even in different towns men are getting to work on the idea. A mid-Western newspaperman who has tried unsuccessfully to organize a Guild chapter applied to the ANG for membership-at-large, commenting:

There is a possibility that if a few of us could hold cards we might in time be able to swing enough others over to obtain a charter. Of course, we realize that a few individual cards would grant us no strength from a collective bargaining standpoint, but we sincerely would like to become affiliated with an organization of the aims and methods the ANG seems to embody.

And a Westerner writes to the ANG for membership-at-large, and observing:

—— is the most logical spot for a Guild right now . . . I wish you would send me details which will enable me to organize a chapter in our city . . . . I know most men are in favor of such an organization and if you will point out the proper direction I will bend every effort to establish one here for our common good.

I would appreciate your addressing my correspondence to my residence . . . because any intimation of my association with any organization work would result in summary dismissal.

***More Good Prospects***

Even brighter prospects appear in another city on two large papers.

. . . I have talked with trustworthy men from the staffs of —— and ——, and found them about 100 percent in a receptive mood for forming a Guild here.

I mean by that that they are either all for forming a Guild, believing it in it, or else are for it strong enough to want to listen in at a meeting and learn more about it.

I believe I could have 50 or more eligible men attend a meeting, all rather enthusiastic over the prospects of forming a Guild, if you would care to have an organizer stop over here . . . With the right kind of enthusiastic organizer, a charter membership of 50 or more could be secured.

Very little has been said to —— crowd and the boys I approached told me that such an affiliation by them would really mean writing their own resignation. It can easily be told, though, that they are Guild admirers.

What to do for organizers! There are many more demands than can be filled. Here and there experienced labor men are lending a hand. The president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor, John B. Easton, writes:

Please mail to me all particulars, application blank, statement of membership requirements, cost of charter, initiation fee, etc., as to organizing a branch of the American Newspaper Guild.

I am not promising any miracles to be performed in West Virginia, but will be glad to do anything I can to assist.

***They Step Right Out***

Sometimes they don't wait! One morning, out of a clear sky, the following letter arrived with twelve signatures:

This letter comes to you from the members of the —— editorial staff. . . .

I have been informed that the editorial staff of the ——, the only other daily paper here, will come in almost 100 per cent.

Two years ago —— sent an organizer here, but found us skeptical. We were not ready to organize then. Now we are.

It is imperative that this be done at once. It may be too late six months from now for numerous reasons.

It is also imperative that the movement appear to come from outside, rather than inside. If you can send an organizer in here immediately, it will be greatly appreciated. We jeopardize our jobs if we undertake to organize for ourselves.

That city now has a Guild. It can be done, as the next sequence of messages show. First came this letter:

We have held a carefully guarded gathering of representative editorial employes and voted unanimously to proceed with organization of a —— unit of the ANG. . . . We would be completely frustrated in our purpose by announcement . . . until all plans are laid.

Please aid us in our effort to organize a Guild unit with dispatch, secrecy, and efficiency. . . .

Imploring you to reply at your earliest convenience, giving us detailed instructions . . . and assuring you the original group (and one or two others who are friendly to the idea, if we dare include them by that time) will promptly affiliate in the proper manner, I am

Then, very soon after came this telegram:

staff ready. Please send me charter application form with 15 membership applications, other forms necessary at once. Money already collected. Address me at home.

## Hearst Threatened to Close Mine, Too

Guildsmen fighting the Hearst tactics of threatening to discontinue his Seattle paper rather than settle the strike, have recently been encouraged in their struggle by reports of how organized farmers in South Dakota surmounted an effort by the Hearst-owned Homestake mine to defeat a projected ore tax by threat to close the mine.

Details of the Homestake fight were disclosed recently by Emil Loriks, president of the South Dakota Farmers' Union, at the twenty-first annual convention of the Montana Farmers' Union, and were reported in the Great Falls (Mont.) *Tribune*. At this meeting the Montana farmers' group voted a boycott of the Hearst newspapers because of their anti-Guild activites in Seattle.

In describing the efforts of Hearst to defeat the proposed ore production tax in South Dakota, Loriks declared:

"Every radio station in the State was hired and manned with high-priced orators, mainly criminal lawyers, who attacked the ore tax bill and its sponsors. The Farmers' Union was bitterly attacked, as were its officers. As I recall, I was termed 'too red to live in Russia,' as a fair example of the terminology employed.

