

For the Fourth
Estate

The Guild Reporter

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Vol. II.—No. 16

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1935

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Hearst Wires Get Hope for 5-Day Week

Guild Recognized as Acting for All Universal and INS Men

The six-day week for Universal and International News Service men is temporary, and the five-day week will probably be restored before the end of the year. J. V. Connolly, president of the two services told a Guild committee, which, on August 7, began negotiating with the management on behalf of staff members in both New York and other bureaus.

Barry Faris, general news manager and vice president of INS, did not find the minimums proposed by the Guild as "out of line," but suggested that a minimum of \$50 for wire-filers, instead of the \$65 proposed by the guild, would be more appropriate. The guild was reached on the establishment of a grievance committee. The committee will speak not only for New York men, but for editorial employees in the out of town bureaus.

Guild Shop Up to Hearst
Mr. Connolly pointed out that matters of general Hearst policy, such as severance notice and a guild shop were entirely in the hands of the Hearst general management. He promised to report the conference to H. M. Bitner, general manager.

"As quickly as INS can afford to restore the five-day week it most certainly will," Mr. Connolly said. "Frankly it looks as if we will be able to do it. I would be in favor of the 5-day week for everybody. The 5-day week on King Features has not been disturbed. If in the next few months we register the same progress we have enjoyed since April 1, and this is very likely, the five-day week will be returned before the end of the year. This is not a promise, but a statement of fact."

The five-day week costs the management of INS and Universal about \$500 a week, he asserted.

When the Guild's proposals at first were presented to Mr. Connolly, he declared he would not be so say no to all of them not because of the merits of the points, but because of the impossibility of increasing financial obligations. The two Guild spokesmen, Morris Watson, national vice president, and Carl Randau, New York president, raised the question of the other Hearst publications, Watson pointing out that the staff found it difficult to reconcile the management's claim of difficult financial conditions with the periodic announcement of dividends on the part of Hearst Publications.

At this point Mr. Connolly said that the wire services were operated independently and that their service was sold to Hearst papers on a basis similar to that used for non-Hearst papers. During the course of the conference however, when the subject of severance notice arose, Connolly said:

"The INS and Universal are really a department of the Hearst Publications."

The Guild negotiating committee was composed of Watson, Randau and Milton Kaufman, local executive secretary; with Homer Metz, INS chairman, Len Arnold, and Joe Rogers, Universal, as observers.

The points sought in an agreement between INS-Universal Service and the American Newspaper Guild and Newspaper Guild of New York follow:

(Continued on Page Six)

Defeat Is Predicted For 'Incitement' Bill

Defeat of the McCormack-Tydings Incitement to Disaffection Bill (S-2253), which is opposed by many liberal legal authorities as a danger to real freedom of the press, is regarded as a likelihood now and will be certain if its opponents make their feelings known within the next few days, according to the American Civil Liberties Union, which is active in the fight.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. John W. McCormack, (D. Mass.) chairman of the House committee on un-American activities. It is aimed ostensibly at outlawing subversive propaganda among the military and naval forces—which is already prohibited—but, it is charged, goes much farther and could be construed to apply to criticisms of governmental actions. It has recently been condemned by the United Textile Workers and by the Newark Guild.

Guild Begins Member Check For A.F.L. Vote

Card Index Blanks Going Out to Register the Dues Payments

The first step in compiling the referendum on A. F. of L. affiliation has been taken by the national office. Card index blanks to be filled out by the secretary and treasurer of each local Guild have been sent out and must be returned by Sept. 5.

Treasurers will record the dues record of each member and the cards will then be handed over to the secretary who will fill out the certification blank accompanying the cards and return the cards and the blank. It is important that the information be received at the national office on or before Sept. 5 for each Guild's vote in the referendum will depend upon the data supplied on the forms.

To vote in the referendum a

(Continued on Page Six)

Fifteen-City District Seen In Mid-West

Guilds of Great Lakes Region Will Discuss Project Aug. 18

CINCINNATI — Representatives of fifteen Guilds in Ohio and the Great Lakes region have been invited to attend a preliminary conference at Cleveland, Sunday, Aug. 18 looking toward the creation of a District Council in this region.

The conference was called by the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild of which Max Sien, newly elected president, was designated by the National Executive Board to handle preliminary work.

These Guilds are expected to send delegates: Dayton, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Akron, Toledo, Youngstown, Springfield, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Lansing, Detroit, Battle Creek, and Muskegon.

Conferees are expected to determine whether the region will organize a single District Council and finance an organizer and executive secretary, or split the territory into two more District Councils. The first session will be held at 10 a. m. in the Hollenden Hotel.

New Englanders Push Plan
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Delegates from New England Guilds, meeting here Aug. 3 at the call of the Newspaper Guild of Springfield, voted unanimously to apply for membership in the district now being organized for Greater New York.

The Springfield Guild on Tuesday, Aug. 6, ratified the action of its delegates and instructed them to be represented at the New York conference. Springfield delegates are: Valery Burati, chairman; Frank Blumenfeld, Miss Elizabeth McCausland, Norman L. Corwin and Miss Ruth Davis.

The delegates' action is expected to win the ratification of the other Guilds without opposition.

(Continued on Page Seven)

Tardy Dues Paying Is Peril, National Treasurer Warns

By GARLAND ASHCRAFT
National Treasurer

If the present Treasurer has any influence with the Editor, you are going to be reading something about dues in every issue of this paper. He is going to keep right on harping about delinquents until they either pay up or rise up and eject him from office as a subversive influence.

Although our financial showing was 100 per cent better this summer than last, when the organization was very young, it is still not good enough.

Collections at the moment are just about sufficient to support the national organization on a horizontal course. They are insufficient to expand and lift it, which of course is the very sine qua non of this year's program of a youthful Guild.

Around the convention corridors and in the Treasurer's correspondence ran the plaintive alibi of local officers and delegates that some of the boys were just "disinterested," "luke warm" or "tit-wadish." Somebody dug up the word "lackadaisical," and it has become popular with officers of locals where the boys didn't pay up so well. They intone the word in answer to the dues question with an air of one resigned to the inevitable!

Get There First!

To be sure there is a small percent of members who have such an extreme pawn broker slant on money that it will always be well nigh impossible to get a nickel out of them—but if a man is "disinterested" or "luke warm" or "lackadaisical," there is a reason. They want to save their money, true enough, but they will let loose of it, once they are convinced there is a value to be received. Many other delinquents are for the Guild and want to support it, but not being officers with responsibility, spend the dollar before the Treasurer comes around—and I am sure that in a great many cases where

(Continued on Page Six)

Strike Director



I. L. Kenen, of the Cleveland Guild, is chairman of the Lorain Strike Committee.

The Publishers' Lobby a Success In Washington

Won Exemptions in Four of Five Big Bills This Session

WASHINGTON — The publishers' legislative score in the present session of Congress is one to which they can refer with pride.

Out of five major bills proposed affecting the newspaper industry, they obtained exemption from four. They nearly secured exemption from the fifth, the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, but were defeated, partly through the Guild's efforts.

The lobbying efforts have been in line with the publishers' previous moves to avoid having social responsibilities placed on them by legislation or executive orders. In each case in which the newspaper industry was affected, the publishers have tried to obtain exemptions or, failing this, to insert a special qualification referring to "freedom of the press."

The Copeland Food and Drug Bill, originally known as the Tugwell Bill, designed to protect consumers against false or misleading advertising as well as adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs, was deluged in a chorus of denunciations when first introduced.

Sided With Drug Lobby
The publishers cooperated with the Proprietary Association of Drug Manufacturers, the patent medicine chamber of commerce, in the campaign to defeat the Copeland Food and Drug Bill.

