

For the Fourth
Estate

The Guild Reporter

Pass This Issue
to a Friend

Copyright 1935 by the American Newspaper Guild

Vol. II. No. 22

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1935

Price, \$2 a Year

N. Y. Paper The Five-Day Week Near 'Ruin,' Won't Yield

Fight of Guild Against Amsterdam News Gets Aid of A.F.L. Body

BULLETIN

The lockout on the Amsterdam News has been endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, which represents the 800,000 organized workers in New York City. The Council's endorsement was unanimous and called upon trade unionists and their friends to support the locked-out employees.

Twenty-four pickets were arrested on the night of Nov. 11, and were released. Picketing continues.

Although admitting that the Amsterdam News faced ruin as a result of the militant campaign of the New York Newspaper Guild, the publishers of the Harlem weekly refused last week to consider the re-instatement of the fifteen locked-out editorial employees. They gave their refusal in a half-hour conference with representatives of the Guild.

The Guild immediately retaliated by redoubling its efforts in the fight which has drastically reduced the paper's circulation and resulted in the withdrawal of practically every local display advertisement of any importance. Mass picket lines in front of the weekly's offices at 2293 Seventh avenue and intensive picketing of newsstands featured the opening of the second month of the campaign.

The short conference was held Thursday evening in the paper's offices. It was the first real meeting between the Guild representatives and the publishers. Alken Pope, counsel for the management, declared that the Guild members, locked out on Oct. 9, had been replaced by "loyal employees" and that the discharged workers could not be taken back.

Pope admitted that the weekly had but "one chance in a hundred" of withstanding the Guild campaign.

(Continued on page 6)

ORGANIZE

Philadelphia Begins Labor Board Action

PHILADELPHIA.—Acting on instructions of an overwhelming majority of the Inquirer Unit of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden, the Inquirer negotiating committee has begun action against the management before the labor board. Charges of violating the Wagner act by failure to bargain with the Guild as representative of the employees were filed by M. H. Goldstein, Guild attorney, in the office of the regional board last week.

Under the procedure established by the national labor board, a formal complaint was transmitted to Washington for consideration of the board. Pending authorization from the national board, the regional director will attempt to obtain voluntary compliance with the provisions of the act before a formal complaint is issued against the company.

Goldstein is the attorney who obtained a satisfactory settlement for the union in the New York Shipbuilding Company strike in Camden, and is counsel for a number of other unions.

The Five-Day Week Is Threatened!

A Statement by the NEB.

The greatest boon that newspapermen have achieved in this country through organization has been the introduction of the five-day week. It brought leisure, increased health and professional effectiveness to thousands. It raised the general level of hourly pay-rate and provided jobs for many who were on the streets. It created a better life for newspapermen and women as well as their families, and made for higher standards of journalism.

The five-day week for American city rooms was obtained at the inception of the American Newspaper Guild by the united support of the members and by the determined insistence of Guild leaders acting in their behalf. President Roosevelt incorporated it in the general campaign with which NRA was introduced, when he requested publishers of large metropolitan papers to install it.

It was the first demonstration of Guild unity and Guild strength which induced him to make that request; and it was these factors which enabled us to maintain the five-day week throughout the dissolution and final cancellation of NRA.

Shortly after the Supreme Court's decision against NRA came reports from one or two points that the five-day week was being abandoned. Lately the number of such reports has increased.

At the moment, in cities where the Guild is strong, the five-day week seems safe. Yet no member will fail to see the danger. In the smaller Guild centers, where its advantages were never gained, Guildsmen know that the successful ending of it in the larger cities will end also their own chances of achieving it.

And in the very largest and strongest Guilds there is a widespread belief that removal of it in lesser metropolises is but preliminary to its general abandonment—even in New York, where certain units, when they saw it threatened, took conditional strike votes.

"What shall we do to save the five-day week?" is the question being debated in city rooms and Guild meetings throughout the country today.

Build, expand, solidify the Guild! Yes, that is the long-range answer. But in the immediate circumstances, we seem to hear a more resounding reply: Guildsmen today will stand by to support as never before, morally and financially, that Unit and that Guild which, after due consideration, decide to join the issue in a real fight for all of us. And on this crucial principle of the five-day week, the voice not only of the ANG but of all organized labor, will be heard.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Guild Organized In Tacoma, Unions Offer Their Support

TACOMA, Wash.—Organization of the Tacoma Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild was completed at the first meeting of editorial workers Oct. 20 and an application for a charter has since been made to the national officers.

Pending the formal granting of the charter, organization work continues with members from each of the three dailies acting as shop committees. Pledges already made indicate that the second meeting will see the membership including about 75 per cent of the eligibles.

The following provisional officers have been elected: Terry Pettus, Ledger, president; James Frye, News-Tribune, vice-president, and Paul Busselle, Times, secretary-treasurer.

Although fear had been expressed by a few that membership in the ANG would result in dismissal, the publishers have done nothing directly or indirectly to indicate such an attitude. On the other hand, offers of support have come from the A.F. of L. but so far there has been no necessity for calling upon this support.

In addition to building up its chapter strength, the Tacoma Guild will immediately take an active part to further the movement in other Northwest cities looking towards regional organization.

Organization here was in the na-

ture of a "spontaneous combustion." Thanks to the missionary work of the Guild Reporter there has been talk of organization for months. A call by those most interested resulted in the meeting, where it was immediately voted to apply for a

Eyes of wire service men bulged at the Oct. 26 Editor & Publisher, looked with mixed amusement and amazement at the A. P.'s two-page spread ad.

Non-A.P. men noted the "regret" over the way their services were developing; squirmed with puzzlement through the involved explanation of why theirs could no longer be called "press associations"; enjoyed the A. P.'s pluming of itself as the only one whose employees "serve but one interest—the newspaper, whatever it decides its best interests may be."

Paid for by "Contributions" A. P. men's eyes, skimming through the picture of themselves as one happy family of sentimentalists dotting on their association's pure ways, lighted quickly on an "Explanatory note" in small

Long Work Week Hits More Cities; Guilds Protesting

San Francisco, Milwaukee and Chicago Papers Put Back Six-Day Schedule; Locals Demand Conferences

Publisher attacks on the five-day week, first major gain of the Guild, increased as though by concerted effort in the last two months and have stirred stronger protests than any developments since the

Guild was formed.

This is the picture seen from a Guild Reporter survey of conditions over the country and from letters and telegrams received at national headquarters.

Milwaukee and San Francisco plan to press for restoration of the five-day week just taken away on papers in those cities; many Guilds have joined the protest on its ending on the Associated Press and backed the ANG demand for collective bargaining to get it restored; Guildsmen in three Ohio cities where it was recently ended on Scripps-Howard papers, and in Duluth, Minn., are working for its restoration, and the Baltimore Guild has just been stirred to new life by the loss of it on three papers.

NEB Calls for Firm Stand

The widespread attack led the Guild's National Executive Board to issue a statement to the membership, pointing to the importance of standing determinedly, both to hold the five-day week where it has been won and to make more likely its achievement where it has not been.

A bird's-eye view of the situation over the country was furnished in the survey by answers from twenty-two Guilds. It shows that, despite the fair words of many employers that the death of the NRA would not mean any retrogression in hours and working conditions—established to spread employment—the slip backward began at once and

(Continued on page 2)

ORGANIZE

Two Cleveland Units Press for Contracts

CLEVELAND, O.—The two largest units of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild are pressing for signed contracts for 1936.

At unit meetings held last week, the Cleveland Press (Scripps-Howard paper) and Cleveland News units requested the executive committee of the Cleveland Guild to open negotiations with their respective managements looking toward agreement on contracts.

The News has been operating under a contract for the past year. This contract expires on Dec. 17, and contains a clause calling for the opening of negotiations for its renewal 30 days before the expiration date.

