

For the Fourth
Estate

The Guild Reporter

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New Trustees Of Ledger Act To End Strike

Accept Bid for Parley;
Stockholder's Suit
Silences Russell

By LEON SVIRSKY

NEWARK, N. J.—Negotiations for settlement of the Newark Ledger strike were in progress between attorneys for the Newark Newspaper Guild and trustees of the Ledger last week-end.

The contact followed within thirty hours after control of the Ledger had been transferred from Lucius T. Russell to two trustees by the Chancery Court, on petition of a stockholder. Counsel for the trustees accepted the Guild's request for a conference and arranged to meet Abraham Isserman, Guild counsel, and Emmett Crozier, Newark Guild president.

The trustees indicated a desire to arrive at a prompt settlement.

Temporary Pact Sought

Although signing of a contract was believed legally impossible, the Guild sought a temporary collective agreement which would recognize the Guild, reinstate the strikers, oust the strike-breakers and establish satisfactory working conditions.

The Guild emphasizing the necessity of a quick settlement of the strike to conserve the paper's assets. The trustees indicated this was also their view.

The ousting of Russell, drastically changing the aspect of the strike, came with dramatic suddenness as the publisher was showing signs of weakness, approaching panic, in the face of the Guild's intensified efforts in the eleventh week of its struggle.

Mismanagement Alleged
The stockholder's petition charged Russell with serious mismanagement of the paper, citing as evidence the fact that the strike had substantially reduced the circulation and advertising revenue.

The petitioner was William I. Coates, of Whitman, Mass., owner of \$8,000 stock in the Newark Morning Ledger Co., operator of the newspaper, of which Russell

Building: Great White Father Tempests—Leaders

By JONATHAN EDDY

A SKYSCRAPER can be built to no great height minus the steel framework. Without this framework, it would topple to the ground in the first squall. The steel framework of the American Newspaper Guild and all its locals is a theory—the theory of democratic organization.

A year and a half ago the idea that newspapermen really ought to organize was an academic abstraction, but we acted on it. The idea that we should be more democratic than other organizations was an academic abstraction, but we waged a fight in New York and elsewhere to see that our constitution was distinctly not that of a rotary club.

Let us see what trouble failure to grasp seemingly trivial and abstract theory can get us into. Let us see how our habit of democracy makes it inevitable that we gather, rather than lose, strength under the blow from President Roosevelt.

Back in the "earlies" of only a year or so ago, we strove to set up the Guild so that its very con-

stitution would oblige the men on different papers to work together rather than as company units, working together being of the essence of democracy.

Influential persons in a certain Guild failed to grasp the significance of the academic abstraction. They insisted, even after the second national convention had made it unconstitutional, that the traditional mistrust between competing staffs be maintained in the constitutional structure of that Guild. Eventually that local theoretical error shook the whole national organization.

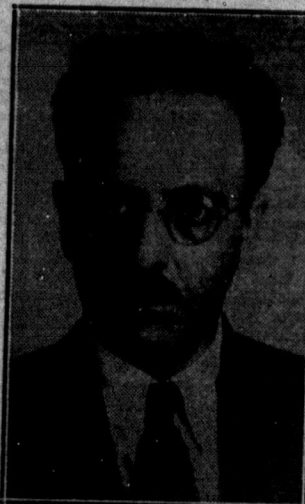
Because of the technical flaw in the local constitution, the newspaper men in that Guild did not learn through personal experience the many lessons inherent in working together, and it was only the shining examples of strength through democratic unity elsewhere that forestalled a split in the ANG.

Tempests

What Guild has not experienced tempests (most of them have for-

(Continued on Page Seven)

He 'Wins' Job Back



ALPHONSE TONIATTI

Toniatti Victory Carries a Joker

Guild Protests Transfer to Philadelphia

Alphonse Toniatti, whose reinstatement with seven weeks of back pay was ordered Jan. 16 by the Newspaper Industrial Board, after its finding that he was discharged from the II Progresso for Guild activity, found himself immediately switched to L'Opinione, a Philadelphia paper owned by the same publisher, Generoso Pope. He went to Philadelphia Jan. 21 under protest, the New York Newspaper Guild asking that the Board rephrase its decision to make the reinstatement an actuality.

In a letter to Harvey J. Kelly, chairman of the Board, the Guild pointed out that the decision, as it stands, "permits Mr. Pope to avoid actual reinstatement of Mr. Toniatti on the II Progresso." Mr. Kelly consented to a mail vote of the board members, but said that in his opinion the management might use Toniatti's services where they can be "most advantageously employed."

Toniatti was "advised" to take up employment with the Philadelphia paper on two-day notice. The Guild maintains that Toniatti has many interests, and ties in New York which would be abruptly impaired, with great sacrifice, financial and personal, to himself, if he went to Philadelphia.

Eddy Asks to Quit Press Board As Roosevelt Bars Appeal Of Guild to National Tribunal

Eddy Statement Urging Guild To Resign From Press Board

The text of the statement by Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, asking permission of the national executive committee to resign from the Newspaper Industrial Board, follows:

The action of President Roosevelt in sustaining the publishers' contention that there can be no appeal from decisions of the Newspaper Industrial Board makes it advisable that the executive officers of the American Newspaper Guild consider whether or not the interests of newspaper men and women will be served by continued representation on the board.

I believe that they will not be served and that they may be injured, and am therefore seeking your opinion (your vote, in fact) on whether or not I should hand in my resignation to the National "Recovery" Administration.

My reasons follow:

Newspapermen had no part in devising the board as set up by the code. Mechanical workers in the industry likewise had no voice in it. The publishers set it up as they saw fit, and the phraseology of the code for the daily newspaper publishing business, the work of a lawyer hired to protect the interests of the publishers, was changed by not even so much as the dotting of an 'i' by the President when he signed it.

At the time of its promulgation, it was the general impression of newspaper men that the Government and the NRA were impartial bodies, who would protect the interests of wage earners as well as of employers, and it therefore seemed desirable that the Guild have representation on a par with other organized newspaper workers on the NRA's arbitration board in the newspaper

(Continued on Page Two)

Congress Asked Ernst Explains To Keep Labor 'Liberal' Offer Board Alive By Publishers

Continuation of 7-A and Security Plan Also Vital to Newsmen

WASHINGTON.—The 74th Congress, in only two weeks, has developed a dozen situations which will affect newspapermen closely.

The top problem, of course, is the President's economic security bill, which will become ESA in the alphabet soup, administered after it is passed—as it will be—by SIB—the Social Insurance Board.

Newspapermen will be included in both old-age pension and unemployment insurance features under the plan as introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York. The whole program has a long-pull "pie in the sky" flavor, but that was generally expected. Today's jobless are another problem.

Of more immediate importance to the American Newspaper Guild are two measures now taking form—the legislation for continuation of the NRA, including Section 7-A, and the Wagner Labor Disputes Act to set up a permanent National Labor Board with power to act.

The fight is getting hot on these. Industries are putting on the heat through the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League, and cigarette tycoon S. Clay Williams, head of the National Industrial Recovery Board, to get a "temporary" continuation of NRA for a year or two.

The Labor Disputes bill will be introduced soon by Wagner, substantially in the same form in which it was passed last year, when Senator David I. Walsh and his Senate Labor Committee side-tracked it on Administration orders in favor of the temporary board set up under Lloyd Garrison,

(Continued on Page Six)

Proposed Contribution to Recovery \$1.40 a Week Each

WASHINGTON.—American newspapers, earning millions annually in profits, boasting of increasing advertising and circulation, have been exposed as offering a total of \$50,000 a year, or an average of \$1.40 per week per paper, as their contribution to recovery under the NRA.

This revelation was made by Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the American Newspaper Guild, at the hearing on wages and hours for editorial workers, under the newspaper code, held January 17.

Ernst spoke for six hours uninterruptedly except for a luncheon period, without an attempt at oratory—a steady stream of analysis of the contentions of the publishers, and a description of the plight and counter proposals of the news writers.

It was a resumption of the hearing begun December 5, when the Guild spokesmen walked out in protest against Donald Richberg's attempt to deprive Guild members of the benefit of the Jennings decision. (His chief—President Roosevelt—has completed the job Richberg began.)

Gustav Peck, assistant to Administrator Harriman, of NRA, was sitting with Divisional Administrator Jack B. Tate.

Ernst began by characterizing the offer of the publishers to pay minima to news department workers of \$12 to \$25, depending on the size of the city, with 30 per cent off those rates for cubs, as "a snide and ineffective proposal toward recovery." He made brief reference to salaries of other types of workers; for example, a dog catcher gets \$1836 a year (\$35 a

(Continued on Page Two)

Edict Renders News Code Body Futile, Says Secretary

Jennings Victory Again Nullified

Publishers 'Satisfied'; Administrator Calls Conference

Declaring that President Roosevelt's order ending appeals from the Newspaper Industrial Board to the National Labor Relations board had destroyed whatever use the newspaper body might have had for the Guild, Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary, asked the national executive committee of the American Newspaper Guild for authority to resign from the Board.

Continued membership, Eddy said in his letter, dated Jan. 23, would be "tantamount to condoning a fraud upon the working newspaper people of this country."

The action followed a statement by Heywood Brown, president of the Guild, expressing the Guild's "bitter regret" over Mr. Roosevelt's action, and calling attention to the fact that it had been taken without the consultation of any interested group but the publishers.

Subsequently, on Jan. 24, W. A. Harriman, administrative officer of the National Industrial Recovery Board, requested Eddy to attend a conference with other members of the NIB and officials of the NRA in Washington Jan. 28.

Text of Brown's Statement on Page 3

Labor Board Loses Powers

By ROBERT M. BUCK

Vice President, 15th Region

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt on Jan. 22 stripped the National Labor Relations Board of power so far as the Newspaper Code is concerned, and did so under the following amazing circumstances:

In a letter, instead of an executive order.

By "general" instructions so

(Continued on Page Two)

Jewish Staffs Win Back Pay by Strike

72-Hour Walkout in N. Y. Gets Security Contract

The Newspaper Guild of New York won its 72-hour strike against Jacob Landau, publisher of the Jewish Daily Bulletin and owner of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, when an agreement was signed Jan. 13 at the publisher's home, 1200 Fifth Avenue. The strike was called Jan. 10 to obtain back wages and a contract for regular payment of wages in the future.

