

GUILD READY TO CODIFY AIMS

Roy Howard Welcomes Guild—Opposes Union

URGES HIGHER PAY AND HE RAISES IT

Warns Against Standardiza- tion, Protection of Misfits

By MASON SUTHERLAND

Roy Howard, chairman of the Scripps-Howard enterprises and "once a newspaper man himself," gave the National Newspaper Guild his blessing the other day with these words:

"I think it would be absurd for us to say that we will, or will not, recognize the newspaper guild at this stage of development. These are not days for an I-will-or-I-won't state of mind on the part of either employees or employers. These are changing times and, as a newspaper concern which has prided itself on its liberalism for nearly sixty years, we are not going to choose this moment to close our minds to any idea merely because it is new or may present some additional or extra difficult problems. On the other hand, we are not going to be easily rushed off our feet or hastily persuaded to adopt any course or formula that may weaken or even destroy a free and independent press.

In Sympathy With the Guild

"Meanwhile I will say that so far as we have seen it develop in our own newspapers, we in the Scripps-Howard management find ourselves not only in sympathy with the guild's objectives, but very favorably impressed by the fairness, the moderation and the straight-thinking of those promoting the guild's efforts."

It was this same Roy Howard who told employees at the Cleveland Press recently that Scripps-Howard was going to begin restoring pay cuts as rapidly as the upturning line of advertising earnings made it possible. A fortnight later half of the last cut was restored at the New York, Cleveland and some of the other offices.

In Roy Howard's day as a reporter the thrill of the game, rather than the prospect of large financial returns, was the lure which attracted most young men to editorial work. But "now the monetary consideration is looming as a more important consideration, and quite rightly," Mr. Howard thinks.

Old Abuses Must Go

"Under the New Deal, newspaper publishers are going to have to give more adequate consideration to wages and working conditions of editorial men. The abuses, the inequalities of the old system—and there have been plenty, though not so many as some would have us believe—must go. Whether the remedy comes through the guild or through publishers acting with vision or fairness seems to me to be relatively unimportant. Once progress has been made it will be maintained. The important thing is for publishers to remember that the working newspaper man, quite as much as the owner, is a jealous guardian of the freedom of the press. Personally I have no fear

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Guild Wins His Favor



ROY HOWARD

59 OF 60 OPPOSE A. F. L. TIE-UP NOW

Leaders Sounded Out by Philadelphia Questionnaire

PHILADELPHIA—After canvassing sentiment in guilds throughout the country, guild officials here are certain that any move to go A. F. of L. at the St. Paul convention is doomed to defeat.

Paul Comly French, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, addressed queries to sixty other guild heads to sound out feeling on this and other convention issues. All but one of the replies was opposed to any A. F. of L. tie-up at this time. One guild president wrote that he did not wish to be committed on the subject.

Other results of the straw vote indicated that the convention would

1—Oppose any large scale salaried organization such as that maintained by labor unions or business organizations.

2—Oppose any national dues higher than 50 cents a month and would prefer to bring the figure down to 25 cents a month.

3—Approve a modified local autonomy in collective bargaining and a regional organi-

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"Very Dangerous"

The following letter was sent by Harvey J. Kelly, chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, to publisher-members two weeks ago. It discloses the attitude of a paid executive of the A. N. P. A. toward the Guild movement.

"Contracts being proposed by Newswriters' Guilds warrant careful scrutiny by newspaper management."

"Do not be misled by the fact that the contract is presented by a 'guild' instead of by a union—A rose by any other name," etc.

"It is prudent to keep in mind that whatever you agree to in a Guild contract is going to find its way into your union labor contracts very quickly."

"One form of guild contract proposed that the publisher shall supply the guild representatives, upon

request, financial statements showing earnings, profits, etc."

"For more than thirty years the special standing committee has successfully fought efforts by union representatives to require the submission of financial statements in arbitration proceedings. Read our Bulletin No. 3367, which contains a statement of policy, concerning financial statements, enunciated by Colonel Driscoll, the first A. N. P. A. special standing committee more than thirty years ago. Read in our

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Guild Gets Pension For 'Fired' Writer

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Guild has succeeded in negotiating a pension of \$100 a month for Victor Slayton, a former editorial writer for the News. He had been discharged with two weeks' notice after having been employed on the paper for twenty-nine years.

GUILD WINS PLACE IN NRA COUNCIL

News Men Now on an Equal Footing With Printers

By ROBERT M. BUCK

WASHINGTON—The American Newspaper Guild has been granted representation on the Newspaper Industrial Board under the Daily Industrial Code on an equal footing with the organized employees of the mechanical departments already represented.

General Hugh S. Johnson signed an official order for that purpose Monday, May 28, thus fulfilling a promise made by President Roosevelt and himself last December.

The board has heretofore consisted of eight members; four publishers,

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LOS ANGELES JOINS AFTER LONG DELAY

Neighboring Cities in Southern California Get in Line

LOS ANGELES—Establishment of a strong newspaper guild in Los Angeles County was assured by the enthusiastic response of the several score "agitators" to the appeal of Jonathon Eddy, executive secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, delivered at a general meeting May 20.

Notoriously an open-shop town, Los Angeles presented obstacles to organization which delayed the formation of a newspaper guild until almost every other large city in the United States had fallen in line.

Early in April a few reporters decided to canvass the situation and found widespread sentiment for a guild. After one preliminary meeting more than sixty Los Angeles County newspaper people gathered in the press room of the City Hall on May 6 and voted unanimously to launch the Newspaper Guild of Los Angeles County.

Howard R. Hill of the San Francisco Examiner and a member of the executive committee of the Newspaper Guild of the San Fran-

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Jewish Newspaper Union Maintains \$65 Minimum, Has Closed Shop, Bars Coolie Labor, Enjoys Security

For the benefit of those who say that newspaper men cannot organize effectively, the answer is the Jewish Writers Club, of New York, which this year is celebrating its twentieth anniversary. Among its many accomplishments are the following:

- Functions as a labor union.
- Bargains collectively.
- Keeps virtually a closed shop.
- Maintains \$65 minimum wage.
- Does not compete with cubs.
- Enjoys security agreements.

The Jewish Writers Club, formed in 1914, called a strike in 1915, achieved recognition in one plant but lost in the others. Despite this partial defeat it never relaxed its campaign and eventually it won a complete triumph. Today it has a membership of some 100. These mem-

bers are the writers and editors of three foreign language dailies, the Forward, the Day and the Jewish Daily Journal. Only these men, save for certain exceptions, are permitted to work in these editorial rooms.

On each paper a committee of three bargains with the publisher for a verbal agreement. This

This is the first of a series of articles on associations of working people who are, strictly speaking, neither craftsmen nor professionals, and whose position as employees and standards of service have been improved by collective endeavor.

agreement is then passed to the union as a whole for ratification.

A minimum wage is agreed upon for each paper according to its ability to pay. The lowest

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ST. PAUL GREET DELEGATES JUNE 5

Most Important Date in News- paper Men's History

On Tuesday, June 5, there will convene in St. Paul one of the most important meetings of newspaper men in the nation's history. For four days delegates from newspaper guilds throughout the country will formulate policies that will have a direct bearing upon the work and lives of men and women employed in the editorial departments of newspapers throughout the United States.

It will be the second national convention of the American Newspaper Guild and will differ greatly from the first one held in Washington last December. At the first convention the delegates were concerned with the process of organization; now they will be able to put into crystallized form the program toward which all guild members have been feeling their way.

Constitution to Be Overhauled

The convention program clearly shows this intention. The agenda for the Tuesday morning meeting calls for the appointment of committees to bring in reports on most of the matters which up to now the guilds have been forced to handle as their own local judgment dictated, with only such advice as a harried national executive committee could offer on the fly. It will now be possible to repair any creaking joints in the national constitution, on the basis of the lessons learned so far.

A model local constitution will be drawn. There will be committees on codes of ethics and prizes; on contracts with publishers; on co-operation with schools of journalism; on the Guild Reporter; on a national employment service; on professional requirements for the practice of journalism; on dues; on eligibility; on regional organization; on methods of collective bargaining and many other subjects.

The committee reports will be acted upon during the following three days, with the election of officers to take place on Friday.

The tentative program, subject to change in some of its details, follows:

MONDAY, JUNE 4

- 9 A. M.—Registration of delegates (at convention office).
- 7 P. M.—Dinner meeting of the national executive committee.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

- 9 A. M.—Registration opens in lobby of Lowry Hotel.
- 10 A. M.—Delegates welcomed by R. S. Gilfillan, president, the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Governor of Minnesota. The Mayor of St. Paul.

Response and formal opening of the convention by Heywood Brown, president.

History and objectives—Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary.

Appointment of committees; Credentials, rules, resolutions, code of ethics and prizes, contracts, co-operation with schools of journalism, Guild Reporter, national employment service, professional requirements, national constitution. Subcommittees: Dues, eligibility,

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GUILD MEETS SHUB IN TROY, VINEYARD OF \$6 A WEEK MAN

Case to Be Pressed at St. Paul Unless Papers Heed NRA

By H. ERIC LILJEHOLM
ALBANY—John Wanhope, City Editor of the Albany Evening News and president of the Albany Guild, (Albany, Schenectady and Troy), was named delegate to the national convention at St. Paul at a guild meeting in the Van Curen Hotel, Schenectady.

Mr. Wanhope was instructed at this meeting to bring before the national conference the plight of the guild movement in Troy, should no move for betterment be instituted there by the conference.

Alliance With A. F. L. Opposed
The delegate also was asked to announce at the convention that the Albany Guild had passed resolutions against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and favoring the continuance indefinitely of the entire NRA program. The Troy situation is fraught with difficulties. Recently the guild sent letters to the seven publishers of newspapers in the three cities asking for a preliminary conference to pave the way toward publishers' recognition of the guild. So far the only absolute invitation to such a conference has come from Arthur D. Hecker, general manager of the Kaiback Press and Albany Evening News.

The publisher of the Troy Times, designed to make written reply, but told members of his staff that he would have nothing to do with any guild representative. The publisher of the Troy Record said he would see only the head of the guild. Record unit of the guild. The publisher of the Schenectady Gazette said he would see only the head of the unit in his paper.

Wanhope to Make New Effort
President Wanhope has drafted a new letter to the publisher of the Troy Times, reminding him that the guild is under the eye of the NRA, and that the whole Tri-City Guild, not its component units, is qualified to negotiate with publishers. Mr. Wanhope plans to take up the matter with the national organization. A survey, made by members of the guild unit in Troy, indicates that that city holds the record for low pay for reporters in this district. An instance of one reporter working full time for \$6 a week was brought to light.

A questionnaire to determine the financial status of all newsmen in the three cities has been prepared by Ray Mowers of the Albany Evening News and will be circulated shortly. Plans were made at the May 13 meeting for the first social event of the Tri-City Guild. It will be an outing June 24 at the farm of Morgan Strong, city editor of the Schenectady Gazette.

Virginia Peninsula Sends Chamberlin

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Louis F. Chamberlin of the Daily Press is the official delegate of the Virginia Peninsula Guild to the convention of the American Newspaper Guild.

Mr. Chamberlin is combining the St. Paul trip with his vacation. He is armed with a set of eleven recommendations of the Virginia Peninsula Guild concerning apprenticeship rules for guilds, dismissal notices, vacations, etc.

A former feature writer for the Detroit Free Press and Booth newspapers, Mr. Chamberlin has been in Newport News for a year. He is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, formerly was managing editor of the New Mexico State Tribune at Albuquerque and has done syndicate writing.

The Virginia Peninsula Guild comprises more than half a dozen counties in the Old Dominion, including cities of Newport News, Hampton, Williamsburg, Yorktown and Gloucester, which is served by the Times-Herald and the Daily Press, both published here.

\$100 Not Too Much, Says Stern, For Reporters in Larger Cities

By CHARLES E. CALKINS

Making newspaper reporting as respectable and dignified a profession as medicine and the law is urged as the paramount objective of the American Newspaper Guild by J. David Stern, publisher of newspapers in New York, Philadelphia and Camden. Mr. Stern, who admits to having been "a newspaper man myself once," condemns the practice of making reporting a springboard to press agency, politics and other more remunerative fields.

Mr. Stern does not believe that a reporter should have to augment his income by outside writing. "The reporter," Mr. Stern said, "should be a dedicated constructive force in municipal and national affairs. Many of them have more influence now in determining the policies to be followed in important matters than most governmental officials."

Most Reporters "Radicals"
Mr. Stern made these observations with sincerity and conviction, investing what has become a trite, facetious remark among newspaper men with a new meaning. Knowing newspaper work from his long experience as a reporter, advertising solicitor and publisher, he has a genuine respect for the power a reporter possesses.

"Most reporters are radicals," he said. "Because they are underpaid, and because they are not given economic security and the salaries they deserve, they could help to make our social system more stable. Because he needs more money or desires a more respected position in society, the reporter is compelled to go to other fields. I hope the guild will be the agency to make reporting just as respectable a profession as medicine and the law."

