

Pass This Issue
to a Friend

The Guild Reporter

Double the Guild
This Year!

Copyright 1935 by the American Newspaper Guild

Vol. III. No. 3

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1936

Price, \$2 a Year

6-Day Week Fight Unites Hearst Men AP Delays NLRB Case With Suit

Locals in Eight Cities Collect Petitions for Bargaining

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The ANG committee on Hearst newspapers and the New York City joint Hearst committee are combining efforts and are rapidly completing arrangements to seek a conference with William Randolph Hearst.

Recent attempts to negotiate with executives of the Hearst general management for the five-day week and other benefits have generally been so unsatisfactory that a concerted effort to gather petitions and authorizations is now being made.

In New York City, 300 Hearst editorial employees, thirty per cent of them non-Guild members, have signed petitions authorizing ANG committees to act for them; outside of New York seven Hearst Guild units have signed similar authorizations.

Upon the receipt of signatures from the eight remaining units a committee will be formed either in New York or on the West Coast, depending on the residence of Hearst at the time.

From a recent canvass by the Hearst Committee it was learned that eight papers are now on the five-day, forty-hour week; seven papers have recently lost it, and on three others it was never applied. These figures do not include eight Hearst papers that have no Guild units, and several others that are generally known to be Hearst papers, although ostensibly owned by others. On several of the five-day week papers the extra day benefit is rather poorly enforced.

Drive Voted in N. Y.

A broad, general drive by the joint Hearst strategy committee in New York for the preservation of the five-day week on the Hearst papers was authorized last week.

At a general meeting of representatives from the six Hearst units in the city the committee was instructed to enlist the aid of outside organizations—labor, professional, and liberal—in bringing pressure on San Simeon and awakening public opinion to the threat against the short week.

A similar drive has been authorized.

(Continued on Page 2)

Publishers to Get Guild Data on HCL

EL PASO, Texas.—The El Paso chapter of the American Newspaper Guild is conducting a survey of the rising cost of living in El Paso, with the purpose of presenting data gathered to publishers of the four papers. Each publisher will be asked to study the data and decide whether his men should be granted an increase.

Guild members are ascertaining the increase in gasoline, rent, clothing, groceries, etc., all to be combined in a single report.

The entire schedule and request will be signed by each member of the Guild and presented to the publishers of the Times, the Herald-Post, the World-News and El Comunal.

Wire Service Seeks to Enjoin Hearing of Watson Case

An attempt by the Associated Press to secure an injunction banning the hearing of the Watson case before the National Labor Relations Board has resulted in a delay until after Jan. 17.

The injunction hearing was to have been held on Jan. 7, but the AP papers did not arrive before the court until Jan. 6. The court pleaded that it would not have enough time to study the case and postponed it for two weeks. The AP attorney, and the Labor Board, which now, under the Wagner Act, has charge of the case, concurred.

Morris Ernst, handling the case for the Guild, protested the length of the postponement and pointed out that Watson was dismissed on Oct. 18. The court then set Jan. 17 as the date.

Ernst stated that the AP's tactics have been those of delay and pointed out this works in favor of the employer and against the employee.

Watson was dismissed summarily. When his case was brought before the Labor Board, John W. Davis challenged the constitutionality of the Labor Act in words that Heywood Brown said would be seditious if coming from a workingman.

A delay has also occurred in resumption of the hearing of the case against the Inquirer in Philadelphia, as is reported on another page.

Two Guilds Make Gains, More Pressing Contracts

Milwaukee Guild Demands Submitted to Hearst's Wisconsin News

Staff Is Virtually 100 Per Cent Guild

Philadelphia and Cleveland Groups Seek Parleys with Publishers

BULLETIN
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee Journal unit voted unanimously Jan. 9 to submit a contract proposal to Harry Grant, Journal publisher, at once. The unit is composed of a majority of the city room employees, for whom it seeks terms that differ only in a few particulars from those requested by the Wisconsin News unit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The first Guild demands in Milwaukee were presented last week to the Wisconsin News by a unit virtually 100 per cent Guild organized. The vote to request the Milwaukee executive board to present demands at once was unanimous and enthusiastic.