A committee of five is now holding hearings with News workers to get suggestions as to revisions which may be desired.

Negotiations for a contract on the Press were begun last winter. Agreement seemed to be in prospect when Roy Howard announced that no Scripps-Howard paper would sign with the Guild until the result of the referendum on A. F. of L. affiliation were known.

Charges Filed Against AP in Watson Firing

Regional Labor Board Gets Brief; Test of Wagner Act Seen

Charges against the Associated Press for discharging Morris Watson, vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild for wire services, and for failure to enter into collective bargaining were filed last week with the Regional Labor Board in New York.

The action was taken by the National Executive Board after Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, had answered a request for collective bargaining with a letter saying such a matter would have to await the next meeting of the A.P. board of directors (next January). His statement was in direct contrast with a previous assertion that he alone was empowered to deal with problems of personnel.

The charges concerning Watson, drawn up by Morris Ernst, assert he was discharged because he "joined and assisted" the American Newspaper Guild and "engaged in concerted activities with other editorial employees" for the purpose of collective bargaining.

It is also charged that by firing Watson, the Associated Press "has interfered with, restrained and coerced its employees . . . and is engaging in unfair labor practices."

Watson's case is the first case of

(Continued on page 2)

The Saga of the A. P. Ad

type in a corner. Surprised, they read:

The Associated Press, not being profit-making, its Board of Directors has always held that funds of the organization should not be spent for advertising. Not in any manner meaning to question the board's policy, there are employees of the organization who, nevertheless, feel that attention should be directed in these crucial times to what they believe to be the facts of the present news service situation.

The employees of the Associated Press, who are paying for this advertisement with their own voluntary contributions, express themselves as they do in this advertisement without a director or any other member of the Associated Press having previously seen the same. They do it without ma-

(Continued on page 6)

The Guild Reporter



Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by the American Newspaper Guild.
Subscription \$2 a year in the United States and Canada, \$3.00 foreign.
Deadline—the 5th and 12th of each month at New York, prepaid telegraph leads one day later.
All contributions should be addressed to the editor. No manuscript will be returned except by request of the sender.
All matter contained in this issue of The Guild Reporter is protected by copyright and is not released for publication elsewhere until the date of publication as printed below, except by special permission of the editor.
This issue set up and printed by the Brooklyn Printing Co., Inc., 444 First Street, New York City, N. Y.
Editorial Office: 444 First Street, New York City, N. Y.
Telephone BR 5-1747

Editor:
Clyde Ross
Assistant Editor:
Leon Svirsky, The New York World-Telegram
Staff for This Issue:
Dan Williams, Charles Calkins, Sydney Penner, Vilas J. Boyle, Adrienne White, Don Stevens, Harry Bergman.
1935

Entered as second-class matter May 1, 1914, at the Post Office at New York under act of March 3, 1879.
Vol. 11, No. 21
"Noted, that the editor of The Guild Reporter be instructed to so edit The Guild Reporter that it shall promote, in every legitimate way, the recommendations and mandates of the Second Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, and that he confine the editorial policy of The Guild Reporter to this specific program."—Adopted by the National Executive Board on resolution No. 17 of July 3, 1935.

Verdun in Harlem!

While it may be hard for many newspapermen to realize it, the Amsterdam News fight is in many respects the most important we ever entered.

First, it demonstrates that our organic pledge against racial and other discrimination is an honest pledge.

Second, despite enormous inroads already on the paper's income, it is a valuable property with a determined ownership; and it is a labor tradition that many smaller plants have more successfully defied unionism than big plants. Don't despise this as a "pushover!"

Third, this is our only unit showing the faith and courage today to fight, and we all must back it to the limit.

Fourth—and beyond everything else—this is not a fight merely against this paper. It is a test fight. At a crucial hour, when the organized American newspaperman faces a major battle against cynical, high-handed theft of his five-day week, every publisher is watching to see just how much power the Guild shows in this struggle—with reference to how much fight we could put up elsewhere, especially in New York, where the Guild naturally is strongest.

American newspapermen and newspaperwomen, organized and unorganized, realize this while there is still time!
Every one of you has the most vital stake today, one close to his own life and future happiness, in at least holding that five-day-week line in New York. This is a strong point we must hold from which to launch any national counter-attack.

Outside and inside New York, you, everywhere, must do your part, now, to see that the ANG is bolstered financially and kept that way. Be glad to pay quickly your union's absolutely modest requirements—compared to most unions.

And you, New York newspaper workers, this Amsterdam News fight is your fight more than that of the locked-out staff involved. Get out on that picket line, where every man and woman counts! Use every spare minute there! Go to 205 West 135th street now, and get an assignment that means more than any other you could get—to you. And you'll like it better, too!

Remember: The swifter this victory, the cheaper to you and the bigger to all of us!

When you think of Harlem, think of the five-day week.

The American Newspaper Guild expects every man to show that—

THEY SHALL NOT PASS.

Shirt Tails

In another column a letter appears in which the above glorious phrase is used, with more than a suggestion of reproach, about some explanatory paragraphs in the Guild Reporter. It calls attention to a policy about which there has been some misunderstanding, so we take this occasion to make it clear.

If we may be sojourning for a moment, we would say that there are shirt tails and shirt

tails. Obviously, the membership would, and should, insist that every individual Guildsman have full leeway to express his views on Guild policies. Therefore, such expressions—unless the issue raised seems especially serious, when we would comment editorially—are left to reach the members unencumbered. The same applies to the criticism of policies followed by Guild officials.

But the critics of shirt tails have sought to spread this essential right to include the freedom to charge dereliction, unfairness and the like, without having explanations or answers appear in the same issue. That seems to us to represent a serious confusion of thought. Every publication with which we are acquainted adds, in such cases, explanations or answers, usually as short tales. Moreover, it is one of the cherished traditions of American journalism that a person against whom charges of any kind are made has the opportunity to answer in the same issue if he can possibly be reached.

If that is the practice in daily papers, it seems still more important for the Guild Reporter where misstatements and misinterpretation have two weeks in which to do their damage.

Moreover, the Guild Reporter has a special reason for keeping the record straight. The daily newspaper is apart from the organizations whose activities it reports and cannot be expected always to have full access to the facts—even though, in spite of everything, the public holds it accountable. The Reporter, on the other hand, is an official paper; it has full access to any facts available at headquarters. Any statements in it, even though over some individual's signature, have inevitably, therefore, an air of official backing. If they do not deserve it, the Reporter's duty is certainly to say so.

Hence our policy is to make such statements of fact as seem essential to keep the record straight.

The present letter from Mr. Buck, it seems to us is a clear case of one that calls for immediate answer by the editor. It also calls for more than the correction of facts, however, and we are therefore delaying the answer until the next issue.

Your Money's Worth

Most Guildsmen look upon the \$1 a month they pay in dues as an investment in their young organization. They expect it to come back more than a hundredfold when the Guild has been built up so that it can go out aggressively to achieve its aims. But there is a minority which, when the unit controller comes around once a month, still wonders "What am I getting for this dollar?"

This spirit seems to us to spring from forgetfulness or ignorance about what has been won by the Guild. We are going to tell about the gains in one shop. This is only one demonstration of the dollars and cents return from Guild activity. We are sure Guildsmen can tell us of others. We intend to keep on refreshing Guildsmen's memories and encouraging them with these success stories.

Here is what the dollar a month in dues (and the occasional 50-cent assessments) buys for a Guildsman on the New York World-Telegram:

A five per cent increase in pay, granted by the management after negotiations, on Nov. 1, 1934. The \$50-a-week man gets \$10 a month more because he supports the Guild. Even the \$26.25-a-week editorial worker gets five times his dues back in increased pay.