Raising the salary levels and obtaining economic security are two immediate means by which the guild can accomplish its objective. "Insistence upon a thorough knowledge in the rudiments of newspaper work is another," Mr. Stern said. "What," demanded Mr. Stern, "is a point of measurement for type?" The interviewer replied, after fumbling in his memory for precise information, "But exactly what is it?" the publisher persisted.

The writer confessed his ignorance.

Not Many Know
"You see?" Mr. Stern said smiling. "But don't be embarrassed. Nine out of ten newspaper men don't know, though they talk about 12-point and 72-point heads and 6-point body. A point is 1/72 of an inch, so a 72-point head is just one inch. That is the sort of thing newspaper men should know, but don't know."

The guild, Mr. Stern said, requires a certain minimum of knowledge, and a certain minimum of skill. The guild, he said, is now raising the requirements. The editorial staff, however, is open to any one who can make a good copy. Prospective reporters, Mr. Stern holds, should have to serve an apprenticeship. Starting as a copy boy, and then becoming a junior reporter, the fledgling would become thoroughly imbued with the atmosphere of the city room, he believes, so that when finally he becomes a reporter he is well versed in the mechanics of getting out a paper.

Mr. Stern is an exponent of the theory that the best newspaper men are developed in the editorial rooms. "I have seen," he said, "some of the most capable executives start in as copy boys and work their way up."

"But would you require journalism school graduates to become copy boys?"

"No," he should have to start as junior reporters to serve their apprenticeship.

Los Angeles Leading Southern California

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San Diego District, recounted details of the Los Angeles-San Francisco Examiner incident. The executive committee on May 13 drafted a constitution and outlined the operation of a county-wide guild, unit of which would be formed of each of the Los Angeles papers in the county outside the city and in districts groups of smaller papers in the county.

The Illustrated Daily News was the first to report the signing of 100 per cent of its available elements.

The only ones on this paper not to

apprenticeship. It's a pity newspaper men so wholeheartedly condemn journalism school graduates. They serve a good purpose in schooling their students in fundamentals. I believe, however, that it would be a good thing if journalism students were required to serve an internship just as doctors must. A year when they are halfway through their course, Mr. Stern said he hoped the guild could elevate reporting to the status it holds in France.

"I was surprised when I entered a newspaper office in France and saw a group of men as bearded as Cullen Bryant there," waving to a photograph of one of the Post's famous editors which decorates one wall of Mr. Stern's office. "They were the reporters of the paper."

\$75 to \$150 a Week
The protection of the guild should include every man and woman unit in the news section of the paper. Mr. Stern said. In large cities this should be \$100 or \$150 a week and in smaller cities.

"A man earning more becomes an executive," he said. "With some exceptions, a reporter of standing should be entitled to a year's notice of discharge. Mr. Stern said, pointing to the example of French journalists, that no man can be impartial."

The American ideal of journalism of presenting impartial information in the news section of the paper and opinions only on the editorial page, Mr. Stern believes to have its advantages and its faults.

"No man can be impartial," he observed. "He can be fair. The reporter on the story knows the situation, and his opinions should and in many cases do have more weight than those of his editor."

Under Mr. Stern's guidance the Post's vigorous liberal editorial has become an outstanding feature. In politics Mr. Stern is a liberal and a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt, who is a personal friend. That friendship, however, has never deterred Mr. Stern from sharply criticizing those who cannot agree.

Noteworthy from the newspaper man's point of view has been Mr. Stern's declaration that "we do not believe freedom of thought and press can be maintained when the rights of the individual are infringed."

Only higher professional standards can "merit the improved working conditions and the respect which are the needs of members of the profession," another resolution declared. After President Roosevelt signed the newspaper code in March, Mr. Stern, with a characteristic front page editorial, announced the Post's agreement to its terms.

Because he sincerely desires to see the newspaper man's lot improved, Mr. Stern is entirely sympathetic with the American Newspaper Guild. His entrance into the New York field came last December at a time when the guild, newly organized, was winning a hesitant acceptance from newspaper men and women, uncertain how it would be received by the publishers.

Surprised Reporters
One of the first questions put to him at the press conference at which he announced his acquisition of the Post was:

"What is your attitude toward the Newspaper Guild?"

Not knowing Mr. Stern and his version for "weasel words," and expecting a qualifying and evading reply because the guild was still in its embryonic stage, the reporters were greatly surprised at the outspoken answer.

"I am heartily in favor of complete unionization for every craft," Mr. Stern said. "There was no question in the mind of any reporter present that he meant what he said. That he still believes that reporters should be organized is best evidenced by the concrete proposals he has advanced for improving the status of the reporter."

SEVEN CITIES FORM OKLAHOMA GUILD TO FIGHT DETROIT USES MAIL

Co-operation With Journalism Schools Favored
Circulars Start Controversy to Upset Indifference

STILLWATER, Okla.—Newspaper men from seven States, who were represented by proxy, formed the temporary Oklahoma Newspaper Guild and drafted resolutions expressing their attitude toward national guild organization and purposes at a meeting here May 6.

John Owen, Okmulgee Times, was chosen president; vice-presidents were Frank Muskrat, Ponca City News; W. B. Cronin, Coffeyville, Kan.; and R. H. Pearce, Oklahoma City Times. Duncan Wall, extension editor, Oklahoma A. and M. College, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

State Dues 10 Cents a Month
The constitution of the State organization provides it is to be temporary, pending action of the American Newspaper Guild toward permanent national organization. Purposes are those stated in the American Newspaper Guild constitution. No more than two officers shall be from the same guild unit and the officers form an executive committee to carry on affairs between meetings. A meeting for permanent organization is required to be called within thirty days after the St. Paul convention. The guild unit, the Times and Free Press said, feels that a guild is superfluous.

Resolutions recommended to the national guild that it maintain its liberal editorial policy, that it cooperate fully with other groups with common interests.

For Freedom of Thought
The resolutions pledged members to work for freedom of press and thought, and declared that "we do not believe freedom of thought and press can be maintained when the rights of the individual are infringed."

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Guild Wins a Place On Industrial Board

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and representatives of the typographical, printing pressmen's, stenographers and photo-engravers unions. It now consists of ten members; an additional publisher and a representative of the guild.

On the day the order was signed the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration considered appointment of Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary, as a representative of the guild, but deferred action because of the absence of Charles P. Howard, president of

the International Typographical Union. The Code Authority has approved the enlargement of the board. Issuance of the order followed representatives of the guild from the middle of April, when it was realized that there was danger of the promise of President and General Johnson not being fulfilled.

The guild spokesmen were constantly assured that the guild would get what it wanted; that every one in the NRA having to do with the newspaper code was working toward that end. Yet for six weeks, not only was nothing done, but only constant vigilance kept the guild from defeat.

The story of this six weeks of hectic endeavor will be reported in full at the convention.

DETROIT—The Detroit Guild has been waging a fight against indifference and timidity by means of a month-long direct mail campaign. Mimeographed letters containing argument, ridicule, pleading and plans have been sent to all workers preparatory to a meeting at which delegates to the St. Paul convention are to be instructed.

A charted schedule of wages, vacations, apprenticeships, sick leaves and so forth was distributed as a basis for discussion. It undoubtedly will be taken up at the St. Paul convention. Many of the workers say that this is ridiculously low, but others feel that the publishers could never be persuaded to give that much consideration to editorial workers.

The Detroit Guild is considering suggestions from the new chapters at Grand Rapids and Lansing as to reorganizing on a State basis with a paid executive secretary.

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Omaha Favors Carey for U. S. Committee

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OMAHA—Plans for an active campaign in support of the candidacy of Fred Carey, president of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Newspaper Guild, spoke on the need of national organization and the American Newspaper Guild at the Omaha convention. An effort will be made to have at least five delegates to the Omaha and Council Bluffs Guild at the convention.

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Very Dangerous

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Bulletin No. 2834, a ruling upon this point in the New York case of 1932. These show that publishers do not submit their books—and why.

"Another feature of the code contracts requires, in discharge cases, notice with pay, running up to several months, according to length of service. Very dangerous!"

"The most which should be agreed to is submission of discharge disputes to a joint standing committee, consisting of two office representatives, two guild representatives, and if agreement proves impossible, a fifth and impartial arbitrator chosen by the four committee members; the local decision to be final and the board to have jurisdiction, in the event of reinstatement, to award compensation, if any, for lost time. That is what we have in union contracts in a majority of cities. If you once let this thing go, you will have the same thing in your unionized department in a short time."

"The special standing committee will, upon request, analyze any guild contract submitted."

One day, working as city editor for \$11 a week, is three weeks behind in salary. Another has time deducted for illness, although three days a week, he works fifteen hours with no overtime or time off. If vacation is necessary, one week is allowed without pay, but every office flinches the Blue Eagle.

Educators Will Join Convention To Discuss Standards of Craft

By RALPH D. CASEY

Chairman, Department of Education, University of Minnesota

A committee representing the leading schools of journalism of the country will meet with officers and committees of the American Newspaper Guild on Thursday, June 7, at the St. Paul convention to discuss problems of mutual interest to the two groups.

The schools committee, headed by Dr. Bleyer of Wisconsin, is an expression of opinion from members on the organization of journalism in the schools holding A. A. S. D. J. membership.

It is pointed out that the general principles of the association will be of interest to guild members. The work in schools of journalism holding such membership must conform to the following:

"Because of the importance of society and to the success of democratic government, journalism is a wider range of knowledge and greater ability to apply such knowledge to current events and problems than does journalism. Adequate preparation for journalism, therefore, must be sufficiently broad in scope to familiarize the future journalist with the important fields of knowledge and sufficiently practical to show the application of the knowledge to the practice of journalism."

Under present conditions the best means of acquiring this essential knowledge and learning its application is a four-year course of study in a college or university, including such subjects as history, government, and political science, sociology, language, literature, natural science, and psychology and principles of journalism. A major course in journalism is required, with a person of at least two instructors of professional rank, adequate courses in news writing, editing, law of the press, magazine and feature writing, history of journalism, and principles of journalism. Other journalistic work, plus a sound background of academic subjects in history, political and social sciences, economics, literature, and the arts. Proper equipment and laboratories are required.

Personnel of the Committee
Charles E. Rogers, Kansas State, president of the association, is representative of a committee which is representative of all geographical sections to meet with the guild. Its personnel follows: Willard G. Bleyer, Wisconsin; Frank L. Martin, Missouri; Eric W. Allen, Oregon; Herbert Brucker, Columbia; Frank L. Mott, Iowa; E. Dewerry, Georgia; Gayle Walker, Nebraska; Ralph L. Crossman, Colorado; M. G. Osborn, Louisiana, and Ralph D. Casey, Minnesota, chairmen. Professor Rogers will serve ex-officio.

Casey, Bleyer, Mott, Rogers and possibly other members of the committee will attend the St. Paul convention. The association has followed with keen interest the movement for the organization of a national association of editorial workers. The annual convention of the schools of journalism, held in Chicago last December, called attention to "the formulation of a Newspaper Guild, in order to effect improvement in conditions of employment and to achieve recognition of the professional nature of their tasks." and adopted a resolution expressing "its approval of the general principles enunciated in the national constitution of the Newspaper Guild, and to commend the recognition of journalism as a profession."

A committee representing the American Association of Teachers of Journalism will meet with the guild concurrently with the A. A. S. D. J. Kenneth E. Olson, professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of this committee. Professor Rogers will serve also. This committee was appointed by William L. Mappel, president of the association and head of the department of journalism at Washington and Lee University.

The crew are so frightened they will make no move until the management states its attitude. The consensus is the publisher would quickly ferret out any organizer who would make him a summary example. Martindale's honor has gone begging. The men suggest that the newspaper men of this country to learn of the very best and enterprise of those charged

with training the newspaper men and newspaper women of the future.

Concerning Junior Guilds
Dr. Bleyer of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the subcommittee of the association, recently obtained an expression of opinion from members on the organization of junior guilds among undergraduates majoring in journalism in the schools holding A. A. S. D. J. membership.

It is pointed out that the general principles of the association will be of interest to guild members. The work in schools of journalism holding such membership must conform to the following:

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Under present conditions the best means of acquiring this essential knowledge and learning its application is a four-year course of study in a college or university, including such subjects as history, government, and political science, sociology, language, literature, natural science, and psychology and principles of journalism. A major course in journalism is required, with a person of at least two instructors of professional rank, adequate courses in news writing, editing, law of the press, magazine and feature writing, history of journalism, and principles of journalism. Other journalistic work, plus a sound background of academic subjects in history, political and social sciences, economics, literature, and the arts. Proper equipment and laboratories are required.

Personnel of the Committee
Charles E. Rogers, Kansas State, president of the association, is representative of a committee which is representative of all geographical sections to meet with the guild. Its personnel follows: Willard G. Bleyer, Wisconsin; Frank L. Martin, Missouri; Eric W. Allen, Oregon; Herbert Brucker, Columbia; Frank L. Mott, Iowa; E. Dewerry, Georgia; Gayle Walker, Nebraska; Ralph L. Crossman, Colorado; M. G. Osborn, Louisiana, and Ralph D. Casey, Minnesota, chairmen. Professor Rogers will serve ex-officio.

