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More Guilds Start Talks For Pacts

Detroit and Great Falls Join Rising List of Negotiators

Two more Guilds, Detroit, Mich., and Great Falls, Mont., have joined the list of locals which after careful preparations have undertaken collective bargaining negotiations. Both have just sought conferences with publishers looking toward reaching agreements for better working conditions. Bargaining or preliminary negotiations are proceeding in several other cities.

Detroit Takes Action

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Guild began its first attempt at collective bargaining on Oct. 19, when it sent a letter to E. D. Stair, publisher of the Detroit Free Press, requesting a conference on wages and working conditions. No specific proposals were presented in the letter, these being withheld until the publisher grants a conference.

This first action was taken nearly 34 months after the organization of the Detroit Guild on Dec. 31, 1933. Two earlier efforts to get negotiations started failed because the membership was not ready.

Much work preceded the present effort. A committee drafted a contract from the ANG model, and this was discussed and modified at membership meetings. Officers spoke with nearly every Free Press Guildsman individually in order to be certain of the extent of support.

Advice on procedure was taken from national officers and other Guilds so that inexperienced Detroit negotiators might be prepared to dodge pitfalls in conversations. A careful study of living costs was made in order to give the negotiators ample material to back up requests.

The specific Detroit proposals correspond closely with those advanced in other cities, with the object of aiding in a national negotiation drive.

Preparations Being Made

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Great Falls Newspaper Guild was to undertake its first negotiations late in October. In reply to a letter addressed to the publisher of Great Falls' two dailies asking for an appointment the Guild received courteous assurance of his willingness to (Continued on page 4)

Guild Men Chosen For C.L.U. Offices

Two Guildsmen have been honored by their Central Labor Unions by being elected to important posts.

Fred Patton, treasurer of the Jackson (Miss.) Newspaper Guild has been unanimously elected a delegate to the AF of L Tampa convention by the Jackson Central Labor Union.

Albert Jones, secretary of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, has been elected secretary of the Camden Central Labor Union. Jones is on the copy desk of the Camden Courier-Post.

The Jackson Guild was formerly a federal union. This election marks the first time the Jackson CLU has chosen a member outside the mechanical crafts to represent it at a national convention.

WPA Rule May Cause Strike

Philadelphia Guild Fights Relief Quota Order

The Miscellaneous Unit of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild has voted to ask the Guild executive council to call a strike of the 56 members on the WPA Writers' Project in Philadelphia unless an order reducing the quota of non-relief workers on Pennsylvania writers' projects from 25 to 10 per cent is rescinded. Reports in the situation have been forwarded to ANG headquarters.

If the order, effective Nov. 1, is sustained, it will mean the discharge of 28 of the Guild workers on the project.

Negotiations were in progress during the week of Oct. 26 between Guild officers and WPA officials in Pennsylvania and Washington looking toward an amicable settlement.

W. Erie Homan, ANG vice-president, of Reading, Pa., who conferred for three hours with state officials at Harrisburg, the capital, said, following his talk, that he believed the situation could be handled without a strike.

A. H. Roberts, chairman of the Joint Writers' Project Committee in Philadelphia, pointed out in a letter to WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that a strike would tie up the work on the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Guides, on which the project workers are engaged, because it would be impossible to get competent writers and photographers for the relief rolls.

Homan said that the Guild representatives were asking state WPA (Continued on page 5)

New ANG Peace Bid Rejected by Hearst

Telegrams Deluge Council Wanting Guild Recognized

SEATTLE, Wash.—In vigorous terms the Labor movement on the Pacific Coast, on learning that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was considering offering publicly a proposal for the settlement of the "Post-Intelligencer" strike, demanded that the Council insist on recognition of the Guild.

With the Seattle Central Labor Council leading the way, unions there and in Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Butte, Mont., deluged the Council with wires. The San Francisco unions and sympathizers sent 300 telegrams. The Seattle Labor Council's wire said:

Unanimous position after conference of all local union representatives is that Executive Council should sustain action of Seattle Central Labor Council and recommend conferences be held in Seattle between interested parties [and] Central Labor Council with arbitration without reservation if they fail to agree. Any recommendation that does not give Guild recognition in our opinion would be rejected unanimously locally and would handicap possibility of early settlement. It would then be used by enemies of Labor, by press and Industrial Council against all unions and be very damaging politically.

(Continued on page 4)

AP Case Set for High Court

Hearing Due Soon; NLRB Acts on Bargaining

The Guild's tilt with the Associated Press through the National Labor Relations Board came to a conclusion with the announcement just made that the Supreme Court will hear arguments in the Watson case as one of the first test cases of the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and with the certification of the ANG as the exclusive collective bargaining representative for editorial employees in the AP's New York office by Walter Wilbur, trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

No date has been set for the hearing. (Continued on page 5)

Non-Members— Meet the Guild Reporter!

Hundreds of new names of working newspaper men and women are being put on the Guild Reporter mailing list—and many old ones taken off. Here is a word to these readers.

We are sending the paper to give you a close-up of the nationwide organization through which editorial workers are seeking to advance their economic well-being and security and to improve the standards of their craft.

The paper is sent free for three months. Eligible non-members who have already received the paper for that period or longer are now being taken off the list.

If, for some reason, YOU do not expect to join, subscribe at once. See the box on page 8.

Statements of AFL Council And Guild

The proposal put forward by the Executive Council of the A.F. of L. for ending the strike that has closed the Hearst Post-Intelligencer in Seattle, and the letter of Jonathan Eddy, ANG executive secretary, stating the modifications on the basis of which the Guild's International Executive Board could agree to recommend the plan to the strikers, follow:

Council's Statement A PROPOSAL

This agreement is made and entered into by and between the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and a committee representing the Seattle Central Labor Council acting on behalf of Post-Intelligencer employees now on strike, witnessed by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of terminating the current strike against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

1. It is agreed by the management to reinstate all strikers, without discrimination or prejudice, to the company payroll within 96 hours after the consummation of points number two and number three.

Removal from Unfair List

2. It is agreed that the Seattle Central Labor Council, at its first regular meeting following ratification of this agreement, will remove the Post-Intelligencer from its "unfair list" or any similar list by whatever name known; will notify affiliates and other Pacific Northwest Central Labor bodies of its action and ask them to do likewise; that the strike be discontinued and that pickets be re-

(Continued on page 2)

Guild Offers Version of AFL Council Plan to Meet Drive on Labor Support

The biggest attempt yet made by the Hearst management to cut away the labor support which enabled the Guild strike in Seattle to oblige the Post-Intelligencer to suspend publication was tried in the last fortnight and these developments followed:

1. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued a proposal for terminating the strike which was acceptable to the Hearst management.

2. Executive Secretary Jonathan Eddy in behalf of the International Executive Board in a letter to President William Green of the AF of L expressed the Board's readiness to recommend acceptance of the proposal to the strikers if two modifications were made.

3. The Hearst management refused to accept the modifications.

4. The Seattle Central Labor Council, which placed the "Unfair List," and which received the AF of L proposal at its meeting on Oct. 28, referred it to the Council Guild Committee and the Guild for recommendations and report at the Nov. 4 meeting. This method of handling the proposal was concurred in by the body without discussion.

Must Be Modified

The strikers had not had time to act when this issue of the Reporter went to press, but in view of the similarity of the proposal to others rejected by the unit, and in view of the sentiment apparent when the unit discussed possible courses just before the terms were made public, it was regarded as certain that the plan would not be accepted without modification.

The AF of L Council's decision to issue a proposal was made over a strong protest of the Guild against the invasion of its rights as an autonomous international union. The plan in essence was to call off the strike, leave to the National Labor Relations Board hearings the fate of the two members whose discharges precipitated the strike, and refer disputes about wages, hours and working conditions for settlement to President William Green and a representative of the Hearst management.

Additions to Proposal

The modifications proposed in Eddy's letter were: (a) that Everhart Armstrong, veteran dramatic critic, and Frank M. (Slim) Lynch, veteran chief photographer, the discharged members, go back to work with the rest of the strikers; and (b) that a representative of the American Newspaper Guild be added to the two persons to compose the settlement of all disputes, with President Green serving as arbiter. The Guild would agree to put the pro-

(Continued on page 2)

Start Guild in Sacramento

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Sacramento newspapermen met in the State capitol recently and organized as a provisional Guild.

A committee of the Northern California Newspaper Guild attended and assisted in the organizational steps.

