

For the Fourth
Estate

The Guild Reporter

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Vol. II.—No. 6

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1935

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Akron Paper Near Signing; Bars 2 Points

Beacon Journal Owner Negotiates—Toledo Blade Shuns Pact

AKRON, Ohio.—John S. Knight, editor and publisher of the Akron Beacon Journal, has signified to the Beacon Journal Newspaper Guild unit that he is willing to sign a contract with the Guild.

Negotiations on a contract submitted by the Guild were inaugurated in February. At the first meeting, Knight told the negotiating committee that certain of the clauses were acceptable to him immediately. He asked for revision of others and rejected some, including closed shop and dismissal appeal.

Originally the Beacon Journal and Times Press (Scripps-Howard) units intended to negotiate simultaneously. The Times Press unit delayed, however, to await the outcome of negotiations on the sister Scripps-Howard paper, the Cleveland Press.

Immediate Raises Asked
Immediate 10 and 15 per cent raises, minima ranging from \$15 for copy boys to \$45 for men of three years experience, closed shop, dismissal appeal, dismissal notice, sick benefits, 40-hour week and graduated vacations with pay are asked in the proposed contract.

The contract defines editorial employees as including "full-time salaried artists, cartoonists, columnists, commentators, copy boys, copyreaders, critics, editors and sub-editors (except editor-in-chief and one managing editor), editorial writers, layout men, librarians, assistants, photographers, printer attendants, reporters, reviewers, rewrite men and women, and apprentices in any of the above classifications, specifically excepting space writers."

Ben Maldenburgh, telegraph editor of the Beacon Journal and president of the unit, heads the negotiating committee. Two Times Press unit members and two other Beacon Journal members comprise the committee.

Toledo Blade Balks at Pact
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Refusal of executives of the Toledo Blade, a Paul Block newspaper, Feb. 18, to sign a contract with the Toledo Newspaper Guild, was tempered to a slight extent two days later when the management granted raises to a half dozen Blade staff members in the lower salary brackets.

The Blade unit immediately decided to postpone further conferences until the executive board of the Guild had held at least one conference with publishers of the News-Bee (Scripps-Howard) and the Times, also owned by Block.

Four-Point Contract Sought
The contract the executive committee proposed for the Blade unit embodied a wage increase, pledge of universal five-day, 40-hour week, dismissal bonus scale and an arbitration board.

Because the management felt that placing the editorial department on a contract basis would destroy individual initiative, the Blade could not consent to a contract, Stanley C. Speer, business manager, said.

He pointed out, in replying to

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The Strike Needs You Now

AN EDITORIAL

The Newark Ledger strike has continued three long months. At first it was hoped that it would be a swift and triumphant demonstration. But it has gone on, wearily, determinedly.

As the strike progressed, first the publisher, and later the trustees, have been compelled to shed subterfuge after subterfuge, and to emerge more openly in a dispute that daily takes on more bitter aspects. Daily it becomes more of a test of the Guild's determination.

Winning the Newark strike is a paramount goal for the Guild. It will mean not only a victory for the strikers and for the whole organization, but confirmation of the persistence of newspapermen and women. There are other rewards. Every ounce of effort and every cent of support becomes transformed into a long-range investment in the economic security of the organized craft of editorial work.

Crammed within the period of the strike has been an experience that is training the Guild membership to act concertedly in an emergency. In the conduct and organization of the strike this experience is ripening. Within the last two weeks, strike activities have reached their highest pitch.

But any improvement in strike technique will be barren without parallel betterment in the organization of support for the strike.

Every Guild must now regularize its financial contributions, organize its collection machinery. The strike can ill afford any lapse in the steady flow of funds.

The American Newspaper Guild Emergency Fund, 49 West 45th Street, it is hoped, creates an improved channel for financing the Newark strike. If every Guild and every Guild member responds to this emergency, continuance of the high pitch of the strike will be guaranteed. The Ledger walls will tumble surely.

Pennsylvania Publishers Bar Guild Sponsors 3 State Bills

Collective Bargaining, Rights of Newsmen Are Defined

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Bills defining the right of collective bargaining, protecting reporters and photographers from violence while on duty, and protecting confidential sources of news were introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature at the instance of the 3rd Region of the American Newspaper Guild.

Paul C. French, president of the Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild and vice-president of the region, was in charge of preparing the bills, part of a general plan for legislative action adopted last autumn.

In defining the right of collective bargaining, the proposed act provides that employees may organize and bargain through representatives of their own choosing, without interference on the part of employers. The organization representing the majority of employees is to be recognized. This bill would carry a penalty of not more than a \$1,000 for violation.

A fine of \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment would be levied upon any person interfering with a reporter or photographer in the performance of his duties under a second bill.

A third bill provides that newspaper employees will not be obliged to reveal the sources of confidential news in courts or investigations before public officers.

N. Y. Journal After Contract

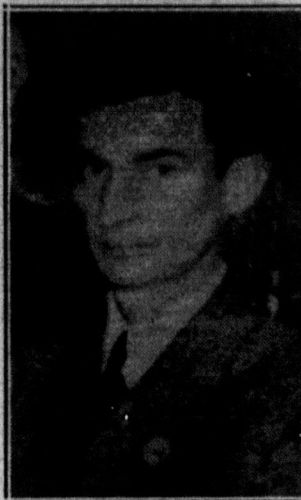
The executive committee of the Evening Journal unit of the New York Newspaper Guild proposes to discuss collective bargaining at a unit meeting March 5. Gains made by units on the World-Telegram and the Herald Tribune prompted the decision.

Also Hedge on Taking Ledger Strike Case, Questions Right

CHICAGO.—An effort by Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, to make the Newspaper Industrial Board workable and enable the Guild to function with it as an employee representative group was defeated by vote of the publisher representatives at a session of the

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Ledger Casualty



John Wilson, striking Newark Guildsman, who was attacked while picketing.

Fund Is Set Up For Emergency Guild War Chest

Plan Will Facilitate Flow of Money in Sudden Difficulties

The national executive committee of the American Newspaper Council Feb. 15 established an American Newspaper Guild Emergency Fund, which is to serve as a clearing house for money raised to finance the Newark strike and similar situations.

This setup to facilitate a steady flow of money was considered for more than a month by national officers, and was offered for approval of the national executive committee when specifically requested by the board of strategy of the Newark-Ledger strike.

Heywood Brown is chairman of the fund. The other members are Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary; Morris Watson, Milton Kaufman, Richard Rohman and Hugh Holahan, all of New York; Victor

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Parleys Off, Says Ledger; Labor Roused

Activity Is Intensified as Weakened Paper Rehires Thugs

NEWARK, N. J.—More than 100 pickets marked the start of the fifteenth week of the Newark Ledger strike Feb. 24 by covering this city's largest news stands and calling on residents of Newark and suburban towns not to buy the Sunday Ledger.

This move, the most intensified picketing since the strike began Nov. 18, was the Guild's answer to the abrupt breaking off of settlement negotiations Feb. 20 by the trustees of the Ledger and L. T. Russell, the publisher.

The pickets met at strike headquarters at 7 a. m. and were dispatched to the largest news stands to hammer away at the circulation of the Sunday Ledger, Russell's most profitable edition. The pickets were mainly strikers, Newark and New York Guild members and union labor sympathizers.

Russell Dictates Rejection
With Russell looking on, George W. C. McCarter and Henry S. Puder, trustees for the Ledger appointed by the Chancery Court, abruptly turned down the Guild's five basic demands at the final conference.

The demands—formal recognition, discharge of strike breakers, reinstatement of strikers, preferential shop, and setting up of a grievance committee—were refused in a facetious communication written by Russell and signed by him and the trustees.

It was learned that several stockholders' committees, originally formed as a result of charges that Russell had mishandled the funds of the Morning Ledger Publishing Company, are prepared to move in the Court of Chancery for reconsideration of the appointment of McCarter and Puder as trustees.

Thugs Assault Strikers
Violence flared after the trustees terminated negotiations, with the re-appearance of armed hoodlums as bodyguards for the Ledger scabs and strikebreakers. Several of the strikers have been beaten. John J. Wilson, 110-pound striker, was struck several times outside the Ledger plant. He charged that his assailant was Joe Donovan, 180-pound scab sports editor, aided by two bodyguards.

Policemen witnessed the assault but did not stop it or arrest Donovan or his two bodyguards, "Babe" Culnan and "Willie" Gilzenberg, erstwhile "sports promoters." Wilson was later arrested for assault on Donovan's complaint.

Painful Assignment
A strikebreaking reporter, Thomas Tucker, received a slight concussion of the brain and severe cuts about the eyes, according to a statement in the Ledger, when he attempted to cover a meeting of the Essex County Trades and Labor Council.

In the communication breaking off negotiations, Russell invoked Section 7-A of the NIRA.

"Under section 7-A," he declared, "we violate the law if we recognize other than employees or their representatives for collective bargaining. . . . The Guild has no standing since it has no employees

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Building: Waiting for a Doctor? Here's Quick Remedy

By JONATHAN EDDY

DURING the last year a few so-called Guilds have been dropped from the books. I say "so-called" because they never really functioned as Guilds, never even learned how to collect dues. They failed because they lacked local leadership; they failed to produce one or two men who got the idea of what the Guild was about, and who thereupon set forth with energy and determination to put it across.

Such outfits can be revived readily when the national can send in a Guild expert, an organizer, to straighten them out and set them on the right path. I know a few Guilds of this type, however, where one or two of the members, having satisfied themselves that the original officers would never go anywhere or do anything for the Guild, have set forth to rebuild their locals on a serious and realistic basis. Active Guilds in the same region can be a great help to them.

There is also a type of Guild that never quite died out—and never quite got to its feet. Here,

too, the fault lies largely with local leaders. They know what to do, but they won't do it. They can always find some reason for delaying and stalling anything that is desired by the membership. It has been true of the Guild from the start that some of the best paid men have made active and uncompromising leaders. But the type I have in mind got himself elected to office as a matter of personal prestige and individual bargaining power, and never has and never will do anything for the membership that might occasion discomfort or embarrassment to himself—unless the membership forces him to.

Such leaders generally gather about themselves a clique of nice Nelligans and stooges who have the unmitigated presumption to look down on the members as incapable of deciding their own affairs, who attempt to convey that anyone who wants to see the Guild actually function is a "hot head" or "unreliable." Consistently and persistently they sabotage the

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Contract Nails Guild's Label To Masthead of Reading Times

Closed Shop, Basic Pay, Short Week Provided in Signed Pact

READING, Pa.—The promised contract between the Reading Times and the Reading Newspaper Guild was signed Feb. 16. The following Monday the Times carried the insignia of the American Newspaper Guild in an ear on page 1, alongside of the typographical union label and the Blue Eagle. It made known the signing of the contract in a top story on the first page. Messages of congratulation from government officials, labor leaders, congressmen, senators, and a few publishers of magazines and news weeklies followed fast.