The Wisconsin News demands are contained in a proposed contract that had been drawn by the executive board after weeks of study and conferences with labor leaders and attorneys. The terms of the contract have been accepted, with a few

(Continued on Page 2)

Long Week Cuts Staffs

Firings, wage cuts and demotions have followed publisher attacks on the five-day week in several cities. In a few cases papers putting on the extra day have given some small pay increases.

Besides the dropping of at least two men from the A. P. office in New York, word from GUILD REPORTER correspondents in two other cities show that the longer week was accompanied by staff reductions.

In the Cleveland A. P. bureau a budget reduction apparently went into effect with return to the six-day week. One man was dismissed, a university graduate whose salary was \$9.90 a week. A copy editor was demoted to do his work. Another man was reduced from \$35 to \$17.50 a week. He had just got married.

When the A. P. bureau in Philadelphia returned to the six-day week announcement was made that the staff cutting would be gradual. When one man resigned his place was not filled; a second man was transferred and his place was not filled.

On the Indianapolis Times, a Scripps-Howard paper on which the five-day week of a nominal 40 hours was changed to five and a half days of a nominal 44 hours, a dramatic "floating" copyreaders have been discharged. The salary of one 20-year veteran was cut \$5 a week. This man has several children. Several members of the staff have received \$1 and \$2 increases.

In the Detroit INS office since the ending of the five-day week the staff has been working about a 60-hour week, though nominally a 48, and

12 and 14-hour days are said to be not uncommon.

The return to the five-day week on two Hearst papers in San Francisco after a lapse into six-day apparently saved some jobs. When the longer week was re-established an assistant city editor of the Examiner said that "six or seven men would probably have to be let go."

The lengthening of the week in the joint photographic department of the New York American and Journal, Hearst papers, was accompanied by four discharges, as was reported Dec. 15. This return to the six-day rule precipitated widespread Guild activity. Discharges expected when the art department of the two papers lengthened the week have not materialized.

News World's Big Wages

Many newspapermen—publishers, editors and feature writers—are included among the 15,000 persons who received salary checks in the higher income brackets during 1934, according to figures which have been released by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Although a number of those listed received their salaries from corporations not directly linked with newspapers, twenty-seven persons were presented in lists published in New York as having received \$50,000 or more through their newspaper connections in particular.

The list follows:
William Randolph Hearst received \$300,000.
Morris Goddard, editor Hearst's American weekly, \$101,223.

Arthur Brisbane, the New York Evening Journal, \$263,000.
Walter Winchell, columnist for the New York Daily Mirror, \$25,000.
Albert J. Kahler, president of the New York Daily Mirror, \$20,000.
J. V. Connolly, general manager of Kings Features Syndicate, \$27,000.
Jack Laid, New York Mirror King Features Syndicate, \$25,000.
W. A. Carter, editor New York Evening Journal, Inc., \$17,374.
Norman Black, Chicago, chairman of the board of the Evening American Publishing Company, \$40,101.
The late Sidney Smith, cartoonist, \$120,429.
William Simpson, Philadelphia, business manager of The Bulletin Company, \$115,112.
Joseph Pulitzer, president of the publishing company which bears his name, received \$121,231.
O. K. Howard, managing editor, Pulitzer Publishing Company, \$27,019.
Edward W. Brudner, publisher of "The Newark (N. J.) Evening News," drew \$126,234.
John C. Marlin, Wynoneto, president Public Ledger, Inc., \$89,500. (Philadelphia.)
Fred I. Crane, publisher The

(Continued on Page 2)

New District Is Aim Of Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO.—Eight cities in which Guilds exist or have prospects of early organization are expected to be represented at the Central States district meeting to be held in Chicago, Jan. 18 and 19. The meeting has been called for the purpose of setting up a District Council to promote organization work.

Word has been received that delegates from Milwaukee, the Twin Cities, Rockford, Indianapolis and Des Moines will attend. Although Madison has not yet reported, it is expected that a delegate from that Guild will be present. Decatur and South Bend, both unorganized, will probably be represented.