The bill went through five rewritings. By a revision of the penalty section, publishers were freed of any responsibility for the truth of statements contained in advertising.

As rewritten the Bill provides that all violations are considered to have been caused by the manufacturer or seller. Publishers retain the duty of keeping a record of the name and postoffice address of the manufacturer or seller.

Following the many rewritings and revisions, the countless amendments and deletions from the bill, the Proprietary Association is now urging its passage. The publishers have ceased their opposition.

But the New Jersey Medical Society has declared against the bill in its present form, saying it is a weak substitute for the Wiley Act, the original Pure Food and Drug Bill of 1906. The Wiley Act

(Continued on Page Six)

Drive on Ads Is Pushed by Lorain Guild

Journal Shows Alarm at Campaign; Injunction Is Moderated

By I. L. KENEN

LORAIN, Ohio. — Locked-out Lorain Guildmen have begun picketing the Lorain Journal's advertisers, appealing to them to cut their advertising in the Journal until Publisher Samuel A. Horvitz reinstates them.

The pickets carried signs directed to the advertisers themselves and urging them to join the Guild fight against Horvitz.

This action was taken by the Guild after Common Pleas Judge Guy B. Findley of Lorain county had modified his injunction and had upheld the Guild's right to solicit others not to advertise in or subscribe for the Journal.

Business Office Dismayed
Startled representatives of the Journal's business office were dismayed by the Guild's newest maneuver.

Judge Findley's decision in the Journal injunction suit made permanent his temporary order permitting the Guild only two pickets in front of the Journal's plant. He also made permanent his injunction against violence, and intimidation.

But he refused the plea of Horvitz's attorneys that he ban all picketing. And he dissolved two prohibitions in the temporary writ, relating to intimidation of advertisers and subscribers.

In addition, the court held that the Guild had not gone on strike at the Lorain Journal, but that seven of its members were discharged. From the beginning, the Journal has claimed that the dispute was a strike, while the Guild has accurately referred to it as a lock-out.

The judge based this opinion on an admission from Stanley Thompson, Lorain Journal business manager who, under cross-examination, testified that the men were discharged.

Guild Leaders Pull Surprise
Thompson also told how he had called Charles Howard, I. T. U. president, on the day the Guild picketed the Journal en masse. Howard, he said, had ruled that the printers must go back to work if the streets were clear, and had so informed him on the telephone.

During the injunction hearing, Guild leaders walked from the court in a surprise move. The Journal's four lawyers had called a long list of witnesses to the stand consuming most of the day. Horvitz himself was put on the stand in the afternoon.

At this point, Attorney Milton B. Schweid, counsel for the Guild, withdrew, without bothering to cross-examine Horvitz.

Elmer O. Fehlhaber, Cleveland Guild president, in a brief newspaper statement, added:

"We just got tired. We don't believe in labor injunctions anyway."

Judge Findley smiled broadly as the defendants withdrew and permitted them to leave, although he could have compelled them to remain.

Since the injunction is mild and does not prevent the Guild from doing what it seeks to do, the Guild considers that it adopted a wise course in leaving the court room trenches to return to the picket line.

Meanwhile, dissatisfaction with the Journal continues to grow in

(Continued on Page Two)

Westchester Awaits Reply Of Publisher

Delay Follows Telegram Asking About Firing of Guild Member

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Westchester County Guild still lacked word from J. Noel Macy, publisher, 10 days after sending a telegram to him where he is on vacation in Wyoming, asking reinstatement of Otto Frush, Fort Chester Daily Item city editor, fired after seven years of service. Frush, only Guild member on the Item, one of Mr. Macy's six dailies in Westchester County, received notice of his discharge the day he returned from his vacation in a note left at his home. He received two months' pay. The reason given for the dismissal was that the paper was forced to pay a large fee for legal services in a libel suit based on a story Frush handled. The paper, however, won the suit.

Mr. Macy was communicated with after Edward Hughes, Item general manager, refused to see a Guild committee despite the publisher's offer to permit such committee to confer with plant executives.

The local Guild, at a meeting July 21, voted to accept Mr. Macy's proposals for better salaries and hours. These proposals were made as a result of negotiations begun in March by the Guild. Three conferences were held with the publisher. Before ending the conferences the committee had gained concessions from Mr. Macy who agreed three matters warranted action: improvement or elimination of the space system, reduction in hours and an equitable expense system.

The July 27 meeting also voted to add to the county's protest to those of the Yorkers Herald, Statesman and Mount Vernon Daily Argus until against employment of union reporters.

Dorothy K. Loch, county president, James D. Ivers, Mount Vernon unit chairman, and Edwin H. Savelson were delegated to attend the meeting scheduled to be held Aug. 10, in New York City for organization of a district.

Lorain Picketers Begin Drive on Advertising

(Continued from Page One)

Lorain. There is a widespread demand for a new newspaper in the town. Its chief asset would probably be the ill-will so many bear for the Journal. Advertisers and readers are dissatisfied with the paper.

Nathan Goldberg, president of the Newark Newspaper Guild, and Jonathan Eddy, national secretary, have both visited the battlefront during the past two weeks. Eddy made a survey of the situation for the National Executive Board of the Guild.

Picketing of Horvitz's Shaker Heights home had a humorous sequel within 24 hours. It developed that Law Director Ralph Jones was also with the law firm which represents Horvitz in Cleveland. Jones received a frantic call from Mr. Horvitz, brother of Sam, when the pickets arrived, but Jones made inquiry and learned that the picketing was entirely peaceful. He told Horvitz that nothing could be done about it for the time being.

But the following evening, ignoring Guild demands for an open hearing, the Shaker Heights council passed two emergency ordinances, one limiting picketing to business property where strikes are in progress, and the other de-

N. Y. Times Unit Again Urges Bargaining After Publisher Offers Informal Talk

The New York Times Unit reaffirmed on Aug. 6 its desire to have the New York Executive Committee represent it in collective bargaining with the management of the Times. The action followed a statement of Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher, that he could not recognize the Guild. "None of our editorial employees has indicated to us any desire to discuss a contract, nor have we been advised by anyone save the Guild of its having been selected as a spokesman for any group of workers on this newspaper. We cannot, therefore, recognize the Guild in the premises."

"On the other hand, we are quite willing to cut through some red tape and meet with you and your associates at any convenient time, for the purpose of hearing what is on your mind and determining what procedure will best serve The New York Times and the members of its news staff."

Mr. Sulzberger replied in the same language more than a year ago when the Guild made a similar request. However, at that time members of the executive committee held an informal conference with Mr. Sulzberger. The staff referendum on Aug. 6 indicates that the staff is desirous of collective negotiations conducted on a formal basis. In preparation for the expected conference the unit has worked up a detailed survey of salaries and other prevailing conditions of employment.

Mass Turnout at Lorain Rally Astonishes Labor Union Head

LORAIN, O.—"If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes, I'd never have believed it."

Unaccustomed to seeing overflow crowds at labor meetings in an "open shop" steel town, Jess Brown, president of Lorain's Central Labor Union, found his credibility stretched to the breaking point.

Looking out over the Antlers auditorium at the crowd that came to hear Heywood Brown and others tell the story of the Newspaper Guild's fight with the Lorain Journal, Brown expressed the opinion of many of us who thought they "knew" Lorain.

Steel Workers Attend
The turnout at the mass meeting was a dramatic indication of the favorable response which the Guild has met on every side in Lorain since the start of its fight June 11. When the fight began, the Guilders wondered somewhat fearfully about the reception they would get in a town dominated by

fining a parade as a group of five pedestrians or three vehicles moving under common control and direction. The picketing ordinance remains to be tested.