Casey, Bleyer, Mott, Rogers and possibly other members of the committee will attend the St. Paul convention. The association has followed with keen interest the movement for the organization of a national association of editorial workers. The annual convention of the schools of journalism, held in Chicago last December, called attention to "the formulation of a Newspaper Guild, in order to effect improvement in conditions of employment and to achieve recognition of the professional nature of their tasks." and adopted a resolution expressing "its approval of the general principles enunciated in the national constitution of the Newspaper Guild, and to commend the recognition of journalism as a profession."

A committee representing the American Association of Teachers of Journalism will meet with the guild concurrently with the A. A. S. D. J. Kenneth E. Olson, professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of this committee. Professor Rogers will serve also. This committee was appointed by William L. Mappel, president of the association and head of the department of journalism at Washington and Lee University.

The crew are so frightened they will make no move until the management states its attitude. The consensus is the publisher would quickly ferret out any organizer who would make him a summary example. Martindale's honor has gone begging. The men suggest that the newspaper men of this country to learn of the very best and enterprise of those charged

with training the newspaper men and newspaper women of the future.

Concerning Junior Guilds
Dr. Bleyer of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the subcommittee of the association, recently obtained an expression of opinion from members on the organization of junior guilds among undergraduates majoring in journalism in the schools holding A. A. S. D. J. membership.

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GUILD CELEBRATION IN LEHIGH VALLEY A. F. L. AFFILIATION

Staffs Dine Broun and Local Nabobs on Charter Night
Majority Would Resign if Union Were Voted

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—No one knows just what it has to do with split initiatives or the outlook for copy boys in Cohoes, but everyone counted it good news and chuckled at the gaudier implications of the occasion when the Newspaper Guild of the Lehigh Valley celebrated the granting of its national charter by dining the nabobs of the countryside.

Heywood Broun came down from New York to tell about his stage career and his hopes for the publishers. He is about through with the theatre for a while anyway, but he wanted everybody to understand, including the two publishers present, that the guild-fies had him. He urged upon the proprietors of newspapers a zeal for the integrity of the news in keeping with the seal with which they are striving to maintain the "freedom of the press."

The address of welcome to the 250 prominent citizens in attendance was delivered by George Korson, president of the organization, and William D. Reimert, chairman of the New York Chronicle chapter, was toastmaster.

Howard Favors Guild
But Not as a Union
Continued from Page One

that any working newspaper man will tamper with or jeopardize that freedom unless he is forced into an unwise and untenable position by a stubborn and short-sighted publisher.

In the case of an operation such as Scripps-Howard, we are forced to some extent to consider all our employees as a group. If economic recovery brought all our papers up on an even keel, the problem would be simpler. But it does not, and we are forced to attempt some sort of balance. If one of our cities is starting a healthy comeback, in which our paper is participating, and if living costs are advancing in that community, we cannot, in fairness to the staff, hold back salary restoration until the least prosperous paper in our least prosperous community has recovered. On the other hand, we cannot see the need for or fair to attempt complete restoration on any one paper until some measure of general improvement in conditions for the industry as a whole is apparent.

Speaks Only for Scripps-Howard
Asked what effect the attitude of other publishers toward the guild would have on the attitude of Scripps-Howard papers, Mr. Howard replied:

"Don't you think we had better confine this talk to Scripps-Howard and the guild and let the other publishers speak for themselves?"

Mr. Howard cautioned the guilds against too hastily taking a belated attitude at a time when, in his belief, all liberal-minded publishers—especially those who came up through the editorial rooms—were trying to make a just and fair appraisal of the guild idea. He believes many such publishers are actually of the opinion that so long as the organization is in the hands of the editorially minded men, the movement may in fact prove quite as much of a boon to the publishers as to the men. This through raising the standard of ethics and generally setting a higher pitch of pay and performance in the departments where both are most needed.

"I'm so tired of the 'regimentation' wheeze that I hesitate to use that word, but I will say that I do not believe that the editorial mind, the nose for news, or the innate gift of writing graphically, can be card-indexed, or price-tagged, to the benefit of either journalism or the journalist. Personal journalism of the Greeley-Dana school is gone. The journalism that is the product of personalities is very much alive. To move toward the time when the reporter or the editor is an individual is under an equally compelling necessity of meeting the demands—quite frequently the swiftly fluctuating demands—of his boss, the reader."

He urges that the editorial men, in framing the list of changes they desire, bear in mind that if it be true that they must meet the demands and the standards of quality set by the newspaper, the movement is under an equally compelling necessity of meeting the demands—quite frequently the swiftly fluctuating demands—of his boss, the reader."

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Who's Who in the Guild—Candidates for National Office

National

Only the president, executive secretary and treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild have been listed in this category. The records of the vice-president and committee heads are listed under their home cities.

HEYWOOD BROWN

Heywood Brown was born on Pineapple Street, in Brooklyn, on December 1, 1888. At a very early age, probably two or three, he induced his parents to move to New York. A Pineapple Street address must eventually become a blot on the escutcheon. He has lived this down and is very delighted when his radio listeners refer to his Southern accent. He received his academic schooling at Horace Mann in New York and from there got to Harvard, but not for long. He takes great pleasure in referring to his exit from the Cambridge institution as "leaving by the back door," and annually writes a column about how he flunked each year in elementary French.

His first position was on the Morning Telegraph in New York, where he held a miscellany of jobs. In 1912 he went to the New York Tribune as sports editor, dramatic critic and correspondent with the A. E. F. In 1921 he got a job as columnist on the New York World. At the time of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial Brown and Mr. Pulitzer came to odds on what Brown might write. This resulted in Brown leaving the World. However, this did not deter him from his newspaper work, many times exercising the patience of his particular employer. Mr. Howard gave him a job on the Evening Telegram in 1928, as columnist, with the provision that he was free to express his opinion, so long as he did not involve the paper in libel.

He has had a number of books published. His favorite of these is "Gandhi Follows His Nose." He is also quite well known on the radio and the only time he is prompt for engagements is with the mike. He reads all of his fan mail, which is fairly abundant, but answers none. His secretary's signature (almost an exact duplicate of Brown's) is cherished by autograph hunters throughout the country and secretary-autographed Brown photographs adorn many romantic young ladies' rooms.

Brown has one ambition outside of being a good newspaper man. That is to be an actor. He made one professional appearance in a show called "Around the Town." The show was a flop, but this may not have been entirely his fault. In 1921 he produced a comedy show called "Shoot the Works." His intentions were wholly sincere, but the writer has an idea that somewhere lurked the idea that at least here he was the boss and could get on the stage just as often as he pleased. The show was fairly successful and it did give employment to a number of people during that period when most New York theatres were dark.

During the early years of the depression he ran a campaign which he called "Give a Job 'Til June" and carried on what turned out to be an employment agency. He obtained jobs for at least 1,500 persons when jobs were at a premium and raised funds through contributions, benefit shows and radio broadcasts. This money was distributed daily to unemployed men and women.

He once ran for Congress on the Socialist ticket. Of course, he was defeated, but received what was thought to be an impossible number of votes for the party in the "silk stocking" district. He refuses to conform to the dictates of fashion in dress and can be seen at any formal affair with a tuxedo, a soft shirt, a high silk hat and a bow tie tied in the Brown fashion.

His hobbies are painting—the "early Browns" have made themselves known in a number of drawing rooms—playing bridge, enjoying the game only when he can oversee, and playing golf. His golf is quite good and he has a miniature three-hole course on his country grounds which was dedicated to the "speakeasy" in the days when this institution still existed. Each of the three holes is named after one of his favorite spots. He rents the aboli-

tion of the speakeasy and went into mourning the night of repeal. He is usually available as a picketer, but considers this job a failure if he doesn't get arrested. His recent journey to Paterson, N. J., where he proceeded in a hired limousine with a high hat to picket for the Typographical Union strike, was a sore disappointment. Not even one policeman told him to move along.

Most of Brown's ventures are successful. His idea of a newspaper workers' guild started with a feeble hope but a strong endeavor. And from meetings of three, eight or fifteen reporters, the idea spread with a rapidity that even Brown hardly dared to hope for. The day that Brown was made president of the American Newspaper Guild was one of the high spots in his career.

JONATHAN EDDY
John Eddy has been two jitters ahead of most people for the last six months.

When the groups in Cleveland, Minneapolis and New York last November were forming tentative organizations, Eddy was in the midst of the trial and error method. John Eddy and kindred pioneers were spreading the good word to Schenectady, Binghamton and Ithaca. In the latter city, Eddy and kindred pioneers were spreading the good word to Schenectady, Binghamton and Ithaca.

Jonathan Eddy is a thirty-two year old, has held a radio operator's license since the age of thirteen and went to sea during his summers, while at college, as a radio operator. He attended Cornell, was on the staff of the Delta Chi and was graduated in 1924. He has written fiction, including short stories; has worked on the New York Times for nine years as a reporter, working on several important stories during that time. One of his favorite sports is Central America to cover the Lindbergh flight.

He owns a farm in Winnetka, Conn., a horse, a cow, six goats, like tennis, swimming, horseback riding. He has a wife and two children. One of his favorite sports is calling Heywood Brown by telephone. Sometimes he gets him. Eddy is a delegate from the Akron Guild to the Washington convention, where he served on the constitution committee. He is one of the guild's most ardent supporters and looks upon it "neither as a trade union nor a professional group, but as a guild of craftsmen who should take a just pride in doing good work."

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Mr. Crozier is married and has one daughter.

AKRON
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Harold J. Taylor, secretary for Akron, was one of the pioneers in the Ohio Guild movement. He helped greatly in organizing the staff of his paper, the Beacon-Journal, one of the units of the Akron Guild. His zeal won for him the position of secretary when the guild was formally organized, and since then he has worked twice as hard, but just as quietly as before.

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Evening Sun for five years. He alternates between rewrite and general assignments and once wrote a school column for children.

ATLANTIC CITY
FREDERICK W. SHEPPER
Frederick W. Shepper, president of the Atlantic City organization, has been a newspaper man for fifteen years, although he began writing articles for magazines at the age of eighteen. He is now forty-two and is chief editorial writer for the Press-Union newspaper—the Press, Evening Union and Sunday Press—having held that position since 1927.

When the war broke out Mr. Shepper was doing articles for sportsmen's magazines—written "on the spot"—being then engaged in a campaign and campaign expansion that took him from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. He enlisted when war was declared and spent two years in the army on this side. He then enlisted as reporter on the Dublin (Ga.) Tribune, a small daily, where he not only had to report the news, read proof, write the headlines, write the editorials and a special column but also was expected to "bring in some ads" at \$25 a week. He became associate editor of the Dublin Courier-Herald, took time out to become secretary of a chamber of commerce for a year and then went to Florida, engaged as editor of the new Palm Beach News, the promoter and publisher of which had skipped town when he arrived.

He was subsequently on the staff of the Miami Herald and Miami Metropolis, became editor of the latter, and then moved to the Miami Metropolis, a publication devoted to new construction, which he founded in the vicinity of the Florida bubble burst.

Mr. Shepper is a delegate from the Akron Guild to the Washington convention, where he served on the constitution committee. He is one of the guild's most ardent supporters and looks upon it "neither as a trade union nor a professional group, but as a guild of craftsmen who should take a just pride in doing good work."

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Buffalo, Columbus, Gary, Newark Offer Favorite Sons

(Continued from preceding page)

Buffalo
THOMAS C. BROWN
Thomas C. Brown was one of the two Buffalo newspaper men who strove as early as last summer to bring a guild organization into being.

After repeated attempts to draw all the eligible newspaper men in the city into an agreement, Mr. Brown and his confederate, Oviatt McConnell, proposed to change the existing Buffalo Press Club into a guild. This was a laborious job and took several months, although the club was acting as a guild before its official transformation. Mr. Brown's idea, which was carried out, was to effect this by changing the name and expanding the constitution to enable it to function more freely.

At the election, which was held immediately after this reorganization had taken place, Mr. Brown refused the nomination for president and took a place on the board of directors.

He has been employed on newspapers since 1915. He is now telegraph editor of the Courier-Express, writes a weekly column for the Sunday paper and is an instructor in the journalism department of the University of Buffalo.

OVIATT MCCONNELL
Oviatt McConnell's part in the organization of the Buffalo Newspaper Guild is so bound up with that of the president, Thomas Brown, that it is difficult to treat the records of the two separately. Mr. McConnell is now secretary of the group. He worked hard in effecting the change from press club to guild. Nor was the early apathy and pessimism of men outside the Buffalo Press Club an easy thing to overcome. Mr. McConnell is correspondent for The Guild Reporter.