The publisher and the Guild were brought together by Edward C. Rybicki, state supervising labor mediator. The 13 strikers returned to work immediately. The agreement provided that negotiations for a detailed contract on behalf of both the Jewish Telegraphic

(Continued on Page Seven)

Guild Urged to Quit Newspaper Board, Now Called Futile

Roosevelt Step Violates Edict On Labor Body

Publishers' Maneuvers Seen Back of Decision on Jurisdiction

(Continued from Page One)

pointed that they apply only to the newspaper code.

Directing that the NLRB release the news of its own decision.

By (so the report here goes) "suggesting" that no member of the board make any comment.

The last issue of the Guild Reporter described the intrigue of publisher representatives with Washington officials in the Jennings case. Here is some more evidence of it.

The White House told reporters at 12:30 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 22, that a letter had been sent to the NLRB and would be released there. Newman applied for it at 12:50 at the office of Francis Biddle, chairman of the board. They were told to return at 3 p. m.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was not made public as announced, until after 3 p. m. Yet the Associated Press carried a statement by Howard Davis, chairman of the Code Authority and president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, dated 1:45, telling how everything had been fixed up to the publishers' satisfaction, and calling off the convention of the publishers, set for Jan. 28, to walk out of the code in their bluff over the Jennings decision by the NLRB.

Elisha Hanson, counsel for the publishers, also issued a statement approximately two hours before the letter was released to the press.

Means One Board Only

The President's letter refers to "probably less than five" codes which set up industrial boards, and contains instructions as to what the NLRB must do as to them.

As a matter of fact there are 10 boards set up in codes, in addition to seven created by administrative order. Five Presidential boards and three bipartisan code authorities.

Of the 10, only two are functioning in any considerable way, the newspaper and bituminous coal boards. Of these two, only one has come under the purview of the National Labor Relations Board—the Newspaper Industrial Board.

The coal board has not been challenged by the mine operators or the United Mine Workers of America. Therefore, the Roosevelt letter referred solely to the Newspaper Industrial Board.

Muzzle Is Complete

It not only directed the NLRB to refuse to entertain complaints of newspaper employees against publishers, but even denied the right to hear cases on appeal from the Newspaper Industrial Board, which right was acknowledged by Blackwell Smith, general counsel for NRA, when he appeared before the NLRB to argue the publishers' contention that NLRB had no original jurisdiction in the Jennings case.

For many days the publishers had been weaving between Richberg, NRA and the White House. Twice they postponed the calling of their convention of protest against the Jennings decision, on request of Louis Howe, Presidential secretary.

During all this time the White House was "seeking a formula." Richberg ran errands between the White House and the National Labor Relations Board. They were his own errands, of course, because he was chief advocate of the publishers' view of the code and the

DaytonMeninGuild 60% of Eligibles

Journal, Herald, News and Labor Union Represented

DAYTON, Ohio.—Spurred by the enthusiasm of American Newspaper Guild members from Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, newspaper men of Dayton, who joined the Guild bandwagon December 16, have pushed their membership campaign and more than 60 percent of the eligible men are now members.

The first meeting adopted a constitution, patterned after Cleveland, elected officers and appointed an executive committee.

Four papers are represented in the local chapter, including the Dayton Journal, the Dayton Daily News, the Dayton Herald and the Labor Union.

A monthly prize will be awarded to the newspaperman showing outstanding editorial excellence.

Jennings case.

Monday, Jan. 21, he paid his final visit to Biddle. He is reported to have told Biddle that he could write the terms of surrender to the publishers (composed by Richberg and signed by President Roosevelt) the following day, and bring about peace.

White House Acts

Biddle refused. He said that he would join Richberg and Roosevelt in conference. On the very day that he sent this final word, the White House cut off negotiations by signing Richberg's letter and dispatching it to Biddle with instructions to make it public.

Before Biddle could do this, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins called him up, it is reported, and asked him to hold the announcement up for an hour until she could talk to the President. Biddle held it up for two hours and gave it out at 3 p. m., without having heard from her, after learning that Howard Davis had already issued press comment on the letter which had not yet been released.

Jennings Too

Biddle said that the Jennings case was not affected by what had happened. President Roosevelt, the next day, removed this impression from Biddle's mind by announcing at a press conference that the Code Authority had not set up a functioning tribunal and would have to create one which would entertain the Jennings case. If it did not, Biddle's board could recommend on the subject to the President.

This was taken by Guild members to mean that the President was insisting on the Newspaper Industrial Board hearing the Jennings case.

Roosevelt Reverses

President Roosevelt reversed himself and violated his own rule when he nullified the NLRB decision in the Jennings case and stripped that board of all power in connection with the Newspaper Industrial Board.

Not only did his executive order of June 29, setting up the board, provide that it should be free of executive interference but in a press statement the same day he said, "It is provided that persons and agencies in the executive branch of the government shall not disturb the findings and orders of such boards."

"This rule," the statement continued, "is of universal application and includes within its scope all permanent and emergency governmental agencies."

Eddy Statement Urging Guild To Resign From Press Board

(Continued from Page One)

My first session with the board convinced me that it could not function satisfactorily because the publishers voted as a bloc, tying up the board on all issues on which they were at variance with labor members, making it necessary to hire a so-called impartial chairman to, in effect, arbitrate such basic rights as that of collective bargaining. The rights of Guild members cannot be submitted to arbitration. The publishers further maintained, by vote and by vote, that their authority was superior to that of Congress and the President—in short, that whatever they chose to do, no one had the power to touch it. Such an attitude is tyrannical and hardly to be tolerated.

Appeal Route Blocked

It will be perfectly obvious to anyone that the only peaceful remedy of such a situation lay in appeal. Guild members present, I thought we had an avenue of appeal—without which it would have been unsafe to bring any case before the board.

The President, who appeared to befriend us when it was his purpose to "sell" the NRA to the American public, now joins openly with publishers in denying us the right of appeal as provided for by Congress, in Resolution 44, and publicly rebukes the body set up under that resolution, the National Labor Relations Board, for assuming that its ostensible purpose, the protection of wage earners, is its real purpose.

In real purpose it is to befuddle us by holding out false hopes, just as the purpose of the publishers in testing a crumb our way in the Jennings case was to befuddle us by holding out false hopes. Let me quote from a letter from a fellow labor member:

"Your members should realize that the Jennings decision was reached by a board composed of both employers and employees and any insistence on your part to restrict the order of the board to a program might have resulted in a deadlock between the Board and the National Labor Relations Board."

"While I can realize Mr. Jennings' disappointment, he seems to have been quite fortunate. In my opinion the Jennings case is a better case and better presentation in both the latter case, which were decided, not because of the evidence produced, but due to surrounding circumstances."

Labor Men Give Views

The labor members of the board expressed their opinion that had it not been for the fact that the Guild had, in connection with the Jennings case, so thoroughly discredited the Newspaper Industrial Board that a fact-finding tribunal had to be set up, the board would have been deadlocked on the Jennings case.

I should also be borne in mind that they did deadlock on my motion to instruct the publisher concerned to proceed in good faith with collective bargaining and to desist from intimidating Guild members, so that in order to get anything at all for Jennings without throwing the whole matter into the hands of the reactionary, labor-baiting Liberty League.

And in accepting such arbitration we in effect submit to arbitration the fundamental human right to organize and to strike, rights recognized for years by the United States Supreme Court.

Up until the present all labor members of the board have refused to submit to cases to an "impartial" chairman, having been advised by counsel that to submit would be to commit their organization to compulsory arbitration, which, as is well known, is an unconstitutional feature of Fascism. Counsel to the Guild advised us to proceed with the full machinery of the board, including the "impartial" ninth

man, in order to perfect our appeal to the National Labor Relations Board.

Public Resolution 44 and the Executive Order accompanying it empowered the NLRB to revise boards in coded industries. We thought that by the power of appeal we could force the NLRB to function fairly and honestly. Chairman Biddle of the NLRB advised that the entire machinery of the NLRB would have to be invoked before an appeal would be received.

Now that we have followed this advice in the Jennings case, we are in a position to demand that the door be shut in our face.

In his letter to Chairman Biddle, President Roosevelt was forced to admit that there probably should be some right of appeal, but he decided it to be, and reversed his own statement in signing the newspaper code that he had a right to alter the code as he saw fit.

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Printers Join Guild Defense Of Labor Board

Union Leaders Agree Publishers' Group Lacks Power

WASHINGTON.—The case in detail against the Newspaper Industrial Board was reviewed Jan. 18 before a conference of officials of labor unions and NRA in Washington by officers of the Guild and Claude M. Baker, vice-president of the International Typographical Union, who also is an employee member of NIB.

Out of the conference came unanimous confirmation of the opinion expressed by Guild officers, that all questions of compliance with section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act should go to the National Labor Relations Board rather than to the NIB, and that to the latter should go only questions of hours, wages and other working conditions.

Asks Broun to Talk

Out of the conference developed an invitation by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., that Heywood Broun, Guild president, appear before the A. F. of L. executive council, meeting in Washington for two weeks beginning Jan. 28.

Broun planned to lay the Guild's dilemma before the council, with the suggestion that acts of the publishers concern all organized labor.

Out of the conference, also, developed the suggestion that Congress be asked to investigate the ownership of large newspapers, as it has of banks, munitions makers and other corporations which influence public policy—not to interfere with their freedom of expression, but to make that freedom more complete by letting the public know what other financial interests newspaper owners have.

Board Has Fumbled

Case after case was cited to show the fumbling of the Newspaper Industrial Board. The speeches were filled with references to the four-to-four vote. The deadlock in NIB on the Jennings case was graphically described, as also was the refusal of the employer members to permit a conference between NIB and the National Labor Relations Board, on invitation of the latter.

Newspaper men and representatives of other organizations told of the breakdown of compliance machinery, so that it was common under NRA for the workers to win a decision but lose the case.