Minimums of \$25 a week for beginners and \$35 and \$45 a week after three and five years of experience as a reporter, respectively. Establishment of these minimums by Guild negotiation resulted in pay jumps up to \$20 a week for members of the staff.

Dismissal notices ranging from two weeks after a year of service to three months after nine years. This has already helped greatly in tiding several men over to new jobs.

Written assurance of continuance of the five-day week.

Guaranteed two-week vacations and equal time off for overtime.

Of course, there is more to it than just paying dues. The unit must stick together, must have nerve and must give moral support to the Guild in addition. The World-Telegram editorial room is organized more than 90 per cent.

But these gains cannot be won or held unless each Guild member pays dues. Properly backed up, the dues more than pay for themselves.

Always remember, a gain by organized newspapermen anywhere brings similar gains nearer to the Guild members everywhere.

The Rest of the World

The Company Unions Bite the Lions

Like the man biting the dog, apparently even a company union may bite its teeth. One of the most astonishing labor stories in many months appeared in the New York Times recently, Louis Stark reporting a revolt of company unions in the steel, automobile and tire industries.

Eleven company unions in the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, raised their own money through picnics, held a convention and drew up demands for pay increases, bigger pensions, vacations and other rights. They barred a representative of the management from their convention.

The officials of the Watrous Steel Company, which fought the NRA, and the United States Government to keep out an independent union and set up a company organization, were denounced when their company union demanded a pay increase.

The company union of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company refused to accept a step-up from the six to the eight-hour day. A convention to consolidate automobile unions outside the A. F. of L. will be held in Detroit this month. Stark pointed out there was already a federation of company unions in steel plants of the Chicago-Carver area and a national organization in the railroad industry, known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop-Crafts, consisting of what were originally company unions.

With more than 2,000,000 workers in the country organized in company unions, employers are "deeply concerned" about the budding revolt, said Stark.

The company union revolt makes hollow, indeed, the employers' claim that their employees wanted no "outsiders" and demonstrate sensationally that the "employee representation plan" butters no bread for workers.

A Better Degree, And Then What?

A college degree does not make a newspaperman, said Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, in his annual report recently.

Dean Ackerman based his proposition, with which all newspapermen will agree, on the opinion that an academic degree by itself has little value any more on account of the mass production of degrees.

So the School of Journalism, limited this year for the first time to college graduates, has gone behind the degree and demanded superior qualifications of those selected for admission. It accepted sixty-nine candidates, rejected twice that number. As Dean Ackerman says, the press expects the school to graduate men "and a limited number of women" who are prepared for immediate employment by a newspaper or press association and the school hopes its graduates will be qualified to become national as well as local leaders in the profession.

Yet of this select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

The Company Unions Bite the Lions

Like the man biting the dog, apparently even a company union may bite its teeth. One of the most astonishing labor stories in many months appeared in the New York Times recently, Louis Stark reporting a revolt of company unions in the steel, automobile and tire industries.

Eleven company unions in the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, raised their own money through picnics, held a convention and drew up demands for pay increases, bigger pensions, vacations and other rights. They barred a representative of the management from their convention.

The officials of the Watrous Steel Company, which fought the NRA, and the United States Government to keep out an independent union and set up a company organization, were denounced when their company union demanded a pay increase.

The company union of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company refused to accept a step-up from the six to the eight-hour day. A convention to consolidate automobile unions outside the A. F. of L. will be held in Detroit this month. Stark pointed out there was already a federation of company unions in steel plants of the Chicago-Carver area and a national organization in the railroad industry, known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop-Crafts, consisting of what were originally company unions.

With more than 2,000,000 workers in the country organized in company unions, employers are "deeply concerned" about the budding revolt, said Stark.

The company union revolt makes hollow, indeed, the employers' claim that their employees wanted no "outsiders" and demonstrate sensationally that the "employee representation plan" butters no bread for workers.

A Better Degree, And Then What?

A college degree does not make a newspaperman, said Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, in his annual report recently.

Dean Ackerman based his proposition, with which all newspapermen will agree, on the opinion that an academic degree by itself has little value any more on account of the mass production of degrees.

So the School of Journalism, limited this year for the first time to college graduates, has gone behind the degree and demanded superior qualifications of those selected for admission. It accepted sixty-nine candidates, rejected twice that number. As Dean Ackerman says, the press expects the school to graduate men "and a limited number of women" who are prepared for immediate employment by a newspaper or press association and the school hopes its graduates will be qualified to become national as well as local leaders in the profession.

Yet of this select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Of these select group how many can hope for immediate employment? We fear many of the sixty-nine will suffer considerable difficulty in getting a job when they get their masters' in Journalism. Certainly the newspaper field in New York, their goal, will not absorb anywhere near that number in one year under current conditions.

Letters From Members on Varied Guild Topics

Writer Scents Inner Politics

St. Louis, Mo.
Editor, The Guild Reporter:

This is a letter to the Rank-and-File of the American Newspaper Guild. It concerns politics.

Politics is an ill-smelling business. No one knows that better than newspaper workers. That is true of politics in national affairs, in the local chamber of commerce, in the Board of Aldermen, in Lodge No. 18 of the Brothers of Jehovah. When politics enters the American Newspaper Guild no alchemy affects its odor.

It is just as unpleasant to the nostrils there as anywhere else—and, as far as we are concerned, perhaps a lot more dangerous. It appears very much as though politics definitely has entered the ANG. I hasten to cite the symptoms.

To begin with, the National Executive Board in September voted a third assessment of 50 cents. At the time the move was being considered by the Board I chanced to be in New York City on my vacation. I heard the suggested third assessment discussed for four hours by national officers, by officers of the New York Guild. No one wanted it.

That Third Assessment
Why then was it enacted? Simply because national finances were in a desperate condition. Without money, national headquarters would soon close its doors. Once they were closed, the Guild would have become history.

Yet there was any practical plan to raise money in any other fashion, that plan evaded the men who tried so desperately to find it. The National Executive Board evidently agreed in majority. The third assessment became a fact. Very unpleasant but very necessary; castor oil may furnish the analogy.

But if castor oil is an unpleasant medicine, the doctor need not be blamed. To blame him would be evidence of ill temper, a not particularly open mind, a disposition to quibble, to look for trouble.

Anti-Assessment Campaign
Yet what happened? A campaign suddenly developed against assessments. Without offering any other workable plan to meet the immediate situation several Guilds opposed the raising of money by this prescribed means. Does that make sense? Who isn't opposed to paying money? To try to mobilize a tide in the Guild on the pretense that we can get along without paying it, and without proposing some practical alternative, is politics. And not an elegant brand.

This may sound like blunt language. It is. I want it to be. For I am interested in the national welfare of the American Newspaper Guild and the rank-and-file of membership for whom this Guild was created. I am not interested in megalomania, north, south, east or west, in their job-seeking aspirations whether those jobs benefit their ego or their pocketbooks. Neither would I be interested in defending any individual at the price of the American Newspaper Guild. No one in the Guild has anything to give me. I have never sought leadership in unit, local or national Guild and the small leadership I hold was not of my making. I have not hesitated to attack any man in the Guild when I thought he or his actions were a danger to it. By the same token, I am ready to defend any sincere man whose honest motives are thrown under suspicion by political maneuver.

Signs of Log-Rolling
I fully uphold the right of every man to be honestly wrong, the right to hold his opinions with all respect until he is convinced of new ones. But there is cropping up a tendency of Guilds to trade support, to back each other's actions because at some future time "we may want their support." Support for what? Well, the answer is "you can't tell."

Members of the American Newspaper Guild, I think that is correct. I don't think you can tell. But I hope that from now on the reasons will be always those that will bear telling. I suggest that we begin to insist on knowing.