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Broun Doubts Impartiality of A. P. in Lorain

Correspondent Is Journalist M.E., but He Sends the Lock-out News

The country is getting much of its news of the Lorain lockout of Guild members through Frank Malloy, managing editor of the Lorain Journal, the paper which is fighting the Guild. Malloy happens to be the Lorain correspondent for the Associated Press.

Malloy was justified by bystanders outside the Journal plant when he went to work one day early in the lockout. In the A. P. story he sent out on this incident the impression was given that he had been severely beaten, and the story implied the Guild, which was picketing the plant, was responsible.

When, however, citizens of Lorain held the largest labor meeting in this open shop town in many years on July 18 and 800 of them picketed the Journal plant in defiance of an injunction, Malloy sent nothing to the A. P.

Broun has written to Kent Cooper, general manager of the A. P., describing the situation in Lorain and expressing doubt that the correspondent can be impartial in news coverage, no matter how hard he may try.

The strange handling of Guild news by some daily newspapers was illustrated in the New York Sun on the day Malloy's "beating" story came in. Earlier the same morning an A. P. story had been received from Washington, telling of the protest of A. G. officers against insertion of a "freedom of press" clause which would have exempted newspapers from the Wagner labor relations bill.

The Washington story did not make the Sun's first or second editions. But in the second edition the Lorain story was played on page one, with the headline, "Pickets Beat Editor," and reference to a Guild "strike" in the text. The Washington story was finally inserted in the Sun's third edition on an inside page under a small head saying: "Guild Fights Freedom of Press." This story lasted only one edition.

One local labor leader summed up the Guild's fight as done more to make Lorain "labor-conscious" than anything in years. That is praise that we value highly because the more labor-conscious becomes Lorain, the stronger will be our support.

I have not been disappointed. Of all the work that I must do in connection with this battle, the picketing is the most interesting. It offers everything from a sunset to a chance to develop your wind by walking. Your physician will recommend it highly.

With apologies to Buck Coyle of Akron, Bill Davy, John Eddy and Alvin Brown of Newark, I believe Heywood Brown is the best picket we have had here yet. Are there any challengers for the championship? Come on. The competition is open.

By GEORGE CANALOS
Before we seven reporters were locked out by the Journal, I was called aside confidentially and told that if I resigned from the Guild and stuck with the company in case of trouble I could be certain of always having a "good" job with the Journal. Of course, I had not even entertained such an idea and I flatly refused.

After six weeks of carrying a sign on the picket line I can still say that I'd rather be carrying it on my hands and knees over broken glass than be inside on a break seat.

At first I was very self-conscious about walking up and down with a big placard on my chest and I felt very sheepish when I met some of my acquaintances.

And then, as the days went by, I can truthfully say I never experienced a better feeling in my short life when a friend or even a perfect stranger would come up

Contract Signed By Labor Paper In Reading, Pa.

Advocate, a Weekly, Agrees on Closed Shop and Vacations

READING, Pa.—A contract with the Reading Labor Advocate, one of the oldest labor papers in the United States, has just been signed by the Reading Newspaper Guild.

The contract was agreed upon, in virtually all respects, several weeks ago but because of legal technicalities could not be signed until July 26. W. Earle Homan, president, and Ted Hughes, secretary of the Reading organization, signed for the Guild. Signers for the Advocate were: J. Henry Stump, former mayor; Howard McDonough, now a school director of the city; and George W. Snyder, former city councilman.

Clifford D. Spohn, county editor of The Times, assisted the Guild in the negotiations.

The contract is the second to be signed by the Reading Guild. Last January the Reading Guild negotiated a contract with The Reading Times, a daily.

Since the Advocate, a weekly, is not considered a direct competitor of The Times, a daily, the Guild agreed that the policy of the Cleveland convention committee on employee relations, wherein that committee urged equal contracts in the same city, need not apply.

However, with the exception of pay, the Advocate contract almost parallels the Times contract. The journeyman wage is set at \$35, however, but since all employees coming under the contract are, at present, receiving a higher salary, this point was not stressed. The Advocate contract permits part time labor at the rate of \$5 a day.

The Times contract calls for a closed shop, the check-off, apprentice wages starting not lower than \$15 and reaching journeyman's status of not less than \$42; dismissal notice of two weeks for each six months of continuous service; sick leave, vacations with pay up to three weeks and arbitration set-up.

Provides Dismissal Notice.
Two weeks dismissal notice for each six months of service, until a maximum of six months notice is reached, is called for in the Advocate contract.

VACATIONS: One week for six months service; two weeks for one year's service; three weeks for five years and one month for 10 years.

SICK LEAVE: Full pay as long as the management is not required to hire a substitute. One week's pay regardless.

ARBITRATION: On receipt of grievance by either side, both sides to appoint a negotiator and these negotiators to name a neutral. In event of inability to decide on a neutral appeal to the U. S. Department of Labor to appoint an impartial member.

CHECK-OFF: Publisher agrees to forward all dues and assessments monthly to Guild secretary.

CLOSED SHOP: Publisher agrees that all editorial employees must be members of The Guild.

The Reading Guild is a fraternal member of the Federated Trades Council, central labor body of A. F. of L. unions of the area. Signing of the contract leaves The Reading Eagle the only regular newspaper in the city without a Guild contract. Members of the Eagle staff dropped out of the Guild en masse at the time of a Guild strike, a year ago, when their city editor resigned because

In New Job

Dean Jennings

Dean Jennings, Others

Get Lucrative U.S. Jobs

Dean Jennings, the Guild's first big "case", and two other

former Guildsmen, Paul Jordan,

formerly on the Omaha Bee

News, and Fred Soule, who was

on the Oakland Post-Enquirer,

have landed jobs with the Rural

Reconstruction Administration as

regional public information di-

rectors.

Jennings, former executive

secretary of the Northern Cali-

fornia Guild, will be stationed at

Denver; Jordan will take up his

position in Omaha, and Soule

will be in Berkeley, Calif.

The applications of all three

were among those sent by the

Guild to Washington at the re-

quest of the Reconstruction Ad-

ministration for names of suit-

able men to fill the positions.

Salaries are said to be about

double those formerly received

by the men.

IPA Asks Recall

Of Lunden Bill

Downed by Rules Committee,

H. R. 2827 Lics Dormant

Although reported out by the

House Labor committee the Lun-

den Bill, known as the Workers'

Unemployment and Social In-

security Bill, which the Guild has

endorsed, is still in committee,

and is said to be prevented from

reaching the floor of the House

by the Rules Committee, accord-

ing to the news bulletin of the In-

terprofessional Association for So-

cial Insurance.

Fifty-two Congressmen voted

for the measure when it was pre-

sented as an amendment to the

Administration's "Social Secu-

ity" Bill. Eighteen have signed a

petition that the bill be brought

up for discussion by the member-

ship, but 218 are needed. In the

past, the bulletin explains, only

one-third of the membership of

the House, 145 Representatives,

were required to sign the peti-

tion necessary for discussion on

the floor, but the Administration,

to prevent discussion of "un-

wanted" bills, at the beginning of

the present Congress obtained

passage of a rule raising the num-

ber to 218.

The bill, however, is far from

dead, the news bulletin says; it

is only dormant. The task of

bringing it out on the floor, it

says, "is formidable, but it can

be accomplished if the millions of

employed and unemployed work-

ers of America, industrial, pro-

fessional, white collar and agri-

cultural, bestir themselves. Every

Congressman must be made to

feel the demand for H. R. 2827."

he "opposed union labor tactics

of the national Guild."

The Advocate this week ap-

peared with the Guild insignia

on the typographical label in the

main head. The Times daily runs

the Guild insignia on page one,

opposite the type label.