No effort was made to develop a formal program, but the ground was laid for future co-operation toward obtaining compliance with 7-A and meeting the issue of freedom of the press, the mask behind which the publishers, it was agreed, are trying to deny employees the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Office Workers Ask Action by Biddle

The Literary Trades Section of the Office Workers Union this week telegraphed Francis Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, asking immediate favorable action in the case of seven employees dismissed by the Macauley Company, New York publishers. The board on Dec. 16 promised "reinstatement within two weeks," but nothing has been heard since, the wire said. The employees were dismissed Sept. 14.

Support

The Newark Strike:

The Newark Strike:

The Newark Strike:

The Newark Strike:

Authors' League Considers Professionalism Its Keynote

Guild's Proposed Ally Watches Members' Interests in de Luxe Style; Wants United Writers' Front

By IRVING D. ROBBINS

The Authors' League, a committee from which will meet with a Newspaper Guild committee to consider cooperation of the two groups, appears to be the professional type of organization, with professional objectives and professional manners.

proposed cooperation presents important organizational questions to the ANG. The question of the direction the Guild is to take, toward trade unionism or toward professionalism; the question of whether to promote educational programs or to stick to the job of improving the newspaperman's lot through collective bargaining. And there are many others.

From a prospectus of the league, it was learned that "the league is not a private enterprise. It is not a money-making concern. It is not a clique of well known people banded together for their own profit. It is not a social organization. It is not a 'literary set.'"

Then what is the Authors' League?

To find out, the Guild Reporter representative visited the headquarters of the Authors' League of America, Inc., 9 East 38th Street, New York.

A polished young gentleman, greeted the visitor in the manner of a lawyer greeting a new client. He led the way into an inner private office. "Come in here. Have a cigarette and a seat."

It was a nice soft chair, and the lights were soft, too; and there were hundreds of popular titles on the bookshelf. The Reporter representative readily saw some virtue in a professional organization.

The League, the visitor quickly learned, is made up of the Authors' Guild, the Dramatists' Guild and the Screen Writers' Guild, with a section known as the Membership at Large. Marc Connelly is the national president. The membership is 2,400 and the dues are \$25 a year.

"But tell me something about the Authors' League," said the visitor. "What does it do?"

"The Authors' League was organized in 1912 to promote adequate copyright legislation and generally to protect authors in their business relations," he was told.

Aside in Collecting

"The league assists its members in royalty collections, maintains a registrations bureau for manuscripts, and administers The Authors' League Fund of \$68,000 to give aid to distressed writers. Its offices are managed by a salaried staff."

Aside from the \$68,000 fund, there is apparently no service of the league which directly interests newspapermen," said the men from the Reporter, mindful of his responsibilities.

New functions would be taken on to meet ANG needs," the secretary replied.

"What obligations would the Guild have to assume?"

"No obligations to which it did not agree," he said.

"Wouldn't the ANG have to share the expense of this office?"

"No."

"As a matter of fact, isn't there an internal difference in the league now over the failure of the Screen Writers' Guild to share the expense?"

"Yes."

"As a matter of fact, the costs of running this office are very high, are they not?"

"Not very."

"About \$25,000 a year?"

"To be exact, \$17,000."

"The people working in this office are all salaried employees, are they not?"

"Yes."

"You know that the work done

Proposes Alliance

Marc Connelly, president of the Authors' League, who favors cooperation between the league and the Guild.

for the ANG is mostly volunteer?"

"Is that so?"

"Many members of the Newspaper Guild believe that the logical affiliation is with the American Federation of Labor. Do you believe that cooperation with the League would prevent the Guild from joining the A. F. of L.?"

"The Guild would still be perfectly free to join the A. F. of L. if it chose. As a matter of fact, one of our affiliates, the Dramatists' Guild was going to join the A. F. of L. almost, once."

"But it didn't, and from what I learn from Marc Connelly, it won't any more. What, in your opinion, will the newspapermen gain through cooperative action with the Authors' League?" asked the visitor.

"There would be a valuable spirit of the writing fraternity built up. We could embark on programs of public education, and bring the necessary pressure to bear for favorable legislation."

"That sounds like a valuable service," said the Guild Reporter representative, "but do you think that such aims could be realized without actual affiliation within the Authors' League?"

"That's something for the committee to think about."

The Pro and Con

Thus an important issue is involved in the matter of affiliation or cooperation with the Authors' League. A valuable work could be done by collective efforts of all writers and purveyors of public intelligence, but there is always the danger that the Guild will get sidetracked from its economic objectives as a unit of organized labor.

On the other hand there is much to be said for a league that, with its eyes open, is anxious to tie up with the stimulating and determined American Newspaper Guild. Perhaps from association with the ANG, the League will cease being an authors' chamber of commerce and take its place alongside the American Newspaper Guild as a leader in organizing white collar and professional workers.

Leonard Traube, Of Billboard, Weds

Leonard Traube, of the Billboard, New York, and Marjorie Bercovici, were married Dec. 29. Traube covers the outdoor show business for the theatrical trade paper.

Stanley Walker Goes To the Daily Mirror

Stanley Walker, city editor of the New York Herald Tribune for seven years, severed his connection with that paper Jan. 10 to become managing editor of the New York Daily Mirror on a three-year contract.

Crosby Dispute Deadlocks, 4-4, In Press Board

S. I. Case Sent by Labor and Publisher Group to Ninth Member

After hearing testimony for two days in the case of Alexander L. Crosby, discharged editorial writer for the Staten Island Advance, the Newspaper Industrial Board deadlocked Jan. 17 and decided to refer the dispute to a ninth member for a deciding vote. The Guild has demanded his reinstatement with a back pay from Sept. 1, 1934.

The four labor members of the board, including Evelyn Seeley, formerly of the New York World-Telegram, and William Mangold, of the New Republic, as proxies, voted that Crosby had been fired July 25, 1934, for Guild activity. The four publisher members upheld the contention of S. I. Newhouse, publisher of the Staten Island Advance and the Long Island Press, that Crosby had proved unable over eighteen months to write satisfactory editorials.

Crosby questioned 4 Hours

There were many striking contradictions in the testimony. In a long oral statement, Crosby reviewed his record of five years with the Advance and listed seven pay increases and five promotions as proof of his competence.

He was cross-examined for nearly four hours by Joseph F. Walsh, attorney for Newhouse, who failed to shake Crosby's testimony. When it became apparent that the hearing would have to be adjourned because of the lengthy cross-examination, Heywood Broun suggested that both sides dispense with counsel and cross-examination. Alexander Lindsey, representing the Guild, then withdrew, as did Walsh.

Newhouses Explain Wage Raises

S. I. Newhouse, Norman Newhouse, editor of the Advance, and Philip Hochstein, managing editor of the Long Island Press, read into the record lengthy statements attacking Crosby's competence as news editor and editorial writer. They explained his two salary increases, totaling \$12,500, as representing their efforts to salvage him.

Norman Newhouse declared that as long ago as Dec. 1933, he had told Crosby that he was a failure and would have to be transferred to the Long Island Press. He said he thought Crosby joined the Guild merely to escape a discharge.

Newhouse Payroll Made Public

Crosby produced a letter written by Newhouse to Paul Frederickson, Guild secretary, Aug. 10, 1934, in which Newhouse said that the plan to transfer Crosby had originated in June, 1934, and that Crosby had never been told about it before joining the Guild. Newhouse made no comment on the letter.

Interesting data on the financial circumstances of the two Newhouse publications were revealed in the testimony of the Newhouses and of Hochstein. S. I. Newhouse said it was his policy to give general salary increases at least once a year. Hochstein said his own salary was \$10,000 a year, plus Norman Newhouse said the editorial payroll for the Advance staff of 24 members was \$14,400—and average of \$58.33 weekly for each staff member. (Crosby's salary at the time of his discharge was \$60, which Norman Newhouse has claimed was the second highest on the staff.)

The American Newspaper Guild learns with deep and bitter regret that the National Labor Relations Board is to have no further function in the hearing of Guild cases, either as of original jurisdiction or on appeal. Cutting through legal technicalities, the letter of the President to Chairman Biddle means that the Jennings case becomes no more than a pressed flower for our memory book. And we will remember. We feel that it is impossible to dodge the fact that the newspaper publishers have cracked down on the President of the United States, and that Franklin D. Roosevelt has cracked up.

In his letter of Feb. 17, 1934, to the publishers, the President said: "Of course a man does not consent to what he does not consent to. But if the President should find it

Guild 'Cases'

Boston Paper Asked to Start Negotiations

Herald-Traveler Called On by Guild to Make Good on Promise

BOSTON.—The recent salary increases given to Guild members on the Herald-Traveler were the result of "successful collective bargaining," Robert B. Choate, managing editor, said at a public hearing of the Newspaper Industrial Board in New York Jan. 15. This clears up an old question.

When the raises were distributed, the recipients were told by executives of the paper, "This has nothing to do with the Guild" or "You would have got more and would have got it sooner if it had not been for the Guild."

At the board hearing, Choate cited the raises as proof that collective bargaining had taken place. He also said he was willing to commence further negotiations within 24 hours.

The Newspaper Guild of Boston, following up this declaration by Choate, has sent him a letter asking him to set the earliest convenient date when negotiations for a contract can be conducted. The letter points out that Choate's previous objection—that he did not intend to be "phoned" in instituting Guild relations—is no longer valid, since the Cleveland News has signed a contract.

The history of the Guild negotiations in Cleveland," the letter said in part, "should, we believe, assist us in preparing your answer to our request, because in Cleveland, as here, the Guild had to overcome the skepticism of the publisher, who, in the case of Mr. Hanna, was a member of the publishers' committee of the ANPA.

We hope we can establish and maintain the same cordial relations which now exist between the Cleveland Guild and Mr. Hanna."

The Guild on Jan. 16 voted unanimously that each member who had received a salary increase should contribute to the Guild an amount equal to one week's increase, in recognition of the fact that the raises had resulted from Guild activities. This had already been done by some. The names of delinquents will be posted.

The executive committee was authorized to appoint a committee on ethics and discipline to consider charges against members who were remiss in their duties to the Guild, the public, or in their positions.

slating on expensive buildings which the poorer publishers could not afford. The code could demand such improvements in equipment ostensibly in the interests of the health and safety of employees, he said.