The situation that is developing in the American Newspaper Guild is one familiar to every reporter who knows a polling place from a ward committee room. Some few individuals seem to be trying to embarrass and upset the ANG's elected officials in order to gain power for themselves. It may be that we shall want these individuals to have power when the time comes; it may be that we shall not. We certainly do not want them to ride in on false issues.

Look Out for Smokescreens
When you vote a Republican or Democratic ticket, you do so with the realization that though your vote may gain you certain advantages, it is also likely to earn certain disadvantages. You can't help that; you are consciously choosing the lesser evil; there's nothing you can do about it.

But you can do something about the American Newspaper Guild, and only you can do it. When you hear someone attack the third assessment on the ground that New York was for it and "New York is radical," ask them what in hell that has got to do with the assessment. And if you don't believe in the assessment, by all means vote against it, but cast your ballot by virtue of your own good sense and not because someone sees fit to throw a smoke-screen on the issue.

When you, as a reporter, cover a speech you are on the alert not to be deceived. Be as alert when you listen to a speech at your unit meeting. Be a reporter; consider not only what each man says but what you know of that man; inquire into his motives, consider your own good and that of the other rank-and-file men about you. Remember that the fate of your organization depends first and foremost on the sincerity, the usefulness of the men who lead it, on their desire to build a good union for the great mass benefit. Yours is the responsibility. If this organization falls you can't blame it on the river warden.

JULIUS H. KLYMAN,
(Post-Dispatch Unit,
St. Louis Newspaper Guild)

Get Going, He Demands

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

I am almost ashamed of the newspaperman when I behold the spectacle now being put on by the American Newspaper Guild. I feel almost like tearing up my card and starting an American Newspaperman's Union that will be one. But I won't yet because I still have some hope we will get out of this cockeyed fog we have been in.

In the name of every good American tradition, of democracy, of common sense—how long are we going to put up, fellow members, with such childish goings on? How long, O Lord, must we wait until we or our so-called leaders have a rash of brains and do the only things that can get us what we want?

Here is what we have got to do and without wasting any more time about it, no matter how we do it:

1. Act by majority rule and give the landslide majority that right to go into the A. F. of L. their way. To hell with being blocked by a minority that won't operate under majority rule.

2. Start fighting immediately alongside the A. F. of L. progressive wing that is about to force a showdown for industrial unionism, to which we are pledged.

3. Raise our dues to some figure that will give us a little self-respect, a little hope—and pay them or get out.

4. Stop acting in general like a pack of damned fools, concerned more with the tangles of parliamentarianism, petty politics and hawking to the spinsterhood or downright obstructionism of weak sisters than with forging an organization that can and will force respect alike from publishers, the

Some Real Work For Jobless

St. Louis, Mo.
Editor, The Guild Reporter:

This is a letter to the Rank-and-File of the American Newspaper Guild. It concerns politics.

Politics is an ill-smelling business. No one knows that better than newspaper workers. That is true of politics in national affairs, in the local chamber of commerce, in the Board of Aldermen, in Lodge No. 18 of the Brothers of Jehovah. When politics enters the American Newspaper Guild no alchemy affects its odor.

It is just as unpleasant to the nostrils there as anywhere else—and, as far as we are concerned, perhaps a lot more dangerous. It appears very much as though politics definitely has entered the ANG. I hasten to cite the symptoms.

To begin with, the National Executive Board in September voted a third assessment of 50 cents. At the time the move was being considered by the Board I chanced to be in New York City on my vacation. I heard the suggested third assessment discussed for four hours by national officers, by officers of the New York Guild. No one wanted it.

That Third Assessment
Why then was it enacted? Simply because national finances were in a desperate condition. Without money, national headquarters would soon close its doors. Once they were closed, the Guild would have become history.

Yet there was any practical plan to raise money in any other fashion, that plan evaded the men who tried so desperately to find it. The National Executive Board evidently agreed in majority. The third assessment became a fact. Very unpleasant but very necessary; castor oil may furnish the analogy.

But if castor oil is an unpleasant medicine, the doctor need not be blamed. To blame him would be evidence of ill temper, a not particularly open mind, a disposition to quibble, to look for trouble.

Anti-Assessment Campaign
Yet what happened? A campaign suddenly developed against assessments. Without offering any other workable plan to meet the immediate situation several Guilds opposed the raising of money by this prescribed means. Does that make sense? Who isn't opposed to paying money? To try to mobilize a tide in the Guild on the pretense that we can get along without paying it, and without proposing some practical alternative, is politics. And not an elegant brand.

This may sound like blunt language. It is. I want it to be. For I am interested in the national welfare of the American Newspaper Guild and the rank-and-file of membership for whom this Guild

GUILD STRUGGLE'S DRAMA SHOWN IN LETTERS

The Guild Reporter is glad to acknowledge receipt of a donation of \$1 from an interested newspaper in Portland, Ore. We hope its and its friends will keep spreading the Guild idea and that they will soon feel they can give us their names in confidence.

Material for researchers on the Romance of Journalism, gleaned from just one week's mail to the American Newspaper Guild office:

He Made Good, But—
Blank City.

I was finally given a job as city editor last week. The next day, I was in town and visited the publisher of the (his paper).

(Editor's note: The visiting publisher was who had smashed a Guild unit, with considerable trouble, in another town.)

The next day I was called into the office by Mr. (his boss) and asked how come about the Guild business.

I told him the truth, told him of my long period of unemployment, and tried my best to be a man about the thing from both angles. You know I have been on a special assignment, a feature which checked on page one every day with my picture and a byline. I worked hard at it, spent many overtime hours to make the stories interesting.

As a result, I was promised the city desk and permanency. And it was given to me. Then along comes this publisher visit. Mr. (the boss) said (the other publisher) had said I was in—when the Guild trouble there broke. Of course, that is true, but you know I just happened to be there because I had taken my wife to visit her parents. I didn't even know the Guild row was on until two days after I arrived.

[The letter goes on to tell of the many ways the writer tried, by appeal to both his own publisher and the visitor, and through friends and co-workers, to save his job—and continues:]

And No Place to Go
After going to bat for several days, the editor told me last

Determined Men Fight Cruel Publisher Reprisals and Blind Frailties Of Co-Workers as Organization Marches On

might be had received orders from the "big boss" to drop me. They gave me a check covering ten days advance salary and out I went into the street.

This makes it fine. What the hell can I do, is more than I can figure out. Mr. (his boss) is scheduled to have a baby in about four weeks. I know for a fact there was no criticism of my work or personal conduct. I worked hard to make good here. I had been so conscientious about my work, giving at least \$100 a week in service when I was on that assignment, for \$40 a week; but I was glad to have the opportunity to prove I should be allowed a chance to work like hell to get the few necessities of life for my family.

If I am to go on the blacklist for carrying a Guild card, it seems almost hopeless for me in this state. My wife is now in a condition that I cannot move her from here. At a time like this, the shock of what has happened is terrible on her.

First Job in Two Years

It had been just two years from the time I was out of steady employment until I landed this job here last week after slaving around, filling in whenever they needed a man. And the first day I was on the desk the bubble burst.

Do you have any suggestions? Is there anything at all you can do for me to straighten out this injustice? I simply have to do something to take care of my wife and the newborn.

(The "big boss" said that if I were a Guild member I would be dynamic to his office because I already had too much influence with his men.

If there is any hope for me, drop me a line.

As ever, for the Guild,

(Perhaps some justice loving publisher who needs a good man will hire this man? We will see that any help our readers wish to give this brother member—who didn't ask for it—will speed-

ily be relayed to him if sent to The Guild Reporter. The editor could not add to the tale told in that letter, except, perhaps, to ask newspapermen just WHY the publisher feared the very shadow of ORGANIZATION BY NEWS-PAPERMEN?)