Ledger Tactics In Negotiations Excite Distrust

Management Is Charged With Delaying Work of Arbitrators

NEWARK, N. J.—With negotia-

tions between the Newark News-
paper Guild and S. I. Newhouse,
publisher of the Newark Ledger,
looking to a permanent working
agreement, until Oct. 1, an
element of distrust has been in-

troduced into the situation by the
maneuvers of the Ledger man-

agement to delay the findings of
the arbitration board set up un-
der the strike settlement agree-

ment of March 28.

The Guild negotiations commit-

tee met twice with Newhouse, who
gave assurances of non-discrimi-

nation, and said he would start
active negotiations on Oct. 1.

In the meantime, the Guild has
been anxiously awaiting the re-

sults of the arbitration, under
which the Guild demands the re-

instatement of the seven mem-
bers whose dismissal on Nov. 14

was the immediate cause of the
strike. The reinstatement would

cover the period from the end
of the strike to the end of the

trusteeship of the Ledger, two
months later.

When the strike started, the
arbitrators perceived at once the
necessity for an organ whereby they

could get their grievance before
the public. One might pause here

to note that in industries where
hundreds or thousands go out on
strike, attention can be claimed
by sheer force of numbers in mass

picket lines but that smaller
groups must rely largely on other
means.

The strikers started a weekly
paper. The town was strongly
organized and they had no great

difficulty in finding thousands of
sympathizers to subscribe. The
paper, a large number of readers,

they were able to get advertising.
Their sheet became practically
self-supporting. The entire local

public, it is safe to say, became
familiar with the matters involv-

ed in the strike, and with each
weekly issue was reminded of
their own.

The daily papers, in the
meantime, kept up the bias
against the strikers. The police

force an earlier decision. It did
file a strong protest with Judge
Caffrey, pointing out the hard-

ship imposed upon the seven mem-
bers whose case was being arbit-

rated, and on the underpaid re-

turned strikers. The letter
charged that the Ledger manage-

ment had followed a definite pol-

icy for stalling the proceedings,
and that the latest move was

made in bad faith, for the sole
purpose of further delay. The let-

ter detailed for the record the
step-by-step delays caused by tac-

tics on the Ledger side of the
controversy.

Otherwise conditions on the
scene of the settled strike have
been generally peaceful.

The Guild was powerless to

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"Resolved, that the editor of The Guild Reporter be instructed to edit The Guild Reporter that it shall promote in every legitimate way the recommendations and mandates of the Second Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, and that he enforce the editorial policy of The Guild Reporter to that specific program."—Adopted by the National Executive Board at its session July 17 of July 2, 1935.

Affiliation—I.

There are two deep-seated aversions among some Guildsmen to membership in the A. F. of L. which the debate on affiliation has not yet shaken. One is the feeling that they have attained a position above the reach of the laboring man which will somehow be less secure if they are identified with a labor movement; the other, the feeling that affiliation would operate against their strong sense of craftsmanship.

Neither of these feelings can be dismissed lightly. The sense of "position," to discuss the first, is bound up with one's whole way of life; with one's customs, conditions of living, and perhaps most important, with one's friends. The movement "up" out of this is easy enough; but a "down" movement is something to be resisted at all costs; even to be conciliated with humiliation if it occurs. Nor is this merely false pride. The people of this group regard themselves as among the custodians of a culture, a civilization which has many phases worth cherishing.

The sense of craftsmanship is part of the same complex of ideas, and is equally strong. Certainly when a man has spent years deriving secret satisfactions from the quality, and particularly the public value of his work, he will not lightly risk a cheapening of it. Most newspapermen have this feeling; the more professional-minded are willing to forego much of personal benefit to give the public in uncontented form an essential service.

The latter trait, and, in many ways, the former, are to be respected deeply. If the choice between preserving them and damaging them turned on the question of affiliation, we might well abandon the thought. But it does not. The idea of carrying on a selfless craftsmanship in journalism, for one thing, presupposes a world which does not exist. If the publishers had met that selflessness of our professionals in the spirit in which it was proffered; if they, too, were selfless, there might be no talk of affiliation. Nor do we mean only that they should have been content on less rich rewards. Their interest in expediency and practicality is giving the public far less than the impartial, frank journalism which would be the essence of professionalism.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that the cultural heritage will fare better in the future, without more substantial backing, than it has in the past. It has had a fair-weather existence. Now the lines are tightening. So much power is passing into the hands of the wealthy, so many new developments are arising to make jobs more precarious, that it seems unlikely we can ever again sit quietly as we once did, and let the world drift along. We ourselves must join in directing events—certainly the events immediately around us and probably the more remote as well.

Either to practice journalism as we really wish, or to affect the conditions of our lives, therefore we need new strength. That is what affiliation with the A. F. of L. will bring.

(In the next issue, we will discuss the ways in which it will bring strength.)

We Are Not Only Seven

Should Guild members throughout the country campaign against the A. & P. stores, as requested by Cleveland, until the company withdraws its advertising from the Lorain Journal? The question is raised in another column by a member

who protests that the drive would violate "liberal ideals."

Leaving aside the matter of how much damage we could do to A. & P. profits unless we could enlist widespread labor aid, there is a question here of how we shall regard companies with such widespread connections in similar troubles in the future.

It answers itself if we look closely. It is the American Newspaper Guild that is fighting in Lorain, not only the seven members on the picket line. We are bearing much of the cost; we are having to go easier than we should in some other places; our strength will be greater for the victory.

Again, the idea that large concerns are neutral in such matters is illusory. They have long recognized that their advertising appropriations are a publication's life's blood, and they give their patronage shrewdly. It is true that with many advertisers, particularly the smaller, we must use patience in showing their dependence on the goodwill of the public we reach. But this is not true of all companies. Some have a definite anti-organization policy, and the A. & P. is a case in point. It actively fought organization among its employees—with sad results to itself not long ago in Cleveland. With its known record, the assumption is fair that it will see in Lorain the same issue as the Guild does; the issue of whether employees shall have the right to organize. By its record, it says No. The Guild says Yes.

No Santa Claus

The householder who hires someone to mow his lawn and tend his garden may have a just complaint if his place goes to seed. But what would one think of a fellow who paid a college tuition fee and expected to acquire an education without ever cracking a book or attending a class? In the same class, we think, is the fellow who joins the Guild, pays his dues and then sits back waiting for something to happen, arising from time to time to ask: "What has the Guild done for me?"

The answer is that the Guild will never accomplish anything except through the united effort of its members. There is no magic in a letterhead and a group of officers. No walking delegate ever gained an increase in wages for a weak or apathetic union. The Guild was organized to bring newspapermen together and help them help themselves. Each group, unit and local must unite on demands and press those demands with determination. It will have the backing of an increasingly powerful national organization. It is true, but in the final analysis its success will depend on how seriously it faces its own immediate problem. Where members have met that problem with courage and drive, they have won substantial benefits—through the Guild.

Genius, and Friends

Many people will think we are attacking the publishers when we print the story in this issue describing their success at lobbying in the present session of Congress. We are not. We are over-coming with admiration. They have a clear aim in what they do. There is no palaver about moral obligations, no doubt about the question is how far they can get—and they know the answer only when they are stopped.

Maximum hours for truck drivers engaged in hauling newspapers in interstate commerce? Not at all; that would be a blow at freedom of the press. So would a tax on wood-pulp, even though there is a tax on other agricultural commodities. So would it be to give them any responsibility for seeing that their patent medicine ads were truthful. Their spacious arms protect a mighty wide domain.

Looked at from the publishers' point of view, each of these exemptions seems perfectly natural. Of course there is a financial advantage in each, but that only makes more compelling the truth that almost any regulations, if somehow entrusted to an inimical administrator, might conceivably be used to trip up the delivery of newspapers or of newspaper. If you have a government in Washington from which you can get any favor you want, naturally you should close off every remote possibility of difficulty. It just makes everything more pleasant.