The Contract

The contract provides:
A 40-hour, five-day week.
Graduated pay with a journeyman wage of at least \$40.
Closed shop.
Check-off by the publisher of Guild dues.

One-week vacation with pay for employees of six-months service; two weeks with pay for employees of more than one year service; three weeks with pay for employees of 10 years or more of service.
Sick leave with pay.
An arbitration board to settle any future problems.

Dismissal notice of two weeks for each six months of continuous service, or payment of a sum equal to salary for the period, with a maximum dismissal notice of six months.

Arbitration Procedure

The arbitration board clause set forth that in case of any dispute, a conference be held between the chairman of the Times unit of the Guild and the publisher's representative, and if they are unable to agree a third person shall be called in. Should the two representatives be unable to agree on a third member, the Bureau of Mediation of the State Department of Labor and Industry will be asked to name the third member of the board.

The graduated pay system sets up a scale of minimum salaries. Higher salaries can be paid and, it was announced by the Guild, are being paid in many instances. It is provided that wages of those now paid above the minimum shall not be reduced. However, in no case, the contract states, shall the salary be less than \$15 for the first year of newspaper experience; \$20 for the second year; \$25 for the third year, \$30 for the fourth year, \$35 for the fifth year and \$40 thereafter. Higher salaries are set for executive positions.

Substitutes' Pay

It is further agreed that employees performing work of higher salaries employed while they are absent shall receive the same salary as the absent employee after the first 30 days of such substitution.

Unpaid employees are banned, and it is provided that employees with less than five years of newspaper experience shall be considered student employees, with their proportion to employees with five or more years experience set at one to five.

Length of service is calculated from the date of the beginning of the employee's last continuous service with the publisher, and not from the date of the contract.

Code Over Contract

It is also provided that, should the code for the Newspaper Publishing industry at any time be more favorable than the terms of the contract, the contract shall be superseded in this respect.

The contract provides that in case of overtime the publisher shall give the employee a similar time off, in units of not less than one work day and that this time shall not accumulate more than three months. In lieu of time off the employee can be paid at the rate of time and half.

The sick leave provision requires that the publisher pay the regular salary for such a period as he



The Reading Times keeps up with the times: Blue Eagle, typographical label and American Newspaper Guild insignia on the masthead.

does not find it necessary to hire a substitute worker. This leaves in the hands of fellow employees the requirement to "cover up" for the sick person and permits the waiving of overtime during such a period on the part of those carrying on for the sick employee.

Notice of Quitting

In the case of a reporter or editor leaving the paper, the publisher is entitled to a notice period of equal length with the time that would be required were the employee being dismissed. The contract reads that "should an employee fail to give such notice the Guild agrees to discipline such member by expulsion from the Guild and ask the American Newspaper Guild to notify all other Guilds of the action."

No overtime is to be charged for work incident to election returns. Heywood Brown, national president of the Newspaper Guild, commented regarding the contract as follows:

The signing of the Reading contract is just one more refutation of the publisher's argument that freedom of the press prevents publishers from dealing contractually with their editorial employees. The Reading Guild is to be congratulated. Nor did the closed shop provision seem to terrify anyone. It is pleasant to find publishers who do not raise irrelevant and high-sounding sentiment merely to obscure and prevent the improvement of working conditions for newspaper men and women.

Trades Council Writes

A letter from the Federated Trades Council of Reading to the editor of the Times congratulated both the paper and the Guild on the signing of the contract. It continued:

Let us hope that the contract will not only be the start of collective bargaining relationships between the Times and its editorial employees, but also an example that other newspapers and reporters throughout the country will see fit to follow.

Excerpts from other remarks follow:

Richberg Says He's Glad
Donald Richberg:

The announcement of the accord represents another triumph for collective bargaining. I am firmly convinced that this is the only way to solve employer-employee relationships and problems in these days. I certainly am glad to hear this news. I am especially glad to hear that it's a get-together movement, not a fight apart.

W. A. Harriman, NRA administrative officer:

That's what we've been fighting for. Along with Mr. Richberg I am equally pleased that the Times and the Guild have thus been able to work out a satisfactory settlement and I am glad that there has been effected an agreement between the two parties.

McGrady Too

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor:

That's great. . . . For the first time in the history of this country newspaper editorial workers are building a foundation for their own proper representation and they will get recognition. I helped to organize three newspaper organizations and know what I am talking about.

Very few types of workers have been more exploited than editorial workers. Now, thanks to the valued cooperation of such progressive newspapers as the Reading Times, it is definitely established that we are going to have a better understanding. This is going to be a great thing for the newspaper men of the United States and a great thing also for the newspapers.

Many other messages of congratulation were received.

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In replying to the second demand, the communication said that the trustees could not discharge all strikebreakers because the strikebreakers would have the right as "employees" to invoke section 7-A against the Ledger.

The same line of reasoning was employed in reply to the demand for reinstatement of strikers, the communication declaring: "Present employee rights under section 7-A" prevent the Ledger from acceding.

Quotations from the statements issued by the New York World-Telegram and the New York Herald Tribune setting forth their opposition to signed contracts were cited in reply to the Guild demands for a preferential shop and a grievance committee.

Benefits for Strikebreakers
The communication announced that a schedule of minimum wages up to \$45 a week for employees of five or more years standing and sick leave and vacation benefits would be instituted for the strikebreakers, most of whom have been employed on the Ledger not more than three months.

Russell and the trustees offered to arbitrate the issues of the strike, with Harvey J. Kelly, chairman of the Newspaper Industrial Board, as representative of the publishers, "if you will name Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, as your representative."

Paper Shrinks

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As a result of the strike, the

Strike Auditors' Report

NEWARK, N. J.—A total of \$16,225.15 was spent by the Newark Newspaper Guild between Nov. 19 and Jan. 31 in carrying the strike on the Newark Ledger, an audit by Maurice Smith, public accountant, showed. Contributions, gross receipts from theatrical benefits and loans totaled \$17,701.11, leaving a balance of \$1,466.86.

Contributions, totaling \$15,224.69, were from the following sources:

From or through New York:	
New York Newspaper Guild	\$700.00
Units of New York Guild	3,683.80
Individuals	723.55
Mass meetings	132.80
Labor unions	\$5,644.36
Newark Guild and units	1,611.08
Other Guilds and units	7,403.24
Individuals, other than New York	754.43
Mass Meetings	172.28
Committees and other organizations	75.79
Unidentified	12.51
Disbursements for the same period were:	
Welfare and benefit payments	\$2,841.75
Strike activities	3,709.26
Meals	1,092.45
Cost of benefit performances	1,020.60
Office and administrative expenses	1,168.09
Loans	403.00
Total	\$16,225.15
Disbursements for "strike activities" itemized:	
Publication of The Reporter, printing, etc.	\$1,626.15
Advertising, placards, signs, agency fee	774.09
Rental and expense of sound truck	404.55
Parade, automobile expenses, etc.	294.53
Mass Meetings, parades, etc.	254.90
Rental of strike headquarters	112.00
Miscellaneous	243.04
Total	\$3,709.26

The report shows under the "welfare and benefit payments" that \$1,111.15 was paid out for payroll benefits and \$1,117.18 "to be for the account of strikers."

Billions for New Deal; Cipher or So for Wages

So frequent has the use of figures in millions and billions become in stories of appropriations, loans to corporations, and war preparation expenditures that news printing plants are short of matrices to cast the zero figure, the head of the Intertype Corporation recently declared.

He stated twelve lines of type in a New York newspaper which contained 96 ciphers, and said his company recently had to strip its own machines to lend zero matrices to a New York newspaper.

Putting wage figures into type is still no tax on the capacity of the machines.

Ledger has shrunk to 28 or less pages an issue, compared with a pre-strike total of 32 to 44 pages. Russell threatened to cut the size of the Ledger to 16 pages at a meeting of the men in the mechanical departments. He demanded that the printers ask their unions request the labor council to withdraw its support of the strike.

Russell continues to insert full page ads in the Ledger almost daily citing union contracts with the mechanical departments as evidence of good faith.

Labor Committee Acts

The special committee set up by the Essex County Trades Council to aid the strikers answered Russell's tactics with renewed activity. The committee has worked out a plan of obtaining the widest trade union support. On its own initiative it has circulated the advertisers who still patronize the Ledger.

Five or more pages of so-called "Quality Want Ads," sold by Russell through a promoter on a wholesale basis as a means to establish the Ledger as a "classified leader," form a part of the paper's 28 pages. These advertisements, it is said, are sold at a low and comprise the bulk of the advertising gain Russell has claimed in trade papers.

Large black and orange buttons, bearing the legend—"Do not read the Ledger; support the strike"—appeared on the laps of Newark citizens last week. They are being distributed through trade unions, clubs, churches, and similar groups.

One group of sympathizers plans to picket department stores which continue to advertise in the Ledger.

Fund Is Set Up For Emergency Guild War Chest

Plan Will Facilitate Flow of Money in Sudden Difficulties

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Asche, Newark; Elmer Fehhaber, Cleveland; Wayne Parker, St. Louis, and Redfern Mason, San Francisco.

The fund is deposited in a New York bank. None of it shall be applied "except where an emergency shall be shown to exist to the satisfaction of a majority of the committee, and checks against the fund, shall, in order to be valid, bear the signature of two members of the committee."

To Aid Strike

The board of strategy of the Newark Ledger Strike Feb. 10 petitioned Brown "to take immediate action to set up a special fund, of which the first function would be to finance the Newark strike."

The petition said:
We suggest that the fund be raised by voluntary assessments by local Guilds on their membership, and otherwise, and that the committee in charge be authorized to borrow money, if possible, against the expected collections.

We urge that the Newark strike is essentially a national guild problem, and that it should be handled as a national guild problem. It has now reached a stage where it needs to be backed up without delay by a large reserve fund. The ANS committee in charge of the fund could exercise a general control.

For Emergencies

We respectfully urge the need of setting up the proposed strike fund without delay. The Newark strike should be terminated as an early date, the fund would be available for similar emergencies which might arise in other localities. The present method of raising funds for the Newark strike by contributions only has undoubtedly reduced the possibilities of raising money in the near future for a similar emergency. We feel that the financing of strikes should immediately be placed upon a systematic basis.

The petition was signed by Emmet Crozier, chairman, Robert C. Ring, Nathan L. Goldberg and Victor Pasche.

Pledges Urged

Guilds were urged to pledge voluntary assessments to be collected in six months. Pledges totaling \$3,500 were made. The feasibility of raising a loan on this basis is being considered. Unexpected technicalities have thus far held up the project.

The New York Guild at a general membership meeting Feb. 18 authorized its executive committee to arrange a loan of not to exceed \$1,000.

Assessments pledged by guilds are considered part of their contributions, and all monies are to be sent to the American Newspaper Guild Emergency Fund, 49 West 45th Street, New York.