Organizer Needed

A Town With No Guild—Yet.

Dear Mr. Eddy:

Enclosed is a list of the editorial employees of the newspapers here. The I. T. U. has contracts here. So have the pressmen.

Minimum pay for copywriters and reporters is \$160 a month. I know one copywriter on my sheet gets \$130. We have reporters, married, and with children, working for as little as \$115 a month—home-town boys who look into the composing room and see kids who graduated from high school with better a week in 40 hours.

There are several of us here who believe organization of editorial workers would be to their benefit. It is likely, however, that anyone attached to the staff would be discharged immediately if he attempted to sign them up. An organizer from outside, if he went about it right, might really make some progress.

With every wish for success of the Guild, I am

(Organizers cost money. Guilders: Pay those dues and assessments. NOW.)

"Why No Guild?"

Southern City.

Editor, The Guild Reporter:

Someone recently asked in the Reporter: "Why No Guilds in . . . and other spots in the South."

I approached a staff member here. He was unmarried, lived at a seven-dollar-a-week boarding house, had a part-time job, stayed

drunk the rest of the time. "I think the Guild is tearing down the respectability of the newspaper profession," he said. I mentioned the favorable terms Guilds had obtained in other cities. "I would rather retain my professional status and work for less than belong to a union and be paid more," he retorted. He has left town leaving behind a flock of debts his fellow workers went good for.

Another man, years on the staff and recognized by his superiors and co-workers as able and clever, whose salary has never been over \$25 and is now \$20, said:

"These robots downstairs (the printers) set paid more than we. But you can't organize them!" He thought it sacrilegious when I remarked printers are paid more because they are organized, that physicians and musicians are professional men but organized.

One clerk reporter said: "Why give money to a lot of New York sharpshooters?"

Another fellow here has no social life, has a wife and five children, but rarely goes home to see them. He often sleeps on a desk at which he has put in 12 to 14 hours of work, says he cares for nothing but his work, sees no reason for a Guild.

There isn't a Guild local within 300 miles.

Yours very sincerely,

A Will and a Way

A Western City.

Dear Mr. Beale:

A discussion meeting was held at which the Guild constitution was read and the local situation discussed at length.

Strong sentiment for the Guild among the handicapped group present but majority feel we are too few yet to successfully organize a local.

The situation is this: Higher wage, shorter hours and a definite antipathy to anything smacking of unionism apparently prevails at

the (other paper). The cream of the news staff at the (writer's paper) are like a Guild unit.

Our city editor, news editor, all copydesk and all rewrite men, one photographer and one artist attended our first meeting. We intend to proceed, although slowly and carefully.

Yours for the Guild.

(Since the above letter, another has come saying the group is about to apply for a charter. We suggest it present a typical case, in which the higher paid staff on the other paper should see that by joining the Guild and helping to raise standards of the lower paid paper, all newspapermen in town will be benefited, in competition, the leading paper, in order to continue the differential by which it pays more for its staff than the other paper, will have to raise salaries if they are raised on the lower-paying sheet. Anything that helps newspapermen everywhere. There follows a letter from another city, again proving that the way to organize is to organize.)

Into the Northwest

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear

Well, it happened—Tacoma is organized at least in part. Enclosed you will find initiation fees of the new Tacoma members of the American Newspaper Guild. This letter also is an application for a charter.

Our procedure to date has been to sign up only those who are enthusiastic and to let some sit on the fence until the charter arrives. Then we are confident we can immediately obtain 50 percent representation on the three staffs.

While an organizer for the western district would be a great help, we believe much can now be done. From what I hear from Portland, Seattle and other places the boys have been waiting for someone to make the first move. The bunch here has started to jar them into action.

Yours for the Guild.

TERRY PETTUS.

The Saga of the A. P. Ad

(Continued from page 1)

As toward any competitor of the Associated Press.

A. P. men gulped at this indication of their solidarity in back of the old "association" so soon after it had taken away their freedom—In fact, right in the midst of their demands for its return.

Then they wondered and compared notes; soon discovered the ad had been a ruse for Editor & Publisher. Washroom conferences revealed the mass of employees had known nothing of their voluntary contributions until the ad appeared.

Cooper suggests 50 cents.

A. P. General Manager Kent Cooper ended their suspense; sent around word that the proposal that employees "voluntarily pay" one-fourth of 1 per cent of one month's

salary for an advertisement had been discussed at a meeting in Chicago; that bureau chiefs favored following up the idea; that letters showed staffs wanting to participate.

Manager Cooper thought no employee except certain ones should give more than 50 cents; others with lower salaries 25; passed on the suggestion that bureau chiefs and New York employees, including himself, make up any necessary balance, proportionate to their salaries; indicated elaborately he didn't want to see the idea of donors; assured everyone the management, as such, had nothing to do with the business.

Cooper thought the ad was a composite of what probably was in the minds of A. P. men everywhere.

A. P. men's crack in the ad about the other services cited also of their news to advertisers, government offices and radio stations, etc.; said this made them "new agencies" instead of "press associations."

Amsterdam News Sees "Ruin" Near

(Continued from page 1)

declared that the publishers had decided to take that chance. After other spokesmen had admitted that the Amsterdam News faced ruin because of the onslaughts on its circulation and advertising accounts, Mrs. Odessa Morse, co-holder with her mother, Mrs. Sadie Warren Davis, of the majority of the stock, backed Pope's assertion by saying "We'll all go down together."

Representing the management were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Morse and Pope. The Guild representatives were Carl Randa, president of the New York Guild; Hugh Holahan,

THE FREE PRESS

"RESOLVED, That the American Newspaper Guild strive tirelessly for integrity of news columns."—St. Paul Convention, June, 1934.

Edited by EVELYN SEELEY

ONE of the most spectacular stories of the past fortnight was the \$550,000 bribe matter involving the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the late Frederick G. Bonita, publisher of the Denver Post. In the old days, when we were cub, the theory was "the bigger the name the better the story." That rule didn't apply this time in most of the New York papers.

The New York American alone, on the second day, splashed the story and gave Standard Oil the lead.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey's sworn acknowledgment it appropriated \$550,000 for the late Frederick G. Bonita to overcome his opposition to a Denver natural gas ordinance was spread on the Federal Trade Commission's record today.

"Utility" vaguely took on the chin in most heads, and Standard Oil was mentioned way down in paragraph 2. The N. Y. Journal, with an INS story, found payment of a \$50,000 bribe to Mayor Stapleton, of Denver, the lead. The Post, strangely enough, gave the story only a quarter of a column on the first page of the second section. The News and Mirror skipped it entirely. The Times was the only paper to carry the Denver Post's statement in detail.

How was the story handled in your city?

Organized Labor Talks Back

A Toledo election equable, in which nine out of 65 candidates were chosen for the first council under a city manager charter, resulted in this in the News-Bea, Oct. 22.

Central Labor Union delegates last night in a special meeting called for the purpose took action against an editorial published Friday in The Toledo Blade.

In a resolution passed by nearly unanimous vote, the delegates charged that the Blade had published an editorial derogatory to the labor movement, attacking its leaders and members as Communist agitators, and accusing its leaders and members of plotting to overthrow the Government of the United States.

The resolution also called for a request to The Blade to publish the truth about the Lucas County Labor Congress for Political Action and called upon labor unions of the city to "refuse all advertising in the Blade to discontinue advertising in that newspaper until the grievance of the C. L. U. is rectified and the law in such cases complied with."

An outright commitment to a boycott was included in the provision of the resolution which read: "Resolved, That C. L. U. boycott The Blade, and that all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and all railroad brotherhoods be asked to take similar action."