The text of a statement by Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, on the National Labor Relations Board's loss of power in Guild cases, follows:

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Awakening

For a good many months, members of the Guild have been saying that the strength of the organization lay in its own hands, and that we must not look to any great amount of help from any other quarter. And yet even as we said this there was a slight delusion left that somewhere in the official family there might be a "great white father."

Now we may as well face reality. When favors are granted, they are only temporary. If they go beyond the border of mere pleasant greeting, they are likely to be snatched away immediately. The Jennings case may turn out in the long run to be the salvation of the American Newspaper Guild. It looked pretty on the books and we might have been seduced into feeling that it was not necessary to push our organization further. Now we know better.

Obviously our need now is greater power, for we can win only those things which we are strong enough to force. In choosing weapons, it may be an excellent idea to pick up some of the very ones which have been used against us. It would be honorable and fair for us to maintain that the Guild really has a passion for "the freedom of the press" while the publishers use the phrase merely as a catch word.

On January 20 Howard Davis announced a great victory by putting the National Labor Relations Board out of the picture and rendering the Jennings decision sterile. The publishers felt that had reached a "satisfactory" adjustment. That state of affairs which is called freedom of the press by the publishers had been achieved. And what kind of freedom did the publishers put into effect the very moment of their victory? From any reasonable news point of view, the Guild had a right to state its position in the controversy. Such a statement was issued. What did the New York papers do? The Times ran it in full, and it would perhaps be a quibble to say there was no mention in the headline. The Herald Tribune ran half the statement, and left out a sentence which attacked the publishers directly. The Mirror and the News ran nothing of the statement. William Randolph Hearst in the American performed a remarkable feat of utilizing an entire column on the Jennings case without once mentioning the Newspaper Guild. The World-Telegram ran a second day story, and followed the heavily cut version of the statement used by the Herald Tribune.

It has often been said that newspaper men get almost anything in a paper except news which concerns themselves. We are vastly handicapped by the silent treatment which most publishers are extending to us, but if the Guild is not in a position to get news printed, it still can go out and make news. Now is the time for aggressive action on the part of every Guild member in the country.

HEYWOOD BROWN.

The Path Ahead

What do we do next?

The Roosevelt thrust, barring appeal from Newspaper Industrial Board and rendering the Jennings decision a limp victory, has exhausted definitely every avenue of governmental support.

The discovery of the fact seems to bring to an end the first big phase of the Guild's growth.

Now, with greater knowledge of our strength and weakness, we must decide, in going forward, what our direction shall be. We have stood out in the open and exposed the devious workings of the ANPA clique; we have smoked out the freedom of the press herring, and in so doing the American Newspaper Guild has discovered what Heywood

Brown has been saying for months: There is no Santa Claus, not even in the White House.

In the new phase of the Guild's development, naturally, we shall have to pay more attention to our own strength. Without making ourselves strong internally, we shall get nowhere. But there is another side of our development to watch.

Every organization needs friends, for friends mean support. We thought we had them on all sides, but it is pretty certain now that one side is missing. On the other hand we have, thus far, turned instinctively to organized labor. There we have found men and women who understand the value of organization, who welcome the growth of the Guild and who have the group loyalty that makes their feelings effective. In the *New York Ledger* strike, the support of organized labor was hesitant in the beginning. Perhaps this was because organized labor regards the Newspaper Guild a bit quizzically. But this is no longer true. Today the success and strength of the strike is largely due to the support freely given by the trade unions.

Just as we combine professional and economic aims, so shall we find other groups with similar aims, who will be valuable friends too. Our interest in the integrity of the news, for example, is matched by the desire of authors, screen writers and dramatists for freedom of expression, and on the other hand, by teachers and professors for academic freedom. All of these groups have economic problems which make group action essential; all of them find, likewise, that powerful individuals with axes to grind exercise a censorship which veils much of truth and importance from the public.

Evidently, with the first phase ended, and the new one begun, our direction is not unexplored. For many guilds already, instinctively, developed relations with other organizations, particularly labor organizations.

The submission of President Roosevelt to the desire of the ANPA, will act, inevitably, as a spur to heightening these relations. Indeed, as sentiment develops within the next few weeks, Guildsmen may well find that it was President Roosevelt himself who ushered them into the portals of the American Federation of Labor.

Good and Short

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency-Jewish Daily Bulletin strike was swift and successful. The walkout of Guild members was 100 per cent. As strikers, they instituted legal action for the recovery of back pay.

The pressure of the strike and the strikers made their legal action move with astonishing celerity. There was none of the familiar red tape. Maybe this is a tip.

The strikers refused to be stampeded by the publisher's hourly threats that he would abandon the paper in the midst of the strike. They stood their grounds, canvassed thoroughly every news source, and in 72 hours had won their demands. They were a plucky lot. They deserve praise.

Needed: A Guild

Early this month linotypers on the Canadian daily, the *Calgary Alberta*, struck to prevent a wage cut, "but everyone from copy boy to news editor rolled up his sleeves and invaded the composing room to work," according to news stories.

It would be difficult to find more eloquent proof of the need for organization to teach newspaper men and women where their interests lie. It is also a foregone conclusion that, because the newspaper men on this Canadian paper were unorganized, they were in no position to withstand the pressure of the publisher that they do the work of the strikers.

Members of the American Newspaper Guild are learning quickly that the strikebreaker is the most despicable character.

With the eyes of enlightened men we call upon these Canadian newspaper men and women to recognize their error and move to the other side of the fence.

Where is the logic of their position? The editorial and business staffs had accepted a 10 per cent cut and a supposed arrangement for profit sharing. And they were helping the publisher put over the same fraud on the printers who, having sense enough to refuse a wage cut, responded to the call of the International Typographical Union. It is comforting to see that the process of education is already begun. *Calgary Typo News*, the strike paper, carries two stories of particular importance. One includes prominent display of the ANPA's secret bulletin urging publishers to color strike news with appropriate terminology, picked up from and credited to *The Guild Reporter*. The other story is a pick-up from *The Guild Reporter* recounting the incident of the newsboy who declined to sell a copy of the *Newark Ledger* to L. T. Russell while the latter was in a hospital ward.

Who Shall Censor the Censor?

A JOURNALISM TEACHER WRITES ON NATIONALISM

O. W. Riegel, director of journalism at Washington and Lee University, is alarmed, with reason, by the rising tide of censorship and inspired propaganda in the world. He expresses his concern in a generally well informed book, "Mobilizing for Chaos" (Yale University Press; 2.50).

But Riegel falls into the same trap that snarls most earnest advocates of a broader and more social freedom of the press than that which we now have. That is, he assumes an absolute truth, a human capacity for complete accuracy of observation and recording.

Thus he pleads for freedom from censorship in international news, for the open transmission of honest interpretation of world events. Nor does he see any defense except "dikes of straw." The one proposal he has heard which might offer hope, he thinks, is for an indirect government subsidy to the press by reduced rates for cable and wire transmission, reduced traveling expenses for writers, reduced freight rates on newspaper and pulp. This, it is contended, would reduce newspaper costs and tend to free them from advertising domination. That it would also make them directly subject to government interference he does not mention. But he does see another flaw: The fact that the public has no reason to be inclined to trust the publishers enough to give them such help.

He forgets the readers. Riegel, a former foreign correspondent for the nationalistic Chicago Tribune, has faced the angry editor who demanded to know why his story did not uphold the editorial page, but not, it is evident, the angry subscribers who demand why both stories and editorial page do not uphold their prejudices or their beliefs.

Only once does Riegel touch reality in concept. Then he concludes: "No lasting progress can be made until American newspaper interests, as well as foreign newspaper interests, examine their own financial organization in the light of a social altruism which embraces the world community. There is no likelihood that this will ever be done."

There is this much more to say:

C. C. NICOLET.

Teaching the Young Members

THE HERALD TRIBUNE UNIT SETS UP A NEWS SCHOOL

Thirteen copy boys and two members of the library staff of the New York Herald Tribune are learning a few of the tricks of reporting, rewriting and copyediting in a school which has been opened in the city room by the Herald Tribune unit of the Guild. They are learning by observation and experience.

Twice a week each boy and member are being studied to expand the school eventually to meet some of the needs of regular reporters who wonder sometimes why their stories were rewritten or thrown away and get no explanation from desk men who are too busy to take the time. Thomas A. Brown, chairman of the unit's education committee, is in charge of the plans.

Twice a week each boy is assigned to accompany a regular staff reporter on his assignment. If the reporter covers a beat, such as Federal Building, Supreme Court, Burroughs Court, Police Headquarters or City Hall, the boy knows what his work for the day will be, but there are more boys than beats, so the others must take job-luck with the reporter, sometimes drawing a first-class assignment and sometimes a dud. The assignments are shifted to give the boys varied experience.

In any case, the boy must obtain the reporter's consent to his presence. The Herald Tribune reporters say that the boys are good company, learn quickly and often are useful on a complicated story.

The boy follows the reporter, takes his own notes, asks his own questions and returns to the office to write his own story. He uses his own judgment on the value of the story and writes it accordingly.

Several members of the staff, including Joseph G. Herzberg and Richard G. West, of the night rewrite desk, and William F. Vogel Jr., a reporter, have volunteered to act as city editors of the copy boys' squad, arranging assign-

ments and reading and correcting copy.

Each story is criticized from the point of view of good newspaper practice and each detail of structure, English usage, spelling and accuracy is explained and corrected.

The copy is saved and turned over to George Huber, of the copy desk, who conducts a copy-revising clinic once a week. The boys edit and write headlines on stories written by each other. Only five or six of the fifteen enrolled have joined the copy-revising class, the others preferring to stick to reporting.

Although the school has been in operation less than a month, many of the boys, already familiar with some phases of newspaper work through observing the handling of news in the office, have displayed considerable aptitude.

The school charges no tuition and will give no final examinations, no degree and no guaranty of a job anywhere. Its sole purpose is to afford opportunities to learn a little about journalism in a favorable environment.

Use Guild's 'Names,' St. Paul Urges

St. Paul, Minn.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

At the risk of flattering some of our members and provoking the envy of some of us, may I point out that we have within our ranks numerous "names" who are credited with being circulation builders.