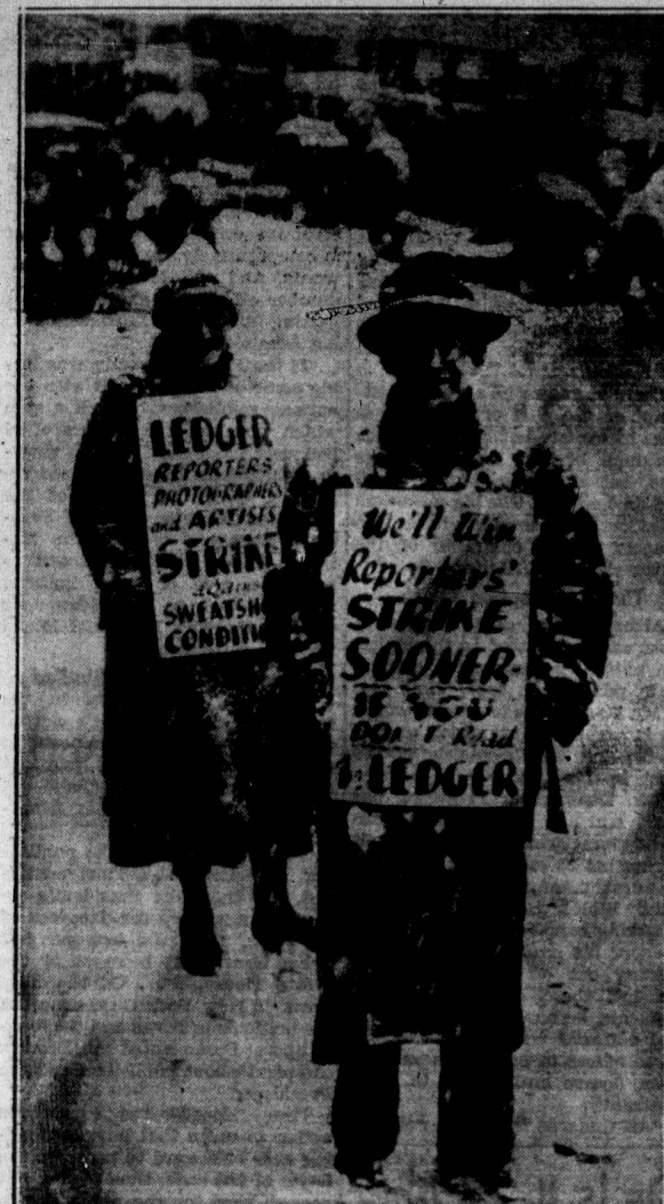
Frank Gorman, 67, Dies; N. Y. Journal Reporter

Frank Gorman, 67, for 32 years a police reporter for the New York Evening Journal, died Feb. 15 of a heart ailment. He was a familiar figure about Centre Market Place, where he had worked with Jacob Riis, Lincoln Steffens and other famous police reporters.

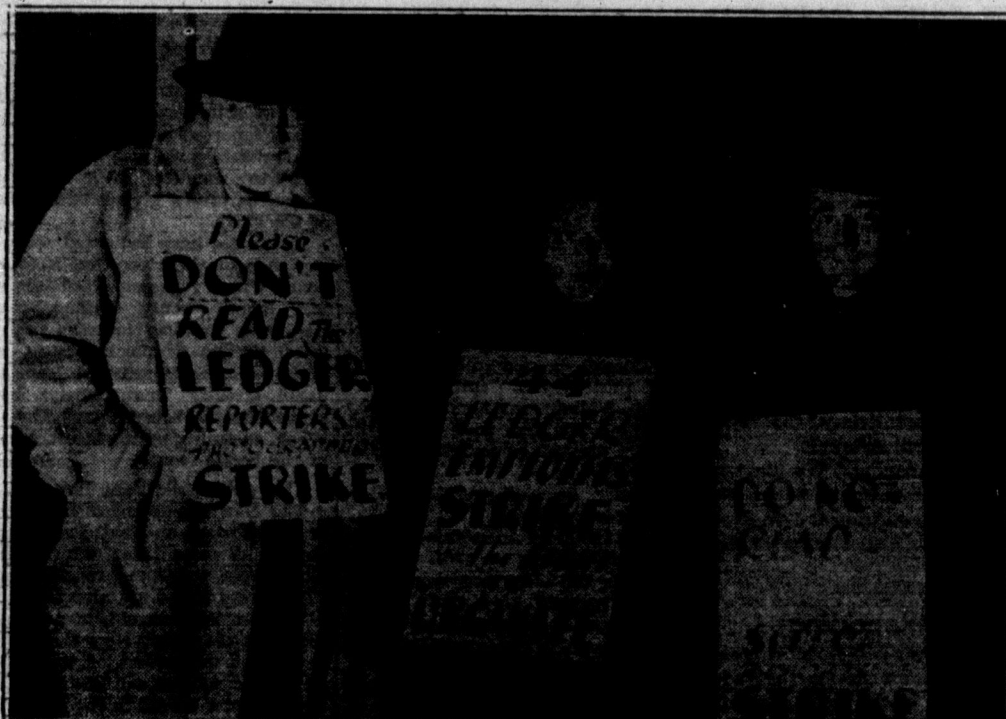
Gorman was a tight-lipped reporter, and consequently received many confidential assignments from Arthur Brisbane and other Hearst executives. He joined the Newspaper Guild within a few weeks of its formation. His son, Frank Jr., is a financial statistician at the Journal and an active leader in the Guild unit.

Ayer Entries Close March 15

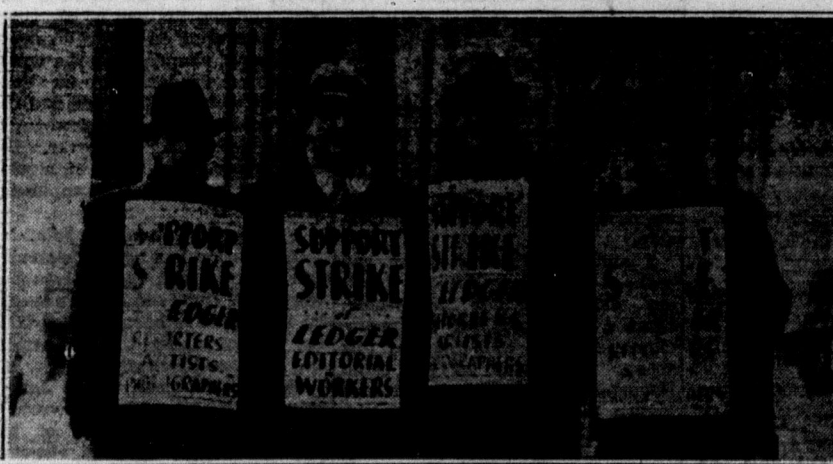
Entries for the fifth annual competition in newspaper typography will close March 15 in the Ayer Galleries, Philadelphia.



"We'll keep on fighting till hell freezes over," say Jean and Vincent McCafferty. Both were fired in Russell's onslaught.



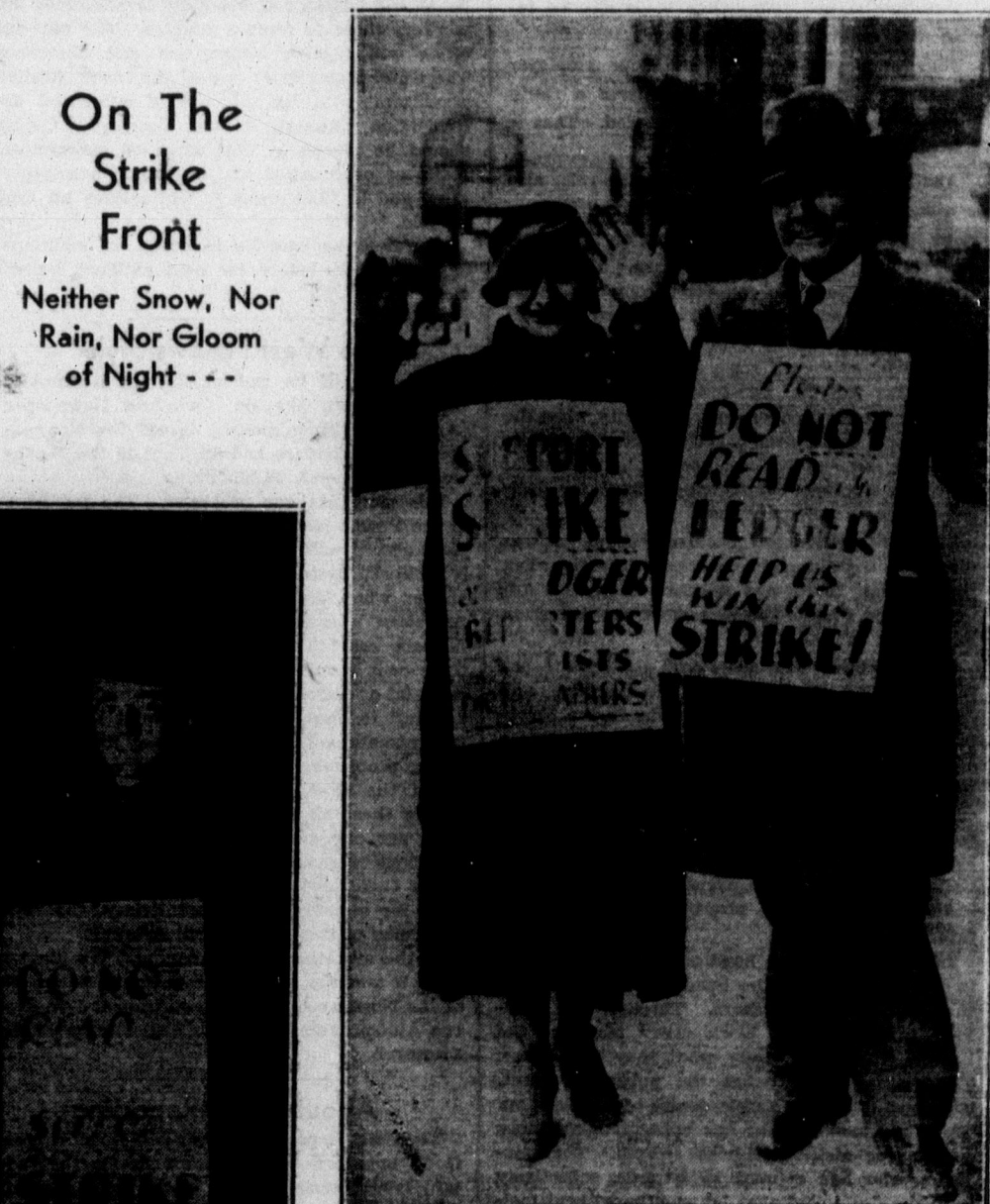
Honeymoon: Mr. and Mrs. Heywood Brown on the picket line, with Emmet Crozier.