He was instrumental in the formation of the Buffalo Guild, and first vice-president of the national organization. Lloyd White has retained the place among the leaders he won as a result of his energy and ability. It is doubtful that any man has put more time and work into guild affairs than Mr. White. When the Cleveland Citizen on behalf of the editorial department worked under the NRA was formed in August, 1933, he was elected to head it. When, a few days later, the Cleveland Guild was formally organized, he was again chosen to preside over its destiny.

As such he took an important part in the campaign of the Cleveland group to get newspaper men and women in other cities to organize and co-operate with the New York Guild. Shortly after he represented the Toledo News-Beacon in Washington in September, 1933. The following month he represented several mid-Western groups at the New York conference and hearing on the newspaper code.

As a delegate to the national convention in Washington in December he also represented several cities besides Cleveland. There, in addition to being elected to his national office, he served on the organization committee, of which he was also chairman, the committee on ethics and the executive committee.

Returning home he continued to aid organization activities in the Middle West by visits to Detroit, Toledo and Columbus, where he spoke, outlining the aims of the guild and putting local organizers on their toes.

In Cleveland he aided in the collective bargaining which netted staffs from 5 to 20 per cent pay restorations and secured a \$100-per-month pension for one dismissed veteran. He is a delegate to the 1934 convention.

Mr. White has been labor editor of the Cleveland Press since 1931. For the four years previous he had been a college English instructor. He edited the Benton Review (Fowler, Ind.) from 1917 to 1919 and has received degrees from two universities. He is a member of the national executive committee of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity.

(Continued on next page)

after graduating from the University of Wisconsin he entered newspaper work, serving as a reporter on the Calumet (Mich.) News. He has been in the Duluth Herald since 1929, first as a reporter and latterly as a copywriter.

AL SMALLEY
Duluth is known as one of the greatest shipping centers in the world. In time it may also be known as one of the cities which pioneered in the guild movement.

Al Smalley, the president, heard the first rumbles of the movement, last autumn, in company with Jack Keefe, who became temporary secretary, he attended the organizational meeting of the Twin-Cities Guild on October 1 at St. Paul.

The effect of that conference stimulated Mr. Smalley to call a similar one in Duluth, and the 8th, with eighteen men attending, a constitutional committee was appointed and temporary officers elected. The organization was completed October 15. He was instrumental in organizing the Superior Guild, which came into being in April.

We have prodded several sources for a bit of Mr. Smalley's personal history, but can learn little more than that he is an employee of the News-Tribune. We have his picture, however, if you will turn to the gallery.

Fort Worth
JOHN ELLIS
Having been appointed to lead a committee at the first meeting and subsequently being elected president, John Ellis of the Fort Worth Newspaper Guild has been in the swim since the start of the movement to draw up a constitution. When it was adopted a few weeks later he was chosen to head the new guild.

He reports good progress, no opposition. The guild is well organized and takes in about 85 per cent of the eligible newspaper workers. Mr. Ellis's newspaper experience covers fourteen years. He served in virtually every capacity on papers in Texas and New Orleans and is at present news editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

AVERILL GOULDY
Miss Averill Gouldy, the lady secretary of the Fort Worth Guild, represents editorial workers of weekly papers and press associations. She has been identified with the organization since its inception.

Miss Gouldy was initiated into the newspaper business via the mailing room, but soon worked her way upstairs. She has been featured editor for the All-Church Press, a chain of religious weeklies, for the last five years.

Gary
JOHN F. WOLEVER
John F. Wolever is president of the Gary (Ind.) Newspaper Guild, after having served as acting president from its organization last December. The guild's executive committee, he writes, is now engaged in negotiating with the editor and publisher of the Post-Tribune, where he works, and the organization committee is trying to start guilds at South Bend and Hammond.

After graduation from the University of Wisconsin, he started newspaper work on the Journal and Courier of Lafayette, Ind., and later served a short turn on the desk of the Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune.

W. H. GARDNER
W. H. Gardner, president of the Galveston Guild, was one of a small group of newspaper men and women who were sufficiently interested in the guild movement to form a local organization. When the job was completed he was elected to lead the unit. He was so successful in this that practically

all the editorial workers in the city are now affiliated with the guild, which stands strongly in back of the national organization.

Mr. Gardner acquired all of his six years' newspaper experience in southern Texas. Before that he attended the School of Journalism at the University of Texas. He is twenty-six and married and is now city editor of the News.

Hudson County, N. J.
FRANK M. BOYCE JR.
Frank M. Boyce Jr., first president of the Hudson County (N. J.) Guild, finds that the present duty of his guild is to push membership to a majority of the newspaper men in the county. Under his guidance the Hudson County Guild has been extremely successful in overcoming indifference from below and resistance from above, the latter proving to be more imaginary than actual. The present membership of forty-three is confidently expected to be increased to seventy-five or more.

Mr. Boyce has spent twenty years in newspaper work and has been city editor of the Hudson Dispatch for the past five.

Johnstown
GREGORY GREENE
Gregory Greene organized the Johnstown (Pa.) Guild, where, he says, all the members get only half-salaries, making it rather difficult for him. He also got a Fayette County guild started at Uniontown and laid plans for formation of a Greene-Washington County and a Blair County Guild.

Since 1922, Mr. Greene has been with newspapers in Brooklyn, Jamaica, L. I., Pensacola, Fla., Olympia, Wash., San Diego, and Washington, and he is now with the Morning Post in Johnstown. Between 1927 and 1932 he was general manager for a New York City newspaper, which he managed to pick five frogs in a row.

Lehigh Valley
JOHN Y. KOHL
As temporary secretary, John Y. Kohl got into the front rank of the guild movement in the Lehigh Valley. When the guild was formally organized a few weeks later he was elected to head it.

He reports good progress, no opposition. The guild is well organized and takes in about 85 per cent of the eligible newspaper workers. Mr. Ellis's newspaper experience covers fourteen years. He served in virtually every capacity on papers in Texas and New Orleans and is at present news editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Southern Minnesota
S. L. LYKRETT
As secretary of the far-flung Southern Minnesota Newspaper Guild, S. L. Lykrett has a difficult job. With the members scattered over a large part of the State has to keep in contact with many of them through the mails. As a reward for his efforts to make the written word serve for the more easily spoken, he has found the national convention dumped practically on his backyard.

Mr. Lykrett's newspaper experience covers thirteen years. He broke in on the Minneapolis Journal. After passing from one Mid-Western sheet to another he became established on the Rochester Post-Bulletin. He has been there for five years and is now on the telegraph desk.

Monroe
HAROLD BREARD
Harold Breard, secretary of the small but 100 per cent Monroe (La.) Guild, has been a moving spirit in the organization since its inception. He is also a strong champion of the little fellow, possibly because there are so many of them in his territory. His success in enrolling every eligible newspaper worker in northeast Louisiana bears out his theories in this regard.

Mr. Breard, besides being secretary and a member of the Monroe executive committee, is on the staff of The Guild Reporter.

Newark
NATHAN L. GOLDBERG
Having initiated the first meeting and having been first temporary secretary-treasurer and then secretary, Nathan L. Goldberg has been and still is one of the most active spirits in the Newspaper Guild of Newark. He called the first meeting last September, which was attended by more than sixty editorial workers. Soon thereafter the guild was formally organized and in November its 125 members sent three delegates, including Mr. Goldberg, to the Washington conference.

There he served on the constitutional committee. Mr. Goldberg also was extremely active in the formation of the New Jersey State organizational committee and serving as chairman.

He began his newspaper career in 1926 as a reporter for the Associated Press. At present he is a reporter on the staff of the Newark Star-Eagle.

New York
ALLEN RAYMOND
Allen Raymond, reporter for the New York Herald Tribune, who retired June 17 as president of the Newspaper Guild of New York, is forty-one years old, and has been twenty years in the editorial rooms of newspapers. Seven of these years were as a tramp reader and make-up man on newspapers in small New England cities and in the Middle West.

One season as dramatic critic of the Detroit Journal, now existing in the form of a series in Paris as correspondent for the London Daily Sketch, North American Newspaper Alliance, and utility man on English language dailies; then five years with the New York Times, as copy-reader, and wrote the series of articles on "Technocracy" which have been credited with leading to the downfall of Howard Scott, its proponent.

He has written several other notable articles in serial form. One, "The public school system of New York," has been covered by the teachers in pamphlet form. Another, on the financial administration of the city, has been a source of information for reporters and the public alike. He is considered an expert on city government, as well as on economics, and is the author of many magazine articles.

As a guild member he helped formulate the New York constitution, gave the name to The Guild Reporter, and was one of the delegates with President Roosevelt prior to the President's request for a five-day week in large cities. He is married, has three children and a dog, and is not a candidate for any office.

PAUL FREDERICKSEN
"The hardest working man in the New York Guild," it has been said of Paul Fredericksen. Since his election as secretary in January, his Times sub-editor has made apparent his understanding. How he did it is still not altogether plain, but he was able, almost

Notables From Toledo, Tulsa, Spokane, Philadelphia

(Continued from preceding page)

Oklahoma City

HAROLD L. MUELLER

Harold L. Mueller, president of the Oklahoma City Guild, is one of the pioneers of the movement in his State. He was elected temporary president at the first meeting of the Oklahoma City Guild editorial board.

Under his leadership Oklahoma City is moving to incorporate all towns in Western Oklahoma. The probable membership when the organization is complete, will be sixty to seventy. The guild reports assurances by the three Oklahoma City papers that there will be no opposition from the owners.

Mr. Mueller has been on the staff of the Oklahoma City Times continuously for fourteen years, starting as a cub in 1918. He now works on features and politics and also writes a daily humorous column.

Philadelphia-Camden

JOHN PARK LEE

John Park Lee is one of the quiet but tireless workers of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden. When preliminary organization work was begun in the former city he was appointed to the temporary committee to draw up a constitution. He was later a delegate to the national convention in Washington.

On his return he was elected treasurer of the Philadelphia and Camden Guild when it was formally organized. He is also chairman of the social insurance committee and of the unemployment relief committee.

Mr. Lee is employed on the staff of the Philadelphia Record, which he joined in April. Before that he had been with the Philadelphia Evening Ledger for four years. He became interested in newspaper work while still in college. After graduating he spent some years in publicity work before entering journalism.

Paul Comly French

Paul Comly French, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, has been foremost in its activities ever since its inception. He was named temporary chairman at the first meeting and elected to the same post in the original organization. He also headed the Philadelphia-Camden delegation to the Washington convention.

The skill and leadership he displayed on the committee which drafted the constitution and organized the guild won him the presidency almost by acclamation. He was particularly able in sifting ideas and getting warring factions to pull together in harmony.

As president he appointed a committee which completed the first wage survey in the country, handled the organization work which resulted in the organizing of the Southern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania counties and the establishment of the Lehigh Valley and Wilmington (Delaware) Guilds.

He named and encouraged a professional standards committee, a subject in which he has the liveliest interest, which has already turned in the first installment of a report, and an awards committee. In all his appointments he kept a two-fold purpose in mind—to pick the best man for the job and to distribute the work so as to create maximum interest. He also personally supervised finding CWA jobs for unemployed newspaper men.

The highest point of his guild career came when he headed the negotiations committee which arranged the contract with J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record.

Under Mr. French's leadership

the Philadelphia-Camden Guild has risen to a membership of 702, second only to New York, and has its own office and periodical. Being one of the most active and progressive guilds in the country, it has taken the lead in organizing the surrounding territory, overcoming publisher's resistance and giving support and aid to the national organization as well as to smaller local guilds.

Mr. French has been in newspaper work in Philadelphia for ten years. During the last three he has been a reporter for the United Press service.

ANDREW McCLEAN PARKER

Andrew McClean Parker, secretary of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden, asserts that he was driven to consider means to provide greater recognition for editorial employees when the almost total lack of consideration shown for them when the newspaper code was first promulgated in 1933.

He drafted a proposed constitution and by-laws for the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, which was adopted at the national convention in Washington.

Mr. Parker has been on the staff of the Philadelphia Record, which he joined in April. Before that he had been with the Philadelphia Evening Ledger for four years. He became interested in newspaper work while still in college. After graduating he spent some years in publicity work before entering journalism.

Following his election he was one of the group from the guild which discussed the proposed newspaper code with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Mr. Parker has served as a reporter or editor on various papers and press associations. He is now a reporter on the Philadelphia Record and in addition to writing, conducts a news broadcast. He is married and the father of six children.

Providence

WINSTON FIELDS

Winston Fields, the young president of the Providence organization, became interested in the guild last December. He succeeded in drumming up enthusiasm in his office and applications for membership began to pour into the national office. When the Providence Guild was formed he was elected to lead it. His organization is still plugging along, working up more and more interest.

Mr. Fields, while a student of journalism at Columbia University, won the Pulitzer Traveling Scholarship. He has worked on a number of papers during the last ten years and has served also as a foreign correspondent. At present he is a copywriter and foreign news editor on the Providence Journal.