Temporary officers named were Kirt MacBride, assistant sports editor of the Sacramento Union, chairman; Del Miller, also of the Union, secretary-treasurer.

Committees were appointed to visit the publishers of the Union and the Sacramento Bee and make formal announcement of the "birth" of the new Guild.

The name tentatively chosen is Sacramento Valley Newspaper Guild,

in accordance with plans to seek membership from newspapermen in the various agricultural centers surrounding Sacramento.

Aid to the new Guild was pledged by Howard Hill, NCNG president and head of the visiting NCNG delegation, and by Jack Gwinn, president of the Sacramento International Typographical Union, and Jim Byrnes, of the same organization.

Those who signed for Guild membership at the initial meeting were eight out of a total of eleven eligibles on the staff of the Union, and one from the United Press. Hopes were high for a strong turnout of men from the Bee at the next meeting, and for better representation from the press service correspondents at the capitol.

COUNCIL AND GUILD STATEMENTS

(Continued from page 1)
moved from the Post-Intelligencer plant at Sixth and Pine Streets, Seattle, and elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

3. It is agreed that the Post-Intelligencer will resume publication within 72 hours after the ratification of this agreement or as soon thereafter as possible.

4. The Post-Intelligencer has not been and is not opposed to the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining as evidenced by the record of its relations with the unions of the printing trades employed in the mechanical departments.

Grievance Proposal
Where no such agreement exists the management is willing to meet at any time, mutually convenient, with any employee or the representatives of its employees in any department to consider hours, wages and working conditions.

For the purpose of settling any dispute concerning conditions of employment of the employees being reinstated, the Central Labor Council shall appoint a committee in co-operation with President William Green, American Federation of Labor, to confer with the management of the Post-Intelligencer. Should these conferences be unable to reach a mutual agreement within forty days, any questions remaining in dispute, upon motion of either side, may be referred for further consideration to President William Green, American Federation of Labor, and a representative of the General Management of the Post-Intelligencer.

As the cases of Frank Lynch and Phillip E. Armstrong have been placed before the National Labor Relations Board, whose decision upon the cases has not yet been made, no action is required by the Executive Council.

Reply by Eddy
October 28, 1936.
Mr. William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir and Brother:
Your letter of October 24, addressed to our vice-president, Morris Watson, together with copies of a letter to President

Claude O'Reilly of the Central Labor Council, at Seattle, Wash., and its accompanying proposal for the termination of the strike against the Post-Intelligencer have been received and have been accorded our most careful consideration.

Since we find ourselves in accord with the views of yourself and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in various important respects, we are hopeful that your proposal can be made to serve as an actual basis for resolving all differences. In deference not only to the strikers themselves, but to the other trade unions whose interests are, in the final analysis, also at stake, our International Executive Board stands ready to recommend that your proposal be accepted with two modifications, which we venture respectfully to suggest to you in the earnest belief that they might make your proposal entirely practicable.

Two Modifications Asked
The modifications which we would suggest are:

1. That in Point One of your proposal, Brothers Lynch and Armstrong be included among those reinstated.
2. That to the committee provided for in the penultimate paragraph of your proposed agreement be added a representative of the American Newspaper Guild, President Green serving as arbiter in any matters remaining in dispute.

May we point out that while it has been the opinion of this organization, as of the Seattle Central Labor Council that Brothers Lynch and Armstrong were discharged for union activity, their reinstatement would in no wise prejudice the issue as to whether or not they were unjustly dismissed, inasmuch as failure of the parties to reach an agreement, along with any and all other outstanding issues, would revert to the arbitrator who might order their dismissal. We might add that the Post-Intelligencer was placed on the unfair list and the strike undertaken only after the Hearst management had announced that it would defy any decision of the National Labor Relations Board relative to Brothers Lynch and

Armstrong, and that it has not modified its position on this point in any manner whatever.

In passing, we would like to emphasize our willingness to subscribe to your proposal with this modification as evidence of our desire to terminate the difficulties, although we may state frankly our hope that the hearing of evidence would cause you to amend your present views as to the employment of Brothers Lynch and Armstrong.

We urge that you and your executive council, in considering these two suggested modifications, give due weight to the following facts: That though the Guild seeks recognition of the collective bargaining agency, the proposal, including the suggested modifications, makes no provision for recognition; that though the Guild seeks the five-day, 40-hour week, which has been established as standard practice, the proposal with the suggested modifications makes no provisions for this; that this organization seeks protective minimum pay scales, paid vacations, paid sick leave and tenure of employment for journeymen such as is enjoyed in all European countries, Australia and New Zealand, and the proposal, with the modifications, makes no provision for any of these.

Proposal Previously Rejected
Immediately after the strike began, representatives of the management, after communicating with Mr. Hearst, proposed that all strike activities be called off, that all those who walked out return to work and publication be resumed without provision for the two men whose dismissal had led to the difficulties, without recognition of the union, and without any security whatsoever as to conditions of employment. At various times during the past three months, and through various agencies, the same proposal has been repeated. The reasons which impeded its original rejection we feel still to be compelling.

To the end that there may be the speediest possible settlement of the dispute, we hope for an early favorable reply.

Fraternally,
JONATHAN EDDY,
Executive Secretary.

organizer representing the ANG in Seattle, and Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the New York Guild. Jonathan Eddy was ill.

The Post-Intelligencer was represented by Kelly and Edward Gr. Woods, its counsel at the recent Labor Board hearings in Seattle.

Howard's Presence Objected
Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who attended the opening Council sessions, insisted on an arrangement which would permit the paper to reopen. Swain, in reporting on the meetings to the Seattle Council on Oct. 28 said, "Howard's presence at the meetings was vigorously objected to by the Guild and the objections were justified in the opinion of your delegate."

The Council at once plunged into an attempt to bring about the immediate reopening of the paper. After a preliminary discussion Green announced that the Council would appoint one of its own members to be chairman for negotiations between the two parties. John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department and a member of the Council served in this capacity most of the time. President Green indicated at the outset that if no settlement were arrived at the Council might issue a formula for recommendation to all parties concerned.

The ANG delegation went into the negotiations hoping to be able to arrive at a settlement which they could recommend to the strikers. The conferences lasted for a week, getting nowhere. The Guild representatives made repeated concessions

Guild belongs in the American Federation of Labor.

"I told you so," crows the brother whose opposition to affiliation has been merely quiescent since the overwhelming vote of last June.

The remark has been heard here in New York, where the Guild was strongly pro-affiliation. Therefore I assume there is similar discussion among members in other parts of the country.

THE only articulate leadership in opposition to affiliation at the Convention argued that we should wait until we could join a federation typified by the unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization. Possibly the assumption is on a shaky base, but I believe the big vote for immediate affiliation stemmed chiefly from the persuasion that immediate affiliation would immediately bring strength to our position in relation to employers.

Since affiliation, tests of strength have occurred (or continued) in Milwaukee, Seattle and Peoria.

The Milwaukee strike started months before we were affiliated and ended months afterwards. The labor movement there has its quota of employers' pets, and they did what they could to break the morale of the strike and settle on a basis satisfactory to the Hearst interests. Before we were affiliated they tried to ostracize us on the grounds that we were not members of the lodge, and might have succeeded had we not been able to point out that affiliation was a mere matter of time. I think we can safely maintain that our entry into the deliberations of the central labor union, a product of affiliation, made sabotage more precarious for these gentry. Anyway, favorable hour and wage levels and dismissal schedules have been established and the strikers are back and the scabs out.

The Seattle Newspaper Guild refrained from taking a strike vote until the Central Labor Council had voted the Post-Intelligencer onto the unfair list. That such support would have been accorded an unaffiliated union is doubtful. While various arguments have been advanced by official and unofficial representatives of Mr. Hearst as to why such labor unity as that of Seattle is improper if not immoral, the fact remains that it is decisive, and that arguments advanced against it have fallen afoul of the fact that this union is an autonomous international, and that the Seattle local Guild is a duly accredited part of the Seattle central labor union.

The reinstatements in Peoria were traceable to the support of the central labor union, and this support was accorded over the protest of the printing craft locals—as was the case in the Newark Ledger strike. At the time of the Peoria ruckus we were affiliated, while the Newark struggle occurred when we were far from affiliated. There was no strike in Peoria and an adjustment was reached with comparative speed. The Newark difficulties continued for four months and a half—one might say the employer held out so long as attacks from within the ranks of labor continued. Unified labor support crumbled often under the charge that, since we were unaffiliated, we were not a bona fide union, the only reply to which was that we would surely affiliate in the near future.