"Crowning the attempt to defeat the bill, 600 farmers who had been driven by farm loans to obtain employment in the mine were told that if the ore tax bill passed, their jobs would be gone. Driven by fear, these men attended Farmers' Union meetings, seeking to dissuade those interested in the passage of the bill, predicting that if it passed, the mine would close and the State thereby suffer a crushing financial loss.

"The Homestake failed despite the viciousness of its attack. The bill passed, and the mine, now paying its just share of taxation, is making more money than ever before, if financial reports are to be believed."

## NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED

### *Members Enroll On All Papers In Two Cities*

### OFFICERS CHOSEN

(Continued from page 1)

and last Monday the *Commercial-Appeal*, long one of the famous papers of the South, was purchased by the same organization.

Temporary officers chosen at today's meeting include Harry Martin, dramatic editor and reporter of the *Commercial-Appeal*, city chairman; Ned Trapnell, reporter for the *Press-Scimitar*, unit chairman of that paper, and Dick Breese, reporter, chairman of the *Commercial-Appeal* unit. Permanent officers will be chosen at a meeting to be held next Sunday.

Guild members include leading members of the staffs of both papers. Several department heads have signified their intention of joining the organization.

***Joliet Asks Charter***

An application for a charter has been received at international headquarters from the Newspaper Guild of Joliet (Ill.) which has been recently organized with the assistance of AF of L Organizer Don Stevens.

The Guild is beginning with an enrollment of 12 members, which includes 100 per cent organization of the *Free Press* and the *Spectator* eligible list.

Albert Jackson, managing editor of the Joliet *Spectator*, whose eligibility has been approved, is president, and Leo Zaluchs, news editor of the *Free Press*, was elected secretary-treasurer.

## Veteran Critic Dies Suddenly in Albany

ALBANY, N. Y. — William H. Haskell, 57, music critic of the *Knickerbocker Press*, radio columnist of the Albany *Evening News* and drama critic of both papers, died suddenly on Oct. 7. He was a member of the Tri-City Guild. Scarcely an hour after leaving the editorial rooms he was stricken with a heart attack at his home.

In addition to his duties as critic, Haskell wrote a daily column, "The Melting Pot," appearing on the editorial page of the *Knickerbocker Press* and a Sunday column, "Your Town and Mine." He made it a habit during his long newspaper career never to take vacations of longer than two or three days. On those occasions he would slip down to New York to see the latest plays and visit stage and newspaper friends.

A year ago, when Haskell was in a hospital for several weeks seriously ill, *News* and K. P. executives found it necessary to assign three men to do the work he managed single-handed.

For many years Haskell was dramatic editor of the old *Argus*. When that paper was merged with the *Knickerbocker Press* in 1921 he became dramatic editor of the K. P. and also of the *News* when it was founded in 1922.

**FRANK A. SEAVER**, treasurer of the Akron Guild, has left the newspaper profession to take a job with Campbell-Ewald Co., general advertising firm of Detroit. Seaver, after graduating from Yale University in 1932, came to work on the Akron *Times-Press*, a Scripps-Howard paper. In 1935 he married Eugenia Stafford, whom he met on the *Times-Press*.



## HIGH COURT SETS CASE

### *Review of Watson Findings Asked By NLRB*

### NO PERIL TO PRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A decision by the United States Supreme Court in the Morris Watson case was regarded as assured when Solicitor General Stanley Reed, on behalf of the National Labor Relations Board, filed with the court a brief on Sept. 29, asking for review of the lower court's finding.

Reed, who was assisted in preparing the brief by Charles Fahy, general counsel of the board, and other board attorneys, concurred in the request of the AP, that a writ of certiorari be granted, ordering up for review the record in the case of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

"A decision on the issues raised in the case," Reed said, "will clarify the valid scope and application of the (National Labor Relations) act in an important category of fact situations, and settle certain questions frequently raised under the first and fifth amendments."

**Denies News Censorship**

On this point only, however, did Reed agree with the AP attorneys. He undertook to refute in the brief various contentions advanced on behalf of the AP.

A strong denial was entered against the argument that the National Labor Relations Act as applied in the Morris Watson case in any way interfered with the "freedom of the press." Reed's comments on this point follow:

"The act, as here applied and under the facts of the case, does not abridge the freedom of the press guaranteed in the First Amendment. The act imposes no previous or subsequent restraint of censorship whatever; it levies no discriminatory tax; the petitioner is utterly free 'to present the news it wants to as it wants to.' It is not even claimed by petitioner that the employe here in question was discharged because of bias in editing news; he was discharged because of his activity as a member of an organization of petitioner's employes devoted to ameliorating their conditions of work and as a destructive blow at their right to associate for purposes of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection.