Rochester

FRANCIS BONN

Francis Bonn has passed all of his life, including sixteen years of newspaper experience, in Rochester. Organization of the Rochester Guild was started in November and was completed in February. At one of the most active sponsors, he was elected to lead the group as president. The membership now com-

prises 95 per cent of the eligible newspaper men in the city. The guild is a strong one and publisher opposition, recently developed, has not revealed any soft spots in the guild's position.

Mr. Bonn is thirty-six and is a former president of the Rochester Press Club.

DAVID E. KESSLER

David E. Kessler, secretary of the Newspaper Guild of Rochester, has been identified with the guild movement in that city since its inception. He is an old timer at journalism, having gone at it in 1911 on a country weekly as a combination printer and reporter.

Mr. Kessler was graduated from Penn State and served twenty-seven months in the World War. He went to Rochester and worked on the Democrat and Chronicle, the paper that stages the world with its classified advertising, but later switched to the Journal-American. He has been a reporter, rewrite man, city editor, and now is a sports editor.

Richmond

A. JUDSON EVANS JR.

Destined for holy orders, A. Judson Evans Jr. joined the Fourth Estate in New York City and other cities he called a meeting of Philadelphia newspaper men last November. This was the birth of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild.

Subsequently he served on the temporary executive committee, which was later elected secretary. He was a delegate to the Washington convention in December 1933.

Here he served on the committee which drafted the national constitution and by-laws. He was also elected second vice-president of the American Guild. He was appointed to the national finance committee and also as a committee of one to draft the form for the official charter to be supplied the local guilds by the national body.

Following his election he was one of the group from the guild which discussed the proposed newspaper code with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Mr. Parker has served as a reporter or editor on various papers and press associations. He is now a reporter on the Philadelphia Record and in addition to writing, conducts a news broadcast. He is married and the father of six children.

Rockford

HERMAN G. NELSON

After having been secretary-treasurer of the Rockford (Ill.) Editorial Employees' Association, Herman G. Nelson was elected president of the Rockford Guild in 1933. He is now a reporter on the Rockford Evening Star.

Spokane

R. A. SEELIG

R. A. Seelig, secretary for Spokane, is a graduate of the Stratford (Ontario) Collegiate Institute. Mr. Seelig found his first job on the Beacon Herald in the same city. He was

then twelve. Two years later, in 1925, he moved to Rockford to learn American newspaper practice, which, as every one knows, is markedly different from the Canadian. He fell for the town, attached himself to the Morning Star, married and settled down. Such virtue having its own reward, he became City Hall and police reporter of the Register-Republic.

Salt Lake

WILLIAM C. PATRICK

William C. Patrick, president of the Salt Lake Guild, was elected to that office at the formation of the guild early in February. Previously he had played an important part in effecting the organization of Salt Lake City newspaper men.

Under his leadership the guild has forged ahead until it now numbers eighty-three members. To do this the guild had to overcome not only publisher opposition, but the fear of prospective members. Once organized the Salt Lake Guild was able to protect the inequalities of the proposed code. It also surveyed wage conditions.

Mr. Patrick has been with the Salt Lake Tribune since his graduation from college, nine years ago. He is now on the Federal run.

Toledo

R. F. OVERMYER

The news writers of Toledo first got wind of the guild movement by reading notices which R. F. Overmyer, now the secretary, posted on the bulletin boards.

Under his leadership the guild has made remarkable progress. It has 90 per cent of the eligible newspaper workers in two cities and has done much to overcome the results of publisher opposition in the Toledo area. It is also attempting to absorb journalists of the surrounding towns into one of its units.

Mr. Overmyer has been with the Toledo Blade for eight years. He is now a reporter on the Toledo Blade. He is married and the father of six children.

Tulsa

JOSEPH MEYER

Joseph Meyer, president of the Oklahoma Newspaper Guild, was one of the charter members of this far-flung institution. As such he was able to play a large part in organizing not only his home town but also the eastern part of the State.

Besides tending to his duties as president he was one of the three "jackleg" printers who took an afternoon off to set up and print the first local Guild Reporter.

Guided by him, the Tulsa organization has done much to spread the guild idea, invading even state fairs with success. It has also taken a large share of the burden from the back of the national guild in regard to Southwest matters. Now it has a still more ambitious scheme in mind—that of a Tri-State guild.

Virginia Peninsula

EDWARD TRAVIS

As a charter member of the Virginia Peninsula Guild, George Edward Travis played an important part in the organization of that unit. He was elected president when it was officially created and has successfully led it since. Besides Newport News, the guild serves the half-dozen counties adjacent.

Washington

R. M. BUCK

Every member of a live guild is familiar with the name R. M. Buck. The questionnaires on hours and wages for the guild survey all bore directions for return to this R. M. Buck, at Room 501, District Building, Washington.

Youngstown

W. WISNART GRIFFITH

As an organizer of the Youngstown outfit W. Wisnart Griffith has had his share of travail. He has also been a member of the executive committee and you know what that means. Most of his work to date has been the thankless task of whipping up interest. His success is shown by the fact that the guild has received the most favorable response and will be served at the convention.

Mr. Griffith has served for seven years on the Vigilante.

meeting, he wrote, "Following as much effort as was put forth by the mountain that labored, we brought forth a mouse. There were six at a luncheon meeting." This was in January. One by one they gathered. Mr. Seelig collected dollar bills and kept in touch with national headquarters. The temporary organization, whipped along by his efforts, became a permanent guild on May 15.

His professional experience has centered in Washington. A column, Politics and Personalities, is his present contribution to the Spokesman-Review. During eleven years he has served in every division of the editorial department. At one time he was reporter, at another, he was a feature writer, and in part his active interest in forming a guild there.

Tri-City

JOHN WANHOPE

John Wanhope began his guild career by being elected temporary president of the then proposed Tri-City Newspaper Guild of Albany, Schenectady and Troy at the first meeting. He assisted greatly in the drive for the guild, and as he expresses it, has "written anyway a gillion letters."

He began his newspaper career on the Muskogee Phoenix as a high school cub in 1921 and continued it, with time out to dabble with a medical career, on various papers in the Southwest. He owned and published, until the sheriff stepped in, the Picher (Oklahoma) Kinkadee. He has been on the Tulsa World since 1928 and is now assistant city editor and Sunday editor.

He addressed Kansas State Journalism students on April 26, Oklahoma A. and M. students on May 1, and the Northern Oklahoma Guild organization on April 28. He also has tentative meetings scheduled for Fort Smith, Ark.; Joplin and Springfield, Mo., and Topeka and Wichita, Kan.

Twin Cities

RICHARD S. GILFILLAN

As president of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Richard S. Gilfillan will be, in a way, the ex officio host of the convention. This is not Mr. Gilfillan's first convention. He was a delegate to Washington last December. There he served on both the executive and constitutional committees. He is also a national officer, having been elected fourth vice-president.

Mr. Gilfillan has been the head of the Twin Cities Guild since it was formed last fall. Under his leadership it has grown to a membership of more than 150 and has lent its weight to weaker guilds on more than one occasion. Personally, Mr. Gilfillan has spoken before Sigma Chi chapters with laudable results, and has assisted in the formation of other Northwestern guilds.

He is at present connected with the Minneapolis Tribune.

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Joseph Meyer, president of the Oklahoma Newspaper Guild, was one of the charter members of this far-flung institution. As such he was able to play a large part in organizing not only his home town but also the eastern part of the State.

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(Continued from preceding page)

part in bringing newspaper workers from outlying towns into the fold.

Mr. Gideon is employed on the sports desk of the Tulsa World.

St. Paul Grooms

Delegates June 5

Continued from Page One

regional organization, membership can collective bargaining, local constitutions. Other committees: 2 P. M.—Report of credentials committee. Report of rules committee. Presentation of agenda by local guilds.

6 P. M.—Dinner dance.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6

10 A. M.—Supplementary report of credentials committee. Report of National Press Association committee. Other committee reports. General business.

3 P. M.—Golf tournament, to be followed by stag party, country club. Entertainment of women guests by Theta Sigma Phi, afternoon and evening.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7

10 A. M.—Training for newspaper work—a joint meeting of representatives of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, Sigma Delta Chi, Theta Sigma Phi, Junior Guilds and the American Newspaper Guild.

2 P. M.—General business; final reports.

7 P. M.—Civic dinner given by St. Paul Association of Commerce.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8

10 A. M.—Final business session and election of officers.

Work is Departmentalized

In response to requests by the executive secretary, many of the local guilds have been organized into departments. The departments will be: 1. Training for newspaper work; 2. Public relations; 3. Journalism; 4. Teachers of Journalism; 5. Junior Guilds; 6. Sigma Phi; 7. Sigma Delta Chi; 8. Theta Sigma Phi; 9. American Newspaper Guild; 10. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 11. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 12. Sigma Delta Chi; 13. Theta Sigma Phi; 14. Junior Guilds; 15. American Newspaper Guild; 16. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 17. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 18. Sigma Delta Chi; 19. Theta Sigma Phi; 20. Junior Guilds; 21. American Newspaper Guild; 22. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 23. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 24. Sigma Delta Chi; 25. Theta Sigma Phi; 26. Junior Guilds; 27. American Newspaper Guild; 28. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 29. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 30. Sigma Delta Chi; 31. Theta Sigma Phi; 32. Junior Guilds; 33. American Newspaper Guild; 34. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 35. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 36. Sigma Delta Chi; 37. Theta Sigma Phi; 38. Junior Guilds; 39. American Newspaper Guild; 40. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 41. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 42. Sigma Delta Chi; 43. Theta Sigma Phi; 44. Junior Guilds; 45. American Newspaper Guild; 46. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 47. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 48. Sigma Delta Chi; 49. Theta Sigma Phi; 50. Junior Guilds; 51. American Newspaper Guild; 52. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 53. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 54. Sigma Delta Chi; 55. Theta Sigma Phi; 56. Junior Guilds; 57. American Newspaper Guild; 58. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 59. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 60. Sigma Delta Chi; 61. Theta Sigma Phi; 62. Junior Guilds; 63. American Newspaper Guild; 64. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 65. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 66. Sigma Delta Chi; 67. Theta Sigma Phi; 68. Junior Guilds; 69. American Newspaper Guild; 70. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 71. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 72. Sigma Delta Chi; 73. Theta Sigma Phi; 74. Junior Guilds; 75. American Newspaper Guild; 76. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 77. American Association of Teachers of Journalism; 78. Sigma Delta Chi; 79. Theta Sigma Phi; 80. Junior Guilds; 81. American Newspaper Guild; 82. American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; 83. 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Collective Editorizing

On April 30, Mr. Dwight Marlin appeared before the Daily Newspaper Code Authority in New York and told of the tragic experiences of the Troy Record with the five-day week. The speech will probably be historic for it is eloquent of a proprietary attitude that, more than anything else, has made the profession of journalism what it is today, and that will certainly contribute greatly to its future complexity. Let us quote from the report of Mr. Marlin's speech appearing in Editor & Publisher.

"The close relationship between reporters and the contacts on their beats or runs, he explained, had made the five-day week impractical. Furthermore, he said that the editors of the paper had 'to drive them out of the office' to make news department men comply with the five-day provision when they were trying it. One man, Mr. Marlin said, purchased a typewriter and took it home and prepared special stories for the paper while the five-day week was being attempted on his paper.

Needless to say, the Troy Record abandoned the experiment. Having been incautious enough to deliver such remarks in public, Mr. Marlin is probably still unconscious of the dreadful disaster he did himself and the absurdity of his present position. No one editorial writer could do justice to his experience, to his conclusions or to the questions which they pose. We have decided to let forty-five members of the American Newspaper Guild, representing diverse cities, do a joint commentary.

Spokane

ANDREW LEE ROBERTS - I guess the publisher was right. After twenty years in editorial bureaus and press association bureaus leisure time would be almost fatal to me. I've been staying awake nights worrying about what will happen if this NRA makes me take two days off each week. Can't you imagine? My wife won't let me come home. She'll think I'm a stranger. My cathedral dean will wonder who the man is sitting with my wife at church. And the neighbors will think the R's have had a hired man. And so on and so on. Really, when I think of it, I guess it is better to go on as in the past and die a slave.

E. H. CRIPPEN - An extra day off would mean time to do that long-deferred reading, time to tune up the old bus and get out of town once in a while, or time even to do a little thinking.

B. A. SEARL - I wouldn't gather in the office and look unhappy. Because I wouldn't feel that way. To any publisher who applies, including a stamp, I'll furnish a list of 101 things I like to do on my day off. One of the things I could do would be to spend the day wondering how one publisher can be smart enough to stay in the newspaper business and yet dumb enough to expect the code authority to swallow such a thin argument against the five-day week.

E. L. SHUTE - I'd get just far enough from town to catch a fish or get back without being more tired than I was when I fished. I might do a little thing in season as I've got a little more reading and a little more sport (outdoor) and lose one of the fat that piles up on my gut and tears down his strength.

on these back-bowed-over-a-deck jobs. And I don't think I'd go to bed.