MOST of us who argued for affiliation predicted that strength would accrue chiefly from integration of local Guilds with their local labor movements. Lesser benefits were foreseen on a national scale. The text of the proposal relative to the Seattle strike which President William Green has announced he will make on behalf of his executive council is unavailable as this is written.

Without anticipating it or the reaction of our International Executive Board, it is still possible to point out that, whatever the character of the proposal, it is the unity of the central labor union at the scene of the strike that is decisive.

Our strength derives from such unity as has prevailed out there up to the present, and so essentially does that of all unions. We shall place unity above the selfish consideration of our craft in our own trials and in those of others. Our course in Seattle will be guided by the common good and common opinion of all the wage earners concerned.

but the management representatives stood pat. They declined to arbitrate a single point, declaring that to do so would constitute recognition of the Guild; they refused to grant any improvements in working conditions not obtaining before the strike, on the ground that they would mean a "compromise with mob violence."

When all possible points had been discussed repeatedly the negotiators broke off.

The ANG representatives at this time formally withdrew all concessions, declaring the Guild could

BUILDING

Our Tie with AF of L:
Unity at Strike Scene
Is the Decisive Factor

By JONATHAN EDDY
IN the past week several Guildmen have been heard to remark, "I told you so." Then starts one of the arguments so frequent last year as to whether the Newspaper

Guild belongs in the American Federation of Labor.

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'PROPOSAL' HARM
TOLD BY GUILD

Statements Exposed
Hearst Tactics
in Washington

Two statements prepared by the ANG delegation that negotiated with the Hearst management in Washington, one a press release issued on the break-up of negotiations and the other a protest against the plan of the AF of L Council to sponsor publicly a proposal for terminating the Seattle strike, reveal the Guild's views on these points. Here is the statement issued to the press:

The long hand of Hearst pressure has attempted to reach into the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to bring about a split of the labor solidarity which at Seattle promises to win for the American workman the simple right to organize and bargain for his economic betterment.

Hearst representatives have appeared before the Executive Council and challenged the validity of the labor support behind the strike of the editorial workers which has kept the plant of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer closed for two and one-half months.

The Council, lending its friendly assistance toward bringing the two parties of the dispute together, has made every effort to induce a settlement. The Guild, sensible that several hundred persons have been kept out of work and out of their livelihood by the management's refusal to come to terms on a single point at issue, has made concession after concession in an effort to end the dispute.

Management Refuses Arbitration
The management has refused to make a single concession, which would involve any improvement in conditions over those obtaining prior to the strike. It has refused all offers of arbitration. It has refused to make any satisfactory guarantee against discrimination.

It has refused not only to recognize the Guild, but even to mention it in any agreement. The management has refused to make any disposal of the cases of Phillip Everhardt Armstrong and Frank M. Lynch, the two men who were discharged for Guild activity. It has refused to recognize the principle of minimum wages for various classes of editorial employees.

In the negotiations the management flatly stated that it would give nothing the strikers did not have before. It has repeatedly slandered the labor movement by characterizing the solidarity of labor's ranks as "mob violence" and "mob rule."

No Reasons Offered
Not once has the management expressed a valid reason for its refusal to settle. It has maintained its avowed hatred for the American Newspaper Guild throughout the negotiations, and has refused to consider anything not tantamount to a sell-out.

The suggestion was made during the negotiations that the strike be settled to permit reopening of the plant, and that working conditions, hours and wages be left to subsequent negotiation between President William Green of the AF of L and the Hearst management. The Guild is morally certain that, regardless of who does the negotiating, the Hearst management will say "no" after the strike has ended.

The positions are illustrated by the fable of the fox and the goose. The fox will settle the goose's case only if he comes down out of the tree. If the goose comes down the fox will eat him.

Guild's Protest
The statement to the Executive Council, read by Morris Watson, follows:

On behalf of the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild I want to thank this Council for lending its friendly offices to what has been the first real attempt to negotiate a settlement of the strike against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Unfortunately, these negotiations have failed. Now we are informed that this Council has accepted a

recommendation from Brother John P. Frey and is about to issue a proposal for settlement.

Reasons for Protest
It is with extreme regret that we feel we must now lodge with you formal protest against such procedure. Our reasons, briefly, are these:

1. It invades the right of an autonomous international union to decide for itself what it can accept in the settlement of a strike.

2. It will embarrass any future negotiations in that it will limit the Guild to its terms while placing no limitations upon the employer.

3. Its net effect is compulsory arbitration.

Issuance of the proposal may place the Guild in the position of being in disagreement with this Council. Since labor cannot afford such division the proposal tends to become compulsory, whatever the intention.

The Guild is distressed that the employer's obstinate refusal to come to any terms has kept several hundred workers out of employment. If the international officers of the unions whose members are locked out as a result of the management's closing of the plant would assist their distressed members, this strike could quickly be settled on honorable terms. So long as the employer perceives starvation, he will hold out to break the strike.

We feel that the Council must recognize that the publishing in-

dustry, with few exceptions, is determined to smash the American Newspaper Guild. It must also realize that the entire Northwest labor movement is solidly behind this strike. Finally, the Guild wishes to emphasize that its previous experience with the Hearst management demonstrates that no adjustment can be obtained after a strike is ended or broken. The Burgess and Jennings cases are enough to illustrate this.

We feel that because we are an

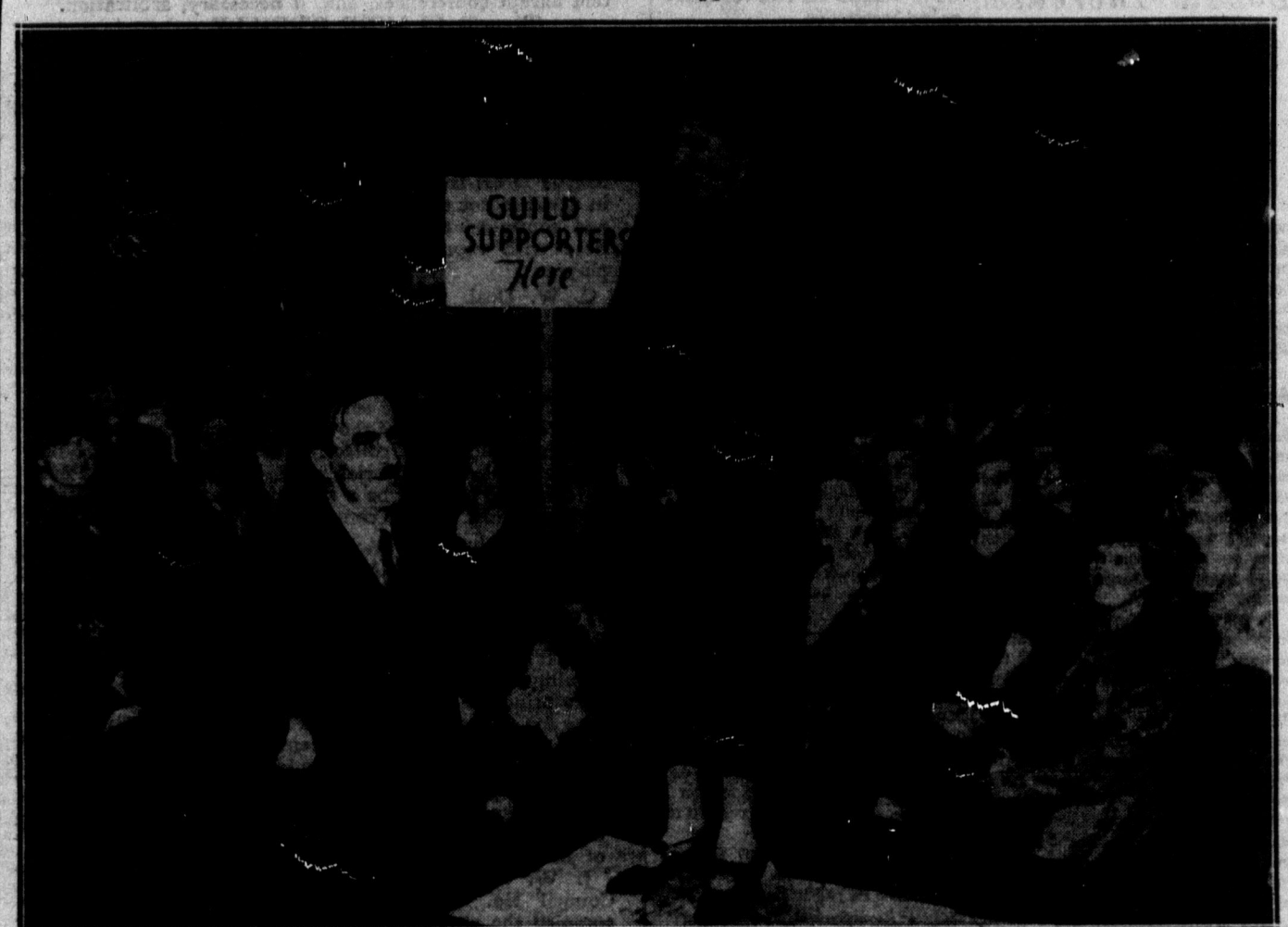
autonomous affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and because we have a just strike which is backed by the entire labor movement of the Northwest and the public generally, we have every right to ask this Council to throw its unqualified support behind us.