"Petitioner may not invoke the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press as a cloak for destroying the freedom of its employes thus to associate among themselves."

**Refutes Local Character**

Reed declared to be "wholly without foundation" the AP's contention that employer-employe relationship was a purely local one which did not affect interstate commerce and, therefore, would not come within the province of Federal regulation.

He stressed in particular the Texas and New Orleans case, in which the Court upheld the Constitutionality of the 1926 Railway Labor Act. In this case, Reed pointed out, the Court entertained no doubt of Federal authority under the commerce clause to safeguard the freedom of employes in self-organization and choice of representatives—even to the extent of including employes not directly engaged in interstate commerce.

The Railway Labor Act, he pointed out, requires compliance with collective bargaining just as does the National Labor Relations Act, and is similar to the latter act in other respects.

"The basic problems of protecting interstate and foreign commerce are not limited to railroads," Reed said.

AP editorial employes, he declared, are engaged in interstate commerce or are engaged at a "throat" in a "well-defined current or flow of such commerce."

**Commerce Clause Applicable**

"It is not material in this connection," he added, "that the transmission of some of the news received at the New York office may be interrupted for a very brief period and given that change of expression, if any, necessary to insure the objectives of speed and accuracy.

"Such editorial activities are an integral and indivisible part of the respondent's enterprise in interstate and foreign commerce; and the act is validly applicable because it is addressed to abuses which, unless corrected, recurrently and directly burden the flow of such commerce."

The objections of the AP under the due process clause to the board's proceeding in the Morris Watson case "are based chiefly on misconceptions," Reed declared. He added there was nothing to justify the AP's argument that the National Labor Relations Act seeks to establish minimum wages or maximum hours, or infringes on the freedom of contract in private bargaining.

## Support Grows

### *Hatters Union Votes Strike Aid*

A contribution of $100 to the Seattle strike fund together with a request to members to refrain from patronizing Hearst-owned newspapers and enterprises and to make their reasons for doing so known to the people handling them was voted at the recent annual convention of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union in New York. Members were also asked to cease patronizing stores which advertise in Hearst-owned newspapers.

The resolution voting a contribution follows:

Whereas, the American Newspaper Guild is conducting an heroic struggle against the Hearst-owned newspaper, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, which discharged two editorial employes for Guild or union activity, and

Whereas, this anti-union action upon the part of this notorious publisher aroused the resentment not only of the entire Seattle labor movement, but that of the entire country, and

Whereas, the Seattle newspapermen, with the aid of the entire local labor movement, have succeeded in preventing the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* from publishing for the past five weeks, though the Guild has made repeated offers of an honorable settlement, and

Whereas, the American Newspaper Guild requires financial as well as moral aid in the struggle, which is the struggle not only of editorial employes, but of all enlightened forces fighting against dictatorship, fascism and the open shop, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, in convention assembled, vote a substantial financial contribution to be sent immediately to the aid of the heroic, embattled newspapermen of Seattle.

## *1500 Good 'Suckers' Corralled in Akron*

AKRON, Ohio—A crowd of 1,500 attended the first annual "Sucker Round-up" of the Akron Guild at the Northampton Race Track, near Akron, Oct. 4.

A four-page tabloid, motorcycle and stunt flying exhibitions and an elaborate fireworks display were features of the program. The tabloid revealed that a "stupendous" straw vote taken by the Goat Breeders Digest, Slippery Rock, Pa.," showed indisputably that Earl Browder would be the next President on the basis of "the silent vote."

## SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

Robert Neville, *Herald-Tribune* Guildsman who was stranded in Granada for a month when the Spanish rebellion began, wrote an article for the *New Republic*, in addition to the dispatches he sent his paper. Under the title "Spain: Church Against Republic," he explained the role played by the Catholic Church in the Spanish situation—a subject on which he found the American press singularly silent.

* * *

Oviatt McConnell of the Buffalo Guild has his first published short story in the October issue of Esquire. It is called "The Humorist." . . .Also in that issue is an article on swimming by G. Clifford Larcom, Jr., of the Hartford *Courant* and one on parachuting in the Soviet, by Lewis B. Funke of the New York *Times* unit.