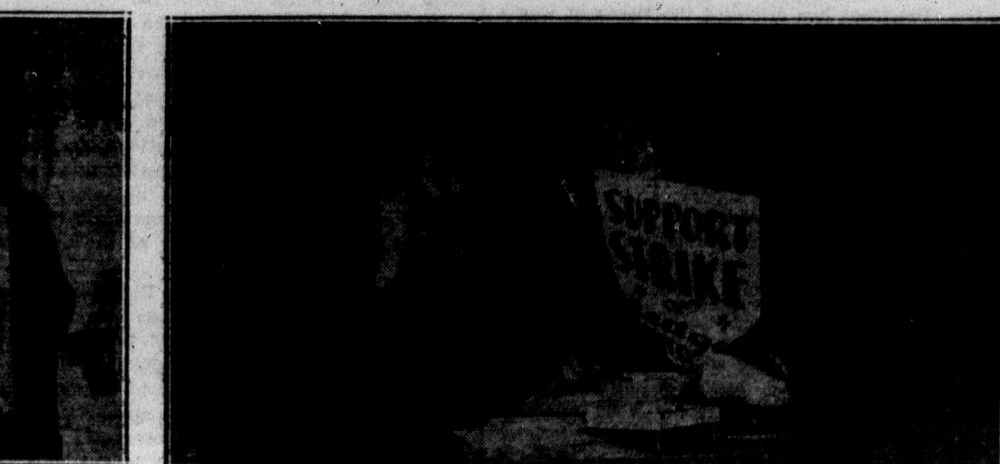
Photographers on the line: The four Ledger men's present best. From the left: Crawford, A. and J. Denarie, and Tierney.



The heavy artillery: The strikers tell Newark about Russell with the aid of a sound truck.



Interested bystander: W. I. Coates, the stockholder who sued.



In strike headquarters: Signing up for the daily walk. Left, Frank McGaughan, and right, Jim Mulvihill.

The Guild Reporter

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The Way the Scales Tip

Two-for-one and two-for-me are sometimes regarded as a fair and just hand-out.

Four employees members and four employer members on an industrial board form a fairly balanced board, we are often reminded. That is one formula for industrial "peace."

Another, the minority and majority rule, also is being backed by the Roosevelt Administration. Here the same remarkable theory of "fairness" goes through a hop, skip and jump. Ten workers vote for the union, five for a company union, three vote no affiliation and two refuse to vote; hence, let them all be represented, and be fair, quite fair.

The two-for-one, two-for-me argument was made by the Newspaper Code Authority when the New York Guild declared that the President's ruling in the Jennings case rendered the industrial board an employer-dominated machine for deal-out justice to newspapermen.

The fair-to-all, majority-minority argument was forced on the automobile workers recently when the Wolman board was re-affirmed by the Administration despite the protest of the American Federation of Labor.

Both of these "new deals" are attempts to put the employees at a hopeless disadvantage and confuse them by misleading words. In the Newspaper Industrial Board, the whole process is one of delay and expense. Witnesses in discrimination cases may be transported, they must be excused from their jobs. Some of them, on important assignments, cannot jeopardize their jobs by asking to be excused. Although the Guild has fine legal talent to argue its cases, there is insufficient money to prepare the presentation properly.

In addition to these handicaps, moreover, there is one advantage in the hands of the publishers that transcends all others. Through the dead-lock, publishers can block every move of the board. This is precisely what they have done. The status quo is what the publishers want. They get it by the simple device of deadlocking. The Guild member who has been fired, continues jobless for months without redress. The publisher who has refused to bargain collectively with the Guild continues for months without negotiation. With no avenue of appeal, the Guild therefore, is perfectly justified in saying that the "President has delivered the rights of wage-earners into the hands of employer-controlled industrial boards."

This statement is no reflection on the labor members of the board. It is a manifestation of indignation against the trickiness of the set-up—indignation which the labor members should understand readily.

The justice-for-all system in the automobile industry, similarly, furnishes justice for the employer, and to the government an aura of impartiality. But why are the employers so determined to have just that brand of justice for their employees—regardless of what the employees want? Certainly in the codes there is no such foolishness. In them, justice requires majority rule. Why, then, should every little minority of the employees be "entitled" to representation?

For one reason, to create dissension and keep them too split up ever to have any strength. But more important, to create a legal instrument

for refusal to recognize a union as spokesman for men in the plant.

No Guild member should be misguided by the weight of the language that blinds justice. Let him, rather, notice the way the scale tips.

Safe Way to Carry the Torch

The American Newspaper Guild is usually described in the Newspaper Code hearings as comprising in its membership one-third of the working newspapermen in the country. There are many reasons to be proud of an organization which in one year has grown to such size, but there is still much to be done. The Guild must bring into line the greatest possible number of now unorganized and therefore inarticulate newspaper workers.

The job of carrying the torch into the large cities of the South and Mid-West that still lack organization is largely one for the national officers, but there is much work that can be done by local Guilds in organizing the staffs of papers on the periphery of districts where Guild influence has already penetrated.

Rural dailies, weeklies, regional press associations are fertile grounds for organizational activity. Where staffs are too small to form separate units, the staffs of several papers may be grouped to form one Guild which may take in a county or several counties.

When a member knows of an unorganized staff, he should consider it his duty to stimulate the workers there to form a chapter. The national office will furnish information and literature. The Guild Reporter is one of the most effective organizers, with its evidence of successful organization throughout the country. Copies should be placed in the hands of unorganized staffs of overworked and underpaid newspapermen, and in most cases it will inspire an urge to join.

It should be possible to enroll an additional 5,000 members before the next national convention.

The West Follows Style

"In view of its radical Eastern leadership, the publishers [Pacific Northwest Newspaper Association] unanimously agreed the Newspaper Guild activities had no place in the Northwest,"—Editor & Publisher.

This simplifies our problems. The publishers in the Pacific Northwest are ganged up in complete accord with the publishers in Washington, New York, Boston. They have decided that no matter what laws Congress may pass to give American citizens the "right to organize and bargain collectively" through representatives of their own choosing free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents," the publishers will deny it upon themselves to abrogate the law and deny us our rights.

Our problems in the Northwest are the same as in the East, and we are learning how to handle them no matter where they arise. Our lives are our own, not the property of either Bourbons or gangsters. When the West produces better Guild leadership than has the East in the fight for security and decent living, the newspapermen of this country will follow it.

In the meantime, Oregonians and Washingtonians, if you are looking about for a native son of the Northwest, we give you trapper Don Stevens, vice-president for your region, now of San Francisco.

About Guild Reporting

The Guild Reporter requests correspondents and Guild members sending news stories that contain controversial matter about relations with publishers to include with their copy letters indicating that the stories have the approval of the local Guild officers.

This request arises from the feeling among many Cleveland members that the story about the publisher of the News, carried in the last issue, was unfair. Since any unfavorable report of a publisher's activities carried in The Reporter is regarded, inevitably, as an attack, despite the possible importance of the information as a guide to future Guild tactics, it is necessary to be doubly certain that the story represents the feelings of a substantial majority of the unit concerned.

This does not mean that The Reporter has cold feet about telling the facts when they need telling, or when telling them will help Guildmen everywhere to avoid possible pitfalls. Rather it means that The Reporter has to represent the whole Guild, and it should not appear to attack until the members directly involved are ready.

The Free-for-All department is available for facts of importance, where an individual may present his own interpretation.

The Guild in the Weekly Press

FAIRNESS OF MAGAZINES
CONTRASTS DAILIES' STAND

By ADA G. CALKINS

If the newspapers of the country are playing down news about the American Newspaper Guild, the weekly magazines are not. During the last two months, there has been a flood of articles, Times and News-Week keeping pace with the New Masses, New Republic and the Nation.

There seems to be an honest attempt on the part of these magazines to explain not only the inner workings of the Dean Jennings case, but the setup of the Guild and its demands. The big news was President Roosevelt's letter to Francis Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Time's Perception Quick. Although the daily papers in most cases appeared to think that the public was interested only in their side of the case, Time saw in Mr. Roosevelt's treatment of the Guild an event of major significance, and led its review of the week in this way:

"No Democratic President has ever had a better Republican press than Franklin D. Roosevelt during his 23 months in office. By his astute management he has kept most White House news-hawks flustered happily in the benevolent shadow of his smile, if not actually feeding out of his hand. And, through these contented correspondents, he has kept most editors and editorial writers back in the same offices in conditions varying from hoarse enthusiasm to quiet neutrality."

"All this was fortunate, not only

for the New Deal but for Franklin Roosevelt. Though he makes a public virtue of welcoming 'constructive criticism,' the President is comparatively sensitive to harsh words. And of late an increasing number of harsh words have been getting into the press comment on his Administration."

"If the President really was losing some of his good will with the nation's publishers, he took a step which was him a fresh armful of bouquets from them—and a shower of brickbats from organized reporters. Over the protest of the American Newspaper Guild, President Roosevelt ordered the National Labor Relations Board to pass the case of Dean Sothorn Jennings back to the Newspaper Code Authority's Industrial Board for final settlement."

"Hands-Off" Letter Studied. Reviewing more fully in the same issue the President's closing of the door to Guild appeals to the National Labor Relations Board, Time said his "hands-off" letter at first looked like a surrender to the publishers.

"Into the air sailed the publishers' collective hat," Time continued. "To them the President's order was a victory for 'freedom of the press.' The Guild, however, felt it had been sorely betrayed by the 'free press' in New York City, none but the malicious Times and the foully liberal Post printed Mr. Broun's comment about publishers and the President."

Time "doped" the President's action to mean that he was "leaning over backward to preserve the letter of the code, thus paying out enough rope for the publishers to hang themselves," suggesting that if the NLRB did not "deal quickly and fairly with the Jennings case," the Government might take a hand.

News-Week Fair to All. Nearly every week there has been some mention of the Guild and its activities in New York. It has reported both National and local events, and was one of the first to mention the Newark strikes, carefully giving two sides of the story.

Its stories have indicated an acceptance of the view that a code board which represents publishers and labor, evenly divided, can hardly be the way to solve problems. "When deadlock occurs, a ninth member is selected from a panel already 'unanimously' approved by the board," says News-Week, summing up the latest news of the battle front.

New Republic Sees Threat. The New Republic has had several editorials and articles about the Guild, some titles being "The Guild Gets the Run-Around" and "The Press Faces a Union."

William P. Mangold, in a paragraph in the latest New Republic, says that imposition of the NLRB on the newspaper workers was an even greater threat to the right to organize. "For the Newspaper Code, from which editorial employees now have no right of appeal, outlaws the use of all 'coercive measures' in labor disputes. This means, simply, that the newspaper workers cannot go on strike without violating the code and the rules under which the Newspaper Board operates. Moreover, the code prescribes a form of mediation that amounts to compulsory arbitration."