We are winning this strike. We have every right to win this strike. We will win it.

Pay Your Dues

The Governor Hears the Guild Story

Seattle Women, Led by State Senator Mary Farquarson, Tell Him the Public Supports His Attitude Toward the Strike



**Law-Order League
Seeks 'MEN ONLY'**

SEATTLE—The Law and Order League of Seattle, started under the sponsorship of the wealthy Industrial Council soon after the P-L strike began, has abandoned its undercover recruiting and is now openly advertising for "MEN ONLY" who would "respond to a call by public officials for emergency service." The advertisement promises: "No dues. Membership strictly confidential."

The Guild Daily in this connection calls attention to the "Roland H. Hartley program of 'shooting open' the Post-Intelligencer." Hartley, Republican candidate for Governor, has based much of his campaign on his pledge to open the paper.

recommenda-

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Those Debts in Seattle
Demand Attention

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE GUILD:

The Hearst management has played its last card in its efforts to split the Northwest labor support of the Guild strike in Seattle. Its efforts have not succeeded, and this strike with its tremendous import for all of us can be won. Retardation becomes tiresome. Nevertheless, only one factor can weaken our chances of obtaining the sort of victory that is within our grasp.

Since notice was served by the IEB of later assessments, distributed so as to bear heaviest where the voluntary contribution system has not worked—thereby to equalize the load—strike finances have improved. They have not, however, improved to the point where plans can be made in advance and victory assured.

The latest accounting of outstanding strike debts shows \$147.87 owed in Seattle, a terrific handicap to the morale and energy of those who are so courageously battling in the cause of all of us. Moreover, the fruits of victory in Seattle may be lost if we permit ourselves to get into a position where we cannot protect ourselves should difficulties arise elsewhere.

The Guild has been through similar tight spots, and we can negotiate this one, but only if we, everywhere, in each local Guild, take our responsibilities seriously week after week.

If your Guild has recently reorganized its strike financing, are you maintaining a regular check to assure that it continues to function?

If your Guild or unit has delayed reorganization of strike support, will you not take immediate steps to bring it up to shoulder to shoulder with the rest of this nation-wide organization?

Every Guild member and thousands of non-members base their hopes for the future of this organization and of the profession on the outcome in Seattle. This hope can be made effective only if this organization can get down to brass tacks and work together throughout the country. Local officers and all members, Seattle counts on you.

INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE FUND COMMITTEE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Where are the MEN of Washington? As part of an effort to whip up public sentiment against the Guild strike on the Post-Intelligencer, General C. B. Blithen, publisher of the Seattle Times and newly won ally of William Randolph Hearst, owner of the P-L, inquired approximately that in a four-column, page-one editorial blast on Oct. 15, two days after a group of women mobilized by Pro-America, a women's Republican organization, and by the Post-Intelligencer management, had protested to Governor Clarence D. Martin, a Democrat, the "suppression by mob violence of a Seattle newspaper, depriving 650 people of their means of livelihood."

"The WOMEN," the General stated, "went down to Olympia."

"The word MANHOOD is somewhere in the dictionary," he concluded. About 400 Seattle women were sent in buses to Olympia, the state capital, sixty-four miles south of here, on Oct. 13.

A delegation of 150 women favorable to the Guild was formed when word of the project was circulated, and it presented the other side of the question. The Pro-Americans posed on the capitol steps for the newsmen and syndicate photographers. Then, removing their Landon sunflower buttons, they presented the other side of the question.

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.

WOMENRISE
IN SEATTLE

But Where Are
Men? Times
Inquires

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HEARST REJECTS ANG'S PEACE BID

(Continued from page 1)
priety of the Armstrong-Lynch dismissal up to this body.

So the project came to rest. Its effectiveness in furthering the apparent Hearst desire to put the Guild in a bad light with labor and the public of the Northwest remains to be determined by the reaction of those two elements. Since the Seattle papers have lately been booming the arbitration idea in connection with other labor disputes it is believed they will have a difficult time in explaining why arbitration should not be resorted to in the Guild strike; and it is believed that the modifications proposed by the Guild and kept at a minimum out of consideration for the other unions hit by the strike, will be accepted by labor generally as the least on which the Guild could settle—both for its own sake and for the sake of maintaining the strong position now occupied by labor generally in Seattle.

The labor reaction was indicated to a large extent in advance when word got out that the AF of L Council was planning to make public a proposal. An avalanche of telegrams descended on the Council from unions on the Pacific Coast demanding that no settlement be sponsored that did not accord the Guild recognition. Among the telegrams was one from the officers of the Seattle Council.

Guild officers, therefore, are confident that the Hearst management's last hope of driving a wedge between the Guild and other elements of organized labor will have ended in futility.

Another line of the management is expected to peter out when the presidential election is held. This is the effort to make political capital of the strike for the Republicans in Washington by pretending that Governor Martin, the Democratic chief executive who is running for reelection with strong labor support, should have forcibly prevented the effective picketing of the Post-Intelligencer plant. The rival Republican candidate has talked of "shooting" the plant open.

Prior Negotiations
More than a week of negotiations between representatives of the ANG and the Hearst management under the chairmanship of a representative of the AF of L Council took place prior to President Green's issuance of the proposal.

These came about as a result of an effort by the ANG to have the Council lend its friendly assistance in bringing the two sides together and of one on the part of Harvey J. Kelly, Hearst labor adviser, to have the Council declare illegal the action of the Seattle Central Labor Council in placing the Post-Intelligencer on its "unfair list."

The Council arranged for Guild and Hearst representatives to be present on Oct. 13 and called Seth from Seattle its representative, Rowland Watson, and a representative of the Seattle Council, Bert Swain. J. M. Litonius, president of the Seattle Typographical Union also went to Washington for the meeting.

The Guild representatives were Morris Watson, international vice president; Morgan Hull, international

organizer representing the ANG in Seattle, and Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the New York Guild. Jonathan Eddy was ill.

The Post-Intelligencer was represented by Kelly and Edward Gr. Woods, its counsel at the recent Labor Board hearings in Seattle.

Howard's Presence Objected
Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who attended the opening Council sessions, insisted on an arrangement which would permit the paper to reopen. Swain, in reporting on the meetings to the Seattle Council on Oct. 28 said, "Howard's presence at the meetings was vigorously objected to by the Guild and the objections were justified in the opinion of your delegate."

The Council at once plunged into an attempt to bring about the immediate reopening of the paper. After a preliminary discussion Green announced that the Council would appoint one of its own members to be chairman for negotiations between the two parties. John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department and a member of the Council served in this capacity most of the time. President Green indicated at the outset that if no settlement were arrived at the Council might issue a formula for recommendation to all parties concerned.

The ANG delegation went into the negotiations hoping to be able to arrive at a settlement which they could recommend to the strikers. The conferences lasted for a week, getting nowhere. The Guild representatives made repeated concessions

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MORE TALKS ARE BEGUN

Locals Increase Bargaining Activity

DRAW CONTRACTS

(Continued from page 1)
meet any group of employees for discussion of conditions. The Great Falls Guild is holding frequent special membership meetings for discussion of proposals, and enlarged its executive committee in preparation for instituting negotiations.

Arbitration in Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA—Arbitration of the Camden, N. J., Courier-Post unit's demand for a flat 10 percent pay raise has been approved by the unit and the executive council of the Philadelphia Guild, Publisher J. David Stern made the arbitration offer as an alternative when the Guild negotiators insisted on the increase.

Stern rejected the flat pay raise on principle, at first holding that increases should be awarded "merit." The Guild negotiators countered with the reminder that a flat 10 percent pay cut was imposed upon the unit in 1932 and declared that living costs had so increased that the pay rise was justified.