The suggestion is that the Guild go into the publishing business in a small way—make available for the general public, at a price, a Guild-sponsored organ in which we would feature the comments of our big names on topics of general interest.

SHRDLU.

The Free For All

A Wallop For The Reporter

New York.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

I rise from my seat in the rear of the hall to suggest that there is room for considerably more "more-honest" reporting in *The Guild Reporter* itself. Some of us, who work in the East, may be able to read between the lines, but I doubt if our Midwestern confreres obtained a fair picture of the Washington Social Insurance Congress from the report in their own paper. I wonder if most of our membership understands that our Guild "took an active part" in a conference that was Communist supported, Communist led and played by physical clashes between contending factions of the Communist party.

Please understand that I am not discussing the advisability of our participating in such a conference at this time. I am calling attention to a matter of straight newspaper reporting in a newspaperman's paper; the reporting of a conference that went on record "in support of honest reporting." I insist that our members have a right to expect to find all the facts in their own paper. I also insist that the fact that the conference in which we participated was Communist-controlled has news value—and nowhere in the five-column story, under the heading "Workers' Parley Pledges Mass Effort to Support Guild," do I find the word "Communist" so much as mentioned.

I wonder if they realized that the keynote of this conference, in which our delegates "for the first time" participated, is one of the best known Communist leaders in America and the man who personally led the Washington hunger march of 1932. I ask myself if our Western brethren are as familiar with the writings of Michael Gold and some of the other "writers at the Congress" as are some of us in the East. I suppose our California members recognized "Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco local, International Longshoremen's Association," and most of us have "Corliss Lamont, author," properly pegged with reference to his place in the radical movement, but I am doubtful about many of the others.

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I am also surprised to find that our readers are left in ignorance of the fact that this conference, in which we "took an active part," concerned itself with the sponsoring of a strictly Labor party, the resolution being introduced, incidentally, by the same Earl Browder.

Is Mere Use of Liquor Ground for Divorce?

New York City.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Even the publishers of the Philadelphia Inquirer could have invented no more fervent defense for that newspaper's dismissal of three successive Guild unit chairmen than did Richard A. Jaffe in his reply to my letter of Dec. 15.

After dragging a huge and very scarlet goldfish across the trail, Jaffe admits that two of the three chairmen (he makes an exception of me) were not fired for drinking. Then he adds that the two were not fired for Guild leadership, but for "economy."

I did not libel my fellow workers, as Jaffe accuses, when I candidly admitted that the fired unit chairmen did drink. Since when has use of liquors become a horrible libel?

In "economy" waves the question invariably goes around sub rosa: "Why did they pick So-and-So for a victim?" Well, when Myles Pickering, the first chairman and the strongest Guild worker on the Inquirer staff, was fired, the whispered explanation for the black-spot was: "He drank." I said in my first letter, and I repeat here, that I think the drinking and "economy" were both phony reasons.

As for Frank Martinez, the second chairman, Jaffe asks me if it was "logical to fire nine men just to get rid of a unit chairman?" Well, they did fire the nine, didn't they? And how can anybody see the "logic" of it when he hears of a subsequent gradual replacing of the "economy victims" with others?

As for myself, the third chairman, I decline, as I did in my first letter, to defend myself against a charge of drunkenness. I do drink; and I am neither ashamed nor afraid to try so. It is perfectly obvious, however, that any non-union publisher easily could say, if the man drank at all, that he was fired because he drank too much.

Jaffe says I accused Paul French, president of the Philadelphia and Camden Guild, of "selling

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New York City.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Even the publishers of the Philadelphia Inquirer could have invented no more fervent defense for that newspaper's dismissal of three successive Guild unit chairmen than did Richard A. Jaffe in his reply to my letter of Dec. 15.

After dragging a huge and very scarlet goldfish across the trail, Jaffe admits that two of the three chairmen (he makes an exception of me) were not fired for drinking. Then he adds that the two were not fired for Guild leadership, but for "economy."

I did not libel my fellow workers, as Jaffe accuses, when I candidly admitted that the fired unit chairmen did drink. Since when has use of liquors become a horrible libel?

In "economy" waves the question invariably goes around sub rosa: "Why did they pick So-and-So for a victim?" Well, when Myles Pickering, the first chairman and the strongest Guild worker on the Inquirer staff, was fired, the whispered explanation for the black-spot was: "He drank." I said in my first letter, and I repeat here, that I think the drinking and "economy" were both phony reasons.

As for Frank Martinez, the second chairman, Jaffe asks me if it was "logical to fire nine men just to get rid of a unit chairman?" Well, they did fire the nine, didn't they? And how can anybody see the "logic" of it when he hears of a subsequent gradual replacing of the "economy victims" with others?

As for myself, the third chairman, I decline, as I did in my first letter, to defend myself against a charge of drunkenness. I do drink; and I am neither ashamed nor afraid to try so. It is perfectly obvious, however, that any non-union publisher easily could say, if the man drank at all, that he was fired because he drank too much.

Jaffe says I accused Paul French, president of the Philadelphia and Camden Guild, of "selling

out" to Charley Tyler, new head of the Inquirer. That is a foolish hob-goblin born in Jaffe's own mind, not in mine. I said merely that I believed French was a too-easily-impressed victim of a non-union paper's skillful agent. I haven't changed my mind.

LELAND M. ROSS.

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Ledger's New Trustees Act To End Eleven-Week Strike

Stockholder's Suit Cites Huge Loss in Revenue; Guild's Bid for Parley Is Accepted

(Continued from Page One)

Vice-Chancellor M. L. Berry, in Toms River, appointed George W. C. McCarter, attorney, and Henry S. Puder, accountant, trustees for the paper, under joint bond of \$50,000. The company was ordered to show cause in Newark Feb. 5 why the trusteeship should not be continued.

The order restrained Russell from interfering with the trustees in management of the paper. Their first step was to seek a new publisher and editor to continue publication.

The complaint charged that Russell had illegally borrowed a total of \$207,000 from the company, the only security being a \$250,000 life insurance policy. For six years, it was alleged, Russell had made a practice of lending money to stockholders on stock in the company, also an illegal procedure. It charged further that Russell had unlawfully repurchased maturing stock at a discount.

"Good Will" Costly
The complaint listed assets of the company last April at \$1,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 was set down for "good will."

The strike, it was stated, had had a harmful effect on the paper and the dispute between Russell and his employees, if continued, was "likely to cause irreparable damage." The assets, it was asserted, had been greatly diminished and the good will damaged by "unfavorable publicity."

The petition showed that the Ledger was really a "family institution," for Russell was president and treasurer, his wife was vice-president, and his son, Edwin C. Russell, was secretary. The three were the board of directors.

Meanwhile the Ledger dispute had resulted in a formal challenge of the competency of the Newspaper Industrial Board, designated last week by President Roosevelt as final authority in newspaper labor disputes, to settle such disputes.

The issue was raised in a complaint of violation of 7-A submitted to the National Labor Relations Board by Isaacman, as counsel for the Newark Guild. Isaacman quoted the following Newspaper Code provision on cases taken to the Industrial Board: "During the consideration of any such controversy, neither party shall change the conditions existing at the time the controversy arose, or utilize any coercive or retaliatory measures to compel the other party to accede to its demands."

Isaacman declared this would mean that all strikers must be reinstated, and he pointed out that the publisher had refused to reinstate.

\$150,000 Subsidy From Brewer Ledger's Idea of Press Freedom

NEWARK.—The Newark Ledger's fear that the American Newspaper Guild may jeopardize its "freedom of the press" has recalled that the paper was not always such a zealous guardian of professional ethics.

In "Pressure Politics," a book on the Anti-Saloon League by Professor Peter H. Odegard, economist, published in 1928 by the Columbia University Press, it was charged that the Ledger had accepted \$150,000 "from time to time" as a gift from Christiana Feigenspan, Newark brewer, to help it keep going.

The gift, Odegard wrote, was

state them except by "arbitration order" and that the strikers would not return until their right to bargain collectively had been recognized. This indicates, he said, that the Industrial Board was intended to handle cases only before they reached the strike stage.

Although it was learned unofficially that the NLRB would not accept the complaint, the Newark Guild planned to submit an additional brief to President Roosevelt.

Citizens Offer Spurred
With advertising dropping out of the paper at an accelerating rate, Russell, before the trusteeship, had made frantic efforts to break the strike. He announced he would accept the offer of Milton M. Unger, a former president of the Essex County Bar Association, to form a committee of citizens to inquire into the cause and issues in the strike.

The Guild promptly accepted the offer, and Unger wrote Russell he was prepared to go ahead and hold a public hearing if necessary. Russell did not reply.

Fourth Region Backs National Officers

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Regional support of the policies of the national officers of the Guild was pledged at a meeting of the Fourth Region here on Jan. 13.

One hundred newspapermen from nine Ohio and Pennsylvania cities unanimously adopted a resolution declaring Haywood Brown, national secretary, Jonathan Eddy, national president, and Emmett Crozier, national treasurer, had "performed their multitude of duties in such splendid fashion as to strengthen the Guild and bring everlasting credit to themselves and the organization."

Eddy came to the meeting from New York to emphasize the "everlasting, immediate and perpetual importance of finance" in the administration of the national organization.

The regional group also authorized a study of legislative matters. Lloyd White, Cleveland, who was elected treasurer of the region for his second term.

Carmen Workers Back Ledger Strike

Among the nearly 100 labor unions in Essex County, who are backing the strike of the Newark Ledger reporters, none is more enthusiastic in their support than the International Ladies Garment Workers. This union, with 50 factories organized in Newark and a membership of 3,500, has backed the striking reporters from the start—and without any formal invitation to do so.

SUPPORT The Newark Strike!

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Exterminators Find Ledger Fertile Field

NEWARK, N. J.—Charles Marshall, strikebreaking city editor of the Newark Ledger, was visited several times recently by men carrying little black bags.

"Exterminators?" the men queried. "I hear there are a lot of rats around this office." Marshall was non-plussed. He must have told the roach killers that it would take the Pied Piper of Hamelin to clean out the Ledger office—but there was no reporter present to gather the exact quotes.