* * *

Marquis W. Childs of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* has been attending investigations of air line disasters and listening to the discordant voices of officials, air line executives and pilots. He presents his findings in the October *Harpers* in an article called "Is It Safe to Fly?" Childs is a member of the Correspondents Unit of the Washington Guild.

* * *

Before John T. Whitaker sailed for Spain for the *Herald-Tribune*, he delivered to the Macmillan Co. the manuscript of his book "And Fear Came Upon Every Soul," which tells the story of what he has seen in Europe and Africa during the last few years.

* * *

Joseph Alsop, Jr., of the Washington Guild, and Turner Catledge, both Washington correspondents of the *Herald-Tribune*, collaborated on an article about Senator Robinson for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

* * *

Charles Zerner of the New York *Times* and Ben Gross, radio editor of the New York *Daily News*, both New York Guild members, have sold a play, "What This Town Needs," to Dwight Dere Wiman and Tom Weatherly, producers of "She Loves Me Not," "On Your Toes," "The Little Shows," etc. The production is scheduled for the current season with a preliminary opening in Boston.

* * *

Eddie Cope, Guild member of the San Antonio *Evening News*, spent his vacation in New York and while there sold a short story called "The Boy Who Talked Too Much" to *St. Nicholas* magazine.

* * *

Richard Powell of the Philadelphia Ledger unit has sold a story to *Colliers*. RKO is said to be interested in it as a vehicle for Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

* * *

H. Gordon Garbedian, Guild member at the New York *Times*, has written a new book called "The March of Science" which Covici Friede will issue on Oct. 6.

* * *

Henry Charlton Beck of the Camden *Courier-Post* unit of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, has a book called "Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey" on the Dutton list for October.

* * *

Jean Lyon, Guild member on the New York *Sun*, wrote a piece titled "Are Girls in Sports Free?" for the September number of *Champion of Youth*.

* * *

Westbrook Pegler has an article on "Athletic Fascism" in the November number of *College Humor*. A collection of his columns is just out in book form under the title "Tain't Right."

* * *

*Please send notes about the outside writing of your fellow Guildsmen for this column. Address contributions to the Guild Reporter.*

## The World of Labor

### *Unionization Is Not for These Hospital Employes (Maybe)—A Tip for Tipplers*

By M. IUSHEWITZ

This little item might be called "Two Days in the Life of a Young Union." Some time ago the Association of Hospital and Medical Professionals, which is affiliated with the AF of L was formed in New York City. Underpaid internes, laboratory technicians and other skilled hospital workers joined the organization. Last Tuesday the employes of the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital were called together. Nathan Jonas, president of the institution, told the groups that he had once been a very poor boy himself, but had worked himself up in the world.

After this touching preamble, the workers were informed that the union was organized for the sole purpose of collecting dues to be used by union officials for their own benefit. Jonas declared that the hospital would strenuously oppose unionization.

The next day Morris Kornblum, laboratory technician at the hospital and an active member of the union, was fired for having allegedly "threatened and intimidated other employes." Mr. Kornblum's real crime was his vigorous protest against the payment of $50 to $55 monthly wages to trained scientific workers.

It is interesting to note that the LaFollete committee hearings in Washington showed that the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital had employed a spy furnished by the Railway Audit and Supply Company to check on labor activities among the workers.

***"Worm Biting Dog" Tickles Columnist***

*Justice*, official organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, rubs its eyes in amazement at the Seattle strike. Under the heading "Miracle at Seattle," J. C. Rich, a columnist for the paper, says news of the declaration of the strike could be summarized as "worm bites dog":

One of the major miracles of the day and possibly a portent of a sort is the exhilarating strike of newspaper workers in Seattle against Hearst's *Post-Intelligencer*. By any construction of news this is a startling event. No offense is intended, but here is news that's better than "man bites dog"; it's more nearly "worm bites dog." For no one is more lowly in the presence of an employer than the white collar workers, and of these no one is more supine than newspaper employes.

One of the more sacred traditions of newspaper work is that the paper must come out. Tornado or fire or pestilence, the show must go on and the paper must come out. No one ever stopped to inquire why the show must necessarily go on.