But isn't there any way of protecting the public? After all, if one is to be hit on the highway by an unsafe truck, it will not suffice the blow to know that the vehicle was carrying newspapers. If the publishers had an interest in obtaining exemptions from these bills, the public had an even greater interest in averting those exemptions.

How do the publishers do it? Is it sheer genius, or is it just because both the old parties contain so many "right-minded" men?

The Rest of the World

The Habits of The Administration

There has been much talk lately of the fascist tendencies of the present administration in Washington—in other words, of its identifying itself as part of the machinery for preserving the status quo for the large industrial interests. In this connection there is food for thought in two actions of government departments in labor disputes.

One is the intervention of the Navy Department in the strike at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J. As the strike has tied up work on seven navy vessels since May 13, the government is at last moving to bring about a settlement and the papers of Aug. 9 reported the company's "conditional acceptance" of President Roosevelt's "ultimatum." This ultimatum provided, among other things, for a plan of arbitration—which would presumably be a two-sided affair.

Yet here is a statement of Thomas J. Gallagher, chairman of the union's negotiation committee, regarding the proposal, as printed in The New York Times:

"We have not been officially apprised of the terms of the ultimatum sent by the Navy Department to the New York Shipbuilding Company, and are in no position to approve or disapprove any part of the plan or arbitration."

"We have, however, read with disappointment newspaper reports that the Navy Department alone, with the technical approval of President Roosevelt, will select the members of the board of arbitration; that the subject matter of the arbitration has not been defined; that a time limit for the arbitration proceedings has not been set, and that the arbitration board will insist on a modification of Secretary of Labor Perkins' plan."

[The company had previously rejected her plan.]

In other words, there is here the same one-sided discussion of terms as was in the Jennings case when President Roosevelt, without the aid of the National Labor Relations Board, set aside one victory, without consulting us.

"Sharp Words" Before Inquiry

Again, there is what was called the "sharply worded" telegram sent by Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady to the heads of the unions concerned with the marine strike on the Pacific Coast. The telegram, sent following a conference with representatives of the steamship companies involved and of union officials in Washington—read:

"The President of the United States, the members of the United States Senate and the members of the House of Representatives from the Pacific Coast have received complaints against the International Seamen's Union for tying up the commerce on the Pacific Coast and violating their contract to which the United States Department of Labor was a witness. 'Flour is rotting in the holds of the ships, perishable goods are destroyed, newspaper publishing being curtailed on account of the paper being held on these boats and business generally is adversely affected.'"

"I have personally received 176 protests from business men, newspaper publishers up and down the entire Pacific Coast. This is an intolerable situation and one which cannot be allowed to continue."

"I therefore request, representing the government, that you appoint a committee from your union to be in Washington to attend a conference at the United States Department of Labor, at

which will be representatives of the ship owners, the United States Government, the American Federation of Labor, the International Seamen's Union and the Longshoremen's Association. Please wire me at once the hour of your committee's arrival."

The fact that some union officials were at least heard before the telegram was sent, is something, but does the message show an open mind?

Labor Speaks Out On Ethiopian War

Newspapermen will undoubtedly hail the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in protesting the aggressive war tactics of Mussolini against independent Ethiopia.

The council also directed that working people everywhere be called upon to protest against war preparations of Italy and its threat to invade Ethiopia.

William Green, president, stated the council felt that in voicing such a protest "it was expressing the sentiment of all working people throughout the United States and Canada."

Should They Arrest Mass Picketeters?

Mass picketing is undoubtedly one of the strongest weapons of an employer's organization in a labor dispute. Is it illegal? Certainly stories about it usually end with the police wagons arriving and taking the picketers to the station. Here are parts of a statement on the subject sent by the New York papers by Carol King, secretary of the International Jurisdiction Association, about some cases in New York:

"In some newspaper reports there has been a suggestion that so-called 'mass picketing' is unlawful."

"In 1928 the New York Court of Appeals specifically held in the case of People v. Nixon (248 N. Y. 182) that mass picketing, without more, did not constitute disorderly conduct. Despite this authoritative ruling by the highest court of the State, the police still frequently arrest picketers if more than two march in front of an establishment."

"On June 6, 1934, Magistrate Jonah Goldstein dismissed complaints against twenty-three pickets arrested before the Assembly Company, and advised the police that mass picketing did not constitute a crime. Nevertheless, the very next day the police, still adhering to the 'two-picket' rule, made further arrests in the same strike. The complaints were again dismissed when the police admitted that there had been no disorder."

"On June 18, 1934, Magistrate Lindau dismissed sixteen pickets arrested before the City Relief Bureau. Eight days later twenty-seven pickets of the United Shoe Workers Union were discharged. Four days later Magistrate Lindau dismissed forty-four pickets of the Office and Professional Employees Association who had marched in single file."

Wire Picture Service Spreads

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is starting an experimental service for transmission of pictures to newspapers. This, apparently, is another step of "progress." As we saw on the Newark Ledger, what with all the syndicate material and press services, and now wired picture services, not to mention publicity handouts, it will soon be possible to get out quite a premium paper with almost no staff at all.

McCormack Bill One of Many Attacks on Freedom of Expression

Freedom of expression is being attacked on many sides at present. Both through laws passed by State legislatures and Congress and through the campaigns of newspapers and many so-called patriotic societies. The records of the past few months show that open discussion of social problems from any but the conservative point of view raises the wish of discharge and loss of livelihood.

Menace-in-chief at the moment is the McCormack bill in Congress, a measure "without precedent as a peace-time proposal" and "most serious of the gag bills," which is under consideration in a House Committee.

Under this bill freedom of speech and press would face a greater hazard than in all our peace-time history and convictions as bad or worse than those of the World War hysteria could be pronounced. It is a bill to punish by \$1000 fine and two-year imprisonment any incitement to disaffection in the armed forces. Under its military policy, the big navy spokesmen, peace movements of all sorts, could be distorted into "incitement." Agitation for pay increase in the army, for better conditions for soldiers and sailors, might become criminal. With plenty of war-time precedents to go by, "mere speculation as to the tendency of an utterance or publication would convict."

Dangers in the Bill

The quotes are from a memorandum by the American Civil Liberties Union. A. C. L. U. is fighting the bill on these grounds:

1. The bill could easily be invoked to prosecute persons who have no intention of inciting soldiers or sailors to disobedience and in cases where no such result could be shown;

2. It could be used to prosecute citizens who protest against the use of the National Guard in strikes, or for other police purposes;

3. It could create governmental control by prosecution of publishers or distributors of anti-war books and periodicals;

4. It is entirely unnecessary, as existing laws adequately punish disaffection, mutiny or disobedience in the army and navy or any conspiracy among civilians to incite disaffection.

"The lobby for it is powerful," said Roger Baldwin, director of the Union. "It includes the American Legion, Chambers of Commerce, D. A. R., the Army and Navy crowd."

The Guild stands committed to this fight, at its last convention having "denounced encroachments upon civil liberties, particularly upon the freedom and integrity of the press and all forms of censorship" and "pledged stubborn opposition to Fascism in whatever guise." And some of the strongest allies in the fight are educators, a large body of whom vigorously went to bat for academic freedom at the recent convention of the National Education Association in Denver.

Far Reaching Possibilities

The McCormack bill could easily hit even such organs as the NEA Journal as well as the NEA itself, in the opinion of Professor Clyde Miller of Teachers College, Columbia University. He wrote July 18 to Willard Givens, National NEA secretary:

"Both the organization and its journal again and again have spoken sharply in favor of peace and against war expenditures. Social science teaching in the schools which becomes the least realistic in 'communities' with military and naval expenditures could be similarly restricted. Free criticism of military policy, essential in a democracy, could be forbidden. It is stated that this proposed bill has as its ulterior purpose the control of school and

press, making it next to impossible to speak out against our growing militarism."