Data on Wages Refused to U.S. By 16 Papers

Editorial Survey for NRA Last Fall Hampered, Official Reveals

WASHINGTON.—The Newspaper Code wage hearing Jan. 17 revealed that the Scripps-Howard and Hearst chains of papers, and some other papers, last fall refused to give payroll data to the United States government for an impartial survey of hours and wages of news staffs.

Ledger Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the United States Labor Department, made a survey for the code hearing. In a report to NRA, he said:

"The completion of the report was delayed somewhat by the refusal of a number of newspapers to cooperate in furnishing information. In addition to the 31 newspapers covered, the bureau tried to obtain data from 18 others that refused to cooperate. Those refusing were as follows: 'Boston-American, Globe, Herald-Traveler, Post, Record, Tribune, News, Journal of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio-Post, Inquirer, Los Angeles-Times, Herald & Express, Memphis, Tenn.-Press-Scimitar, Houston, Tex.-Press, Hartford, Conn.-Courant.'

"When agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics tried to obtain information from some of the above papers, which were units of either the Scripps-Howard or Hearst organizations, they were advised that authorization would have to be obtained from the head offices of their respective organizations. I immediately took steps to secure such authorization from the head office of each organization, but the authorization was refused in each case."

Sidlo Points to A.N.P.A. Survey
"The following letter was received from Mr. Thomas L. Sidlo, financial director, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio:

"Dear Sir.—This will acknowledge receipt of your recent letter regarding a survey of salaries, hours and working conditions of employees in the editorial departments of newspapers in certain cities.

"In reply may I respectfully refer you to a survey already made by the American Newspaper Publishers Association covering the subject in response to an authorization contained in Article 3, Section 1, of the Daily Newspaper Code."

The Hearst general manager in New York replied: "It has been decided not to submit our editorial payroll to the representatives of the labor department. There is available to you the impartial survey made by the American Newspaper Publishers Association." Mr. Bitner, General Manager.

Congress Asked to Extend 7-A And Keep Labor Board Alive

Wagner Security Bills, Coming Before Session, Considered Vital to Newspapermen

(Continued from Page One)

This board's authority expires June 16 along with NIRA.

The "7-A" group is seeking to have 7-A rewritten and "clarified" to eliminate the Wagner-Garrison-Biddle "majority rule" principle. Wagner, organized labor and the Guild are vigilantly on watch against this.

Seven anti-lynching bills have been introduced, but there is little chance of action on them. The chief one is the Costigan bill in the Senate.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York introduced a bill which would have extended penalties on importation of birth control literature and devices, but hastily disclaimed authorship of it. He said that the Senate crime subcommittee had drafted the bill. This subcommittee said it was directed against obscene books, but admitted that it also covered birth control.

The Post Office Department also sent to the House Post Office Committee a bill to widen prosecution of birth controllers, but withdrew it temporarily when it got into print.

Sanger Bill Back Again
Margaret Sanger's moderate bill to allow licensed physicians and druggists to hand out birth control information legitimately was reintroduced in both Houses.

The unrepentant anti-education bills has been proposed to appease the red-baiting organizations and to justify red-baiting "patriotic" organizations in paying expenses of their lobbyists here.

Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, has introduced a resolution to investigate the "threats to the freedom of the press." Dies' past record as a rabid nationalist has caused some suspicion that this may be a build-up for an attack on the Newspaper Code. He is powerful House Rules Committee member to appear before the all-powerful House Rules Committee to press for a rule which would get him a vote on his resolution.

Food and Drug Bill
The annual Twiggell-of-war over poisonous foods and drugs, advertised as cure-alls in the best papers, has started again. Senator Royal S. Copeland has revised and reintroduced the so-called Twiggell bill. The President is favoring it in a half-hearted sort of way by telling press conferences that he hopes a good bill will result, but not putting on much pressure for it. Mrs. Roosevelt has come out for it. The opposition apparently will center around a bill by Representative James Mead, of Buffalo, supposedly drafted by the Proprietary Association, without real enforcement teeth and dividing jurisdiction between the Agriculture Department and the Federal Trade Commission.

Unemployment Insurance.
The Federal government levies a 3 per cent payroll tax on employers, starting next Jan. 1, as a club to force each state to set up an unemployment insurance system. If it does, the state gets back 90 per cent of the collected tax to run its fund. Federal aid in administration. All salaries and commissions, even Eugene O'Neill's, are subject to the tax. The state laws may, and probably will in many cases, provide also for a 1 or 2 per cent contribution by workers. This will increase the amount of the benefits payable. Such benefits probably will be about half of a worker's salary, and will extend from 15 to 26 weeks of each year of unemployment. This won't help any of the present jobless, of course.

The \$4,000,000,000 public works fund is counted on to take care of the present jobless. Most progressives believe it won't do the job this late in the game.

Russell Gets the Jitters—Guild Supplies the Bitters

NEWARK, N. J.—L. T. Russell, until lately publisher of the Newark Ledger, has revealed that the Newspaper Guild's strike has given him a severe case of the jitters.

"There is no labor union in the world that can hold a candle to the Guild," he declared in a telephone conversation with an impersonator who said he was Harvey Kelly, executive secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. This was before the paper was taken over by trustees, and "Kelly" indicated to Russell that he had cost him \$15,000 to \$18,000.

"I tell you this thing is going to have to be killed off somewhere," he protested. "If they win here by force they'll open up in New York next. I know—I've heard gossip."

eral Trade Commission.

Senator Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, has started again on the Administration's muzzling of the press. All his charges so far have been baseless. The press gallery, knowing his political background, discounts everything he says 100 per cent.

Short Week Bill Gagged
The House's adoption of the Administration leader's gag rule has rather effectively prevented any real movement for a 30-hour week bill. The House Labor Committee, strong for this, has been deprived of jurisdiction over such bills. The Ways and Means Committee of dollars party men will handle it, as well as the Economic Security Act.

Three major parts of NSA are of interest to newspapermen:

1. The immediate old-age pensions. The United States contributes up to \$15 a month for each individual aged person (65 and up), meeting dollar-for-dollar what the state provides. Each state under this must pass a new old-age pension law or fix up its old one. The state can provide for a contribution of more than \$30 in any year by increasing its state old-age pension.

2. Compulsory old-age pension system. This is wholly Federal. Starting Jan. 1, 1937, all manual workers and all white-collar workers getting \$250 a month or less will be taxed 1/2 per cent of their pay. The employer will make this deduction. He will contribute the same amount himself. The funds will be turned over to the SRS for administration.

The rate of tax on workers and employers will increase from this 1 per cent in 1937 to a maximum of 3 per cent in 1939. From this significant fund, starting in 1937, old-age pensions will be paid out on a scale based on the amount paid in. After that five years, a worker who will be eligible to a maximum of \$22.50 a month; after 20 years, \$30 a month; lower-paid workers will receive smaller amounts. These schedules, as well as the Federal grant to the non-contributory immediate pensions, may be made more generous.

3. Unemployment insurance. The Federal government levies a 3 per cent payroll tax on employers, starting next Jan. 1, as a club to force each state to set up an unemployment insurance system. If it does, the state gets back 90 per cent of the collected tax to run its fund. Federal aid in administration. All salaries and commissions, even Eugene O'Neill's, are subject to the tax. The state laws may, and probably will in many cases, provide also for a 1 or 2 per cent contribution by workers. This will increase the amount of the benefits payable. Such benefits probably will be about half of a worker's salary, and will extend from 15 to 26 weeks of each year of unemployment. This won't help any of the present jobless, of course.

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Scandinavian Reporters Profit By Organization, Visitor Says

Once on Straight Space Rate, They Now Get \$40 a Week, Rochester Guild Hears

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Higher salaries, better working conditions, pensions and numerous other benefits have been obtained by Scandinavian newspapermen as a result of organization, Knud Valdemar Hansen, of the Berlingske Tidende, a leading daily of Copenhagen, Denmark, told the Rochester Guild at its annual meeting on January 6.

At the same meeting, Edward P. Doyle was elected president; George White, vice president and treasurer, and Edward G. Russell, secretary.

Hansen's speech brought out many facts that made his hearers envious.

"Before we organized," he said, "and for some time afterwards, Danish reporters received no salaries, but worked on a straight space basis. Now we are all on straight salaries. The minimum salary in Copenhagen for reporters is approximately 4,000 kroner a year, the maximum approximately 18,000 kroner. While in terms of foreign exchange, 4,000 kroner is only about \$1,000, its purchasing power is more than that of \$2,000 in the United States, so that, in terms of buying power, our minimum salary comes pretty close to the \$40 a week which, I understand, is generally demanded by your guild here. . . .

"Our membership card serves

Toledo Guild Maps Negotiation Plans

Cleveland News Contract Among Points Studied

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The executive board of the Toledo Newspaper Guild has buckled down to work for a detailed study of all signed and proposed Guild contracts preliminary to seeking reopening of negotiations with the publishers as instructed by the Guild at the Winter quarterly meeting December 16. Special attention will be given the new Cleveland News contract. The Philadelphia Record contract and proposed New York World-Telegram pact also will be studied.

Preliminary plans are going forward for the Guild to produce a play, and the script of "Blessed Event" has been ordered for study. Mitchell Woodbury, Toledo Times drama editor, has proposed that the Guild give a play in the early Spring, all the proceeds of the public performances to be used to establish a Guild charity fund through which appeals for aid coming direct to newspaper offices could be taken care of. Woodbury, Helen Murphy of the Blade, and Ben Mendoza of the News-Bee were appointed to investigate possible plays. All three were in the east of "The Front Pages" produced by Toledo editorial workers two years ago, with a net profit of \$4,100 for charity, in three performances.

An additional \$50 was sent to the Newark strikers after one week's collection and part of another under the new Toledo assessment plan.

Newspapers Criticized By Secretary Ickes

WASHINGTON.—That part of the Constitution which means the most to me is that which guarantees the right of free speech, a free press and peaceful assembly," Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, recently declared at a meeting of editors of college dailies. He charged that newspapers were quick to express worry over the right of a free press, but that they often condoned and advocated disregard for these other equal rights.