Nation's Debunking Fair. The Nation has had consistently fair articles and editorials about the Guild. Heywood Brown's weekly articles have been devoted thus far to debunking the profession, the NRA and Roosevelt.

William Mangold, in the Jan. 1 issue of the New Masses, wrote a comprehensive exposition of the futility of recourse to the NLRB. The new story of the ANG is getting out.

A. F. of L. Affiliation: An Analysis of the Guild's Big Problem

By JONATHAN EDDY

National Executive Secretary. So many persons in various parts of the country have asked me whether I think the American Newspaper Guild should join the American Federation of Labor that to fail to set forth my stand would be to dodge a very real issue. Unquestionably, the A. F. of L. is today being considered pro or con by every Guild member.

But, before I state my position, for what it is worth, let me object to the form in which the question usually is put. It might better be phrased thus: 1) Would the A. F. of L. admit us; and 2) Can we be confident that the A. F. of L. affiliation would increase our organized strength sufficiently to offset possible loss of Guild membership?

Scene Shifting Rapidly. My guess is that today the heads of the printing trades unions and officials of the State Federations of Labor would be glad to see us chartered. I believe also that most of the members of the executive council of the A. F. of L. would be in favor of receiving us, though some of them might want to make stipulations as to the form of charter or other matters. I say that this is probably so today, but the scene is shifting very rapidly, and I am by no means sure that it will be so next summer when the ANG convention votes on affiliation.

Members of the Guild should bear in mind that its policies have diverged widely from the policies of the A. F. of L. as conceived by Samuel Gompers now an accepted tradition. The Guild walked out of an NRA hearing. I doubt if William Green would ever consider doing such a thing.

The Guild said that President Roosevelt had misled it, and sticks by its guns. I doubt if the A. F. of L. leadership would consistently oppose the Federal Administration, no matter what the justification. The Guild participated in the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, which was openly condemned by the A. F. of L. leadership, though 2,500 A. F. of L. locals endorsed it.

In short, although Green and other members of the A. F. of L. executive council have been most gracious and courteous to us, and although they may be glad to see us organized, we should not assume too readily that they will think we belong in the A. F. of L. We should recognize clearly that our policies are not theirs and that our presence in the A. F. of L. fold might even be regarded as an embarrassment. We should also bear in mind that the publishers do not want us to get into the A. F. of L., and that the cordial relations between the publishers and the heads of the printing trades unions are a matter of pride with some of the latter.

Asks if Entry Would Help. My answer to the first part of the question then is that the decision as to our A. F. of L. affiliation may not rest altogether with us. However, the question of whether we should make the attempt to enter should be decided, I think, by the answer to the question of whether the entry would definitely help us.

Our objective is strength, the integral, strategic strength that will give us the strongest possible hand in actually bargaining with our employers. Will A. F. of L. affiliation strengthen or weaken our hand?

One cannot deal with the question without considering the various forms that affiliation might take. We might affiliate as a federal union, as a part of the American Federation of Labor, or as an independent and autonomous national or international organization.

"Federal" Type Opposed. To affiliate as a federal union would entail accepting, in effect, the officers of the American Federation of Labor as the officers of the American Newspaper Guild, with an organizer named by the A. F. of L. as our de facto head. Such a set-up is designed to meet situations where there has arisen a spontaneous and ill-formulated desire for organization; I doubt if any sensible person, either in the A. F. of L. or the Guild, would recommend affiliation by the Guild in such a manner. So let us cross out the possibility of joining the A. F. of L. as a federal union.

I. T. U. Abandoned Jurisdiction. The I. T. U. surrendered jurisdiction over editorial departments about 1922. If my information is straight—and I will undoubtedly be quickly corrected if it is not—this action followed upon the refusal of reporters to walk out when the printers walked out on a certain strike (just as the printers today do not walk out when the editorial men strike as in Newark). In other words, the news men scabbed on the printers and the latter concluded there was no further point in fooling around with the news men.

Be that as it may, before the Guild could become a part of the I. T. U. it would be necessary for a convention of the typographers to request the A. F. of L. executive council to restore jurisdiction over the news department men. The mailers are a part of the I. T. U. today and the officials of neither the mailers nor the printers have found it

to be an entirely satisfactory arrangement. While it is not completely beyond the range of possibility that the I. T. U. might be induced to recover jurisdiction over news department workers, I think we may feel quite assured of three points: (1) affiliation through the I. T. U. would deprive us of the ability to set our own policies; (2) the I. T. U. international would prohibit compositors from joining us in strikes; and, (3) although we should be obliged to set up locals separate from those of the typographers, our dues would be a multiple of what they are today.

In view of these various considerations, it seems to me that we can cross out the possibility of joining the A. F. of L. through the International Typographical Union.

(And, for proponents of industrial unionism, I might add that I believe that affiliation through the I. T. U. would injure rather than help our cause.)

Feek Guild Should Join

We have now narrowed consideration down to affiliation as an autonomous national or international. These amount to the same thing, the international merely providing for Canadian locals. Would we thereby lose members or gain members? Would our negotiations with publishers be obstructed or facilitated? Would affiliation amount merely to a blustering gesture, or would we actually enhance our strength?

I will take up these questions in the next Guild Reporter. In the meantime, there is no secret about my conviction that we should follow other white collar workers (such as the musicians, the teachers, the artists of the stage) into the American Federation of Labor, that is to say, into the organized labor movement.

Mormons Hail Newark in Song

MUSIC NATURAL WHEN TIMES ARE TOUGH, SAYS SALT LAKE MEMBER

Salt Lake City. Editor, The Guild Reporter:

The latest issue of your estimable paper arrived about a week ago. The family sat around while I read, impatient with me to know how fared the Newark strikers and a host of belligerents east and west of here.

As I read aloud, enthusiasms were recalled and I was interrupted with queries. What about the Oakland fight? And the Staten Island fracas? And Burgess? And Tomlin? And—oh yes you know, ha ha ha! I mean that W. R. Hearst chap—this came from the old brother. He has not learned yet where respect is due. I showed him a picture I had and now pass on to you.

The Woman's Point of View. The old lady most interested in the strikers. She sees the Newark bunch as a gallant little troop of glory hunters. Over her dishes she thinks and thinks. She has known the meaning of strike and lockout. Though times are better for her, she still burns wrathfully over the wrongs of others. She wants to know the way the women and children fare. She would like to tell them their cause is just and not a small thing for which to suffer. She has the spirit of the dancin' pioneers, pushing with her menfolk over the plains and the mountains which confront this generation. Her message is to the women behind the Newark front and other fronts where newspapermen and women fight for fundamental liberties. "Never give up," says she.

"She's a Born Socialist. The one in the circle around me who answers to 'Sis' has interest in the doings of the young women of the Newark staff who work to keep up the morale of the picketing men. She knows little of wage-slavery problems, but is a Socialist at heart. She has a lively imagination and envisions the women strikers encouraging the men with songs as well as more material things. Promptly she puts herself at the end of a baton and the 'kid' is natural to sing when times are tough and for a short time we

were the strikers. To the improvisations of the 'kid' we sang the songs which had helped us before to endure while greedy men were obdurate. They are Mormon songs, inspired in brave people by adversity.

The old man listens and then has his say. He compares the past with the present and tells us what we all know already, making his favorite remark intermittently, "it stands to reason." He sums it up that working men for their own liberty must gain and preserve economic as well as political control of the moneyed class.

Family Interest Held Vital. I think as I sit in the heart of my family how necessary it is that live interest be stirred in each member of the family, of each member of our profession. Just as wives budget the income to see it cover the insurance whatever else is missed, so they must be made to realize the great importance of Guild dues to the Guild organization and the vital necessity of a Guild to assure adequate salaries and secure home life.

I have noticed a tendency to pretend little expectations from the work of the Guild, and to be ashamed of any strong interest in the problems involved in organization. The prideful nonchalances of schooled and sophisticated youngsters peels before the request for information on their miserable incomes. Too many of the brethren are taking empty satisfactions from a title and letting the money take care of itself—in the boss's pocket. Is this being hardballed, sophisticated, adventurous youth? It looks like a pansy bed to me.

Praises National Officers. All kinds of honor and gratitude should be paid the national officers of the Guild. They have done a good work and have taken chances which the general run of member has not been required to take. Whatever funds they have had to work with have been little enough as any thoughtful person knows. They must not be permitted to beg. The laborer is worthy of his hire," one of our earliest social workers asserted, and He would not permit his followers to

Aren't You Taking Pew Too Seriously?

New York City. Editor, The Guild Reporter:

On page 4 of the current issue of The Guild Reporter, I read an editorial scolding Marlen Pew's feat lest Guild members color their copy for the benefit of the ANG.

On page 7 of the same issue there is a box containing an extract from a resolution adopted by the Atlantic City Guild, calling on newspapermen, and more particularly the National Guild, to do the very thing Pew expresses a fear of, viz: color news to suit copy fancy.

The Atlantic City Guild calls it "debunking Huey Long" through the press. When is it part of a reporter's job to "debunk" anything or anybody? It was my impression that our sole job was to report the news. To get out deliberately to "debunk" a man for no other reason than that we don't like him is, in my mind, playing right into the publishers' hands, and lending credence to their absurd charge that recognition of the Guild means an end of freedom of the press.

The American Newspaper Guild has a distinct place in American Journalism. That place, however, is inside the profession; not outside.

BERTRAM JAY GUMPERT.

beg. If there were none in a city to give freely unasked of what they had in support of so good a cause, the disciples were instructed to shake off the dust from their feet and leave that city to its own misery. Newspapermen may be poorly paid, but they are not so poor that they cannot support more liberally the projects afoot in the craft. As a class we are surely intelligent enough to see that seed must be sown and carefully guarded before the harvest is ripe for reaping.

GEO. M. EASTER.

Editor's note: If the Detroiters who signed his letter "Copyright" will send his name, The Guild Reporter will print the communication. We will omit the name if he prefers.

Another Side of the Question

COMMENTS ON EDITORIAL POLICY FROM CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio. Editor, The Guild Reporter:

You had an article in the last issue of The Guild Reporter that has done more harm to the Guild in Cleveland than anything since its beginning. I am referring to the article on the Cleveland News by (name deleted).

That The Reporter should have used such a story without authorization by the executive committee of the Cleveland unit is, to me, a sad commentary on the judgment of the men who get out the paper. It would almost seem as if any scabber-headed individual can spew his venom on the pages of The Reporter and have it accepted as fact. How are we to judge the stories from other cities of the country? Are they, too, as we are holding a protest meeting. You will undoubtedly hear more from us.

LARRY LANDIS, Executive Committee, WILLIAM DINWOODIE, Standards Committee, VERNE TALBOT, Treasurer.

The Height of Stupidity? Cleveland, Ohio. Editor, The Guild Reporter:

The Guild Reporter seems to have reached the pinnacle toward which it has been aiming—the height of stupidity. I refer you to the story concerning the Cleveland News in the Feb. 15 issue.