"If I do get back I shall do as I please and think as I please and write as I please, without fear or favor." Of course it was impossible as I found out later. One may try to think as one pleases, although that is more difficult than it sounds, but one cannot talk as one pleases, much less write as one pleases, still less act as one pleases.

"I had not been back at work in Moscow for a week before I found that, despite all my 'death-bed' resolutions, it was out of the question for me to write newspaper dispatches as I pleased; I found that without any harsh remarks from the Soviet censor or my New York office."

There is no freedom. But then he took comfort in the thought that newspaper writing "was more or less stereotyped" anyhow, and he dreamed of writing a book as he pleased, "with no care for syntax or the opinion of other people." Now, alas, he finds that that too is impossible—"there are always limitations."

He has, however, shown great

because your editorial requests such action.

On other days your newspaper has published advertisements of false cancer remedies, charlatan dentists, etc. This does not seem compatible with the intentions of an honest publisher, of the man who dons the armor of a knight fighting for righteousness in civic affairs, but whose attitude is let the public be damned for its ignorance if it is fit for enough to patronize fraudulent advertisers.

Does not this appeal to you as carrying water on both shoulders? I have never quite understood your philosophy in allowing such patent frauds to be foisted upon the public, you being the intermediary. Can it be that such advertising brings in tremendous sums which force you to forego your scruples. I hardly think so. It is a pity to see a fine newspaper despoiled by such ludicrous filth which at its best represents surely an insignificant part of its revenue.

MAX SILVERMAN, D.D.S.

Thus spoke the DuPonts. Two days later the Spectator gave its version.

"There's no use talking—Saturday was an exciting day for Anne Hunter. It was the day they bundled him up in a uniform and marched him off to save the world for DuPont and Democracy."

"It was the day he kissed Susie, THE girl, good-bye, polished up his rifle with DuPont synthetic goose grease and salled away on a great big battleship camouflaged with DuPont paint."

"It was the day he began his career as a soldier, which ended when he went over the top of a frontline trench and had his head, the one with the pink

errantry in the construction of his book, and more minutely, in many of his sentences, if that is what he wanted to do. He suggests that perhaps the title was too obvious."

"I Write as I Talk." If a yarn occurs to him he brushes aside the major story to spin the yarn.

He has written as he pleased in so far as he has not followed a detailed plan. There are memories of all kinds—romantic, ghostly, fantastic, scholastic, whatnot—strewn along his general winding trail, in which he sets out to tell of his experiences as The Times Moscow correspondent for the past fourteen years.

Many-Sided Man

Duranty is one part artist, one part adventurer and one part canny business man. He is topical, illogical, repetitious; he is cynical and superficial, but he is often shrewd, that he is tough beyond the comprehension of most persons. When he was dangling between life and death in a French hospital after the railway accident he said to himself:

"If I do get back I shall do as I please and think as I please and write as I please, without fear or favor." Of course it was impossible as I found out later. One may try to think as one pleases, although that is more difficult than it sounds, but one cannot talk as one pleases, much less write as one pleases, still less act as one pleases.

"I had not been back at work in Moscow for a week before I found that, despite all my 'death-bed' resolutions, it was out of the question for me to write newspaper dispatches as I pleased; I found that without any harsh remarks from the Soviet censor or my New York office."

There is no freedom. But then he took comfort in the thought that newspaper writing "was more or less stereotyped" anyhow, and he dreamed of writing a book as he pleased, "with no care for syntax or the opinion of other people." Now, alas, he finds that that too is impossible—"there are always limitations."

He has, however, shown great

because your editorial requests such action.

On other days your newspaper has published advertisements of false cancer remedies, charlatan dentists, etc. This does not seem compatible with the intentions of an honest publisher, of the man who dons the armor of a knight fighting for righteousness in civic affairs, but whose attitude is let the public be damned for its ignorance if it is fit for enough to patronize fraudulent advertisers.

Does not this appeal to you as carrying water on both shoulders? I have never quite understood your philosophy in allowing such patent frauds to be foisted upon the public, you being the intermediary. Can it be that such advertising brings in tremendous sums which force you to forego your scruples. I hardly think so. It is a pity to see a fine newspaper despoiled by such ludicrous filth which at its best represents surely an insignificant part of its revenue.

Thus spoke the DuPonts. Two days later the Spectator gave its version.

"There's no use talking—Saturday was an exciting day for Anne Hunter. It was the day they bundled him up in a uniform and marched him off to save the world for DuPont and Democracy."

"It was the day he kissed Susie, THE girl, good-bye, polished up his rifle with DuPont synthetic goose grease and salled away on a great big battleship camouflaged with DuPont paint."

"It was the day he began his career as a soldier, which ended when he went over the top of a frontline trench and had his head, the one with the pink

with the pink cheeks.) That night he had a date with a girl. THE date with THE girl.

We are informed that Anne Hunter, in preparation for this date, "shined up the old bun" with the right automobile polish—DuPont—until it was "hand-some enough for a kid and queen."

Susie Blossom, who is Anne's girl, was active also. She was putting on a dress made of the right kind of rayon—DuPont.

And so Anne and Susie went to the movies and while they saw a picture made on DuPont film.

"Neither Anne or Susie realized how chemical research had touched their lives that day," the advertisement informs us. "The shiny car, the rayon dress, and the movie film—all resulted from the work of chemists. As a matter of fact, no day passes that modern chemistry doesn't help make life happier and more complete for them—and for you."

Thus spoke the DuPonts. Two days later the Spectator gave its version.

"There's no use talking—Saturday was an exciting day for Anne Hunter. It was the day they bundled him up in a uniform and marched him off to save the world for DuPont and Democracy."

"It was the day he kissed Susie, THE girl, good-bye, polished up his rifle with DuPont synthetic goose grease and salled away on a great big battleship camouflaged with DuPont paint."

"It was the day he began his career as a soldier, which ended when he went over the top of a frontline trench and had his head, the one with the pink

errantry in the construction of his book, and more minutely, in many of his sentences, if that is what he wanted to do. He suggests that perhaps the title was too obvious."

"I Write as I Talk." If a yarn occurs to him he brushes aside the major story to spin the yarn.

He has written as he pleased in so far as he has not followed a detailed plan. There are memories of all kinds—romantic, ghostly, fantastic, scholastic, whatnot—strewn along his general winding trail, in which he sets out to tell of his experiences as The Times Moscow correspondent for the past fourteen years.

Many-Sided Man

Duranty is one part artist, one part adventurer and one part canny business man. He is topical, illogical, repetitious; he is cynical and superficial, but he is often shrewd, that he is tough beyond the comprehension of most persons. When he was dangling between life and death in a French hospital after the railway accident he said to himself:

"If I do get back I shall do as I please and think as I please and write as I please, without fear or favor." Of course it was impossible as I found out later. One may try to think as one pleases, although that is more difficult than it sounds, but one cannot talk as one pleases, much less write as one pleases, still less act as one pleases.

"I had not been back at work in Moscow for a week before I found that, despite all my 'death-bed' resolutions, it was out of the question for me to write newspaper dispatches as I pleased; I found that without any harsh remarks from the Soviet censor or my New York office."

There is no freedom. But then he took comfort in the thought that newspaper writing "was more or less stereotyped" anyhow, and he dreamed of writing a book as he pleased, "with no care for syntax or the opinion of other people." Now, alas, he finds that that too is impossible—"there are always limitations."

He has, however, shown great

because your editorial requests such action.

On other days your newspaper has published advertisements of false cancer remedies, charlatan dentists, etc. This does not seem compatible with the intentions of an honest publisher, of the man who dons the armor of a knight fighting for righteousness in civic affairs, but whose attitude is let the public be damned for its ignorance if it is fit for enough to patronize fraudulent advertisers.