Yet, on the first day of the strike, the *Post-Intelligencer* failed to appear on the street, and to the dismay of the business office and to all employers in the business, Seattle has not seen that paper for more than a month now, and is not likely to see it unless the Hearst management comes to some sort of settlement with the Newspaper Guild. Not that Seattle seems to mind; the town has somehow survived the absence of a Hearst paper. That is what distresses the Hearst management as much as anything else—the searing surge of total indifference with which the town has greeted the fact that it was being deprived of Popeye and Krazy Kat.

A film dealing with the United Mine Workers of America, the CIO and the campaign to organize steel workers, has just been completed, the UMWA announces. March of Time made the film, which will be released this month.

George Patterson, chairman of seventeen steel company union representatives, who sought vainly to present demands for wage increases to President B. F. Fairless of the Carnegie Steel Company, was summarily fired from his job in the company's South Chicago plant. Apparently the Carnegie concern didn't like the idea of company union men asking for wage increases. The ingratitude was more than they could stand.

***What's a Debt Between Labor Allies!***

In the realm of international finance, debts are sacred matters—in theory at least. But here is what happens when well-to-do labor organizations lend money to others not so well-to-do. The following account is from the *Brewery Worker*, official organ of the Brewery Workers' Union:

Acting on the recommendation of the Auditing Committee, the delegates to the 26th convention voted to cancel two old loans made many years ago to the former Western Federation of Miners which later was organized into the present Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and the *Milwaukee Leader*, nationally known labor paper.

The debt of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers amounted to $25,000. While the loan was made to the Western Federation of Miners, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers recognized the obligation as the successor of the former organization. The action of the convention, in wiping out the loan and ordering the return of the cancelled notes to the metal miners' union will mean much to this struggling industrial organization, which is being constantly attacked by hi-jacking craft unions.

The loan of the International to the *Milwaukee Leader* amounted to $13,000. Delegate Charles Nickolaus, secretary of Local No. 9, Milwaukee, made an impassioned plea to sustain the recommendation of the auditing committee.

The decision to wipe these debts off the books was unanimous.

***This Calls for Some Drinking Reform***

Here is a story that sounds familiar. If you are a whiskey drinker, better read it before you buy Calvert or Seagram products. It is from a Baltimore labor paper:

Distillery Workers Local Union 20270, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, declared a strike against the Calvert Maryland Distillery, a Seagram interest located at Relay, Md., near here, following discrimination against union members by the management. The union was chartered by the American Federation of Labor on July 24, 1936.

"According to union officials, 11 union members, some of whom were officers, were discharged for union activity on Aug. 10. On Aug. 13, according to the union statement, Mr. Fleischman, president of the company, called a meeting of the employes and told them he had heard they were joining a union. He said he believed the employes were satisfied with plant conditions and if they had sickness at home the company would help them out. In order to placate the evident unrest he offered a five-cent wage increase, boosting laborers' pay from 40 to 45 cents per hour, the pay of girls from 35 to 40 cents and machine helpers from 45 to 50 cents.

"He asked how many of the employes were for the union, but no hands were raised: He told the employes there were papers at the doors for them to sign, if they so desired, stating whether they were for or against the union. When the girls started out the forelady stopped each one and handed her a pencil to sign the paper. On the following day the employes who did not sign for or against the union were told to record themselves one way or the other or they would be sorry. Mr. Fleischman stated, union officials said, that he did not want any outsiders coming in to run his business.

"Following this anti-union procedure the Distillery Workers' Union called a strike against the Calvert Maryland Distillery. The strike received the endorsement of the Baltimore Central Labor Union.

"Union officials stated that on or about Sept. 10 the distillery concern formed a company union."

# The Guild Reporter

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*"Resolved, that the editor of* THE GUILD REPORTER *be instructed to so edit* THE GUILD REPORTER *that it shall promote in every legitimate way the recommendations and mandates of the Third Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, and that he confine the editorial policy of* THE GUILD REPORTER *to that specific program."—Resolution of the 1936 Convention.*

Editor:
Clyde Beals
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Vol. III No. 21 October 15, 1936


## Hanson, Anarchist

The "opinion" rendered by Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the ANPA, regarding the National Labor Relations Act, might on hasty reading be explained as only a strong recommendation to the publishers that they keep on retaining a smart general counsel.

Actually it presents the publishers' association in a menacing light. All concern for the general welfare, all respect for the right of Congress to establish public policies which it deems to be essential for the country, have been abandoned in this document which its board sponsors. A law that most of the millions of workers of the country believe is needed to protect them in their right to earn a decent livelihood, treads to some extent on the interests of 1,200 publishers. Out with it! Ignore it! Congress accepts the view that, for the welfare of the country, individual workers should be aided in organizing so as to defend themselves against the encroachments of selfish employers. The publishers arrogantly say no.