Jonathan Eddy, national executive secretary; Bill Davy, national organizer; and Robert F. Fitzsimmons, president of the Twin Cities Guild, will attend, and also the officials of the Milwaukee Guild.

Buffalo Times Goes Back to Six-Day Week

Committee Named to Seek Restoration of the Short Schedule

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Members of the staff of the Buffalo Times, a Scripps-Howard paper, who have been on a five-day week for about nine months, went back to the old six-day schedule this week.

Official notice of the termination of the five-day schedule was handed down late last week. An emergency meeting of the Times Guild unit was called immediately, the result of which was the appointment of a committee, with the sanction of the Buffalo chapter's board of directors, to confer with George Lyon, editor of the Times.

The five-day week was inaugurated on the Times shortly before the demise of the I. R. A. and has been in force until now.

The Courier-Express inaugurated a six-day, 40-hour week at the same time, and this still is in operation, although it is somewhat elastic. The Evening News has been, and still is, on a six-day week with no limit on hours as far as the reporter staff is concerned.

5-Day Week Restored on Cincinnati Post After Canvass by Guild

Washington Wins Pay Rises on News

Scripps-Howard Editor Agrees to Betterments and Recognition

Negotiations in two cities improved the Guild's position in the last fortnight.

Another step toward making the five-day week permanent was taken in Cincinnati where it was restored on the Scripps-Howard News following a poll conducted by the Guild.

The Washington Guild reached an agreement with the local Scripps-Howard News embodying wage increases and other features and formal recognition as the bargaining agent for local Guild units.

Cincinnati Cuts a Day

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The five-day week was restored to the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Post, a Scripps-Howard paper, by Carl D. Groat, editor, as the result of negotiations by the Guild.

The restoration follows a referendum taken by the Guild executive committee which resulted in a vote of nearly 4 to 1 in favor of the five-day in place of the existing six-day week.

Groat previously had indicated his willingness to follow the staff's preferences and readily agreed to abide by the results of the Guild's poll. The 40-hour week remains the basic hour-week for the majority of the staff. The six-day week had been in effect for nearly a year.

A reclassification of the employees excluded from the 40-hour week is also being made at the request of the Guild. The poll on this second question showed 20 Post workers reporting that they were working more than 40 hours a week compared with 21 working the 40-hour

(Continued on Page 2)

Protest to F. D. R. Brings WPA Jobs

Indications that several thousand additional unemployed writers and newspapermen throughout the country will shortly be placed on WPA writers' projects, and about 200 in New York City have followed the sending of an open letter to President Roosevelt on Dec. 29 by the United Committee for Writers Projects, with which the New York Guild is associated.

Thus far 57 unemployed newspapermen have been placed on writing projects in New York through the efforts of the New York Guild.

The open letter was the first open protest against the failure of the Works Progress Administration to provide adequate relief for writers, and followed numerous conferences in New York with local and national WPA officials.

It is understood that there will be an official acknowledgment of the letter. Meanwhile, the New York Guild

(Continued on Page 2)

Three Guilds Push Contract Negotiations

Cleveland Resumes Bargaining; Milwaukee Asks \$30 for Cubs

(Continued from Page 1)

The contract includes provisions for a closed shop; a wage scale ranging from \$20 a week for beginners to \$70 a week for men or women with seven years' experience; time and one-half pay for overtime. It further proposes a five-day week; a vacation schedule ranging from one week after six months' service to four weeks after five years' service; dismissal bonuses ranging from two weeks' pay after six months to six weeks' pay after 10 years' service.

The contract has provisions also for a joint standing committee to handle all disputes and an arbitration board to handle contract matters on which the two parties are unable to reach an agreement.

The Wisconsin News unit was given assurance by the executive board that its action in presenting demands meets with the approval and support of the entire Milwaukee Guild.

The bargaining committee will consist of the entire executive board, including Cyrus F. Rice, president; Leland Beier, Edward Harrigan, George Mann, J. Nash McCrea, Gunnar Mickelson, Sidney Kaufman, Mary Van Yuen and Vern Whaley.