M. AMIOT - I would spend my extra holiday in trying to frustrate the publisher's intention (perhaps unintentional) of keeping me an underpaid bad-gram-shooter by reading, writing and thinking. With only one day a week off, as at present, I dare not devote a single minute of it to anything but recreation with my wife, otherwise—civil war!

A. C. LIBNEY JR. - I noted with interest that the publishers say one of their chief reasons for opposing the five-day week is that the reporters would not know what to do with themselves. That is an excellent argument, as without doubt, few reporters would know what to do with themselves on the pay they get.

Tulsa

WILLIAM P. STEVENS - Any publisher who broke off his head persons with so little ambition, intensity and inequity as that they could not usefully and valuably spend an extra day per week in self-improvement and physical restoration.

VIRGIL D. CURRY - An extra day in which to attend formerly neglected or hastily performed personal affairs and duties at home and elsewhere is a prime benefit of the "depression-forced" five-day week schedule on which I have worked eighteen months. This extra day in some instances has permitted development of outside interests almost as remunerative—although not as certain—as my day on the regular job. Variety in exercise, sports and other entertainment is permitted. Outdoor life is needed by a desk man.

ROGER DEVLIN - Not know what to do with an extra day off weekly? I already have too much time to play golf, too much time to go fishing, too much time for catching up on the sleep lost for all the other days, too much time for all the other little things a person wants to do, but seldom does. And if you want to carry it a bit further, I also have too much time for good old-fashioned loafing. Yes, he'll hell I do!

JOE MEYER JR. - If the publisher can find time to attend public hearings, tour the nation, or even Europe, I certainly see nothing to the argument that a mere reporter or desk man cannot be spared an extra day a week. Newspapers and their workers depend themselves often on the time of editors, vacations, etc., without serious consequences and yet no reason to suppose that they will not find plenty to do on the day off.

C. H. NELSON - Reporters are normal human beings despite the movies, the stage and modern novels. What do executives do with their time off? Reporters would greet the five-day week with loud cheers, and devote the extra day to sports, writing, entertainment, and living. Just because a newspaper worker is usually willing to sacrifice his life to do so for the sake of a good story is no reason to suppose that he will not find plenty to do on the day off.

RICHARD E. DAY - Perhaps it is difficult to conceive of a newspaper man enjoying spare time. Tradition and the movies have given him that kind of character. I could very handily double the time normally allotted each week to reading, golf, study, private writing and such. If it is a question (inconceivable) of not knowing what to do with extra time, most of us should be willing to try to learn.

RAE SMALL - Editorial workers have, I believe, by virtue of their positions and training, a greater opportunity than most persons to make advantageous use of time apart from regular employment. If nothing but recreation is desired, I know of few newspaper men who would have difficulty in relaxing away from the office two days out of seven.

PAUL COURTNEY - If a five-day week were adopted, I am quite sure that I would not be at a loss to know what to do with my off-days. Probably most of my time would be spent in recreation, both physical and mental. Golfing and out-of-town trips would take care of the physical. Chief mental recreation, on my off-days I would also study and attempt to make wider contacts in an effort to be of greater service to my employers.

Greenville, S. C.

WILLIAM VARN - The suggestion that a newspaper man would

not know what to do with a day off under the five-day week is as superfluous as asking what a man would do with a million dollars! It gives him an opportunity for personal privileges that are otherwise unavailable. The very suggestion is absurd.

BANJO SMITH - Two days of leisure would give me my first opportunity of taking a shot at creative writing, every newsmen's ultimate goal.

JACK GILES - The utter ridiculousness of the publishers' statements concerning the prospective two days of leisure is enough to call attention to the plight of our profession. I would spend my time in getting that necessary rest now neglected exercise, that reading and amusement that would equip me to better serve my paper.

C. E. MITCHELL - With two days of leisure I would rest in order to better serve the newspaper for which I work. I feel that this would tend to do away with that which might be termed a "grind" and make the night border on a "sweet shop."

Newark

MARGARET SHAY - A day off? Mister, I've also been asked what I'd do with a million dollars. I'd sleep straight through every third day off. I'd get my hair waved, my finger nails manicured, and my clothes bought when I needed these services and articles, not weeks later after becoming accustomed to looking and feeling shabby. I'd achieve the appearance of a new woman, moral support when asking a man why he threw his wife down stairs. I'd read more books, catch up on my 1932 correspondence, freshen my memory as to what the home folks look like, and anything that might be legging for stories, and quite often just sit and collect my wits.

NATHAN L. GOLDBERG - I'd develop a small summer home in the country, see the locality in which I live and work but do not have a chance to get acquainted with now; and do reading and writing for which I have no time at present. This is a pledge that I would not come within ten miles of the office on my day off.

EDWARD BATAILLE - We have virtually a five-day week on our paper. I spend my extra time doing home fixing things and working on the garden. I read and get acquainted with my neighbors. There's no telling what I'd do with more time, but I'd know how to put it to good use.

CHARLES E. COATES - The names of the craft are filled with the names of men who frivolously chiseled time from their sleep to contribute to the literature of the world's literature which have lifted their names far above that of any publisher who ever lived. And the rank and file of the profession consists of men and women who would like to make a good living and live a normal life comparable to that of, at least, the average bank clerk.

CHARLES E. COATES - What would I do with my added leisure? Get some rest, fresh air and exercise, which I need badly. Read. I'm way behind on a lot of books. Write. I have a ten thousand word synopsis of a novel which has already been read and accepted by a publisher, contingent only on my ability to finish the book. Three years ago I was selling fiction and articles at rates of 10 to 30 cents a word. My present job gives me no time to finish this "extra-curricular" activity.

STEPHEN MERRILL - I'd read, write and rest; I'd fix things up around the house like chasing out the cockroaches and putting up window screens. I'd try to locate that guy in New York who borrowed \$30 once from me. But what I'd like to do most is go down to the New Jersey shore and see the ocean. I know of few newspaper men who would have difficulty in relaxing away from the office two days out of seven.

PAUL COURTNEY - If a five-day week were adopted, I am quite sure that I would not be at a loss to know what to do with my off-days. Probably most of my time would be spent in recreation, both physical and mental. Golfing and out-of-town trips would take care of the physical. Chief mental recreation, on my off-days I would also study and attempt to make wider contacts in an effort to be of greater service to my employers.

Greenville, S. C.

WILLIAM VARN - The suggestion that a newspaper man would

on reading and give time to guild affairs.

ROBERT GUNNING - Can't you see this publisher's attitude at his golf ball and thinking, "Funny about those reporters. They just love to work. Don't know anything else." Fortunately I'm not working for him. The five-day week gives me a chance to write, read or get some fresh air. I enjoy it perhaps as much as a publisher and at the same time am possibly bettering myself in my trade.

FRANK SEAYER - We need less of these publishers who treat reporters like a crowd of high school kids they have handed a bunch of bananas. Darned right I know what to do with a day off. If the sun is shining I lie in it. If not I read or write.

JAMES FINAN - It takes a banana just out of a mine shaft a while to find out there is grass in a green field. Don't worry about the reporters, they'll learn. I take my day off for reading, writing and catching up on sleep.

HAROLD TAYLOR - Pity the poor publisher whose reporters can find nothing to do with their days off, if his paper is as dead and lacking in imagination as his staff. I haven't run across reporters who couldn't make good use of their spare time. I spend my day off studying for courses that I take at night at the city university.

JAMES JACKSON - With the house-cleaning season in full swing, I don't know but what I would rather spend a day off doing housework than a day off doing newspaper work. I'd be glad to do anything that would keep me from the office. I'd be glad to do anything that would keep me from the office. I'd be glad to do anything that would keep me from the office.

W. G. JASPER - From my viewpoint, the extra day off allowed newspaper editorial workers by the five-day week offers so many opportunities for mental and physical relaxation that, where effective under the temporary code, it has been a source of unbounded enjoyment. On this day, I always come in handy for such tasks as shaving the lawn, tilling the backyard beans and, on occasion, doing the laundry in household duties. When I succeed in escaping these chores, I go fishing or swimming or participating in a deliberate case of chess.

Virginia Peninsula

FRED J. NAFY - Maybe a publisher doesn't take a day off each week (except, of course, the Sabbath); but usually he seems to know what to do with a morning or afternoon when he deliberately walks out of the office. A reporter could find plenty of ways to make his day off his day. As for me, I'd be glad to do anything that would keep me from the office. I'd be glad to do anything that would keep me from the office. I'd be glad to do anything that would keep me from the office.

DEWITT HENRY - (Another five-day, forty-hour week) There was a time not long ago when I worked on the (Monroe) paper. I always came in handy for such tasks as shaving the lawn, tilling the backyard beans and, on occasion, doing the laundry in household duties. When I succeed in escaping these chores, I go fishing or swimming or participating in a deliberate case of chess.

EVA C. BRADFORD - (6 days a week) - Remarks made recently by certain publishers are characteristic of the general belief that newspaper men and women, as a whole, are human machines. The possibilities for good derived from the five-day working plan can scarcely be estimated at this time. I have found my additional leisure a great pleasure. It affords me time for rest and relaxation. I now have time for what I consider essential reading and various sorts of "unofficial" social life.

HAROLD BEARD - I find the forty-hour, five-day week much preferable to the eighty-hour, seven-day week of my cub days. I find no difficulty whatever in proportioning the extra four hours to things other than newspapering. I devote more time to social intercourse, to my family, to physical exercise and to mental improvement. I believe the calibre of my work is now far superior to what it was when I worked unlimited hours.

ROBERT R. SMITH - The "prospects" of an extra day or so of leisure time as afforded by a five-day week leaves me so speechless by its unusualness that my only comment is: Needless to say the extra day off would find me hanging around the office. God forbid that!

JOHN D. EVERHARDT JR. - Two days off each week would be utilized by me as follows: First, I would get acquainted with my wife and children. This is not said in any other than a serious vein to an end. This combination of circumstances means that the local guild has the biggest relief job on its hands of any guild in the country.

STANLEY WALKER CRITICIZED - Resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild, May 8, 1934: Whereas, Stanley Walker, city editor of the New York Herald Tribune, in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, declared that the American Newspaper Guild is unprofessional in its philosophy, unsound in its leadership and a menace to the real well being of reporters; and Whereas, Mr. Walker clearly indicated by these remarks that he had no knowledge of the aims of the American Newspaper Guild or is content to have the American newspaper man continue on a peon scale of living.

Therefore, he is resolved by the executive committee of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild that the American Newspaper Guild inform the various chapters throughout the country that Mr. Walker has no interest in seeing the working conditions, wage levels and standards improved.

days of the week—this being my idea of a real five-day week. As it is, I spend one day of each seven chapmaning Baby while Mama haggles with cheap merchants over cheaper merchandise; writing to the home folks; keeping up a few neighborly acquaintances; reading, catching lost sleep, lumbering my tennis form—what time remains, having a friendly beer or two and trying to convince my wife that she is not entirely a newspaper widow. I never saw a reporter hanging around his office on his day off unless it was pay day, or on "emergency" orders from the boss.

G. EDWARD TRAVIS - I suppose the ancient galley slaves would also have found the prospect of leisure time intolerable. I never saw a reporter hanging around his office on his day off unless it was pay day, or on "emergency" orders from the boss.

BETTY SMITH - I need the extra time to develop a sun tan and go swimming, even if I have to go in the water. Sometimes I could take a postman's holiday, and on occasion, doing the laundry in household duties. When I succeed in escaping these chores, I go fishing or swimming or participating in a deliberate case of chess.

THOMAS J. JOHNSON - The fallacy accredited to the publisher needs no comment.

Monroe

GEORGE V. LOFTON - It would be foolish to reply to such a silly assertion.

W. G. JASPER - From my viewpoint, the extra day off allowed newspaper editorial workers by the five-day week offers so many opportunities for mental and physical relaxation that, where effective under the temporary code, it has been a source of unbounded enjoyment. On this day, I always come in handy for such tasks as shaving the lawn, tilling the backyard beans and, on occasion, doing the laundry in household duties. When I succeed in escaping these chores, I go fishing or swimming or participating in a deliberate case of chess.

Text of Resolution

The text of the resolution follows: "Whereas, the publishers and owners of the Richmond News Leader and the Richmond Times-Dispatch have imposed blanket pay reductions upon editorial employees since 1931, and

"Whereas, in announcing successive blanket reductions, written assurance was given the employees that salary scales would be restored to pre-depression levels when business conditions improved, and

"Whereas, the business of these newspapers has increased substantially since these reductions were imposed, and

"Therefore, resolved that the publishers and owners of the Richmond News Leader and the Richmond Times-Dispatch are requested to restore, as of January 1, 1934, the pay of editorial workers to levels previous to the first cut, and that a commensurate increase in pay should be given those employed since 1931 at depression salary scales."

Copy Sent to A. P.

"That Mrs. Channing Ward, Roy C. Flanagan and A. Judson Evans Jr., members of the executive committee of the Richmond Newspaper Guild, are hereby named a special committee to present this request to both publishers on behalf of the membership of the Richmond Newspaper Guild at once."