Stern offered to make available a sum sufficient to raise pay 5 percent but insisted that any increase be made at the discretion of the managing editor.

Max Waga, president of the Guild, made a comprehensive report of the situation to the unit, which held out for the flat rise. The largest unit meeting ever held assembled for the report and demonstrated its solid support of the negotiators' stand and agreed to arbitration.

Disagreement On N.Y. News
Negotiations between the New York Guild and the Daily News management were temporarily halted on Oct. 28, when the management's proposals on minimum wages were so far below the unit's suggestions that the negotiating committee felt it necessary to call a special meeting of the staff for further instructions. The meeting was scheduled for Oct. 30.

The Guild's minimum wage provision embraced 13 classifications ranging from \$20 a week for copy boys to \$80 for executives, assistant news editors, etc., on the copy desk. The management offered a clause providing minimums in four classifications ranging from \$15 to \$44 for five-year men. No separate minimums were considered for reporters.

October 7, 1936.
To the Members of Typographical Union No. 100...

Dear Brothers:
The "Forgotten Men" of the Typographical Union greet you! On August 13 the plant of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer was picketed by members of organized labor in Seattle, following a strike of the Seattle Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild and the "unfair" list by the Seattle Central Labor Council, an action that has since been ruled against by the A. F. of L. president. Post-Intelligencer printers, under contract with the paper, showed up for work and

"Bouquet From High Finance"

From the Guild, Bulletin of the Fairchild Unit, New York Guild. The journalistic excellence of Guild workers has received unexpected recognition.

At a recent meeting of several reporters, all from New York City dailies and trade periodicals, called jointly by officials of the Institute of Distribution and the Sales Executive Club to draw up plans for a "special newspaper," which will be distributed at the mock trial of the Robinson-Patman law, Oct. 26, questions were asked on its format.

The representative of many billions of business dollars held a sample paper, whose style he proposed to follow. Not more than three of the working press fainted when he brandished *The Gums Reporter*.

re-write men, copy readers, caption writers, photographers and artists; instead they would be included in a \$35 to \$45 blanket minimum. The proposal would also permit copy boys to work as full-time reporters for \$18 a week for one year.

Another conference with the management has been arranged for Nov. 3.

NCNG Spots Talks
SAN FRANCISCO—Contract discussions with one Oakland and four San Francisco newspaper publishers moved an important step forward this week when the Northern California Guild formally requested each publisher to agree to arbitration of all issues on which no agreement has been reached by Nov. 13.

The arbitration request followed an overwhelming vote by members of the five NCNG units directly concerned in the discussions to seek arbitration if agreements have not been obtained after another thirty days of negotiating.

82.5 Per Cent Approve
The vote showed 82.5 per cent of the NCNG members who voted favor arbitration.

Following the poll, the NCNG addressed a letter to the publishers of the San Francisco Examiner, Call-Bulletin and News Chronicle and the Oakland Post-Recorder. The letter follows, in part:

"Our discussions have reached the point with you where the Guild regards it as essential that some plan be established immediately whereby matters left in disagreement between us can be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted to both the Guild and yourself."

"We therefore ask that the negotiations continue, if necessary, for a period of thirty days from the date of this letter, and that all matters left in dispute at that time be submitted to an impartial board of arbitration. However, the Guild is prepared to agree to arbitration prior to the expiration of the thirty-day negotiating period."

Telegrams Deluge Council

(Continued from page 1)
There is too much at stake here revolving around all labor matters until after election for any recommendation except conference, and, if necessary, arbitration. (Signed) CLAUDE O'REILLY, President, Seattle Central Labor Council, CHARLES W. DOYLE, Secretary.

Through its president, Howard Grant, the Northwest Printing Trades Federation sent the following: "I read newspaper accounts of barrage of pleadings laid before you in case of Newspaper Guild versus Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer' am constrained to urge you in decision not to overlook cause of trouble, viz., refusal and continued refusal of paper to recognize and negotiate with representatives of its editorial room employees."

C. W. Deal, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union of America, wired President Green: "May I urge upon you and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that the American Newspaper Guild's fight against Hearst's 'Post-Intelligencer' in Seattle must not be settled unless the Guild is recognized as a condition of the settlement. Failure to establish the Guild as the collective bargaining agency of the news room and editorial staff of the Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer' would be a sad mistake. The basic right of labor must not be compromised or abridged."

Captain John M. Fox, secretary and business manager of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local 6, wired: "Informed Executive Council considers termination of 'Post-Intelligencer' strike in Seattle. Labor in this community has been tolerant to say the least in face of Hearst's anti-labor campaign, but attack upon 'Post-Intelligencer' editorial staff is challenge and threat to very principle and foundation of organized labor. Necessary for one to have been here to appreciate the unanimity with which labor accepted Hearst's challenge. Under no circumstances should your Council consider terminating this strike without recognition of American Newspaper Guild as collective bargaining agency. Any other settlement would result in severe condemnation of Executive Council."

J. W. Engstrom, secretary of Washington District Council No. 1, Maritime Federation of Pacific Coast, summed the situation up as follows:

Washington District Council No. 1, Maritime Federation of Pacific Coast, representing 10,000 organized workers in this district affiliated A. F. of L., wishes to impress on your honorable body the importance of the Guild strike against Hearst's 'Post-Intelligencer' to entire labor movement and warn that any settlement you may negotiate cannot be acceptable to labor movement here or coast maritime unions unless full recognition of the Guild plus rights to organize and bargain collectively are granted. Our executive committee meeting today authorizes urging on you not to compromise with labor's rights."

Women's Battle in Seattle
(Continued from page 3)
The women tried to place on Governor Martin the blame for the failure of the paper to reopen.

"When are you going to give us our morning paper back?" asked one woman. "When are we going to have the 'Post-Intelligencer' reopened?" asked another.

No Speech From Governor
They argued with the Governor when he declined to make a speech. "You've got to make a speech," one woman insisted. "I'm sorry, madam," he replied.

Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 is prevented from soliciting financial aid from sister Typographical Unions by the following: "Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1936. 'R. M. McCullough, Secy., Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, Labor Temple, Seattle, Washington. 'Dear Mr. McCullough: 'There was referred to the Executive Council your letter of September 18, asking that No. 202 be allowed to solicit financial aid for its members from local Unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union. The Executive Council has acted unfavorably upon this request and directed me to so advise you. 'By order of the Executive Council. (Signed) 'WOODRUFF RANDOLPH, 'Secretary. 'Fraternally submitted, 'SEATTLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 202, AND POST-INTelligencer CHAPEL."

Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 invites your earnest consideration of these matters, in a spirit of fraternal solicitude and for the good and welfare of our Union. Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 is prevented from soliciting financial aid from sister Typographical Unions by the following: "Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1936. 'R. M. McCullough, Secy., Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, Labor Temple, Seattle, Washington. 'Dear Mr. McCullough: 'There was referred to the Executive Council your letter of September 18, asking that No. 202 be allowed to solicit financial aid for its members from local Unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union. The Executive Council has acted unfavorably upon this request and directed me to so advise you. 'By order of the Executive Council. (Signed) 'WOODRUFF RANDOLPH, 'Secretary. 'Fraternally submitted, 'SEATTLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 202, AND POST-INTelligencer CHAPEL."

GUILD DAILY IS LARGER

Goes to Six Pages, Widening Coverage, Adding Features

SEATTLE, Wash.—A bigger and better Guild Daily is being planned for Seattle readers. Announcement of the enlargement tentatively planned for Wednesday, Oct. 28, was made public on Oct. 24. It is planned to enlarge the paper to six pages, and arrangements are being made for comics, features and a more extensive home economics coverage.

The Guild Daily (the announcement of the plan stated) made Seattle a promise on Aug. 14. That promise was to give to the citizens of this community a worthwhile newspaper—filling the morning field which had been vacated. Strides forward have been made despite the combined opposition of reactionary business interests and a crew of roving boycott artists hired by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Guild Daily is proud of its achievements and proud to announce newer achievements to come. Reorganization of mechanical and press arrangements are expected nearly to cover the additional costs to be incurred by the change. Rising income from advertising should be more than sufficient to care for what balance may remain on the wrong side of the ledger.

The Guild Daily now has on its payroll 645 persons who draw weekly incomes direct from the paper. Not only will the enlarged paper bring to Seattle readers news of that city, but also of world events through the Guild Wire Service, which has 72 correspondents in the principal cities of the country, and the world-wide coverage supplied by Federated Press.