Does not this appeal to you as carrying water on both shoulders? I have never quite understood your philosophy in allowing such patent frauds to be foisted upon the public, you being the intermediary. Can it be that such advertising brings in tremendous sums which force you to forego your scruples. I hardly think so. It is a pity to see a fine newspaper despoiled by such ludicrous filth which at its best represents surely an insignificant part of its revenue.

Thus spoke the DuPonts. Two days later the Spectator gave its version.

"There's no use talking—Saturday was an exciting day for Anne Hunter. It was the day they bundled him up in a uniform and marched him off to save the world for DuPont and Democracy."

"It was the day he kissed Susie, THE girl, good-bye, polished up his rifle with DuPont synthetic goose grease and salled away on a great big battleship camouflaged with DuPont paint."

"It was the day he began his career as a soldier, which ended when he went over the top of a frontline trench and had his head, the one with the pink

Its Manners Toward The Great Are Growing Nicier—News to the A.P.

"RESOLVED, That the American Newspaper Guild strive tirelessly for integrity of news columns."—St. Paul Convention, June, 1934.

expected to provide the first test of the Wagner act's validity. (Hillicur cur.)

The New York City News Association, the co-operative agency of the papers, whose practice it is to send out all authentic news submitted, received a report of the Watson case from the Guild in New York Oct. 22. It did not go out.

The Old Fire

Has Not Died Out

An old-time political scrap in Philadelphia went like this: Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 20. "DEMOCRATS FIRE MOTHER UNABLE TO KICK IN 'DUES'—Hint Worker, Sole Support of Family, Quoted for Failing to Meet \$25 Political Assessment; Dunned, Then Dismissed."

Philadelphia Record, Oct. 22. "MOTHER HEAD DENIES WOMAN WAS FIRED AS POLITICAL MOVE—Records Show 400 Others Went at Same Time When Work Was Done."

Suppression in The Watson Case

From the New York Post:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Associated Press, world-wide news-gathering agency, yesterday became the storm center of the National Labor Relations Board's effort to enforce the Wagner act.

Acting on a complaint from the American Newspaper Guild, the board has given the Associated Press until the end of this week to answer a charge it has violated the law by discriminating against an employee because of his union activity.

Thus far Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, has not replied to the ultimatum. The Associated Press also has carried on its version of the case which it says is on account of the case which it

possessed Kulkas but simply chronicling their misfortunes, and not trying to record the falling of every sparrow but depicting the successes or reverses of the Soviet Union as a whole.

He came to enjoy the distinction that his exceptional reporting of Russia gave him, and as the first Communist country bulked larger and larger in world affairs he found himself the chief interpreter of this new land to the old. Duranty did indeed often lean over backwards to be fair to the Russians. The longer he lived with them the more he came to feel them his charges, and he has defended them and their policies in most editorial fashion in his dispatches.

Yet it is sheer nonsense to call him a Bolshevik, either in blame or praise. He remains for the most

What a pity that the man who can write so graphically of the Volga families, of the practical effects of Lenin's New Economic Policy, of the characteristics of men (he sketches Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky and others in shrewd and often brilliant strokes), and of the collectivization policy—what a pity that this man Duranty has not given the world an excellent history of the Soviet regime.

His book is not a tenth as good as it might be, but then we must be thankful for what he has given us. He has shown us the personality in considerable detail of the man behind the dispatches that have been such a potent force in making Soviet Russia understood.

In the larger outlook, any good history of Soviet Russia is far better than Duranty's, yet all of these histories might well draw a point or two from his observations.

Nobody—not even Duranty himself—could make him toe the line. He is often a headache to his managing editor, not to mention his copyeditor (he violates every canon of the style-book)—and he has probably been a headache at times to the Soviet government—but his very independence is what makes his writing such "good copy" and him such an interesting person.

They were refused relief here, too, because they had not lived in New York long enough. Only the Catholic Charities would aid her. They placed the baby John in a home in the Bronx and sent the older children to St. Dominick's School in Blauvelt, N. Y.

John was three weeks old when the family was split up, and Sylvester did not see him again until the family was reunited last March, almost three years later. The Catholic Charities arranged for them to have a flat at 75 E. 19th St., so they could be together, and gave them \$10 a week.

Sylvester never kicked him except on May 9, he said.

How Is It In Your Town?

Please send clippings of colored or distorted news and

2 Guilds Urge New ANG Vote On Affiliation

Referendum or National Convention Sought by Newark

NEWARK.—The Newark Newspaper Guild has sent letters to local unions explaining the status of the Guild movement for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Since the national referendum on affiliation, requiring a two-thirds majority, was lost by only 35 votes, Nathan L. Goldberg, president, writes, the Newark Guild voted that the national membership, through local Guilds, take action to authorize application for immediate affiliation, either through a new referendum or a special national convention.

The membership, Goldberg informs the other unions, was almost 2 to 1 for affiliation. He reminds the unions that the delegates who fought hardest for the two-thirds rule at the last national Guild convention said from the floor that Frank Morrison, secretary of the A.F. of L., had advised him to fight for the two-thirds requirement on this question.

Should the move for immediate reconsideration of affiliation fail, Goldberg's letter states, the Newark Guild is confident the ANG will seek affiliation at its next convention, without another referendum.

The letter notes that developments in employer relations in many localities make affiliation urgent.

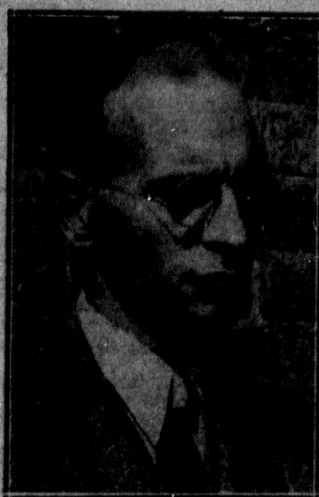
BALTIMORE.—By unanimous vote, a general membership meeting of the local Guild Nov. 6 urged another national referendum be held as soon as possible on affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Baltimore in the recent referendum voted 22 to 22, but members now point out that the action of many publishers and news services in putting into effect the six-day week so soon after the referendum has drastically altered the situation.

Most of those present declared themselves convinced the time has come for immediate action if the Guild is to have any vital force.

The meeting's action was taken after receipt of a resolution from the Newark Guild.

New officers elected were David A. Costine, of the Morning Sun, secretary, and Denton Miller, of the Evening Sun, treasurer. Other officers are Bowen Smith, Evening Sun, president, and Miss Marjorie Mathis, News-Post, vice-president.



MORRIS WATSON

N. Y. Project Will Employ 100 Newsmen

Approximately 100 unemployed newspapermen and cameramen are expected to be put to work in New York within the next few weeks on a Federal theatre project for the dramatization of the news on the stage.

The newspaper-theatre will be operated under the supervision of Richard Watts Jr., motion picture critic for the Herald Tribune. Morris Watson, ANG vice-president, will be in active charge as vice-president. Watson has taken this job pending the settlement of his complaint against the Associated Press which has been filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

The project, to be known as "The Living Newspaper," is sponsored by the Newspaper Guild of New York. It was formally approved last week by Elmer Rice, regional director of the Federal theatre project for New York.

Besides the staff of reporters, the project will employ 120 actors and an additional number of directors, dramatists, technicians, musicians, stage hands and others to a total of 372.

Rice said he expected the project to be in operation before Christmas. Bertram Harrison, famous for his direction of Al Wood's farces, has agreed to be general stage director of the Living Newspaper.

Watson said he planned to cover every beat in the city with reporters and operate a city room just as any metropolitan newspaper does.

The public will pay 25 cents to see the show.

The idea for the project was conceived by the New York Guild's employment committee, of which Henry Paynter of the New York Post is chairman.