"Be it resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be presented to the board of directors of the Associated Press with the request that the association, which is supported by member papers, take similar action to restore the blanket pay cut which it made during the depression period."

PHILADELPHIA - The Public Ledger suspended publication on April 15. One month later to a day the most heated primary campaign Pennsylvania has seen in many years also came to an end. This combination of circumstances means that the local guild has the biggest relief job on its hands of any guild in the country.

The Public Ledger unit of the guild consisted of fifty-nine members at the time of the suspension. Twenty-six were transferred to the Evening Ledger, four to the Inquirer, two others found jobs at Record and one got a berth at the Daily News. Eleven members of the Evening Ledger unit were dropped in the shakeup, and only three of these have since found permanent jobs on other newspapers.

The primary campaign, which was just reaching its peak in April, helped ten or twelve to obtain jobs of varying degrees of compensation. But on May 15 most of these also came to an end.

The guild has been alert to meet

RICHMOND ASKS PAY BE RESTORED

Before the recent conventions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association some editors and publishers seemed considerably exercised in the fear that adherence of their editorial employees to any sort of an employment organization might bias their news staff.

Some editors even expressed the belief that mere membership in any sort of association or guild, not affiliated with an outside labor organization, would warp the editorial viewpoint.

Frankly I had some pretty bad moments of self-examination as I mulled through the de luxe convention issue of Mr. Pew's Editor and Publisher. It was sad reading for a poor guildster, on the whole.

Seen in the Personal Column

The one bright spot in the whole issue was the "Purely Personal" column on page 61 of the issue of April 28.

Seventeen editors and publishers rated personal mentions in the column for this I presume Mr. Pew considered meritorious or distinguished accomplishments during the week.

Of the seventeen but one was mentioned for his journalistic feat. Editors and publishers seemed chiefly interested in partisan politics in their communities, and such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and the American Legion. Apparently they had no time for the newspaper.

Here's how the seventeen rated mention in E. and P.: One retiree after thirty years on the school board; three served as officers of the Chamber of Commerce; one is elected president of the local public utility rates not mentioned; one is re-elected president of the Chamber of Commerce; one is elected district governor of Rotary International; one will soon be installed

From Secretary's Files

The men best suited for the convention can't get away for a while. In this country, where scoundrels are vegetables and sick leeches are not mentioned, publishers never think of hiring substitutes.

No men attended the meeting. Later the week culled, as usual, the staff was with us to a man and waited only to know how the day would stand before coming out in the open.

Fundamental essential to success is provision for all negotiations to be conducted by the American Newspaper Guild. The provision should be made for field organizers.

The press associations here are in the mood for organization. They are ready to make it, but feel, since it is the smaller paper, the initiative should be taken by the

Discovered in the press club a bundle of Guild Reports. The great news of the day is, too old and reactionary. . . too many press agents and shoe salesmen.

Editorial employees of this paper are satisfied and wish to know what the advantages in joining will be.

Whose Hands Need Washing?

By ELMER O. FEILHABER

As president of a Rotary club, one heads an American Legion, one plants committee; one running for State Senator; another serving for the State Senate after running his party in the House.

Following an Alluring Feast

After scanning this column, for amusement I took a look at the personal items in other recent issues.

Editors and publishers were found personally or financially identified with practically every non-journalistic enterprise in their respective communities.

There comes to my mind, too, a memory of the national air races of a few years ago in Cleveland. This civic boosterism and appropriation of the three Cleveland newspapers for ten days, showing more significant and interesting news to inside parties. Despite this, however, the races cost each of the papers \$4,000, on top of the tons of white paper and barrels of ink which already had been expended. Each of the newspapers had to underwrite the show for \$10,000.

I am not an editor and therefore not much given to editorializing. But this one thing seems clear. Here are a large number of editors and publishers who have their fingers in practically every pie in their communities telling us with horror shaking their voices that we will be unable to write unbiased news if we become associated with some dread union.

Without Trying to Be Captious

Personally, I think it would be well for some of them to wipe their own hands before gesturing at us. But I propose to be gracious. Let those editors and publishers who have this union horror sever their outside financial connections. Let them resign from the Chamber of Commerce and other such organizations.

Once this is done, perhaps we will be able to listen to their anguished cries without that smile of sympathy which is becoming universal among newspaper men when they are dealing with their employers.

A. F. L. Tie Opposed

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Continued from Page One

tion plan along economic lines.

Seek open nomination of officers from the floor rather than the committee.

5-Approve an educational plan for apprentices and a national code of ethics.

Grounds for an extensive paid leadership for the guild was expressed with some violence in several of the resolutions.

Believe me, I feel a strong feeling that the guild should avoid any such salaries as that which would make it more professional of the labor unions. Most of the replies agreed that there should be two or three well paid executives in charge of the guild's affairs, but that was all.

With respect to national dues, the greatest number of replies agreed around the 25-cent figure, with a generally expressed determination not to permit anything higher than 50 cents.

Only one guild president wrote that sentiment in his city favored exclusively national supervision of collective bargaining activities. The rest of the replies favored local autonomy in one form or another, consultation with national officers to be considered advisable rather than compulsory.

The regional organization plan, which has been put in effect informally in the area surrounding Philadelphia, would provide for monthly gatherings of guild officers from nearby cities to discuss mutual problems and provide for first-hand advice. The Philadelphia regional organization takes in Camden, Atlantic City, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Reading, Harrisburg and Lehigh Valley (Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton), Pa.

Overwhelming sentiment for open nominations was expressed in the replies to Mr. French's query, although one answer favored the committee method as a time-saver and another suggested a combination of both plans. Some nationwide educational plan for apprentices and copyboys, similar to that being drawn up here in connection with the Guild-Record contract was generally approved, and a national code of ethics also met with favor.

The Philadelphia- Camden Guild has issued no binding instructions to its official delegates as yet. There is a general disposition not to tie the hands of the delegates, but to give them the freedom to meet the majority of its representatives for several months to come.

'IDEAL CONDITIONS' ST. LOUIS DAILIES DELAYED IN GARY WELL REPRESENTED

Editor Who 'Saw This Coming' Fears Guild Asks Too Much

GARY, Ind.—The Gary Newspaper Guild, through its executive committee, has discussed the signing of a contract with H. B. Snyder, editor of the Post-Tribune, and has received assurance that the guild's proposals will be considered.

In preparing in advance a list of proposals for incorporation in a contract with the editor and publisher of the Post-Tribune, the guild obtained the advice of a lawyer, and the executive committee of the city-wide guild has been discussed.

Thomas B. Sherman, veteran music critic and Sunday editor of the Post-Tribune, and the pioneer of the guild movement in St. Louis, in the Post-Dispatch delegate, Mr. Sherman is president of his chapter and a member of the executive committee of the city guild.

The Star-Times delegate is Samuel A. O'Neal, also a veteran newspaper man, having served on the staffs of the Post-Dispatch and Star-Times as well as the Tulsa Press in the last thirteen years. He has been a consistent editor and maker-up editor of the Star-Times, as well as serving on the rewrite staff, and was for a time Jefferson City reporter at the State Capitol. Mr. O'Neal is a vice-president of the Star-Times chapter and a member of the executive committee of the city guild.

Res. Colle, special writer and assistant editor of the Sunday and Star-Times, is the delegate of the Globe-Democrat.

The Post-Dispatch and Star-Times have announced pay increases. Employees received a rise of 5 per cent and will get an additional 5 per cent on November 1. The increase on the Post-Dispatch came after a committee of the Post-Dispatch chapter of the guild had questioned the management to restore a 10 per cent reduction made two years ago. The Star-Times men received three cuts, two of 5 per cent each and the third on a graduated scale of from 5 to 16.25 per cent, the more highly paid employees receiving the larger cut.

The staff members, under regulations for cities under \$50,000, working the work for a city of \$50,000. The minimums are too low for the city and comfortable living where this situation prevails.

Oh, Boy, B. A., at \$10.80 a Week

By JAMES A. LEVISON

I admit being an inveterate reader of The Guild Reporter. It's one of the few publications I'm able to obtain free of charge.

But when Mr. Thomas E. Jefferson has an article entitled "Copy Boy" printed therein, well . . . Mr. Jefferson diagnoses many boys with a literary wave for the moment and confines himself for the moment to the "copy boy" who, known to be competent." Believing myself to be a "senior boy known to be competent," I'm willing to grant him this license (despite the fact that I've always admired a good boy).

Reading Mr. Jefferson's article, one finishes with the following conviction—a copy boy on a metropolitan daily is comparatively well off from the financial standpoint and, for what he lacks in this respect, he often makes up in extra work for the paper, such as short articles, etc.

As a result of this he may, after a period of years, finally "edge into a man's job," despite the stiff competition due to the influx of college men.

Perhaps the best answer to all this would be to begin quoting from my own personal experience. . . . Out of a job, at a few months short of eighteen, with no literary (or writing) I "went to work in a city room out of preference" just about three years ago. It was my first experience working six full days a week. The new copy boy, after working for the paper more than two weeks, usually came to the conclusion that it was best that he had no time off other than Sunday. Otherwise, what could he do but stay home looking at empty space and bemoaning the lack of funds? (Of course, if really pressed, he could cut his lunch down from a bowl of soup and coffee to just coffee.) Ten dollars a week could be stretched just so far as that. Of course, I lived at home and was therefore one of those "from the economic standpoint fairly well off."

And Mr. Jefferson's comment on

"The Press in Shackles"

An Indictment of the Policies of Certain Newspaper Proprietors by an Independent Writer

An article with the above title by Nicholas Simcox Fox, appearing in No. 4 of "The New Talent," a quarterly magazine published in New York, presents views on the newspapers of the United States which should be of interest to Guild members. Mr. Fox is described as a writer of "long experience in the newspaper field." Extracts from his article (which is too long for full reproduction) follow:

"Newspapers can dish it up but they can't take it. For generations the American press has had its own way and it has acted precisely like a spoiled child: either you play the way it wants to play or else you are ruled out of the game. It is petulant, shortsighted, intolerant and grossly unfair. It withholds news, fabricates news, spreads harmful and promotional propaganda and exaggerated and fraudulent commercial claims in its news, editorial and advertising columns, disseminates spurious thought, distorts the truth and circulates falsehoods. . . .

Public Has Grown Distrustful

"The depression has disclosed the defects of the American press as clearly as a microscope exposes the flaws of a paste jewel. Large sections of the public have at last discovered that the American press cannot be trusted to publish the truth or to explain and interpret the facts sincerely and impartially. The realization that the press is as intricately involved in the old system of capitalist exploitation as any other major industry is slowly but surely becoming more general. . . .

"The depression and the Administration's valiant efforts at rehabilitation have stripped the press of its false cloak of altruism and laid it bare not as the champion of the public that it has pretended to be but as its most formidable and treacherous enemy. The press has held itself up as the country's strongest and most fervent advocate of democratic principles, and it continues to do so, but when it comes to a showing of hands on specific cases it selfishly looks out for its own interests first, regardless of how they clash with the interests of the public. . . .

"When the NRA was created it was received by the press with enthusiasm, even the reactionary units in the business falling in line lest they suffer dire consequences by being openly hostile to an extraordinarily popular Administration. Editorials proposed that codes be prepared and accepted by industry without delay so that employment and purchasing power might be increased and hours of toil reduced. . . .

"When the time came, however, for the promulgation of a newspaper code, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, than which there is no more bigoted organization in the country, sent a committee of members posthaste to Washington. The committee drew up its own code, being assisted in this task by Elisha Hangan, a Washington lawyer whose firm had attained eminence by its effort to frustrate a Senate investigation of the utilities trust and its remarkable success during the Mellon regime in obtaining tax refunds for clients of wealth. . . .

A Hypocritical Gesture

"The publishers' code classified experienced newspaper writers as 'professionals,' a characterization which had been strangely withheld in the past. Of course the publishers were not trying to elevate the scribes to a higher plane; they merely hit upon the classification as a means of escaping limitations of working hours and wages. The journalists, however, politely declined the belated recognition of their professional status and asked to be considered merely as the serfs that actually they have been, so that they might plead for minimum hours and wages and organize as a means of emerging from their slavery. . . .

"The press has been opposed in principle to child labor. That is a safe enough stand to take; it induces the public to think that the newspapers are kind-hearted guardians of the country's youth and, so long as names are not called and citation of specific instances of child exploitation is confined to small, non-advertising sweatshops, no important interests are alienated. It is like favoring the eradication of crime: it is a profitable attitude so long as it is kept in the abstract. . . .

"But the newspapers are the largest employers of child labor in the country, hiring more than 500,000 children, and when an effort was made to eliminate this kind of employment through a provision of the NRA code, the press rebelled and all the old arguments in favor of the employment of children by newspapers, as distinguished, of course, from other employers, were lined up and publicized. After reading these

melodramatic pleas one could logically conclude that the Administration was attempting to starve and stunt the children of the nation by depriving them of their livelihood and recreation. . . .