But most of us had illusions, and

as a means of identification and badge of admission, usually with a companion—your wife or sweetheart—to the royal opera and ballet and all other playhouses, as well as movies, amusement parks, boat trips, exhibitions and, upon application, free transportation on foreign European railroads and some air lines. Excluded is, however, transportation on any domestic railroad.

"All organizations have, furthermore, a pension fund, through which retired members receive about 4,000 kroner a year. Upon a retired member's death his widow continues to draw one-half of his pension for her life time."

Copenhagen reporters, Hansen revealed, raise the money for pension and widows' funds by a great annual "circuit reviewing day" in which almost the entire population participates.

Though Scandinavian reporters are on duty 24 hours a day, each reporter, Hansen explained, calls up the office periodically to take assignments. He may do anything he chooses while he is away from the office, so long as the city editor knows where he can be reached and, provided he makes the deadline.

During the last year the Rochester Guild has made encouraging progress, Francis Bonn, retiring president, reported. It has won some enforcement of the 40-hour week and the right to confer with management on discharges he believed wrongfully made.

Building: Great White Father

Tempests—Leaders

By JONATHAN EDDY

(Continued from Page One)

timately been of tempt, dimensions) through an officer who did not quite grasp the full significance of the academic abstractions incorporated in our constitution? Sooner or later such a man places his own personality and interests above the interests, not to say the rights, of those for whom he is functioning.

He places more weight on his own convictions than on the democratic principles of the Guild. Eventually he finds himself so far out on a limb that he has either to crawl back or drop off. In the meantime, other matters are scuttled while the Guild degenerates into factionalism.

Leadership

Strict adherence to democratic principles does not require that, in a crisis, an executive officer forfeit the battle while taking time out to consult with everyone from Schenck to Tulsa. If he is a good leader, he knows the temper of his organization. He has foreseen and enabled the members to foresee the general situation. He also knows that in a democratic organization he has to be able to justify his actions each step of the way with the overwhelming majority.

These are academic abstractions. They are all important to the success of the national, the local, and the units.

It is self-evident that democracy is a force where the members are not provided with full information on every matter that concerns them.

Illusions

From the beginning, the outstandingly active, hard-working men in the Guild have said that all our hopes and prospects lay inside our organization—in our numbers, our democratic unity, our discipline.

But most of us had illusions, and

'Hams' Shoot Messages Of Guild Over Nation

Culling All Guilds:

The American Newspaper Guild, through the cooperation of the Amateur Radio Relay League, is endeavoring to establish a country-wide radio communications system between Guilds. Amateur radio operators, who "pound the brass" for the same reason that other persons collect stamps or match folders, are prohibited from charging for their service. They do it for pleasure.

The Guild amateur radio station in New York, Station W2-BGO, sent a Guild message to San Francisco and received a reply in less than ten minutes.

Local amateur radio operators will send Guild messages to the New York headquarters, and the more messages they get, the better they'll like it.

Twain Cities Ask Poll On Joining A. F. of L.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—With the question of American Federation of Labor affiliation occupying the attention of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, the executive committee has urged the American Newspaper Guild to ask all local Guilds to discuss and go on record on affiliation before the June convention. The Twin Cities Guild heard a report of a special committee of A. F. of L. affiliation. The committee recommended immediate affiliation as an individual union. The Guild refused to vote on that proposal on the ground that it might jeopardize its affiliation with the A.N.G.

Conservatives Soon Covered
"By this step, the union assured itself of the active support of all other workers in newspaper production. Many journalists who had long held the middle-headed view that trade unionism was not quite nice or respectable were rapidly converted to the more modern view when they saw that the union gave them a much better livelihood than could be achieved by individual efforts."

Here on a visit and vacation, I have talked with many newspapermen. I compliment them on a union that has created a minimum

what most of those within the Guild would be inclined to do in what the Guild does. We believed at that time that we had only to point out to the publishers, as friends, what was wrong, to have it corrected.

In our exuberant friendship we even tried and wined the publishers. We got nothing from them.

So we went to NRA officials and everyone up to the President himself. They were all very nice to us. They would see that we got what was fair and square, but there might be delays.

Some Friends

Last summer we learned definitely that an assistant NRA administrator was against us, and in a feeling of outrage our convention demanded his removal.

Later we found that General Johnson was harassing us, and we went for him. We saw President Roosevelt in the meantime, and came away feeling that everything was jake, and we need not worry.

The chief counsel of the NRA got in some dirty work. We howled. Soon we discovered definitely that it was really "Assistant President" Richberg who was rigging the game. So we spent a lot of energy showing him up.

We spent time and money testing to the end every false hope raised by the NRA and the government. We kept it up because we still had the illusion that beyond the NRA gangster stood a Great White Father who would see that we got through safely.

We now learn that there is no Great White Father. President Roosevelt has made the fact so obvious that at last, with complete unity within our ranks, we can turn exclusive attention to our real job, which is today, as it has been from the very beginning, to organize, organize, ORGANIZE.

Mullady New Head Of News Society

Bernard Mullady has been elected president of the NYCNA Society, a New York City News organization, the principal function of which is a group insurance plan. He succeeds Chris J. Wall.

Affiliate With Labor or Fail, British Reporters Warn Guild

English Newspapermen Know Whereof They Speak, for They Have Tried Both

By EDDY GILMORE

Chairman, Washington, D. C., Daily News Unit, A. N. G.

LONDON.—The British newspaperman is watching with interest and hope the activities of the American Newspaper Guild. He sees for it success if it is modeled along the lines of his union—the National Union of Journalists—and failure if it isn't. He looks to the Guild's early affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and the printing trades.

Of his own organization's experience along these lines, his general secretary, H. M. Richardson, says:

"Trade unionism was the secret of success in an endeavor to better conditions, and the National Union of Journalists was formed in 1907 to give expression to the determination of journalists to sell their labor at a price to be fixed as the result of collective bargaining."

"Concessions have been won, but not without a great deal of hard negotiating. The turning point in the union's history was in 1919, when the membership, which was then more than 4,000 decided to affiliate with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom."

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Westchester Typo Union Backs Guild

Printers Protest Attack on Section 7-A

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Westchester Newspaper Guild has enlisted the support of the Westchester Typographical Union in fighting attempts by newspaper publishers to violate labor provisions of the NRA code. The conference, which represents all Westchester typographical unions, has also voted to assist the Newark Ledger strike.

The action was taken after appearance of Leonard J. Kane, chairman of the Yorkers unit of the Westchester Guild, before a conference meeting at Mechanics Hall here Jan. 19.

The conference wired protests to President Roosevelt and Donald Richberg, against any revision of the publishing code that would straggle provisions of Section 7-A. Kane's address, by invitation, was the first ever made by a non-union member before the conference.

The first meeting of the representative assembly of the Westchester Guild was held Jan. 20. A tentative program will be discussed again Feb. 3.

A second issue of the Guild Pioneer, county organ, will be distributed Feb. 1.

Mullady New Head Of News Society

Bernard Mullady has been elected president of the NYCNA Society, a New York City News organization, the principal function of which is a group insurance plan. He succeeds Chris J. Wall.

scale in London of slightly more than \$45 a week for a reporter with three years' experience, and an organization that gives him three weeks vacation yearly, overtime in hours or money, and a day and a half off a week, along with many other advantages not enjoyed in America.

"Thanks," he says. "We have these things. You don't. And yet—we're still students of American journalism."

He's sure the Guild is doomed unless there is an immediate affiliation with the A. F. of L. His union is a trade union, and he's proud of it. His opinion is also shared by several pretty good writers and public figures in Great Britain whose accomplishments are known across the seas, and yet who feel they have not been soiled by trade unionism.

Public Men Praise Union
Here are quotations from four, carried in a booklet printed in 1933 by the N. U. J.

"I am proud to be associated with a union which is so energetic, enthusiastic, hopeful and tolerant."—Viscount Snowden, a member of the N. U. J. since 1908.

"I believe in collective bargaining, and I believe in this union because its object is not only to raise remuneration of the worker, but also his status. It is a union which has a soul as well as a body."—Lord Riddell.

"I believe that working journalists should be organized in such a way as to admit, if ever so disagreeable a necessity should arise, of combined action against the employers."—H. G. Wells, a member since 1911.

What most of those within the Guild would be inclined to do in what the Guild does. We believed at that time that we had only to point out to the publishers, as friends, what was wrong, to have it corrected.

In our exuberant friendship we even tried and wined the publishers. We got nothing from them.

Impending Backing by Labor Presages California Peace

Conference With Guild Leaders Brings Prediction of Printers' Support

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Crucial support from the East Bay Cities Allied Printing Trades Council for the Guild defense fight against the Oakland Tribune seemed assured last week.

With boycott sentiment already strong throughout organized labor ranks in the area, official announcement of the Allied Printing group's endorsement was expected to be the "Go!" signal for a showdown.

The Allied Council was addressed by Redfern Mason, president of the Guild, Dean S. Jennings, executive secretary, and two other Guild leaders. Every delegate in the council indicated approval of the Guild stand for organization rights.

There appeared to be no question as to the freedom of the mechanical unions to join a boycott movement while their members remained under working contracts with a publisher. The next step is for the delegates to return to their separate unions, receive approval, come back to the Allied Council and formally vote that body's recommendation to the Alameda County Central Labor Council, which includes the Allied Printing Trades among many others.

That recommendation was confidently expected to be that the Labor Council and all its unions join the fight for the Guild and invite the Building Trades Council, the rail brotherhoods and the California Federation of Labor to get behind the push.

It was understood that, through representations made by the American Newspaper Guild in the East, the heads of the various international unions in the printing trades already had indicated to their locals here their support of the Guild.

Because of adherence to the regular schedule of meetings, the unions represented in the Allied Printing Council required considerable time before all could act.

'Olibanum' Wins Award For Champ Speller

Sam Pope Brewer, a reporter on the New York Herald Tribune, spelled "olibanum" correctly at the annual spelling bee held recently at Town Hall, New York, and came away with this year's championship. On his way up the ladder of success, Brewer stepped on other reporters, teachers, at least one author and assorted business executives. Some of the words which caused casualties were "vin-aigrette," "vivisection," "venous," "planxty" and "beleaguer." Contestants entered represented various Eastern colleges and business firms.