The statement drives home the penetrating description of the United States Constitution given by George Bernard Shaw. "It is," he said, "a charter of anarchy." The publishers have discovered this truth now, if they did not know it before. And their association is seeking to lead them in squeezing through every loophole all the advantages that wealth and the control of one of the main channels of opinion can force through.

## Let's Not Have Two!

Advocates of the new "professional" newspaper men's association have been heard to say that there are two bodies in Great Britain, the National Union of Journalists and the British Institute of Journalists, hence we might well have two here.

It is true that there are two, but it is far from certain that there will be long. A large number of members of the Institute, the body corresponding to what these advocates would form here, have long recognized its futility as an organization. It was because the nature of the Institute's charter made impossible any practical steps for the improvement of newspaper conditions in England that the NUJ was formed, in 1907. Thereafter, in fourteen years the new body forced wages up 100 per cent, established the practice of paying for overtime work, and made three-week vacations universal.

Today, after thirty years of dual organizations, what is the situation? The NUJ is three times as large and includes 90 per cent of the newspaper men and women of the country. The Institute is debarred by the nature of its charter and by the action of its publisher members from disbanding, and is pressing the NUJ for joint action. The right to strike and bargain collectively have proved invaluable weapons.

Do the American newspaper men want to have rival organizations? We doubt it. Let the more professional-minded brothers come in and exert their influence according to their numbers and persuasiveness. That way, and in that way alone, can they make their professional dreams come true.

## What Do We Eat?

The majority of American newspapermen do not receive a salary large enough to enable them to support a family and provide sufficient food to keep it healthy.

This fact is demonstrated by the American Federation of Labor, which publishes a mighty interesting "Monthly Survey of Business." The September number dealt with the question whether American families were undernourished.

It summarized findings thus far made in a study of living standards by the United States Departments of Labor and Agriculture. It seems scientific measurement has established three levels of adequate food budgets—adequate diet at minimum cost, adequate diet at moderate cost and liberal diet. Most workers earning enough only for the minimum diet actually do not get proper nourishment, because it requires great care in buying and extensive knowledge about diet.

So let's look at the adequate diet at moderate cost and see what income is necessary to assure a satisfactory food budget. In Detroit it was found that a family of four with less than $1,900 a year did not spend enough for food to buy this diet. For the country as a whole, taking into account cheaper prices outside the large cities, the Department of Agriculture estimates $1,800 is the minimum family income to assure an adequate diet, and $3,000 for the liberal diet.

Against these figures place the Guild's survey two years ago showing that the average income for newspapermen after twenty years in the business was $38 a week, or a little above $1,900 a year. In other words, the average editorial worker must remian in the undernourished class for a long period and many newspapermen never really can afford square meals if they have a family.

Before the depression, in 1929, only one-quarter of all American families not farmers could afford the liberal diet —which is really the desirable diet for every family.

The picture is not much better when we come to housing, treated in another AF of L bulletin. It is estimated that it is not profitable to build new homes for rent or sale for families with less than $1,500 a year in the North or $1,200 in the South. Two-thirds of American families got less than this in 1933. At least 1,250,000 homes must be built each year for the next ten years to provide a conservative minimum of decent housing for all the people. Yet in 1935 only 300,000 were built and even in "prosperous" times the yearly average was only 646,000 new homes a year.

These are powerful reasons for newspapermen, through organization, to push their demands for higher pay. As the AF of L says, citing a 63 per cent rise in profits in the first half of 1936, "industry can well afford to raise workers' incomes." The newspaper industry is no exception.

## The Horse Is Stolen

The publishers pretend to fear that the Guild will make reporters partisan. But how much opportunity are they giving conscientious newspapermen to be proud of their calling in the present political campaign?

Apparently not much, in the eyes of the public. Senator Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, seemed to speak confidently when he warned publishers over the radio recently that they were losing public confidence. He pointed out it was not a very good sign of public faith that, although 85 per cent of the newspapers were opposing Mr. Roosevelt, the odds on his re-election were two to one.

"Far too many newspapers," he said, "have adopted the shameful practice of coloring the news either by suppressing items which they dislike, by distorting facts or by deliberately disseminating false information."