Either that is a deliberate piece of throat-cutting, or the national office is guilty of countenancing stupid viciousness in the presentation of news as it affects the Cleveland situation. Unless I can obtain some good assurance that this sort of thing will not be repeated, I shall withdraw as a member of the ANG;—not that I expect that such an announcement to create any great flurry but I do want to open your eyes to the plain fact that national office tactics are threatening the destruction of the Cleveland News unit.

W. P. TIEBOUT.

We are holding up discussion of this question until we receive a statement from the Cleveland executive committee, which we are informed is coming.—Editor.

F. K. S.

Herald Tribune 'Letter Parleys' Over, Says Guild

Direct Talks Demanded in the Negotiations for Contract

The five-day week and the minimum wage scales for reporters and copy readers conceded by the New York Herald Tribune are only beginnings in the program which the Newspaper Guild of New York expects the Herald Tribune eventually to put into a binding contract, the Guild made it clear to the newspaper's management at the latest collective bargaining conference Feb. 19.

At this conference the New York Guild was represented by Joseph Cookman and Milton Kaufman, executive secretary, the newspaper management by Howard Davis and Wilbur Forrest. Four members of the Herald Tribune unit sat in as observers. The Guild spokesman read a lengthy reply to the Herald Tribune's comments on the Guild's collective bargaining program and tried to engage Davis in an informal discussion. Davis, the Herald Tribune business manager and president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was steadfast in his refusal to enter into negotiations until the management had given careful consideration to the Guild's statement. He promised a written answer to the Guild's letter.

The Guild's Position
The Guild, having some misgivings about the tendency of the bargaining to assume a form of giving letter-for-letter discussion of the problems involved—will reply to the next missive by word of mouth. Excerpts from the Guild's last letter follow:

We regard your communication as a step toward the meeting of minds implicit in the term "collective bargaining." When this is achieved, we believe it will be tantamount to agreement in a written contract.

The first 10 per cent (pay) reduction asked for; the second asked for one. The Guild believes that employees whose salaries have not been reduced are receiving less than a fair price for their services.

Low Scale Cited
The minimum salary scale for reporters and copy readers, which the Herald Tribune (on January 11) has put into effect, is far below that proposed by the Guild. The letter cited \$35 and \$45 minimum for reporters and copy readers and the prevailing wage scale of \$44.14 and \$66.50 for composing room and press room employees in the Herald Tribune.

The Guild seeks no control of the functions of the management; the editorial or news policy; the shape of the personnel. . . . The Guild desires no "dictation of coordinated effort"; it desires no "strengthened co-ordination." The Guild desires to affirm, not to disrupt, the loyalty of the newspaper staff.

Davis promised early resumption of negotiations.

SUPPORT
The Newark Strike!

Vanderbilt Case Spurs N.Y. Bill to Curb Power of Judges to Exclude Reporters

ALBANY, N. Y.—Exclusion of reporters from court proceedings, as was done by Justice John F. Carew in the recent case involving Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt, may be prohibited by the Legislature under a bill introduced by Senator John J. McNaboe of New York. It has now advanced to the order of final passage in the Senate, and appears likely to pass both houses.

The courts now have discretionary power to exclude persons not directly interested from

Canteen in City Room Keeps Lansing Solvent

LANSING, Mich.—Members of the Lansing Newspaper Guild have gone into the canteen business and are making a profit out of it—at no cost to themselves. A canteen selling cigarettes and candy was recently set up in the city room of the State Journal, only daily paper in the city.

When the Keras hotel burned last December, employees of the paper lost their nearest cigarette and candy stand. Since then "moonching" had increased alarmingly. The canteen ended it.

Profits average 30 per cent. They will go into the local treasury against emergencies.

Publishers Bar Move to Bolster Press Board

Also Hedge on Taking Ledger Strike Case, Questions Right

(Continued from Page One)

Eddy moved adoption of a rule providing that "charges of interference, restraint or coercion of employees shall be heard only by a nine-man board or by a committee or proxies thereof agreed upon by majority vote of that board." The four employee representatives of the board vote in favor of the measure, and the four employer members voted against it.

Remembers NRA Proposal
Eddy's proposal was similar to one made by NRA representatives at a meeting Jan. 28 in Washington.

Although Eddy had been empowered by the national executive committee of the Guild to resign from the board, he participated in the meeting to give the publishers an opportunity to show whether they intended to respect the rights of employees to bargain collectively.

Eddy said that he had been requested by the striking employees of the Newark Ledger to get an opinion from the board on whether it would consider settlement of Newark Ledger strike as one of its functions and how long the settlement would take.

"Michael Wynn," chairman of the board, said it seemed to him that both parties to the dispute would have to signify a willingness to have the board take up the case.

Russell Levi, a publisher representative, added:

"The Ledger trustees would have to assent. I suppose that was what Mr. Kelly meant when he said it would have to be by agreement. I take it the trustees are not under our jurisdiction."

Fairchild Unit Ask Guild To Renew Its Demands

The Fairchild Publications unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York has asked the executive committee to reopen contact with the publisher, stressing particularly the desire of the unit for a relations committee to handle the general complaints of the staff. The requests of the unit for a restoration of pay cuts and an increase of 5 per cent in personnel would also be reiterated.

All requests were turned down by the publisher last November in a mimeographed letter, addressed personally, by hand, to every member of the editorial department, both Guild and non-Guild. This letter was a copy of the confirmation of the results of a conference between the publisher and New York Guild, which was addressed to the president of the New York Guild.

N. Y. Censures President Over Jennings Case

Wage Earners Delivered Into Employers' Hands, Resolution Says

A charge that President Roosevelt had delivered the rights of wage earners into the hands of "employer-controlled" industrial boards was made by the New York Newspaper Guild at a general membership meeting Feb. 19.

The charge is contained in a resolution ordering the National Labor Relations Board of authority in favor of industrial boards after the N. L. R. B. had twice ruled in favor of the Guild in the Jennings case. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, newspaper men and women throughout the country have been shocked by the President's recent order directing the National Labor Relations Board of authority in favor of industrial boards after the N. L. R. B. had twice ruled in favor of the Guild in the Jennings case. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

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Gannett Papers Near 1929 Earnings Mark

The Gannett chain of newspapers, an up-state New York group, made more money in 1934 than in any year since 1929, according to a recent announcement by Doremus & Company. In 1929 net earnings were \$1,257,008. In the first 11 months of 1934 they were \$901,288. The record for the entire year 1934 is not yet available, but on the basis of the showing for the first 11 months net income for the chain may be expected to approach, if not exceed, the \$1,000,000 mark.

Throughout the depression the Gannett Company remained in the black. In 1933 total income was \$770,894; in 1932 it was \$684,610; in 1931 it was \$627,741; and in 1930 it reached \$563,247.

A. F. L. Studied In Twin Cities For Convention

Some Units Reported in Favor of Affiliation With Labor Body

MINNEAPOLIS.—Believing that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor will be an issue at the next convention of the American Newspaper Guild, the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities has set out to inform itself on the subject.

The Guild has conducted, through a committee, an investigation of the advantages and disadvantages of affiliation, and heard the story of the federation from the executive secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor.

Where a year ago A. F. L. affiliation talk was anathema to a large percentage of Twin Cities Guild members, now it is an important and interesting topic at every meeting. Members are becoming slowly more organization-minded, more conscious of the need for practical concerted action, and more sympathetic to the aims and methods of more experienced unions of working people.

One of the staff units has put itself on record as favoring immediate affiliation. At least one other unit has a preponderance of sentiment in favor of affiliation. Two others lean toward affiliation. There are on the fence. One apparently is against affiliation.

But it is predicted that the Twin Cities Guild delegates to the next convention will have very definite instructions.

It Took These Pickets Only Half Hour To Make Paper on Coast Say 'Uncle'

LOS ANGELES.—Unorganized newspapermen of this open-shop city have received a lesson in handling newspaper publishers from four militant young members of the American League Against War and Fascism, who won a picketing struggle with the Illustrated Daily News in less than a half hour.

The League members were aroused when the "liberal" publication ran an editorial which declared that "whatever the shortcomings of fascism, it is making more substantial progress than any of the other experimental forms of government in Europe. It has improved the condition of the average citizen and it has astonishingly revived the national morale."

Times of Troy Is Absorbed by Morning Paper

Only 2 of 14 on Staff Find Jobs After '30' of 100-Year-Old Daily

TROY, N. Y.—About 80 employees of the Troy Times reported for work Friday afternoon, Feb. 15, and in words just about as informal as "Well, boys, today's the last pay day," were told their services would not be required thereafter.

Saturday morning the "30" issue of the Times appeared. After nearly a century of publication, the good will and equipment of the Times had been sold to the opposition, the Troy Morning Record, for some \$250,000.

Managing editor and city editor fared no better than the 12 reporters and miscellaneous editors. Each received one week's extra pay as parting bonus for long and faithful service.

Two Veterans Out
Rutherford Hayner had been managing editor of the Times 30 years. Frank Sullivan had done general assignments 30 years. Neither got jobs immediately.

Two of the dismissed men have gone to the Troy Record, which publishes morning and evening. Two have been taken on at the Troy office of the Knickerbocker Press and Albany Evening News. The rest are jobless.

Times employees traditionally stayed with their paper year in and year out. They traditionally worked for low wages, "for the love of the game."

According to William H. Anderson, who published the Times, and David E. Plann who publishes the Record, the sale was negotiated with the distinct agreement that the Record should have no responsibility in placing any of the Times employees, no matter what his record of service.

Printers Share Week
The printers have fared just as badly. Many had been Troy Times men 35 years or more. Printers on the Record have rallied to their aid by sacrificing one of their weekly five days of work to give each jobless Times printer one day. But the publishers had no hand in this.

Meanwhile, Guild interest and consciousness of the need for tangible Guild protection has been spurred in the three cities of the Tri-City Guild by the Troy happenings.

French Journalist Tells of Advances

Hudson, N. J., Guild Hears of Organization Abroad
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A pledge of \$250 for the national defense fund of the American Newspaper Guild was made by the Hudson County Guild of New Jersey at a meeting Feb. 16 here. Norman W. Williams, of the Hudson Dispatch, Union City, who was elected president of the county organization Feb. 2, presided at his first session.

Roger Dapigny, American representative of the International Federation of Journalists, and secretary-treasurer of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, was guest speaker. Dapigny told of the organization in 1918 of the French Syndicate of Journalists, of the economic benefits it has brought to newspaper men, and how it has enabled them to obtain a respected place in the eyes of the country's lawmakers.

The officers elected with Williams are John Burke, first vice-president; William Greenough, second vice-president; Graham Roskein, secretary-treasurer; Horace A. Tani, assistant secretary-treasurer.

SUPPORT
The Newark Strike!