Frank M. (Slim) Lynch, photographer discharged by the P-I management, who is well known for his "stop action" photographs of sports events, has recently begun to write a daily sports column.

"But I Don't HAVE TO."
State Senator Mary Farquarson, Democrat, of Seattle, who led the Guild party, asked the Governor to continue his course of "allowing law and order in Seattle to take its course."

"The Post-Intelligencer can open its doors any day it wants to obey the law of the land," she told the Governor as he was about to leave. "When the Post-Intelligencer is ready to recognize the right of its editorial employees to organize—a right established by law—then, Governor, it should find no trouble in opening."

In view of these facts the publishers are on dubious ground in seeking to criticize the Guild for adopting policies which the mechanical unions found SUCCESSFUL in the face of similar opposition.

Answers Criticism
Regarding the criticism of the Guild Convention's recommendation of independent political action, the reply, while denying any need for defending an internal policy, pointed out that the publishers almost universally "take political stands in furtherance of their own interests." It added:

"They stoutly insist on freedom of thought and expression. It is unthinkable that they should deny their constituents the right to these constitutional prerogatives to their employees. The attack on the Guild's political and labor stand implies that Guild members might color the news. It hardly seems necessary to point out that if a reporter or copyeditor is sufficiently intelligent to be retained on the Guild or not, Mr. Leech, not all of your staff believes in Roosevelt or the Scripps-Howard editorial policy, but the heretics know that they are FAIR AND UNBIASED re-

WAY OPEN FOR TALKS

Pittsburgh Letter Barrage Precedes Conference

GUILD DENIES BOGIES

The Pittsburgh Guild is on the point of a collective bargaining conference with Edward T. Leech, editor of the Pittsburgh Press, Scripps-Howard paper, after having locked home in an exchange of letters circulated to the staff generally.

The difficulty of finding a suitable date on which the Guild bargaining committee, the publisher and unit observers, all working at different hours, can get together is delaying matters, but a quick solution is indicated as Editor Leech took pains in a recent letter to make the obstacles clear so as to avoid charges of "stalling."

Leech opened the bombardment of letters by circulating to the entire staff, including non-Guild members, a statement not only combating the demands of the Guild as set forth in a contract laid before him, but also criticizing the Guild's trade union character and its Convention recommendation for independent political action. He added: "I am not signing the contract."

The Guild's stand regarding the ANG's union character, the Guild reply pointed out, that the publishers' own policies had made such a turn inevitable. Its answer said:

"Editors and publishers apparently have forgotten that before the Guild had discussed seriously the casting of its lot with the A. F. of L., the Guild found itself actively opposed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the publishers' own union."

The Special Standing Committee of the ANPA, which handles publisher-labor relations, as early as May, 1934, was advising publishers against making concessions to the Guild. July 27, 1934, Bulletin No. 638 of ANPA gave detailed instructions on how to bargain with the Guild in technical compliance with the NRA, without yielding anything.

The publishers then thought to destroy their editorial employees' right of organization by cutting off their resort to governmental boards. The publishers descended in a body on President Roosevelt and, by virtually threatening to destroy his recovery program, in the opinion of the new chairman of the Special Standing Committee (the labor advisory committee) of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Eugene MacKinnon. His post was formerly occupied by Harvey J. Kelly, now labor advisor for the Hearst newspaper.

MacKinnon revealed this opinion in a speech before the recent meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago, according to the report in *Editor & Publisher*. The speech, so far as quoted, was largely a harrangue against the Guild. Below are most of the passages carried in *E. & P.* (The *Guns* *Rearranged* does not vouch for the accuracy of any of his statements of fact.—Ed., G. R.):

All newspaper publishers should see first and last in the affair the fact that it was inspired, planned, executed and gloated over by an organization which wants them to agree to hire in editorial work none but its members. He further asserted the Guild through its national officials has publicly pointed with pride to this monument of wantonness, ingratitude and disloyalty."

"Lessons" From Seattle
There is much ado today about the Guild, but the truth is—in three or more years of Guild activity contracts have been made with less than a half dozen newspapers, some of which have now expired; and in more than a year there has been but one Guild unit organized.

It did not require the Seattle case to confirm publishers in the belief that principles workable in the mechanical departments in

Eddy Back on Job, Is Visiting South

Recovered from an attack of the grippe that kept him in bed for two weeks, Jonathan Eddy, ANG executive secretary, is on the job again.

He was to leave about Oct. 31 for a southern trip which will take him to Miami, Fla., for the meeting of the board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Council on Nov. 12, and to Tampa for the American Federation of Labor Convention.

The ANG International Executive Board has instructed him to seek a change in the constitution of the printing council to permit the Guild to become a member, and he will attend the A. F. of L. Convention as an ANG delegate.

He has appointments to discuss the Guild with newspaper men in Tampa. On the way down he will stop at Washington, Knoxville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.

porters FIRST and Landonites, Coughlinites or what have you LAST. . . . "Bogey" Stain . . . They know the traditional "mums" and that if they refuse to bury their personal, political, religious and union beliefs, the new men move into their jobs and they, the idealists, move into the breadline. . . . However, a resolution adopted at the last Guild Convention positively days the bogey of Guild tampering with news by recognizing that the responsibility for both news and editorial policy RESTS UPON THE PUBLISHERS, AND NOT UPON THE NEWSPAPERMEN. . . . Moreover, one of the key-stones of the Guild's National Constitution says: "No eligible persons shall be barred from membership, dismissed, fined, expelled or discriminated against by reason of sex, race, or political convictions or BECAUSE OF ANYTHING HE WRITES FOR PUBLICATION."

Leech was particularly vulnerable on many questions because the Guild was able to point out ways in which his stand outlined in his letter was counter to stands he had taken in the paper's editorials.

NEW ANPA LABOR CHIEF MAKES BOW
MacKinnon's Speech Sounds Same as Kelly's Used To

Publishers must meet "only with their own news or editorial employees," not with their representatives, and rather than deal with the Guild might better abandon their business, in the opinion of the new chairman of the Special Standing Committee (the labor advisory committee) of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Eugene MacKinnon. His post was formerly occupied by Harvey J. Kelly, now labor advisor for the Hearst newspaper.

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PUSH WORK ON DISTRICT

Capital, Maryland, Virginia Guilds in Council

AWAIT LOCAL VOTES

Guilds in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia are being united into a regional organization to be called the Potomac District Council, on the initiative of the Washington Guild. The Council was set up provisionally at a meeting in Washington in September and the first regular meeting was called for Oct. 25 at the National Press Club in Washington.

The Council will become a permanent organization upon approval by three Guilds in good standing with the International. It tentatively includes Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Norfolk. Richmond and Norfolk, which have been inactive, are rapidly reestablishing themselves as accredited locals.

The proposed council constitution, offered by the Washington Guild, provides complete autonomy for each Guild, through equal voting power. These active in forming the committee include Taylor Meriwether-Smith, Times-Dispatch, and Roy Flanagan, News-Leader, Richmond; Stephen E. Fitzgerald and George H. Engeman, Sunpapers, Baltimore; and Robert M. Buck, News; Ben Pearce, Star, and Carlton Skinner, Wall Street Journal, Washington.

HERMAN WISE, veteran of 10 years on the staff of the Detroit Free Press, left his post as music, art and travel editor recently to become the publicity director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. Wise held membership card No. 3 in the Guild as a charter member, and had served as treasurer of the Guild.

Free Press Unit and of the Detroit Guild. He was one of the hardest and most active workers in the Guild.

Santa Monica Elects Delegate to Labor Body

The newly-organized Santa Monica (Cal.) Guild has chosen Joy Rutherford, of the Beach Cities Labor Journal, as a delegate to the Santa Monica Central Labor Council. At the time the ANG affiliated with the American Federation of Labor officers of the Council expressed the opinion that it was an exceptionally important addition to the labor union movement.

Santa Monica now has 30 members, representing two-thirds of the eligible editorial employees in the district and an even higher percentage on the two dailies in the city proper.

Threatened WPA Cut Brings a Strike Vote

(Continued from page 1)
officials to recommend to Washington that the non-relief quota be set at 15 per cent for Pennsylvania writers' projects.

They believe that this would cover the situation, in view of the fact that the percentage of non-relief workers on the project does not reach the 25 per cent maximum exemption fixed in the original order. . . . "Since the relief rolls are unable to provide experienced men to complete the project, we are also asking the officials to recommend that the 18 per cent non-relief quota be continued until the project is completed," Homan declared.