Coast Guild Publicity Hurdles Publishers' Barrier of Silence

SAN FRANCISCO. — The Guild has finally broken into large-scale publicity on the coast.

On January 19, the San Francisco News, Scripps-Howard, whose chief competitor is Hearst's Call-Bulletin, carried a considerable amount of the Guild's side of the case, including quotes of Heywood Brown. Until that time the News and the San Francisco Chronicle had carried only a stickful or two of national Guild news.

The cumulative noise, however, made locally and nationally by the Burgess, Jennings, Tribune and Mason cases could not forever be obscured.

The break into public awareness came through the direct sign-truck, letter, speech and handbill publicity given by the

By invitation, meetings of each of these unions were being addressed by Guilders.

One hope expressed by Guild leaders was that actual endorsement of this powerful boycott against the Tribune may not be necessary, and that, once the availability of this weapon is definitely apparent to Joseph R. Knowland, the publisher, he will realize the extent of public sentiment against his paper and seek an honorable public settlement of the issues involved.

The Guild held that since it tried to reach a peaceful adjustment of the trouble and Knowland refused, the Guild's desire for negotiation and settlement being a public record, the next move in that direction naturally was up to him.

Newspapers Gain 10% In Advertising in '34

As compared to magazines, agricultural papers, radio and billboards, newspaper advertising was least affected during the depression, according to Printer's Ink. Newspaper advertising registered a 10 per cent gain during 1934, as compared to 1933.

An average gain of 16 per cent for five advertising media was shown in comparison with 1933 in statistics gathered by L. D. H. Weld, director of research, McCann-Erickson, Inc.

Illinois Reporter Gets Elections Post

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Howard Blomberg, member of the executive committee of the Rockford Guild, has been appointed by County Judge O. M. Williams of Winnebago County to the board of election commissioners for the city of Rockford. It is the first time a reporter has held the job.

California Foe of Newsmen Also Battles Mine Workers

J. R. Knowland Leads Operators' War Against Employees' Organization

SAN FRANCISCO. — Joseph R. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune, is no neophyte when it comes to fighting organized labor. The Guild's antagonist qualifies as an expert "union buster."

A man of wealth and political power, he is known to Californians as president of the state's Chamber of Commerce, a former Congressman, a State Senator, an influence in the Republican party and a director of the Associated Press. Only recently, however, has the cloak been snatched from the rounded shoulders of his record. Labor leaders pointed out that Knowland is chief owner, vice-president and a member of the board of the Kennedy Mining & Milling Company.

Some 600 men in the gold mines of Amador County struck for union recognition and improved wages, hours and working conditions last autumn.

The government became concerned, it was reported, because of its interest in certain financing in which some of these valuable properties were involved. Subsequently, one mine, employing about 150 men, settled with the union. Last week, government conciliators hastened to the scene, but the three principal mines stood firm.

The bell-weather of this anti-labor group is Knowland's Kennedy Mining & Milling Company.

Typical Reactionary
Knowland is a typical reactionary—an estimable man in many of his private and public relations, but blind to the organization rights of his employees or any other workmen.

Despite this mask of comradery, he has turned three members of the American Newspaper Guild out into the streets after a total of twenty-six years of loyal service. There is no doubt in the minds of those familiar with Knowland's labor record that they were fired for Guild activities.

In 1919, when the Newsworkers' Union of San Francisco Bay was formed, Knowland's managing editor declared that members of the organization would receive no mercy from the Tribune. Then salaries were boosted. The news-writer's union died.

Slow to Respond
Because of the fate of the News-writer's Union, which was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Tribune workers were slow to respond when the American Newspaper Guild was organized.

When the Tribune management failed to acknowledge receipt of a petition signed by almost every member of the staff requesting a return of some part of two pay cuts, a Guild chapter was formed. Then the chairman of the Tribune chapter was fired. He had been the Tribune's rewrite man for ten years.

This was four days after Knowland had won his campaign for a seat in the State Senate. The secretary of the Tribune chapter, who had been head of the copy desk seven years, and the chief librarian, who had been with the paper nine years, received their blue envelopes a few days later.

So Knowland has succeeded—almost—stamping out any organization of his employees. And yet there still are many on the Tribune who long for the Guild and will declare their allegiance at the first opportunity.

Guild 'Pay Streak' Bright on Coast

HARD DIGGING NEEDED IN SPOTS; CHEER LEADERS QUIT AS GOING GETS ROUGH

SAN FRANCISCO. — Where there's smoke there must be fire. Something is going on out here, but Guild members throughout America, seeing flash-ons and black-outs of activity in far-off San Francisco's Bay Region, must wonder what sort of a Guild this is.

The Newspaper Guild of the San Francisco Bay Metropolitan District was formed at a meeting last March in the San Francisco Press Club auditorium, after circulation in several offices of a membership pledge list. Within a short time chapters were in operation on the San Francisco Examiner, the San Francisco Call-Bulletin and the Oakland Post-Enquirer—all Hearst papers—and the San Francisco News, a Scripps-Howard paper, and the Associated Press.

Circulation of the pledge list on the San Francisco Chronicle, locally owned standpat Republican morning paper, was supposed to have been effected before the organization meeting, but proved not to have been carried out by those who had said they would take care of it. The result was that the Chronicle, which almost surely would have been in the fold at the start, was left out and remained a major obstacle. Virtually the same thing happened on the Oakland Tribune, another paper of much the same character, run on the semi-benevolent despotism plan.

In April, the Guild membership reached 184, out of a total eligible list in the area of some 350. Then came the barrage in the Burgess

and Jennings cases on two Hearst papers. Harried and exhausted, the Guild in midsummer wobbled along minus several hand-wagon joiners in the upper salary brackets on the Examiner who turned tail and withdrew during the Burgess flare-up, and, later, minus all but four of the 42 members once on the rolls of the Call-Bulletin. The fierce strike situation, vacations and what-not put the Guild in the doldrums.

Late in September, the Guild emerged from its dugouts. Suddenly the Oakland Tribune blossomed forth with a unit of 22 members out of a staff of some 50 probable eligibles, largely due to the patient work of two unit chapter chairmen from other offices.

About this time, the Chronicle, making a strong bid for eminence under a new regime, began raiding the Examiner staff of key men. Some of them were Guilders. In mid-November, some 15 on the Chronicle signed a membership pledge to join the Guild. The NEA and UP men began joining. The Guild was on the brink of having every major office in the area organized.

Tribune Starts Firing

Then came the local "decision" by the Regional Labor Board at last that the Burgess case was "not established." The next day the firing started on the Tribune and in the course of two weeks the chapter collapsed. And the Chronicle gang ducked their heads.

The highlights since then are familiar to readers of The Reporter: the discovery that the Burgess decision really was a 4-to-4 tie, purportedly broken by the vote of Henry Grady on November 6, months after he had resigned his chairmanship of the board and gone to another job in Washington, and after he had stated at the close of a stormy hearing here in June that he felt disqualified, on grounds of personal prejudice, to vote on the case. Appeal is now before the NLRB.

And the Jennings case fireworks. And the public fight of defense against the Oakland Tribune.

Membership Figures

In mid-November, when the blow fell, the Guild's genuine dues-paying membership, stripped of the non-paying fringe and the run-outs, was 199. Vital decisions of policy resulted in defections here, gains there. Membership totals by units on November 15 and on December 31 follow:

News: November 15, 46; December 31, 37; 11 ran out; 2 ran in. Includes some NEA.
A. P.: November 15, 20; December 31, 20; Conservative Rock of Gibraltar.
Enquirer: November 15, 25; December 31, 26; Nine experienced men here get \$15 each a week.
Call-Bulletin: November 15, 19; De-

cember 31, 22; Out of Gethsemane. Fire tested.

Examiner: November 15, 65; December 31, 74; Chairmanship is suicide. But note figures.

Chronicle: November 15, 2; December 31, 2; Organization meeting again in office.

Tribune: November 15, 22; December 31, (?); Let Joe Knowland guess this one.

Other papers: November 15, 0; December 31, 2; "We want to be in on this battle."

Totals: November 15, 199; December 31, 183 (visible).

At present, before tabulation of current election, Guild officers are Vice President, Bill Grattan, Post-Enquirer, and Don Stevens, Secretary-Treasurer, Examiner. Arthur Caylor of the News, resigned as President when his resolution to halt defense fight against Tribune via public opinion was voted down by Executive Council.

The Council now is Pearce Davies and Leonard Millman, of A.P.; Betty Ballentine, Dan Turentine and Don Wiley, of News; Jack McDonald and Eric Erickson, of Call-Bulletin; Howard Hill and Frank Roberts, of Post-Enquirer; Redfern Mason, Jimmy McFadden, Gus Scherck, Dick Hyer, Tiger Thompson, Charles Raudebaugh, Tom Logan, of Examiner. Ben Horne, chairman of News chapter, resigned that post during the Tribune fight. Examiner chapter officerless but operating under a department captain system.

Some day "when the work's all done" in defending the right of American newspapermen to organize, this Guild will get to the point of collective bargaining. Meanwhile, it does the best it can.

Speakers Sent by Coast Guild To Carry Message to Labor

SAN FRANCISCO. — One of the first major activities under the new regime of Redfern Mason, Guild president, has been a series of Guild speeches before organized labor groups. Word of the various Guild troubles having spread, invitations began to come in for speakers.

The recent sudden blast by the Hearst papers here against the Guild, after these papers had kept complete silence on the subject up to now, has been a boom-erang against Hearst and a powerful impetus in getting requests by organizations for Guild speakers.

Aside from any immediate issues, the effort of Guild speakers has been to develop a general understanding of the Guild's problems in fighting to organize, and a general understand-

ing of the position of a working newspaperman in regard to a paper's policy. More future "lends for both the newspapermen as an organization and for the individual newspaperman on the job are hoped for.

Organizations recently addressed have been: East Bay Cities Allied Printing Trades Council; International Longshoremen's Association (several thousand present); Executive Council, San Francisco Musicians Union; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, San Francisco (about 1500 at a banquet); Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, San Francisco (several hundred at a smoker); Pressmen's Union, Oakland.

Each speech results in invitations from two or three more organizations.