As the first demands were submitted, all three units reported that the current membership drive has resulted in 16 new members, eight of them on the Milwaukee Journal unit.

Hanna's Illness Delays Talk. CLEVELAND.—Negotiations for renewal of the Newspaper Guild's contract with the Cleveland News have been temporarily suspended, due to the illness of Dan R. Hanna, publisher of the News.

Following a general meeting a fortnight ago at which the entire Cleveland Guild canvassed the contract situation on its two chief units—the News and the Press—most of the members of the News negotiating committee prepared to resume their discussions with Hanna.

Hanna's illness, however, intervened to cause an unexpected delay in the proceedings.

A similar delay (though for entirely different reasons) is being encountered at the Press. A memorandum expressing acute dissatisfaction with the long deadlock on the Press contract negotiations and urging a speedy signing of the document has been signed by approximately 90 members of the Press staff and transmitted to Louis B. Selzer, editor of the Press.

At the moment, the Press negotiating committee is marking time pending action by the Scripps-Howard management in New York.

Seek Contract in Suburb. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Negotiations have been resumed with the publishers of the Main Line Daily Times, Ardmore, Pa., by the Guild's Negotiating Committee at the request of the Pennsylvania Suburban Unit. The committee met with the publisher of the paper during the summer months to discuss the proposed contract. Following the conference the unit requested the committee to delay further action until late fall and the Executive Council last week instructed the committee to proceed.

Paul Conly French, chairman of the Negotiating Committee, immediately wrote the publisher and asked that a date be set for a meeting with the Guild's committee consisting of David Schick, Guyra N. Jones, Robert Harry and Dennis Sullivan.

Cincinnati Scales The Dues Upward

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Cincinnati Guild has voted by an overwhelming majority to adopt a new sliding scale of dues. Hereafter, members making \$25 or less weekly will pay dues of 75 cents monthly and those earning more than \$25 weekly will pay \$1. The former dues scale was 75 cents monthly for all.

Open Protest Wins WPA Jobs

Newsman to Start Work on Projects Demanded by Writers' Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

has obtained word that the federal trade book project in New York will be made to provide for 125 additional jobs, and that two new projects will be started shortly, a historical records project for 60 persons and a foreign language writers' project to provide 25 additional jobs.

The committee attributes the promise of more jobs directly to its open letter. The communication was signed by 20 members of the Authors' League, the executive committee of the New York Guild, officers of the ANG, the League of American Writers and the Writers' Union.

It included the signatures of Marc Connelly, Elmer Davis, Sherwood Anderson, Silas Bent, Susan Glaspell, Sidney Howard, Rupert Hughes, George S. Kaufman, Sinclair Lewis, Edgar Lee Masters, Channing Pollock, Henry F. Pringle, W. E. Woodward, Genevieve Taggard, Alfred Kreyenbuhl, Percy Mackaye and Ana Paredes.

The United Committee protested against the virtual collapse of the WPA program for the relief of unemployed writers and demanded an end to red tape.

Fancy Wages for Men In the News World

(Continued from Page 1)

Elizabeth Daily Journal, 200,000. Frank H. Hays, president of the Chicago Guild, is negotiating for the Federal Writers' Project. The New York Times, 100,000. The New York Times, 100,000. The New York Times, 100,000.

At the same time Guildman employed on the writers' project presented Miss Catherine Lang, Guild office secretary, with a list set in appreciation of her efforts in aiding unemployed members in obtaining work.

Hearst Men Coordinate Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

used by the general membership of the New York Associated Press unit—a drive calculated to bring back the five-day week for the Associated Press and force the reinstatement of Morris Watson.

The advisability of coordinating the efforts of the Hearst and the Watson committees was discussed by the membership of both chains and the committee were instructed to work together wherever possible.

The efforts of Hearst units in New York are tied in with the nationwide drive to mobilize Guilds and crystallize five-day week sentiment being conducted by the ANG. Hearst committee, headed by Irving Newman of the Pittsburgh Guild.

Delley is staff artist for the Newark Star-Breeze and an active charter member of the Newark Guild. He has continued denials by the "National Guild Reporter" by his 50th year as a painter, Delley is regarded as an artist of promise by critics. Mrs. Bertrant is a teacher at the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts.