"If the order is enforced, the job must be closed down when it is three-quarters finished." Since the men on the project could go on the relief roll if they had to go on strike, the cost to the Guild would be small.

The order originally was to have gone into effect on Oct. 1, but the date was postponed. When it was made, the ANG executive board sent a message of protest to Hopkins.

Free Press Unit and of the Detroit Guild. He was one of the hardest and most active workers in the Guild.

Communities called on the heads of the two daily newspapers here to advise them of the organization's existence and to pledge their co-operation in raising journalistic standards in Memphis. The committees received a courteous and friendly reception.

Thus far there have been no actual plans for collective bargaining, the sentiment being for the completion of a thorough organization first.

The Guild movement had been brewing here for several months, but did not crystallize into an organization until the recent visit of Julius Klyman, ANG vice president from St. Louis.

Supreme Court Hearing Is Near In Watson Case

(Continued from page 1)
ing before the Supreme Court, but it is expected to be held early in December.

The Associated Press appealed to the Court from a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. It asserts that inasmuch as employer-employee relations do not directly affect interstate commerce, the Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the National Labor Relations Board, which declared the Associated Press guilty of unfair labor practices for discharging Morris Watson, Guild vice-president, in October, 1935. The Court upheld the Board's decision that Watson be reinstated with lost pay.

Having found the ANG to be the bargaining agent for AP employees since July 3, 1936, on which day the Board formally announced the election of the Guild as its representative by the AP employees, Trial Examiner Wilbur's report recommends that the wire service be ordered to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with the American Newspaper Guild. The AP now has open to it the same resources as in the Watson case.

MEMPHIS IS STARTED

Elections Are Held As 42 Enroll as Members

NEW POLL SOON

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Organization of the Newspaper Guild of Memphis, recently established on a provisional basis, has now been completed with 42 charter members and with Harry Martin, dramatic editor of the Commercial Appeal, as its first president.

Other officers are: Jack Bryan, drama editor for the Press-Scimitar, vice president; Malcolm Adams, reporter, the Commercial Appeal, secretary; and Ned Trappell, reporter, Press-Scimitar, treasurer. The officers will serve until the first annual election is held, in January.

The Commercial Appeal unit alone has 38 members, about 80 per cent of the total number eligible from this famous southern newspaper. Its unit has elected Dick Brees, reporter, chairman; Annie Max Day, reporter, secretary; and Jack Lockhart, Federal Building reporter, controller. Lockhart and Charles W. Phillips, courthouse reporter, are the unit's representatives on the executive committee. The unit executive committee is composed of the unit officers together with Elizabeth Mahan, society editor, and William M. Day, photographer.

Dues Are Graduated
The Memphis Guild has drafted its by-laws, and fixed the second Sunday in each month as its meeting date. Dues were fixed at \$1.25 per month for those making \$20 per week or more and at 75 cents per month for those making less than \$20 per week.

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ing before the Supreme Court, but it is expected to be held early in December.

The Associated Press appealed to the Court from a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. It asserts that inasmuch as employer-employee relations do not directly affect interstate commerce, the Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the National Labor Relations Board, which declared the Associated Press guilty of unfair labor practices for discharging Morris Watson, Guild vice-president, in October, 1935. The Court upheld the Board's decision that Watson be reinstated with lost pay.

Having found the ANG to be the bargaining agent for AP employees since July 3, 1936, on which day the Board formally announced the election of the Guild as its representative by the AP employees, Trial Examiner Wilbur's report recommends that the wire service be ordered to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with the American Newspaper Guild. The AP now has open to it the same resources as in the Watson case.

SEATTLE TYPOS RECOUNT FUTILE REQUESTS FOR I. T. U. AID

SEATTLE.—A letter recounting the repeated efforts made by Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 to obtain financial aid from its International for its members locked out by the Post-Intelligencer and of the rebuffs given them by their International officers has been prepared by No. 202. It follows:

October 7, 1936.
To the Members of Typographical Union No. 100...
Dear Brothers:
The "Forgotten Men" of the Typographical Union greet you! On August 13 the plant of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer was picketed by members of organized labor in Seattle, following a strike of the Seattle Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild and the "unfair" list by the Seattle Central Labor Council, an action that has since been ruled against by the A. F. of L. president. Post-Intelligencer printers, under contract with the paper, showed up for work and

attempted vigorously to enter the plant, but feared to enter because armed guards were on duty and bloodshed might result. One of such guards was then at liberty on bond after being convicted of manslaughter in a previous labor dispute.

The Post-Intelligencer, Chapel at once appealed to President Howard for special assistance for its eighty-two members, contending that the situation constituted a lockout, and citing applicable sections of International law. President Howard refused, obviously influenced by vicious, premeditated and misrepresentations of Harvey J. Kelly (labor expert of the Hearst papers) regarding the Seattle situation and the attitude of S. T. U. toward the strike. Subsequent appeals by the P-I Chapel to the I. T. U. Executive Council and to the Convention met similar rebuffs.

Kelly's letters and telegrams to President Howard castigated the local Typographical Union and its officers as "not blameless" in the suspension of the paper, in spite of the fact, as set forth in the ap-

peals, that local delegates to the Central Labor Council and officers of the local Union opposed vigorously the action of the Central Labor Council, at considerable risk to themselves. Kelly and the P-I management obviously hope to engender strife between the printing crafts and other organized labor in Seattle, by means of untrue statements to our International officers, statements which he has himself categorically repudiated in the course of local negotiations. Certainly no printer in Seattle is disposed to quarrel with Mr. Kelly's estimate of himself as a talented sophisticator of the truth by remote control.

In its appeals for special assistance, S. T. U. cited Article XIX, Sec. 7, I. T. U. Book of Laws, which was held to be applicable, and which by any humane and just interpretation would have justified aid by the International. We contend, moreover, that the long and honorable record of the Typographical Union proves this is not an organization based on strict observance of any law when justice overrules that law; we be-

lieve our International should be a protecting body at all times, more than ever in a time like this. In closing, may we point out that any local Union in a jurisdiction where a publisher may become involved in a dispute with the ANG, may presently find itself in the plight of Seattle Typographical Union. While the Seattle situation is so far without precedent in Typographical Union history, it is by no means improbable that an exactly similar situation may occur again and again in the future. It is therefore imperative that the ANG, as presently constituted, be reformed, especially where the newspaper field is dominated by the Hearst interests. If that happens, other local Unions may presently find themselves alone and without assistance from the ANG, a fund to which every loyal worker after year throughout his working life, only to be denied relief at the last—at the suggestion and by the advice of Mr. Harvey J. Kelly!

Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 invites your earnest consideration of these matters, in a spirit of fraternal solicitude and

for the good and welfare of our Union. Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 is prevented from soliciting financial aid from sister Typographical Unions by the following: "Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1936. 'R. M. McCullough, Secy., Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, Labor Temple, Seattle, Washington. 'Dear Mr. McCullough: 'There was referred to the Executive Council your letter of September 18, asking that No. 202 be allowed to solicit financial aid for its members from local Unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union. The Executive Council has acted unfavorably upon this request and directed me to so advise you. 'By order of the Executive Council. (Signed) 'WOODRUFF RANDOLPH, 'Secretary. 'Fraternally submitted, 'SEATTLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 202, AND POST-INTelligencer CHAPEL."

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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.

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The Example of Seattle

The purpose of the trade union movement is to enable its members to pool their strength to win economic improvements.

If the various elements do not support each other a "movement" in any real sense does not exist.

The great exhibition of solidarity given in Seattle in support of the Guild strike against the Hearst Post-Intelligencer shows the labor movement at one of its highest points of development in this country.

In Hearst, labor faces an antagonist with a larger bag of tricks and a larger bag of money, who tries not merely to break strikes but to defeat and discourage organized labor generally. Yet despite the immense economic hardships which Hearst's vast resources enables his management to inflict, despite that management's endless maneuvering, and despite its ability to find help in all sorts of places, Seattle labor has remained firm. It has correctly estimated the importance of the struggle and neither counsels of weakness nor efforts at confusion have been able to make it budge.

Organized labor in this country is now experiencing a new surge of power. The need of workers for trade unions is daily impressing itself on new elements; it is not too much to hope that soon unions will be the common vehicle of a great majority of workers rather than of a small minority.

It that time comes it will bring security and enhanced economic status on scales never before attained.

And if it comes, the main factor in bringing it will be demonstrations of power and effectiveness such as the Seattle labor movement is now giving.