Concerning the Tugwell Bill

"Another example of the anti-social attitude of the press is found in its failure to publicize adequately or truthfully, if at all, the hearings on the Tugwell bill designed to tighten and enlarge the pure food and drugs act. The bill proposed to outlaw dangerous cosmetics, spurious medicines and harmful foods and to prevent publication and broadcasting of exaggerated, misleading or fraudulent advertisements of any commodity. Surely such a bill was wholly in the interest of the public, but was the press in favor of it? It was not. Why not? Because it foresaw the loss of advertising revenue. So it lobbied against the measure, in company with other fakers and gluttons. . . .

Yet publishers will tell you in all seriousness that they would spend their last dollar and then go to prison rather than betray their public trust! . . .

"Appearing before last year's annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Carl W. Ackerman, dean of Columbia University's School of Journalism, read a paper entitled 'The Challenge to the Press.' In it he outlined nineteen charges against the press as they had been imparted to him by various persons of unimpeachable integrity. While also important in themselves, many of the charges were really trivial when compared with the fundamental defects underlying them. Even so, Mr. Ackerman qualified most of the criticisms or found excuses for them, and on the whole his paper was a glowing tribute to the press. That is to be regretted, for Dean Ackerman is in a position to exert a very helpful influence in raising the standards of American journalism. The newspaper business and the public would benefit substantially if he would substitute genuine criticism for his back-slapping proclivities. . . .

"Who will contend that the American press did not, during the World War, conceal the truth about operations at the various fronts, German atrocities, conscientious objectors, Socialists and pacifists, opposition to conscription, wanton waste and incompetence, the welfare of our soldiers here and abroad, avaricious and criminal profiteers and corruption in high places? . . .

"Did the press tell the truth about the oil scandals and the colossal treachery and treason of high officials of the Harding regime? . . .

"Even when the Senate investigating committee began its work, under grave difficulties, it was belittled and hindered by the ultra-respectable Tory newspapers. Finally, because of the committee's sheer determination and the mass of incontrovertible evidence it piled up, even the hidebound Republican newspapers were compelled to publish much of the truth to save their own faces. . . .

"Consider the vicious propaganda that was carried on by the private utility outfits, especially the Insull group. All of this was not only contrary to public interest, it had a corrupting influence of sinister proportions. The light, heat and power clique subsidized authors of textbooks used in the public schools, bribed teachers, financed some newspapers, bought out others and kept still others. Altogether it was the most brazen and pernicious campaign of propaganda ever perpetrated upon the American people. Did the press reveal these machinations? No. They were brought to light by the Nation, an independent weekly, small in circulation but big

in journalistic achievement. Week after week this magazine published its startling revelations while the newspapers either ignored or ridiculed its exposures. It is only now, years afterward, when it is too late to do any good, that the press admits the truth about that infamous scheme. . . .

"During the years of the fabulous stock market boom the press stood stanchly behind the Wall Street promoters, gamblers, market riggers, low-class and high-class crooks and the highly respected bankers who subsequently were revealed as tax dodgers, manipulators, double-crossers and business wreckers. The newspapers published with enthusiasm the promotional ballyhoo, fraudulent claims and outright lies that poured from biased sources. Advertisements were accepted with little or no scrutiny, and even enticing news stories written by their own employees who had been bribed by swindlers were published with the authenticity of the printed word, and later, when the true status of these financial writers, who were few in number but it said in justice to the craft, was uncovered, the publishers did not feel enough responsibility to their readers even to explain how such an outrageous thing could happen, much less apologize. . . .

Unsuspecting Public Drawn In

"Thus was an unsuspecting and truthful public drawn into the greatest and most catastrophic gambling orgy the country has ever known, a speculative spree that was a factor of the depression, though not a fundamental cause, and a very substantial share of the blame falls upon the press. Not only was the truth concealed, but falsehoods were spread far and wide. . . .

"The public has fared no better during the depression. Surely no one will come forward to deny that the press has studiously concealed the truth since the beginning of 1930. . . .

"It is all still very vivid in our minds how the press adopted, the prosperity-is-just-around-the-corner philosophy of Mr. Hoover; how it assured the people at regular intervals that the worst was over; how it attempted to persuade the public to 'buy now' because prices couldn't go any lower, though they did; how it sought to convince readers that the banking setup was sound, and quickly declared after every bank failure that the last weak link had been eliminated and that its elimination had strengthened the rest of the structure, when, as a matter of fact, every collapse transmitted further weakness all along the line. . . .

"We can still recall readily how the newspapers published the absurd 'surveys' made periodically by the news-gathering associations; surveys designed to show that the depression was over because a few small and obscure corporations in remote parts of the country had added a few dozen or hundred workers to their pay rolls. None of us has forgotten the ridiculous year-end business and financial reviews, written very largely by interested bank and corporate executives, whose hopes for improvement were presented by the newspapers as wise and sagacious prophecies of a new era of prosperity to be born in the coming twelvemonth. . . .

Lulled Into False Confidence

"The press lulled the country into a false sense of security and thus helped materially to prolong the depression and deepen our despair and misery. . . .

"So much for the concealment of the truth by the press in general. I could cite numerous instances in which individual newspapers created and published deliberate lies to advance or protect their own selfish policies or purposes and maliciously to injure persons, groups, causes or movements. . . .

"The original code drawn up and presented by the publishers was such a slimy document that the NRA officials promptly threw it into the wastepaper basket. The spoiled and thin-skinned publishers became resentful, and when a substitute code was prepared in Washington they insisted upon the retention of an original clause which ostensibly stated that acceptance of the code in no wise set aside the constitutional guarantee of a free press. The Administration objected to this insult, courteously explaining that President Roosevelt had no intention of abrogating the Constitution and could not even if he wanted to. Besides, the clause as prepared by the publishers' counsel was so adroitly worded that it could later be interpreted in almost any manner to suit the publishers. The publishers, however, were characteristically peevish; they saw the end of their unfair practices, exploitation of children and enslavement of newspaper writers. A red herring was needed to distract the public, a bludgeon was needed to frighten the Administration. . . .

"So up went the wall about freedom of the press and the wall was

22% Salary Decline Shown in Twin Cities

MINNEAPOLIS.—The first results of a survey of wages, home ownership and dependency made by the Newspaper Guild of Minneapolis and St. Paul have revealed that salaries in the Twin Cities up to May, 1934, had decreased 22 per cent. . . .

Of 176 replying to a questionnaire sent out by the guild, seventy-nine receive more than \$40 a week and ninety-seven less than \$40. In the group from twenty-five to forty years, fifty-three are paid more than \$40 and sixty-three less than that figure. Above that age, thirty-six are above the \$40 mark and seventeen below it. No one under twenty-five years is paid above \$40. . . .

Only fifty-six of those replying are home owners.

echoed across the country, even by newspapers that were reputed to be intelligent. The republic was about to come to an end; a dictatorship was to be established and the Constitution scrapped; the freedom of the press, which the public-spirited publishers cherished so fondly, was doomed, and as a consequence the people were to be enslaved. . . .

Colonel McCormick's Pilgrimage

"That's what the press, with a few exceptions, tried to make the public swallow. To make sure that the scare had not been overlooked and to afford the papers a plausible excuse for keeping the subject alive, Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, went traipsing around the country uttering dire warnings on the impending repeal of the Constitution. The Colonel's lamentations were so farcical that his speaking tour became the most amusing event of the year, the comic relief in a drama of sorrow and grief. . . .

"The Constitution, of course, gives the press the right to publish all the news and express opinions. It concedes no other right. The press has no constitutional right to exploit children, indulge in unfair practices, obstruct the organization of employees. It must abide by laws and ordinances regarding building structures, sanitation and other matters the same as any one else. It is even restricted in what it may publish and if it breaks any law it is liable to prosecution. . . .

"Nevertheless, the Constitution does guarantee the freedom of the press just as it guarantees freedom of speech and while this constitutional guarantee could not be set aside the Administration again was forced to yield to the publishers in order to proceed at all and the disputed clause was allowed to go into the code, though not in its original form. In fact, the code as finally submitted to President Roosevelt was a surprisingly feeble and futile document so far as increasing employment and wages and improving conditions of toil were concerned. It seemed as though the NRA officials had decided to accept any kind of code just to get the undisciplined and irresponsible publishers out of the way. . . .

"How have the newspapers which made the loudest squawk exercised their freedom in publishing the news, such as the Scripps-Howard papers, which are reputed to be liberal and fearless; the Hearst sheets, which are reputed to be progressive if nothing more; the New York Herald Tribune, which shows such a profound respect for wealth and power; the Los Angeles Times, which is reputed to be one of the most prejudiced and intolerant dailies in the country? . . .

"Last summer in New York City a very novel case was tried in the courts. Because of its novelty it would have been an interesting story, the kind newspapers like, no matter who was involved. It happened, however, that the plaintiff was a very prominent, a nationally known publicist. So the story was all the better, from a newspaper viewpoint. The newspapers were free to publish the story; their constitutional right had not been abrogated; there was no governmental interference. But from the newspapers' own standards only the Times and the Sun treated the story at all adequately. The World-Telegram of the fearless Scripps-Howard chain and the News ran two brief and rather uninformative items and then forgot about it; the Herald Tribune, the American, the Journal and the Mirror ignored the case altogether. . . .

Advertising Man Plaintiff

"Who was the prominent plaintiff? Bruce Barton, a very active and influential member of a very active and influential agency which does out advertisements to the newspapers. . . .

"Some time ago the Rev. Bob

Shuler, the politically-minded Los Angeles minister, was threatened with revocation of his broadcasting license. Did Harry Chandler's Times and Hearst's Los Angeles sheets come to the Rev. Mr. Shuler's defense? There was a principle involved; the principle of free speech which for all practical purposes is identical with the principle of a free press. These newspapers, however, not only did not come to the rescue of Mr. Shuler, but Mr. Hearst and Mr. Chandler actually entered the campaign against him. To be sure there is no love lost between Mr. Shuler and Messrs. Hearst and Chandler. But remember: a principle dear to the publishers' hearts was involved, not a personal animosity. . . .

"How many of the newspapers that fought so gallantly and blatantly to retain the freedom they were in no danger of losing published anything about the newspaper code or the organization of newspaper writers into local guilds and a national guild? If the public was interested in reading about other codes, wasn't it interested in reading about the newspaper code? Yes, but it is a poor policy to let the public know anything about the newspaper business, just as it is a poor policy to give publicity to the fact that newspaper employees are organizing, especially when you don't want them to organize. It's all right for publishers to have powerful organizations, but news employees? They should remain the rugged individuals they have been and not try to improve their lot. . . .

"In their wallings the publishers cried out that a free press is essential to democracy, and they were right. That is precisely why we should have a free press. . . .

But the Press Is Not Free

"We do not have a free press today. It is a censored press. To be sure the censorship is applied from within and not imposed from without, but it is a censorship nevertheless, and when a censorship exists there can be no freedom. We have a subsidized, privileged, truth-concealing, dishonorable, anti-social press, a press that is dominated by plutocratic, autocratic and mercenary publishers. . . .

"Complete support of editors cannot be counted upon, because not a few of them are as unprincipled as their employers, and indeed that is one of the reasons why they are editors instead of copy readers or beat men. Yet there are sufficient numbers of them who are so sick of the whole revolting business that they can be depended upon to assist, either openly or covertly, in the job of fumigation once a movement toward this end gets under way. . . .

"There are a few conspicuously scrupulous publishers left in the country, publishers who are genuinely and sincerely interested in the welfare and progress of the people, who are striving against tremendous odds to elevate the standards of present-day journalism and who are disgusted with the current state of affairs. . . .

"It behooves these few to come out into the open, take the public into their confidence and condemn the dishonest and dishonorable practices now indulged in so generally. If they do not, their newspapers will be sucked into the mire that now engulfs the great majority of their contemporaries as measured by circulation figures, and it will serve them right. . . .

"The principal hope for a free and honest press rests for the present with the American Newspaper Guild that was organized last December by determined members of the craft in spite of the opposition of publishers and the characteristic indifference of many of the journalists themselves. One of the objects of the guild is to improve the standards of journalism, and this objective certainly lies within reach of the men and women who actually produce the newspapers. . . .

Weary of 'Twisting Facts'

"Most of these journalists are weary of turning in stories they know are lies or concealment of the truth, of twisting the facts to conform to the policies of their employers, of suppressing important and interesting stories simply because they involve wealthy or powerful customers, of writing or rewriting publicity blurbs, of wasting time and talent on trivialities, of genuflecting before big and overbearing advertisers and of otherwise humiliating and degrading themselves and their craft. . . .

"So if the guild organization attains the size and strength its organizers seek and should fight for, some of the worst defects of American journalism may be eradicated and the public may safely place a greater trust in the press than it can or should today. . . .

"Another John Peter Zengler is sorely needed today. He will not be found in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; he might be found in the American Newspaper Guild. . . .