Guild Santa Claus Brings Toys to Newsmen's Children

Philadelphia Raises Fund for the Youngsters Of Jobless Members

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Guild played god-father to children of unemployed newspapermen on Christmas. With a fund of over \$50, individual packages were prepared, each gift purchased especially for the child to whom it was given.

The fund was donated at a meeting several weeks before Christmas. Three members served on a shopping committee.

They learned each child's preference from a friend of the family. The shoppers agreed that the Christmas packages should contain gifts designed more for amusement than for practical uses, believing that while most children would be comfortably clothed and well fed, many would necessarily be deprived of the more entertaining toys that really make Christmas a child's day.

Each package contained a pair of warm wool gloves and a box of candy; otherwise, the money was saved in most cases to toys. In several instances shoes were included.

A microscope for a 15-year-old boy, and one of the popular new translucent umbrellas, a tiny one for a five-year-old girl, are examples of the gifts. A Shirley Temple doll, a movie projector, a train set, a sled, and a drawing set were some of the other selections. One young lady, age 12, received pearls, a very feminine satin nightgown.

Attractively Wrapped. All suggestion of organization charity was avoided, and in each case the gift chosen was of the best quality. When all the purchases had been collected in the Guild office they were attractively wrapped. The committee members spent over two days on the shopping, and another day in wrapping.

Mary Bishop, headed the shopping committee, assisted by Joe Schoen and James Love. All three are employed on the WPA Writers' Projects.

At the same time Guildman employed on the writers' project presented Miss Catherine Lang, Guild office secretary, with a list set in appreciation of her efforts in aiding unemployed members in obtaining work.

Hearst Men Coordinate Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

used by the general membership of the New York Associated Press unit—a drive calculated to bring back the five-day week for the Associated Press and force the reinstatement of Morris Watson.

The advisability of coordinating the efforts of the Hearst and the Watson committees was discussed by the membership of both chains and the committee were instructed to work together wherever possible.

The efforts of Hearst units in New York are tied in with the nationwide drive to mobilize Guilds and crystallize five-day week sentiment being conducted by the ANG. Hearst committee, headed by Irving Newman of the Pittsburgh Guild.

Delley is staff artist for the Newark Star-Breeze and an active charter member of the Newark Guild. He has continued denials by the "National Guild Reporter" by his 50th year as a painter, Delley is regarded as an artist of promise by critics. Mrs. Bertrant is a teacher at the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts.

Two letters received by the New York Guild from Hearst executives, left the Guild in doubt as to with whom it was to attempt to negotiate. One, from H. M. Bitter, addressed to Mr. Hearst.

Two Guilds Make Gains on Chain Papers

Scripps-Howard Editors in Cincinnati and Washington Negotiate

(Continued from Page 1)

week. About ten editorial employees did not vote.

The negotiations for the Guild were handled by the Guild's negotiating committee, headed by Eugene Segal.

Washington Scores. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Newspaper Guild scored its biggest advance to date with the Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, of an agreement recognizing the Guild's right to bargain collectively for its units and bringing immediate pay raises to more than one third of the paper's editorial staff.

Other improvements in the agreement, which was verbal, included a severance plan providing for notice or pay in case of dismissal, of one week for every year or fraction thereof of employment on the News.

A formal stamp is also placed on other practices heretofore followed. The wage rises came with the setting of minimums for various levels of experience.

G. B. Parker, Scripps-Howard editor-in-chief, sat in on most of the conferences.

Unit Ratified. The agreement, the wording of which was accepted by Lowell Mellett, editor of the News, and the WNG executive committee, was ratified on Jan. 5 by a unanimous vote of 23 of the News unit's 23 members present at a special meeting.

While falling far short of the closed shop ideal, backed by a signed contract, the agreement, in conclusively recognizing the right of the Guild to act for its member units and "to continue seeking a written contract embodying these and other terms" puts the Guild over one of the most difficult early bargaining hurdles.