Tragedy of Marlen Pew

Working newspapermen are sorry that Marlen E. Pew's colorful and at times courageous career as a newspaperman should have been clouded

toward its end by a campaign against their fight for a better living.

His earlier sympathy for the underdog and blows for integrity of the news did not square with his attacks during the last two years on the American Newspaper Guild. Marlen Pew offered to newspapermen, who were at last awakening to their needs and opportunities only a negative philosophy. Using often the arguments of a sophist, he fell in with the publishers' strategy of attempting to isolate editorial workers as a peculiar class to whom basic American rights must be denied. It was a sardonic denouement that a man who in his early years fought venality of the press should have come to see a holy purpose animating all publishers and to defend the most unscrupulous.

Pew's motives for attacking his fellow newspapermen who chose to join a union are anybody's guess. It is significant that when he was asked by friends why he fought the Guild so bitterly, he replied that after all he was working for a publishers' organ.

It was a tragic admission. Not only did it reveal the fallacy in his warning that newspapermen's affiliation with labor would corrupt the press, but it indicated how much more faithful to his ideals he, as well as his fellow craftsmen, could have been if he had lived to see the Guild win freedom of conscience for newspapermen. Marlen Pew should have been a Guildsman.

ANPA Gilds the Guild

Guild members will rub their eyes on reading the speech by Eugene MacKinnon, the ANPA's new labor expert. A supposedly normal, honorable man, he makes roughly seven statements of fact about, or directly concerned with, the Guild and every one of them is either glaringly untrue or grossly perverted.

We have long since given up trying to answer the misstatements of men with axes to grind, but we cannot allow ANPA officials to be so modest as Mr. MacKinnon attempts to be. The Guild, he makes out, has appeared as such a monster to the publishers that they will have nothing to do with it. Guilds have made contracts, he says, "with less than half a dozen newspapers (it has contracts or definite agreements with 11); some of which have now expired" (and, he might have added, have, with one quite restricted exception, been renewed).

Suppose the record is as bad as he wants to pretend: Is it the Guild's blame or the ANPA's credit? The ANPA has been shouting "Wolf" periodically; it started way back in the spring of 1934, before the Guild knew whether to be a wolf or a lamb. There are many evidences that it, and not the Guild, gave the publishers the jitters. Why is it so backward about admitting its prowess?

Why, for that matter, is it so dishonest with its members?

We think the answer is that the ANPA is dominated by a few powerful members, not to mention its man of many connections, Elisha Hanson; and that their interests are so interwoven with those of other large industrialists that their policies are increasingly the typical policies of big business. So the small publishers are fed the pap that will keep them in line. At our expense!

We Get a Pension

This pre-election Republican attempt to scare employees by warning them they will suffer "pay cuts" after Jan. 1 on account of the Social Security Act looks like a boomerang. It is making many people realize for the first time that they are going to get an old-age pension.

That means all of us. Beginning Jan. 1 you and your employer will start contributing to a fund which will bring you a pension at the age of 65. If you are 30 and have average annual earnings of \$2,000 for the next 35 years, you will get \$60 a month at 65. The maximum is \$85 a month, minimum \$10. So unscrupulous and widespread have

been the efforts of employers to deceive their workers about these benefits that the Social Security Board has found it necessary to explain these facts again.

Now what is all the hurrah about the tax on your paycheck? In 1937 and the two years following you will contribute 1 per cent of your salary. After that the amount will be stepped up until it reaches 3 per cent after 1948.

At the same time the employer will be contributing an equal amount. If you are the hypothetical individual we mentioned a moment ago, you will have contributed about \$1,800 in the 35 years and the employer the same amount. If you die before the monthly pension exhausts your credit, the difference will be paid as a death benefit. Arrangements are also made for lump sum payments to workers who reach the pension age before 1942 or before they have earned \$2,000. All employments count whether you change jobs or not.

All in all, we are pretty worried about this theft from our pocketbooks.

'Crime Prevention'

We are the recipient of a letter to employers from a New York organization calling itself the "Crime Prevention Detective Agency, Established Over 20 Years."

It asks us if it is not "worth while to know whether all of your employees are honest, normal minded and loyal." At only \$2.50 a head the agency undertakes to determine what is what, providing a "thorough investigation" of all "present and prospective employees" complete with "fingerprints, photographs and identification card." It is a "scientific certification of employees." Apparently this kind of business is becoming very common.

Now the La Follette Committee has shown us that these industrial spy organizations use the most modern methods, from tear gas to machine guns. But frankly, we are skeptical about their reliability in deciding whether an employee is "normal minded." Has this "crime prevention" outfit perfected a new psychology test for detecting normal-mindedness that it has not given to the world? The psychologists would like a really good definition of "normal."

Furthermore, what allowance is made in this scheme for genius? For example, would the test work for newspapers? Newspapermen, so we hear, are not mechanical workers. They are required to have certain intangible, unmeasurable attributes that defy rules and the fixing of minimum wages. We doubt that you would find one "normal-minded" newspaperman in a carload.

As one employer, if one of these operatives came to us boasting that he could determine whether our employees were "normal minded," we would advise the fink to lay off such complicated issues and stick to functions he knows about, like slugging union leaders.

Do You Want The Reporter?

The mailing list of non-members receiving the GUILD REPORTER free is being cut down sharply to make room for new names.

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 fill out this blank at once:

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

employed by (Type of employment)

..... (Signature)

..... (City, state)

..... (Home address)

Surprise Abroad At Our Trouble

British NUJ Sends Best Wishes for Success

A letter about the present Guild struggles from Gunnar Mickelsen, ANG vice president, to the International Federation of Journalists Congress, which began on Sept. 8 in Bern, Switzerland, caused a "sensation" among the European journalists assembled, according to the Journalist, organ of the British National Union of Journalists, which printed the letter on its front page. The cause of the astonishment was a statement of facts with which all Guildsmen are familiar: the united and militant opposition of American publishers to the Guild and the necessity to declare strikes against our wishes in order to win the right to unionize and bargain collectively.

Commenting on the letter, the Journalist said:

To those British journalists who are accustomed to regard America as the land of the free and enlightened, perusal of the letter read at the F.I.J. Congress at Bern, ... will come as a surprise. The American Newspaper Guild is "a militant organization" we are told, and it has encountered "a militant and united opposition from the publishers." Two strikes have been in progress, and one newspaper was forced to suspend publication while hostilities were in being. As antagonism to the aims of the Guild seems the trouble, it would appear that even in the land of "go-getters" there are some strangely anachronistic beliefs. According to the Guild's spokesman:—

"We do not wish these strikes. We desire merely to avail ourselves of our legal right to form a union and bargain collectively with our employers for decent wages and working conditions."

This is surely modest enough, and it is amazing in this age to find any opposition to that idea.

The story of journalism in all countries has proved that the organization of its practitioners on a trade union basis is the only sound way to ensure something like adequate pay and reasonable conditions, and British journalists will wish their American cousins well in their effort to establish the Guild on that footing.

There are big differences in grouping and organization between the newspaper industry in America and most other countries, Britain included, but the essentials are the same. The pioneers of the American Newspaper Guild built wisely in endowing their organization with "punch" as well as "pep," and, whatever the outcome of their early struggles, they will find their movement stiffened and strengthened as a result. Earn respect, and you get it. Good luck, America!

Disturbed by Dictator Countries

Freedom of the press was the most important question discussed at the Congress and the declaration by a representative of the National Union of Journalists that the British newsmen's union "would never be a party to any tinkering with the present rule of the Federation which excludes dictator-minded countries from membership" drew more applause than any other statement made at the meeting, according to a report in the Journalist.

In view of political conditions in some European countries, the Congress voted unanimously to conduct a referendum to determine by what means the Federation can enforce the article in its regulations in which it pledges "to safeguard by all means the freedom of the Press and of journalists." The referendum also asks whether in the future there can be collaboration in the FIJ with countries where freedom of the press has been suppressed.

Whew! This Is What We Are!

The Guild, it appears, is just part of a big plot being conducted by the Government against the newspapers. This discovery has been made by E. H. Harris, publisher of the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium, according to an address in Chicago reported by the Associated Press on Oct. 13.

"The Government," he said, "has used the labor unions and the news writers' Guild to add further burdens to newspapers and press associations by attempting to deny them the right to hire and fire their own employees."

The explanation of this and other kindred phenomena, he said, was that when the New Deal Administration took office it "set out to force the press of the country into complete submission and adherence to the plans laid out or approved by the Chief Executive."