The Senator mentioned Mr. Hearst and found many newspapers falling into his habits. He distinguished between freedom of the press and freedom of the news, or the right of the reader to get the uncolored facts.

It is humiliating to the working newspaperman to be regarded by the general public as a person who trades in lies, even though what appears in the newspapers is something over which he has no control.

We have heard a great deal about the theoretical or possible effects on newspaper reporting of the affiliation of reporters with organized labor, but that is idle talk in the face of the actual, existing condition. After all, a lie speaks for itself. There is only one test of a fair, unbiased newspaper, and that is the material printed in its columns. From the fact that many newspapers are not careful now to print the unvarnished truth, it is fair to deduce that their publishers are not sincere when they raise alarms before the public about what the Guild will do to their columns. They are locking an empty stable.


STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933,

Of The Guild Reporter, published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1936. State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Clyde Beals, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Guild Reporter, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—American Newspaper Guild, 1560 Broadway.
Editor—Clyde Beals, 1560 Broadway.
Managing Editor—None.
Business Manager—Clyde Beals, 1560 Broadway.

2. That the owner is: American Newspaper Guild President, Heywood Broun, 1560 Broadway, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Jonathan Eddy, 1560 Broadway, N. Y.; Treasurer, Victor Pasche, 1560 Broadway, N. Y.; Betty Ballantine, 111 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif.; Vice-Presidents, W. E. Homan, 113 Endlich Ave., Mt. Penn, Pa.; G. Ashcraft, 44 E. 211th St., Euclid, Ohio; J. H. Klyman, 626 Forest Ct., Clayton, Mo.; G. Mickelsen, 2105 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Morris Watson, 1560 Broadway, New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Clyde Beals,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1936.

(Seal) Harry H. Altman,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1938.)


# A Journalistic Paradise

## *Gains Won by Czech Writers Are Stabilized*

Czechoslovakian journalists on Jan. 1 will come under a new law concerning their working conditions, which puts into the code of the country regulations that had been established by "collective agreements imposed by the journalists' organization on the employers," the September issue of the *Central European Observer*, semi-official English organ of the Czechoslovakian government, relates in an article by J. Koudelka, prominent labor editor who spent several months in the United States a few years ago.

The new law insures vacations according to length of service, adequate dismissal notice, full pay during illness and pension benefits.

The Syndicate of Czechoslovak Journalists, the largest journalists' organization in the Republic, provides assistance in event of unemployment, and the journalists have a claim on the state, according to a former law.

Under a pension insurance system, journalists are able to retire at the age of 60 on pensions in some cases equaling their former regular earnings. The state has devoted the sum of 20,000,000 crowns, worth about 4 cents each, to the improvement of journalists' insurance claims.

Under the law, according to the article, "A journalist . . . has a claim to a regular, written contract which is based on the monthly salary, payable in advance and not to be refunded if the working conditions of journalists are broken without it being the fault of the employe. A journalist receives his full pay in the case of illness or injury for the period of incapacity from work."

Leave of absence or "holidays" are granted of two weeks if a journalist has worked six months, or four weeks if he has been employed a year. "This leave is increased after ten years' uninterrupted service to a period of five weeks, and to six weeks after the fulfillment of another ten years of employment," the article states.

An employer can end an agreement on three months notice, unless otherwise specified by contract, "if the contract has not been in existence for more than five years. If it has been, the period of notice is extended by one month, and an additional month for every two years . . ." with maximums of from six months on periodicals to a year on daily papers. The journalist can resign in any case with one month's notice.

"A journalist cannot be summarily dismissed because he has refused to carry out his employer's request in a matter which would involve his professional honor," the article explains.

"Finally, if a collective agreement has been concluded in a newspaper enterprise between a journalist organization and the undertaking, its stipulations are valid as part of the individual contracts; an individual contract cannot differ from the general agreement to the disadvantage of the employe.

## Do You Want The Reporter?

Because so many new addresses of prospective members are being put on the GUILD REPORTER mailing list it is necessary to cut down the free circulation.

Editorial workers interested in the Guild, but not ready to join, and others interested in the movement who have been receiving the REPORTER are urged to subscribe and thus keep up with the Guild's activities. The subscription rate is $2.00 a year in the United States and Canada.

As your name may be taken off the list within the next month if you are not a member or a subscriber, you are urged to fill out this blank:

To THE GUILD REPORTER:
1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Herewith please find $.... for which kindly enter my subscription to the GUILD REPORTER for.....years. I am a.....

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