Akron Paper Near Signing; Bars 2 Points

Beacon Journal Owner Negotiates—Toledo Blade Skips Pact

(Continued from Page One)
The request for salary increases, that some increases had been granted, and others were being planned "as business warranted." The Guild contract specified a 20 per cent raise for all editorial employees over what they were receiving Sept. 1, 1934.

A blanket increase would be unfair to individual employees, Spear said. Small individual raises were given last September.

The five-day week and the dismissal bonus are now in effect on the Blade, and no consideration has been given to discontinuing them, Spear said.

"Work 6 Days From Choice"
The Guild contended that the five-day week did not apply to everyone, but Spear said that it had been offered to all except executives, and those working six days were doing so "from choice." Block voluntarily initiated the dismissal bonus system now in effect, Spear said. It guarantees an employee from one week's to six months' pay on dismissal, according to length of service.

The fourth Guild objective was setting up an arbitration board composed of a representative of the publisher, one from the Guild, and the chairman of the "Sub-regional Labor Board in the event of inability to agree on enforcement of the proposed contract." Spear said he saw no reason why an outside agency should be brought in to rule on hypothetical disputes since all negotiations up to that time had been entirely amicable.

Feb. 13 the Guild submitted its program to the Blade. The meeting last week was the first in which the entire executive board sat in for the Guild, a split over objectives having caused the units to negotiate separately last spring.

Some Guild members saw in the actual negotiations a mark of local Guild progress, since dealing with employees of other newspapers as well as representatives of their own workers amounted to full Guild recognition by the Blade.

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Educators Rally to Meet Hearst

CHARGE ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SCHOOLS TO 'IGNOMINIOUS LEVEL UNDER HITLER'

The Hearst papers are having an intense battle with a group of prominent educators. The Hearst attack consists of investigations of alleged "subversive" teachings. The faculties of Syracuse, New York and Columbia Universities and the College of the City of New York have been named with New York have been named with high and elementary schools.

The papers also have supported legislation calling for loyalty oaths for teachers and students, and have singled out certain educators for special attack. Hearst reporters working on the investigation have been informed that their work was to be part of a national campaign.

The educators, through magazine articles and releases, have started a vigorous counter-attack on Hearst. They charge he is seeking to "reduce American universities and schools to the ignominious condition of the German schools and universities under Hitler."

Drive Started in Syracuse
Hearst papers everywhere have carried on sporadic campaigns in the schools in line with the publisher's stand on "Americanism." But the first heavy guns in the present crusade were fired in the Syracuse, N. Y., Journal, last Nov. 22.

The Journal ran a two-column front-page editorial and a seven-column news item headed: "Drive All Radical Professors and Students from American Universities." Leading the editorial was a telegram from the publisher, "Please support the actions of the universities in throwing out those communists, and say, furthermore, that they ought to be thrown out of the country."

Professor John N. Washburne, head of the educational psychology department at Syracuse, was quoted in the Journal's account, saying: "The article is a piece of propaganda. It is a Russian experiment will be repeated here when the government is overthrown."

Washburne denied making any such statement, said that unimpeachable witnesses had overheard his conversations with the Journal reporters, and declared that the interviewers were under the influence of "two bottles of wine which they had ordered and finished."

Building: Waiting for a Doctor?

By JONATHAN EDDY
(Continued from Page One)

Activity that they hesitate to speak from the floor, and do not even know the fundamentals of parliamentary procedure.

Antidote
Here is a tip for Guild officers who are not deliberately fostering such a comatose state in their Guild, who take the Guild and their responsibilities to it seriously: start a little collective bargaining.

Any who still labor under delusions as to why the newspapermen of this country joined the Guild will have them shattered when a hitherto comatose Guild seriously undertakes collective bargaining. Men who never attended meetings will show up for the first time. The meekest chairman will have ideas that must be communicated to his fellows. The men who are behind in dues pay up to get in their oars. In short, the Guild comes to life.

Never before since its inception has the Guild as a whole been so full of vitality, so united about its objectives. We are going places. We are getting results. Best of all, we are constantly learning.



Underwood & Underwood
Professor George S. Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University.

In New York City direct personal attacks were made on Professors Sidney Hook and James Burnham at New York University, and Dr. George S. Counts and others on the Teachers College, Columbia University faculty. The attack took in other educators, including some of the best known in the country.

The newspaper "radicalism" was portrayed in the United States as a threat to the country. The Ophir mine in Nevada, the Onahio mine in Utah, the Anaconda mine in Montana, and the Homestead mine in South Dakota, the latter mine in the world today. With these properties, plus the San Francisco Examiner, young Hearst inherited a vast empire.

Mr. Clark, Hearst's right-hand man, is also a director of the Irving Trust Co., the National Surety Co., the American Metal Co., the Bullis Mining Co.; he acts as administrator of the Hearst estate, which holds a controlling interest in all these companies.

These properties link Hearst in disquieting ways with Wall Street, which he usually won and again for the first time in 1929. Hearst has a double entry into Wall Street.

The National City Bank is the Hearst depository and has underwritten many Hearst security issues. At the present time the National City Bank has outstanding loans in excess of \$70,000,000 to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., in which the Hearst interest is still large. Between them, Glanville and Hearst dictate policies in California.

Martin, relating the history of Hearst's rise in the publishing business, wrote:

"The newspaper enterprise was more often exercised in anti-social ways than in social ways. The merely significant was never allowed to stand in the way of the sensational. Crime and sex news was the chief staple. The crusades were often witch-huntings, newspaper lynchings. Hearstian journalism never hesitated to try a scoundrel man in the first available edition, never hesitated to invade the privacy of the individual. Hearst has had a major role in destroying journalism as a profession, and he has only hastened a process."

If he has given a daily literature to those who had none, it is a literature made up largely of fakery, distortion, misquotation, and every brand of cheating and dishonesty known to man. For every prejudice or ignorance he has smudged, he has contributed a new prejudice or hostility of his own contriving. If he has brought first-rate writers to the masses, he has also brought new depths of substandard journalism, misrepresentation, and juzzed-up triviality. And the reading of his papers day in and day out for 40 years has probably helped the millions to arrive at today's typical Americanism—the

The educators' first blast was followed with a many-sided attack on Hearst in the February edition of the Social Frontier, Journal of Educational Criticism and Reconstruction, edited by Counts at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Contributors to a symposium on Hearst were Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic; Professor John Dewey, philosopher and educational leader; Ferdinand Lundberg, financial writer, and Professor Lawrence Martin, of the Middle School Journal of North-western University.

Bliven declared: "It is a coincidence, if nothing more, that his (Hearst's) campaign should have been tremendously intensified immediately after he had a long private talk with Herr Hitler."

Some data on Hearst Business: Lundberg piled into Hearst's record:

Hearst is much more than the biggest newspaper, magazine and news film proprietor in the United States. Although the publishing properties located in every section of the country, which are the center of constant local political and financial intrigue for Hearst's personal gain entirely outside the newspaper business, are valued at several hundred million dollars, Hearst is in addition an industrialist in a grand manner—a fact generally kept well hidden.

The newspaper lord of the United States inherited the San Francisco Examiner, the San Diego Union, the Ophir mine in Nevada, the Onahio mine in Utah, the Anaconda mine in Montana, and the Homestead mine in South Dakota, the latter mine in the world today. With these properties, plus the San Francisco Examiner, young Hearst inherited a vast empire.

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National Group Formed to Seek News Integrity

Guild Joins Educators and Clergy to Fight Distortion

Formation of a nation-wide "Federation for the Integrity of Public Information" was recommended Feb. 18 in New York by a group of representatives of educational and religious organizations and the American Newspaper Guild. A committee was named to carry out plans for bringing many organizations together in this federation.

The federation is intended to assure the dissemination of full, unexpurgated and undistorted public information about controversial issues in the fields of economic, labor, education, government and international affairs.

Representing the Guild on the committee are Heywood Brown, president of the New York Guild of New York, and Clyde Beala, editor of the Guild Reporter.

Others on the committee include the Rev. Charles C. Webber, of Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. L. A. Stidley, pastor of the Church of All Nations, New York; George E. Counts, editor of the Social Frontier, and the Rev. E. R. Miller, of the Progressive Education Association; Goodwin Watson, College Teachers Committee, National Teachers Federation, and the Rev. R. A. Lowell, Social Service Committee of Teachers.

Also Jesse H. Newman, of the National Education Association; John L. Childs, of the National Society of College Teachers of Education; the Rev. E. W. Shrigley, of the Methodist Federation of Social Service; the Rev. Hartley Hartman, chairman of the Commission on Religious Education of Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation; and the Rev. R. A. Lowell, Social Service Committee of Teachers.

People Have Right to Facts
"We are in the midst of a major crisis in civilization," said the Rev. Mr. Webber. "At such times various powerful groups suppress and distort facts unfavorable to their own interests. They resort increasingly to censorship and propaganda. We have seen this happen in Hitler's Germany."

"If the right of a democratic people to decide their course on the basis of a complete knowledge of all essential facts is not to be destroyed, all persons who cherish that right must band together to uphold it. They must conduct an aggressive campaign."

N. Y. Guild to Study Social Insurance Plans

The New York Newspaper Guild has appointed a committee to study social insurance proposals and the desirability of affiliation with the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance.

The committee, which now includes Edward Adolph, chairman, and Evelyn Seely, will have another member, to be appointed by the Rev. Mr. Webber. The New York Guild authorized the step by resolution.

philosophy of "Aw Nuts," and "Everybody has a racket."

In addition to the old foe and the Social Frontier, Hearst singled out a new target, the Institute of International Education for sponsorship educational trips to the U. S. S. R. Among the educators cited besides Counts are such conservative figures as Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago; Harry W. Chase, Chancellor of New York University, and James E. Russell, dean emeritus of Teachers College.

Paper Weighs 5 - Day Week In Pittsburgh

Post - Gazette Considers Request, But Rejects Wage Increase

PITTSBURGH.—Some hope for a five-day week on the Pittsburgh Post Gazette was held out by the publishers, who at the last conference with the negotiating committee said that they were willing to consider that request further.

As to the request voted by 70 members of the unit several months ago for a 25 per cent horizontal wage increase, the publishers said that business conditions did not warrant such a step. The recent conference was a resumption of negotiations dropped in October after pay increases had been granted to 46 members.

The Block plan of dismissal notice, which provides wages up to six months' pay for 10 years or more of service, and which is in effect on the Post-Gazette, has not yet been granted on the Sun-Telegraph, although the Sun-Telegraph negotiating committee, as a result of a misunderstanding, had understood that their plan would be adopted. W. M. Jacoby, Sun-Telegraph manager, reiterated, however, statements made at earlier conferences that he was in favor of generous treatment in dismissals.

The Pittsburgh Guild recently staged what was declared here to be the "best gridiron show ever held," at which about 900 persons paid \$6 each. The show was given under the combined auspices of the Guild and Amen Corner, a local society, at the William Penn hotel, with both organizations sharing equally in the proceeds.