In their fight for academic freedom at the Denver meeting, the educators got more attacks than support from the newspapers, although they were carrying on a fight for the thing which newspaper publishers are presumably defending—freedom of expression.

The educators, Mr. Miller, former Cleveland newspaper man, said, were shocked when the press called their leaders "the educational bad boys," the "Columbia crowd," and dubbed them by inference "advocates of Communist teaching."

Attacks on Freedom Idea

The Scripps-Howard Rocky Mountain News in Denver took the lead in the attack. The News jumped hard on Dr. Jesse Newlin, Director of Lincoln School in New York and keynoter of the NEA convention, who said: "The teachers of this country have as much right to be heard and as great an obligation to participate in the making of vital political, economic and social decisions as have the organized farmers, or organized labor, or the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. . . . We cannot be neutral with reference to the ideals of freedom of speech, of equality of opportunity, of social and economic justice that are the unique contribution of democracy to civilization."

Stormed the News: "Dr. Newlin talked about re-distribution of wealth—as if that were a proper function of educators or educational institutions."

It attacked him further because, in calling for a "socially enlightened curriculum," he said that a doubling of the number of teachers and the educational budget of the country was essential. "Surely we can afford as much for education as for war," Dr. Newlin said.

The Year's Record

What happened during the past year to make freedom of expression the keynote of 12,000 educators, representing 200,000? The Civil Liberties Union annual report, "Land of the Free," just issued, reviews what happened:

"Beginning early in the year the Hearst press and the patriotic societies kicked up a great furor about radicalism in the schools. The attack was directed against teachers, particularly college professors suspected of sympathy with Soviet Russia or Communism and to the passage in the legislature of the D. A. R. compulsory teachers' loyalty oath bill."

"The casualties as a result of this drive on the colleges have been surprisingly few and the resistance remarkable. More damaging has been the undefined in-

timidation of many liberal-minded teachers who have not dared raise their voices in behalf of minority causes, and many not for themselves. College presidents have spoken up courageously at legislative hearings and in the press, to insist upon freedom of teaching and to oppose oaths of loyalty."

New "Loyalty" Laws

Up to June 1, the 1935 legislative sessions had added six (loyalty oath) bills to the 14 already in effect—Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas and Vermont. In New York, New Jersey and Michigan, they apply to private schools receiving tax exemption as well as to public schools, and in New Jersey to aliens as well as citizens. Loyalty oath bills were vetoed by the Governors of Delaware and Maryland.

Teachers dismissed for their views whose cases were handled in part by the Academic Freedom Committee of the Union, included Prof. James M. Shields, principal of a high school at Winston Salem, N. C., dismissed as a result of his book "Just Plain Larnin'"; Victor Jewett, a teacher of social sciences in the Junior High School at Eureka, Cal., charged with "Communist doctrines"; Granville Hicks at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., well-known Marxist critic, dropped for reasons of retrenchment; and Dr. Leinhard Bergel, dropped from the New Jersey State College for Women for "incompetence."

"Two representatives of the Union, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes of Auburn and Warren Winkler of Syracuse, investigated the dismissal of Professor Hicks, even though the college administration declined to confer with them. Sufficient evidence was obtained to make it clear that retrenchment hit him because of his well-known radical views."

and fume about salary reductions, curse the publisher, but still goes on, giving his best efforts in its behalf, chortling over beats scored, and scorching under an opposition scoop.

The Fun We Have

Some of the boys complain about overtime. They never recall the hundreds of hours, especially on night rewrite, when they sat, feet propped on a desk, reading or otherwise utilizing for their own enjoyment and relaxation time for which they are receiving pay.

"Personally, I am not in favor of supporting in luxury and ease so-called 'union labor leaders.' Most of our newsmen have been fully impressed of their hypocrisy and insincerity, as a general rule. I've never heard of a labor leader in the upper brackets going without good food, shelter and clothing, to say nothing of cigars, during a long, drawn out strike, while the thousands called off their jobs shiver around empty stomachs."

Founding out news has led many reporters to lucrative writing posts. Most of our best authors came from the ranks of news writers. Advancement in any vocation or profession is dependent upon ability. Henry Ford was just another mechanic, people believed.

As I started out to say, please take my name off your mailing list. Thanks.

Sincerely,
(Signature Deleted)

The Editor's Uneasy Chair

Many Guildsmen will be wondering what the Guild Reporter will become now that it has a full-time editor. At the same time they will understand, I hope, if at this early stage I write about it in general terms rather than in finished specifications.

The Guild has a long, uphill struggle ahead to establish pay scales, working conditions, security provisions and journalistic standards at the levels which the country can support and should maintain. That is the central fact around which Guild Reporter policies must be built.

It means many things. It means that for a long time to come we shall have to bend all our energies to making the Guild grow, both in numbers and in power. It means that small considerations must give way to large, that little differences must be sunk for the good of the main drive. It means, most of all, that in the face of delay, discouragement and often defeat, we must be ready constantly with fresh faith and determination.

Reporter Must Be a Medium

The Reporter, therefore, must be first of all a force in helping the Guild to act as a unit. The lines of the Guild's action can only be determined by the organization as a whole, which means in convention, or, between conventions, by its executive board—and in exceptional cases, by referendum. Naturally, there will be a constant ferment of other ideas, which must have full opportunity to reach the membership, but the Guild can be effective only if it swings in as a whole behind the ideas that prevail. So the Reporter must be, primarily a medium for explaining and promoting the adopted policies.

So much for general policies. While the Guild Reporter editor has a fixed responsibility, the more the paper can enlist talent from all parts of the Guild the better it will be. The job cries for a coordinator of the many willing volunteers available. In the future instead of having less help, I hope to have more.

CLYDE BEALS.

Go Out With Typos, He Advises

SAN FRANCISCO.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

The Springfield, Mass., Guild in the event of a printers' strike, (One infers from the Springfield letter that the strike is already in progress.)

In the light of all that Labor has learned through bitter years, there is only one thing to do: Join the strike and stay with it until a successful conclusion. Reasons:

1. The Guild cannot be a strikebreaking agency, else it has no right to existence. And to stay at work while printers are on strike is to act as a strike-breaking agency of the worst kind.

2. The striking printers doubtless could use the help of the Guild, however weak that Guild is.

3. The American Newspaper Guild contemplates a request to join the ranks of Labor. No better evidence of good faith could be provided than immediate and thorough championing of Labor's cause.

In this connection, the Guild could and should, before a Guild Strike, reach an agreement with the striking printers that satisfaction of demands of ALL striking unions be granted before any settlement. It is apparently a damned fine opportunity for the Springfield Guild to grab a contract of its own.

Admittedly the Guild may not demand of the Guild any such policy. But sooner or later, if Labor as a whole is to get anywhere, just that policy must be put into effect universally. The Guild might as well establish itself now as a union with enlightened policies. This should be considered as the finest opportunity the Guild has ever had.

Lee Coe,

The Editor

Maybe We'll See You Later

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Please drop my name from your mailing list, since I neither subscribed for The Guild Reporter, or am in full accord with your program to make clock punchers of editorial workers.

While I have made any exhaustive study of the Guild's principles, I would dislike to see the day come when we would be placed under working regulations existing in other vocations and professions of comparable remuneration, such as bookkeeping, stenography, clerking, etc.

In no other line of human endeavor do workers enjoy the latitude accorded editorial employees. For instance: How many employers would forgive a man for a three-day alcoholic lapse, not once, but frequently, as extended by editorial chiefs?