Detroit Credit Union Takes In Whole Industry

Guild Aids Formation of the Group Representing Various Departments

DETROIT.—For the first time in any metropolitan center the newspaper employees in the various departments, editorial, mechanical and business office, of the daily papers and others have joined together for mutual benefit.

The occasion was the formation of the Detroit Newspaper Industrial Credit Union, which held its first annual meeting and election of officers Sunday.

Robert L. Perry (Free Press), president of the Detroit Guild, and one of the moving forces in the credit union's formation, was elected president; Charles Kirk (News), president of Stereotypers' Local Union, vice-president; Leo J. Kirchner (Labor News Guild), treasurer-general manager, and Roy C. Marshall (News), member of Typographical Union No. 18, clerk. Perry is chairman of the Board of Directors.

Other directors elected are: Frank Kolb (News), president, Typographical Union No. 18; Walter Wisdom, president, Pressmen's Local Union, and Detroit representative, International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union; Herbert J. Breen (Times), Guild.

Other officers elected also are representative of all phases of the printing and publishing industry, over which, in Detroit, the DNICU has jurisdiction.

They are, Credit Committee: Daniel Wells, chairman (Free Press), Guild; Earl C. Mette (News), Stereotypers' Local Union; Fred Weinberger (News), Stereotypers' Local; Will Swann (Times), Pressmen's Union; Herman Wise (Free Press), Guild; Milt Murray (Times), Guild, and Marshall.

Credit Committee: Ralph Holmes, chairman (Times), former Detroit Guild president; Edward A. A. Nelson (Inland Press), Typographical Union No. 18, and Weinberger.

Although the credit union for newspaper employees is expected to be highly beneficial for them as it has been here for employees in other industries, and of other businesses and professions, including the teachers and Post Office employees, the daily papers refused to run any copy announcing Sunday's or previous meetings, or the result of the election.

Kills Loan Shark Trade

Formation of a credit union in any business or industry is the death knell for "loan sharks," pawnbrokers and other money-lenders, insofar as that particular business or industry's employees are concerned. The credit union strikes the death-knell for usury, and the day of exorbitant interest is over. While it has been impossible to get a line in any of the dailies information is spreading by word of mouth and through the Detroit Labor News, official organ of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and other liberal publications.

Although the executive personnel and present membership consists of either Union or Guild members, membership is not contingent upon union membership. Any employee of any newspaper, daily or weekly, or printing company, in any department, is eligible to apply for membership; and it is expected that employees of business departments will begin joining as time goes on.

ORGANIZE
May Enter A. F. L. Body

The New York Guild's executive committee is to look into the question of seeking seats for fraternal delegates in the Central Trades Council, the city-wide A. F. of L. body. Instructions to this effect were passed at a recent meeting of the representative assembly.

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARK

JAMES S. POOLER, member of the Detroit Free Press unit, has had three stories accepted by Story Magazine. The first will appear in the December issue coming out Nov. 15. All three deal with residents of Beaver Island where Pooler lived for some time. He is one of the first of the Detroit writers to find an audience through Story.

Another member of the Detroit Free Press unit, Royce B. Howes, was recently called upon to autograph copies of his "Murder on the Bridge" at the Doubleday-Doran bookshop in Detroit. That was his first novel. The Crime Club plans to issue his second late this winter.

Dorothy Dayton of the New York Sun unit has been writing regularly for the magazine Mademoiselle, but she also has a piece appearing in the November issue of the Modern Monthly, out Nov. 11, called "Welcome Lamb." It is a satire on the current social order. The first installment appeared last June and the readers asked for more.

William Schack of the New York Times unit had an article on the American painter, Ellsworth Kelly, in the October issue of Parnassus, organ of the College Art Association.

John Chamberlain, book critic of the New York Times and a member of the Guild there, has written the introduction to the Studs Lonigan Trilogy by James T. Farrell which will be issued by the Vanguard Press on Nov. 21. The trilogy will include, complete, Farrell's three novels, "Young Lonigan," "The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan" and "Judgment Day."

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, a member of the New York World-Telegram unit is on the editorial advisory board of a new magazine called The Journal of Social Philosophy, a quarterly devoted to a philosophical synthesis of the social sciences, published at the College of the City of New York.

Louis Sobel, New York Journal

columnist, has signed a contract with Claude Kendall and Willoughby Sharp for a novel called "Six Lost Women." It will be published early in January.

Isidor Feinstein of the New York Post unit has a piece about the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, called "Finance: For Widows and Orphans" in the Nov. 6 issue of The Nation.

Dean S. Jennings, former executive secretary of the Northern California Guild, tells the story of a famous robbery attempt on a San Francisco bank in the current issue of True Detective Magazine. Jennings got his story from the lips of William J. Quinn, police chief of San Francisco. The story is titled "The Murderous Gunman and the Electric Trap." Jennings is now stationed in Denver as regional public information director with the Rural Settlement Administration.

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

SELDES TELLS

how, why and where newspapers suppress, distort or manufacture news. He pulls no punches. He unmasks the whole system.

FREEDOM of the PRESS

Heywood Brown says it should be in the hands of every American.

By George Seldes

\$2.75 BONES-MERRILL

The Guild Reporter's BOOK SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Books entered here may be purchased at a 10 percent discount off the list price by ordering through the Reporter. Postage prepaid. Fill out the coupon below and mail to the GUILD REPORTER, 49 West 45th Street, New York City.

IT SEEMS TO ME—Heywood Brown. 195 of your favorite columns collected in one book. Price, \$2.50.

HOW TO WRITE STORIES—Walter B. Pitkin. A practical guide by an authority on the general principles of writing, complete with illustrations from stories already printed. Price, \$2.00.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY—H. G. Wells. One volume, unabridged edition revised to date. Complete with illustrations, maps, charts. 1,255 pages. Price, \$1.25.

ROGET'S THESAURUS IN DICTIONARY FORM—Standard word book for writers. Complete with new patented alphabetical arrangement. Price, \$1.25.

DICTIONARY OF MODERN AMERICAN USAGE—Reveals extent to which American usage of English words is changing and enriching the language. Valuable desk book for editors and writers. Published by Oxford University Press. Price, \$3.25.

THE COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA—A comprehensive summary of the knowledge of the world in one volume. Published by Columbia University Press. Price, \$17.50.

DICTIONARY OF MODERN ENGLISH USAGE—(Best known as Fowler's)—Explains uses of words and phrases in current speech and writing, and forms a fascinating survey of the language invaluable for editors and copy readers. Published by Oxford University Press. Price, \$3.25.

THE GUILD REPORTER, 49 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed find check or money order for \$_____ for which please send me, postpaid, the following books:

Name _____

City _____ State _____

*Deduct 10 percent from the price listed above.

TO NON-GUILD MEMBERS

Copies of the Guild Reporter are being sent to you in the belief that as a working newspaper man or woman it is both to your interest and to ours for you to join us in the American Newspaper Guild.

This is the first organization that has succeeded in bringing together on a national scale the newspaper editorial employees for purposes of bargaining collectively to improve their working conditions, wages and security of employment, and to raise the standards of journalism.

It was started and has had an amazing growth because the men and women who gather, write, edit and illustrate the news have at last discovered that their wages, working conditions and security compare very poorly with those of men and women in their same newspaper plants who are members of trade unions.

The Guild is now two years old and has more than 5,000 members in more than forty Guilds in cities and towns of all sizes throughout the country. It induced President Roosevelt to install the 5-day, 40-hour week on papers in at least the larger cities of the country, and it obliged the drafters of the news code to provide at least small pay increases for several hundred news employees in the lower brackets, and in bargaining conferences with individual publishers has made innumerable gains in wages, cuts in hours and security provisions.

JOIN NOW. Ask your nearest Guild for information or write to national headquarters, the American Newspaper Guild, 49 West 45th St., New York City.