N. Y. Guild Starts New Radio Series

WMCA Programs Mondays to Double Time on Air

The Newspaper Guild of New York began its second series of weekly radio broadcasting programs Feb. 11, when Gerald Duncan of the New York Evening Journal went on the air over WMCA.

For more than five months the New York Guild has conducted a 15-minute program over WEVD from 10:15 to 10:30 p. m. Thursdays. The WMCA program goes on every Monday evening from 7:15 to 7:30.

WEVD, a labor station, has permitted the Guild to devote many of its programs to descriptions of its organization efforts and of its battles on Long Island, Jamaica and in Newark.

The Guild plans to have a by-line man or woman describe the work of a reporter on the big story of each week over WMCA.

R. J. Fitzpatrick Heads Waterbury, Conn., Guild

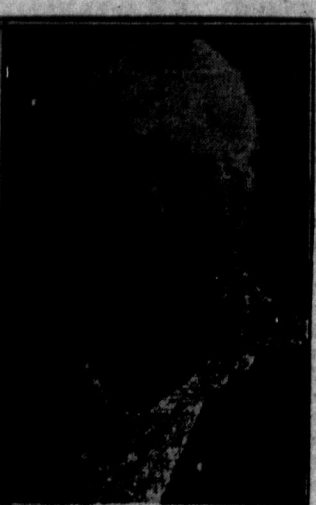
WATERBURY, Conn. — Raymond J. Fitzpatrick was elected president of the Waterbury Newspaper Guild Feb. 2. He succeeds Frank T. Johnson. Other officers are: vice-president, William W. Vosburgh; secretary, Leon Campbell; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Brown.

With them on the executive committee are John Cluney, Raymond J. Fanning, John J. Daley, Thomas R. Goodman and Miss Mollie Cullen.

Harold E. Senior, retiring chairman of the executive committee was elected editor of the Guild News, local organ.

SUPPORT
The Newark Strike!

Veteran Reporter Dies



Mrs. Oscar W. Noble, 79, of Waterbury, Conn., who was probably the oldest woman member of the Guild.

Women Member Of Guild, 79, Dies

Mrs. O. W. Noble Stricken in Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Mrs. Oscar W. Noble, 79, believed to have been the oldest woman member of the American Newspaper Guild, died at St. Mary's Hospital Feb. 14. She was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage Feb. 12 at her home while preparing to leave for her desk in the news room of the Waterbury American, where she had worked for forty years. She was the dean of Connecticut newspaper women, and one of the oldest active newspaper women in the country.

Mrs. Noble was a charter member of the Waterbury chapter of the Guild, having taken part in the organization meeting last July. Her record of attendance at meetings of the local chapter was almost 100 per cent, and she frequently took part in floor debate.

In deference to her age and her complete dependence on her own earnings as a livelihood, the Waterbury Guild gave Mrs. Noble a free life membership in the chapter, shaping its constitution as to make special provision for her. She protested an exception from dues, but was overruled.

Mrs. Noble, for many years church and obituary editor of the American, was born in Madison, Wis., Dec. 18, 1855, of old American stock. She was married in 1880, and widowed in 1922. Two sisters, one in Oregon and the other in Florida, survive.

Bronx Unit Asks Negotiations
The Bronx Home News unit of the New York Newspaper Guild has directed the New York executive committee to proceed with negotiations.

The President, Personality and Politics

WASHINGTON. — Washington correspondents and newspaper men have noticed a change in the mood of President Roosevelt's press conferences, long noted for their jovial informality. On several occasions correspondents have been called to account lately for dispatches which have displeased the President.

Theodore C. Wallen, Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, reporting the change, said the immediate cause of the friction had been a story in Indiana papers which quoted the President as not asking for NRA legislation at the time Governor Paul V. McNutt was pushing an NRA bill in the Indiana State legislature.

James P. Hornaday, correspondent for the Indianapolis News, asked about the state NRA legislation, and the President answered in the negative. Later Mr. Roosevelt said that what he should have said was that he was not asking for state NRA legislation until his NRA message to Congress had been submitted.

Marvin H. McIntyre, assistant secretary to the President, made the following "verbal statement" to the press, according to Wallen:

"It was authoritatively stated this afternoon at the White House that published reports with reference to state support of legislation respecting NRA erroneously interpreted the President's reply to the inquiry. Quoted exactly, the stenographic report says:

"Question: Mr. President, are you asking for state NRA legislation at this time?"

"The President: 'No.'"

"In view of the fact that there has been no Federal NRA legislation, and that none is yet under consideration by Congress, it is quite obvious that the President

Guild's Only Woman President Asks No Favors of Men on Job

Dorothy K. Loeb, Head of Westchester Unit, Far From Sob Sister

YONKERS, N. Y. — Dorothy Katherine Loeb, president of the Westchester County Newspaper Guild, is the only woman Guild president in the country.

She is, moreover, a convincing demonstration of the claim that women newspaper workers don't have to be sob sisters or society writers.

Miss Loeb, seven years a member of the staff of the Yonkers Statesman and its successor, the Herald-Statesman, took her place in the city room on a par with the men, and has kept up there.

She is repeating this feat as a Guild leader. Miss Loeb was an organizer and a member of the first board of governors of the Yonkers Newspaper Guild, initial unit in Westchester.

Helped Form County Guild
She was reelected to the board after her first term and then, with spread of the Guild movement to other daily papers in Westchester, all but one of which are owned by J. Noel Macy, she took the leading part in formation of a county Guild.

She was unanimously elected first president when the county organization formally came into existence late last fall. "Dot" Loeb was born in Far Rockaway, Long Island, and attended public schools there. She attended Cornell University, and was graduated with the class of '27 at the age of nineteen, one of the youngest graduates in the history of the institution. More than that, she made Phi Beta Kappa.

A "Typical" Reporter
Miss Loeb is tiny, hard-boiled and dynamic, even explosive. Having greeted the Guild on its inception as an organization long wanted by newspaper workers, she went to the first national convention last summer, and came back an eager missionary.

She is one of those who hold that the Guild, to be most effective, eventually must swing to labor union affiliation, as did Actors' Equity.

But more important now, she believes, is the actual work of organization, of knitting editorial workers into a compact whole. To that sometimes discouraging task she is devoting every spare moment.

Backs National Officers
She expresses complete faith in the present national officers, and is convinced of the vital place of the Guild Reporter in spreading the movement.

"We have made a wonderful start," she says. "There have been

could not have urged any state action preceding consideration and action by the Congress.

"State cooperation with Federal legislation will, of course, be essential to successful operation."

It was to this "Indianapolis episode" that many laid the President's sharp talk in his press conference of Feb. 15. At that time he said that he would not discuss pending legislation, and warned the correspondents not to draw inferences from his refusal to discuss bills.

Paul Mallon, Washington correspondent and columnist, predicted, in a speech before the Georgia Press Institute at Athens, Ga., Feb. 23, that during the next two years the President would have less cordial relations with the press. Mallon added that this was usual in White House press relations, and also had been true during the Harding and Hoover Administrations.

Both Wagner and Biddle have gone on record favoring that principle for all industries, including the newspaper industry.

Supreme Labor Court
Senator Wagner has introduced in the Senate his revised National Labor Relations Act, which proposes to set up a permanent supreme court of labor under specific mandate to guard the rights of workers to organize freely and bargain collectively through representatives chosen by a majority of employees of any industrial unit.

Biddle already had made clear his stand in a speech last January at Columbus, Ohio. He declared himself in favor of majority rule in collective bargaining, with the findings of a national review board to be final except for appeals to the courts on matters of law.

"Duty Only to Bargain"
The sort of clarification Biddle feels is needed in Section 7-A was indicated in his remarks at Columbus.

"The duty," he said, "is not a duty to do more than bargain. No employer is forced to enter into any contract; nor is any employee made to work, if he wishes not to, or prevented from striking at any time or under any circumstances. . . . An employer is not forced to enter into written contracts—since he has no duty to contract at all; although we have said that where the provisions of an agreement have been reached, where the minds have met, as lawyers say, it is fair to both sides to reduce the agreement to writing, and a failure to do so may show bad faith in the required duty of collective bargaining."

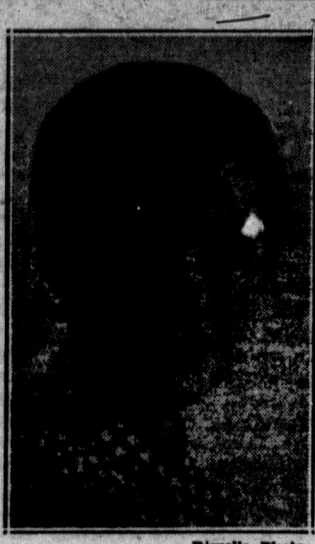
Would Apply It To All
"Now that we have thought about collective bargaining for some time, it loses its radical and ferocious aspect, and appears a rather mild and normal approach to industrial peace. The time is ripe to make effective this declaration."

Biddle recommended that any law on collective bargaining should apply to all industries engaged in interstate commerce, whether coded or uncoded.

Biddle's recent semi-annual report further elaborated his stand. "Where boards are bi-partisan," the report says, "friction results from the difficulty of representatives and labor agreeing. The neutral chairman is also forced into an appearance of 'taking sides,' which prejudices him with one party or the other."

"Decisions involving not only finding of fact, but also interpretation of a statute as general in terms as Section 7-A require a dispassionate approach. This is ordinarily lacking in a bipartisan board."

Biddle believes, however, that bipartisan boards are better suited to take up such questions as wages and hours.



Rissella Photo.
Dorothy K. Loeb, president of the Westchester County Newspaper Guild, and a real newspaper "man."

internal differences, of course, as there are in all groups which are trying to get somewhere. But we mustn't lose sight of the fact that our principal purpose is improvement in newspaper working conditions."

Miss Loeb brings to the Guild the same directness of purpose and determination that was hers when she entered newspaper work right after leaving college.

Started on Weekly Chain

She broke in on a chain of Westchester weeklies operated by Captain Terrence Brady. A year later she transferred to the Yonkers Statesman, merged several years ago with the Yonkers Herald.

She resolved when she became a newspaperwoman that she would do nothing but straight reporting—and has lived up to it. She handles stories on such masculine topics as murders, municipal finances and relief.

She goes into police stations, morgues, the waterfront and slums without a protest, and with absolutely no trepidation.

She comes out with the entire story, not just the "woman's angle," although she can provide that, too.

Eddy Returns From Visit To 5 Cities in Midwest

Jonathan Eddy, American Newspaper Guild secretary, returned to New York from a visit to Guilds in the Mid-west Feb. 22. After attending a session of the Newspaper Industrial Board in Chicago Feb. 11, he stopped at Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis.

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Religious Group Backs Guild
An expression of sympathy and understanding for the Guild's struggles for collective bargaining rights in San Francisco and Newark was voted by the national religious committee of the American League Against War and Fascism in New York Feb. 18.