In what other profession or vocation may a man be privileged to enjoy sumptuous surroundings, such as exclusive clubs, costly estates, or mingle with aristocracy, without wealth? We are always welcome at such places, when noteworthy events are in progress, and are enabled to accept hospitality without feeling ill at ease, mingling on par with captains of industry, social leaders, men of science and higher learning.

We of the editorial division of the Fourth Estate may aped along the highways in our cars, without fear of the motorcop. If unable to talk him out of a ticket, other steps may be taken to the end we are not incarcerated or fined. Do workers in any comparable vocation enjoy such security?

Whether the editorial worker knows it or not, he is extremely loyal to his paper. He may fuss

Credit Unions Discussed by Michigan Guild

Detroit, Battle Creek and Lansing Send Delegates to Summer Meeting

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—The mid-summer meeting of the Michigan Newspaper Guild was held here on Aug. 4 with delegates present from Detroit, Lansing and Battle Creek.

The meeting was given over to a discussion of credit unions. The Detroit Guild is considering the formation of such a loan organization and Lansing has taken the matter under advisement. Karl W. Guenther of Detroit, managing director of the Michigan Credit Union League, addressed the meeting.

Present were Robert L. Perry, president and Milton Murray, treasurer of the Detroit Guild; James M. Haswell, Detroit, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Guild; H. R. Palmer, Lansing, president of the Michigan Guild; J. H. Creighton, treasurer of the Lansing Guild; Walter Swanson of the Lansing Guild and E. H. Spencer and Louis E. Sinclair of Battle Creek.

Strike at Mercury Is Declared Off

But Office Workers Continue
Boycott of Magazine

The Office Workers Union, whose literary trades section has been conducting a militant fourteen week strike against the American Mercury, announces that the strike has been called off but that boycott of the magazine is to continue because of its anti-

Newspaper Guild chapters, many of whom have already passed resolutions in support of the strike, are asked by the union to cooperate in the boycott. Appreciation is expressed for Guild support during the strike.

of the Office Workers Union to negotiate," a union statement declares, "the Mercury has persisted in its vicious anti-labor stand, backed by the Lewisohn fortune which is invested in the magazine edited by Paul Palmer, son-in-law of Frederick Lewisohn.

them to withstand the considerable drop in circulation and subscriptions resulting from the support of thousands of liberals, labor sympathizers and organizations who have condemned the reactionary policy of a magazine which has lost all pretense of liberalness.

Port Credit Union Paper Employees

million dollars worth of business last year. Postal employees also have a credit league.

Robert L. Perry, new president of the Detroit Guild, appointed a committee to sound out sentiment. Extending of loan funds within the Guild already has proved successful.

The credit union idea in the Guild had its start in Rochester, N. Y., more than a year ago but the Detroit Guild is pioneering in the idea of co-operating with other divisions of newspaper employees.

A recent letter to Milton Murray, vice-president of the Detroit

Study Reveals Sharp Decrease In News Wages

Labor Bureau Surveys Earnings on 31 Papers During 4-Year Period

The extent to which salaries and working conditions of newspaper editorial employees suffered in the last few years is shown in a pamphlet recently issued by the United States Department of Labor Statistics, summarizing that bureau's study of wage and working conditions made last year in connection with the newspaper code. Thirty-one newspapers employing more than 1,500 editorial workers were included in the survey.

The bureau's survey took in the period from April, 1930, to October, 1934. The investigators found that "the general trend of earnings was sharply downward during the four-year interval."

The study disclosed that in the Fall of 1934 72 per cent of the newspaper editorial employees were earning less than \$50 a week.

Only nine of the thirty-one newspapers covered paid their editorial department employees for time worked over their normal or full-time hours per week.

Salaries Drop 12 Per Cent.

For newspaper editorial workers as a whole, salaries in Sept.-Oct. 1934 were 12 per cent less than in April, 1930. The decrease, however, was not evenly distributed and some workers were much more seriously affected than others.

Employees in the intermediate salary brackets bore the brunt of the reductions during the depression, according to the report. As against 28 per cent of the workers with \$50 a week or more in September-October, 1934, 41 per cent of the total were in this salary group in April, 1930. Only 3.4 per cent of the total employees in the Fall of 1934 received salaries of \$100 a week or more, compared with 5.7 per cent in the Spring of 1930.

The salary range of the largest number of employees in 1930 was from \$40 to \$50 per week. In the Fall of 1934 the largest number were in the \$30 to \$40 a week group.

Executives Fared Better

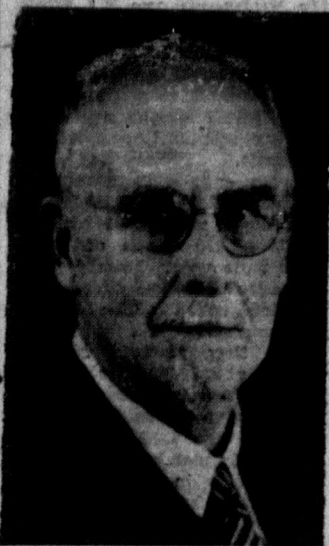
Between April, 1930 and April, 1933 decreases ranging from 12 to more than 16 per cent took place in the earnings of deskmen, reporters, artists and photographers, as compared with a decline of only 10 per cent in the salaries of executives and a decline of approximately 9 per cent in the earnings of copy, office and errand boys and clerks and stenographers.

In case of overtime work, where only nine newspapers paid for overtime work, the investigators found "The employees more often were allowed compensatory time off or given no compensation whatever. Most of the papers which reported compensation for overtime either in the form of pay or time off, stated that this policy applied only to employees whose normal hours were forty per week, and some restricted it to employees earning \$35 or less per week, these distinctions being made in the code of the American Newspaper Publishers Association."

The above survey was the one for which the Hearst and Scripps-Howard managements refused United States Department of Labor investigators access to payrolls and other records. So also did all the dailies in Chicago except the Times.

Included in the labor bureau summary is the following remark: "Low salaries are not a recently acquired characteristic of newspaper editorial work."

Backs the Guild



Charles L. Lancaster

Pittsburgh Guild Has Loyal Booster

Veteran City Editor Wishes It Had Come Sooner

PITTSBURGH. — Ineligible for membership because he has retired from active work, Charles L. Lancaster, veteran city editor of Pittsburgh and a half-dozen other cities, is a loyal rooster for the American Newspaper Guild. He says his only criticism is that the organization did not come into being twenty years sooner so he could have had the opportunity of participating in the movement to elevate the standards of reporters and their fellows. He predicts a successful and long career for the Guild.

During the Newark, N. J., Ledger strike, Lancaster, while wintering in St. Petersburg, Fla., frequently sent a dollar to the Pittsburgh Guild to be forwarded to the men and women on the picket line.

Lancaster is held in such high esteem in Pittsburgh that more than 50 scribes gathered on the night of Aug. 3, and participated in the eighth annual dinner in his honor. The banquet was given by members of the Charles L. Lancaster Veteran Newspapermen's Association, formed after the old afternoon Sun ceased to be a separate publication because of the purchase of four Pittsburgh dailies and their consolidation by the Hearst and Block interests.

A.&P. Boycott Appeal Draws Protest

NEW YORK.

Editor, The Guild Reporter: As a member of the Guild I should like to register a protest over the recent bulletin from the Cleveland Guild urging a boycott and picket action against the stores of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

Why a business organization should be made to suffer financially because one of its advertising mediums is involved in a labor dispute is a mystery to me. The Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company can have no personal interest in the Guild's dispute with the Lorain Journal and is doubtless advertising in that publication because it is good business to do so.

The suggestion that this company be punished and publicly denounced for failing to take sides in an outside controversy is repugnant to every instinct of fair play.

The American Newspaper Guild is a liberal organization and as such is committed to liberal ideals. The suggested boycott of the Atlantic & Pacific Company hasn't the slightest kinship with the liberal point of view.

Sincerely,
HOMER H. METZ,
Chairman, New York INS Unit.

'Observer' at A. F. L. Meeting In Wisconsin

Friendly Relations Start and the Convention Grooms Guild

MILWAUKEE, Wisc. — Friendly relations were established between the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and the Guild movement at the recent State convention of the Federation held in Appleton.

Through cooperation between Newspaper Writers No. 9 of the Milwaukee Leader, Socialist daily, and the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild, a resolution was introduced and adopted unanimously at the convention, extending encouragement to the American Newspaper Guild. The resolution was presented by Ferdinand Miller, a delegate of the news writers union.

The resolution noted the Guild's rapid growth and the Cleveland convention's action in favoring affiliation. Mention of the forthcoming referendum on affiliation was included, and the general executive board was instructed to take "official cognizance of the referendum and whatever steps it may deem expedient with respect to the Guild."

Ruben Levin, Milwaukee Sentinel reporter, attended the convention as a Guild observer by appointment of the executive committee of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild.

A.P. Man New President Of Washington Guild

WASHINGTON. — The Washington Guild at its July meeting elected a complete slate of officers to hold office until January.

They are: president, Richard L. Turner, Associated Press; first vice-president, Harold O. Thompson, United Press; second vice-president, Eddy Gilmore, Washington Daily News; secretary, James D. Secret, Washington Post; treasurer, Nathan W. Robertson, Associated Press.

Also the following, who with the officers, form the executive committee: Herbert Little, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance; William Neal, International News Service; Louis J. Heath, United Press; Marguerite Young, New York Daily Worker; James Cullinane, Washington Herald; William Laidlaw, Washington Times; George Odell, Newspaper Information Service; Kenneth Crawford, New York Post; and George Garrison, United Mine Workers' Journal.

Fraternity Offers Award For Journalism Research

An award of \$50. will be presented by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, for the outstanding piece of research in journalism completed between October 1, 1934 and September 30, 1935, it is announced. This contest, the first of its kind to be sponsored by the fraternity, is open to newspapermen, teachers and students of journalism. Those wishing to enter must file a copy of their work or an announcement to do so by October 1, 1935.

The judges committee includes: Dr. Alfred M. Lee, of the University of Kansas; Oscar W. Riegel, of Washington and Lee; Frank L. Mott, of Iowa State University; M. V. Atwood of Gannett Newspapers; and John E. Stempel, president of Sigma Delta Chi who is on the staff of the New York Sun. One of the rules of the contest is that "studies submitted for consideration should represent the results of original investigation in some phase of journalistic activity." Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. Alfred M. Lee, Journalism Department, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

PETER EHLERS, Guild member on the staff of the Philadelphia Record, had an article in a recent issue of The Nation, called "The Sabotage of the Levathan," in which he shows how the ship-subsidy racket flourishes under the New Deal as under the old.

Hermann B. Deutch, of the New Orleans Item-Tribune, who for many years was a correspondent in Central American countries, is publishing this week a novel about Mexico, called "The Wedge." He has previously published many short stories and magazine articles, a biography of Lee Christman, and has collaborated under a pseudonym on several mystery stories.

Robert M. Hodges, of the Burlington, N. C., Daily Times-News, has written a mystery novelette called "White Hell," which has been accepted for publication by the Dell Publishing Co.

Josephine Lawrence, of the Newark Call, whose first novel "Years Are So Long" met with great success last year, has finished a new one called "If I Have Four Apples."

Martin Mooney, New York American reporter who was recently held in contempt of court for refusing to divulge information to the Grand Jury, has an article called "Our Super Government of Racketeers" in the August 3 issue of Liberty.

The New Republic is running a series of articles on the general subject "Will We Stay Out of the Next War?" The first to appear was called "How We Entered the Last One" and was by Walter Millis, of the New York Herald-Tribune, author of "The Road to War."

William Laurence, chairman of

Washington Post Staff Is Back on 6-Day Week

WASHINGTON.—Employees of the Washington Post are no longer on the five day week, although they retain the 40-hour limit.

Publisher Eugene Meyer is understood to have ordered the change following complaints from employees of the Post's national bureau that they did not receive the same treatment as city side men, who had the five day week.

Perry Heads Detroit Unit; Murray 2nd

DETROIT.—Robert Perry of the Detroit Free Press, a pioneer in the American Newspaper Guild, is new president of the Detroit Unit. He was elected July 12, and succeeds Ralph Holmes, who served two years.

Perry attended the first Guild convention in St. Paul in 1934 and was a national representative at the Cleveland convention this year.

Milton Murray of the Detroit Times was elected vice president, and Herman Wise of the Free Press and Herbert Breen of the Times were chosen treasurer and secretary, respectively.

Guild Refuses to Admit 'Reporter' to Meeting

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Westchester Guild refused admittance to its meeting hall July 27 to the Yonkers Herald Statesman office boy sent to cover the meeting at which Heywood Brown had been invited to speak.

Members agreed this action was no violation of the free press principle, offering to consider permitting coverage of their meeting when a reporter is admitted to sessions of the publisher and his executives.

the New York Times unit, had an article in last week's issue of the magazine Today on "Lindbergh, the Scientist."

Upton Terrell, of the Salt Lake Tribune, will have a short story called "Long Distance" in this year's O. Henry Memorial Award collection.

George Britt, active Guild member of the New York World-Telegram, has just turned in to his publishers the completed manuscript of a biography of Frank A. Munsey which will come out under the title "Forty Years—Forty Millions."

Edward Levinson, who covers labor news for The New York Post and is an alternate delegate in the city Representation assembly, has finished work on his book, "I Break Strikes," a study of the technique of Pearl L. Bergoff, reigning king of the strike-breakers.

Another contest of special interest to Guild members has just been announced by The American Press, 225 W. 39th St., New York. The editor believes his readers are interested in first-person stories of dramatic reportorial experiences. He wants the "story behind the story,"—not what the reporter wrote for his paper but the adventure of the reporter in getting the story.

There are three prizes, \$25 for the best story of not more than 1,000 words; \$15 for the second best and \$10 for the third best. The deadline is November 1, 1935 and all entries should be marked "Submitted in Prize Contest."

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

Negotiations Resumed With Washington News

WASHINGTON.—Negotiations between the Washington Daily News and the Washington Newspaper Guild were resumed this week after a long delay.

At the first meeting, representatives of the News read the proposed contract, assented to some provisions, rejected others, and offered to discuss the rest at future meetings. President Richard L. Turner, described the results as "encouraging."

The Guild negotiating committee was: Robert M. Buck, Washington Daily News; Kenneth Crawford, New York Post; and Turner of the Associated Press.

Negro Weekly Asks Guild To Start on Negotiations

The Guild unit on the Amsterdam News, New York Negro weekly, has voted to instruct the executive committee of the Guild to open negotiations with its publisher. The editorial department is organized virtually 100 per cent.

The unit will request the Guild shop, vacations based on length of service, severance notice, sick leave, time off for overtime and the 5-day 40-hour week.

New Cincinnati President

CINCINNATI.—Max Sien, dramatic critic of The Cincinnati Post, was elected president of the Post Unit of the Cincinnati Guild at a special meeting on July 29. Sien succeeds George Bidinger, who resigned as a condition of accepting the job of editorial writer on The Post.

Ed Carberry, book reviewer, was named treasurer to succeed Sien. Other unit officers are Norine Freeman, columnist; secretary, and Paul Wessling, Kentucky Post city editor, vice president.