The agreement came as the result of three months of negotiations between Mellett and a bargaining committee appointed by the WNG executive committee and composed of Richard Turner, Associated Press, Guild president; Kenneth Crawford, New York Evening Post, and Paul Ward, Baltimore Sun.

Minimum Wages Up. Features of the agreement follow: Minimum wages: copy boys, \$16 per week; all types of editorial workers, \$25 first year; \$35 second year; \$40 third and succeeding years; \$45 for desk men of three years' newspaper experience.

Forty-hour week with compensatory time off for overtime. Minimum of two weeks vacation with pay.

Notice or pay in case of dismissal of one week for every year or fraction thereof of employment on the News.

Sick leave in each year of one week at full pay and one week at three-quarters pay for every year or fraction thereof of employment on the News.

The right of any employee to bargain individually for salaries above the minimum is guaranteed and "no employee shall be required to use his influence for any purpose other than that of obtaining news for publication in the paper."

The agreement is retroactive to Jan. 1 and runs for one year.

CAROLYN MARK, editor of the Book Marks for Today column in the New York World-Telegram, and Irving Robbins, formerly of the New York Journal, were recently married. Robbins left the Journal to act as secretary of the National Anti-Injunction League.

Region Plan Is Speeded In Big Drive

Two Meetings Will Aid Organization—Gifts for Defense Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

An effort to speed up the formation of districts so as to enable Guilds to co-operate in organizing in nearby cities and to add to their strength in all activities is being made as a major part of the National Executive Board's membership, dues-collection and defense fund drive.

Besides the meeting of representatives of Central States Guilds to be held in Chicago on Jan. 18 and 19 to promote a district organization in that area, a New England district meeting is being projected in Boston on Jan. 25. Jonathan Eddy is now on an organization trip in the Middle West which will take him to the Chicago meeting, and he is helping to arrange that in Boston, which he will also attend.

The organization subcommittee of the defense drive is stimulating correspondence about problems which local areas have encountered in organizing and suggestions for ways in which the NEB could assist. Guild presidents have been asked to discuss with their executive committee activities in their cities to date and send their views to the national committee.

Eleven Guilds have nominated members in their units to assist in the campaign, and the national executive committee is counting on the officers of other locals to be responsible.

Plans for the printing of defense fund certificates have been approved and the printer has started work. In response to the NEB's request of advance subscriptions to defray the initial expenses, \$68 has been received, of which \$50 came from the Washington Guild and the remainder came in gifts previously reported. Brooklyn, Mass., has pledged \$10, and New York, \$100.

The executive committee of another Guild had before it a proposal for a sizable contribution.

Wilmington Guild Elects John B. Danby President

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Wilmington Newspaper Guild at its annual election elected John B. Danby, telegraph editor of The Journal, president for 1936. Other officers elected are:

Vice-president, Robert R. Curtis, reporter, The Morning News; secretary, John U. Hill, reporter, The Morning News; and treasurer, George Shofman, political reporter, The Journal.

It was agreed to hold a referendum on restoring dues to \$1 instead of 50 cents a month as at present. It was pointed out that restoration of dues to \$1 would take care of national assessments without special levies.

N. Y. ENTERTAINMENT

ROBERT BENCHLEY in The New Yorker Says: "It's pretty good and exciting for any class of reader."

NEW YORK RESTAURANT

PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th St. Famous for French specialties. Lunch 55c. Parian dinner \$1.00. Wines and liquors. Tel. BRy. 9-6816.

N. Y. TYPEWRITER REPAIR

Typewriters serviced, cleaned, maintained. Special rates for reporters. Repairs and I will get in touch with you. 21-27 32nd St. Astoria, N. Y. Tel. AS. 5-3126. Call after 6, if possible.

LET FREEDOM RING

"Deeply moving... excellent performance"—Brooks Atkinson, New York Times. CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 14th St. & 6th Ave. Box 820; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 5:30; Sun. & 2d Sat. 2:30. See to 2d Sat. 2:30.

Feel the Wanderlust? Tell Guild Reporter

Every time you move, it costs the Guild money. How come? Because every time you change your address we have to pay the United States Post Office to notify the Guild Reporter that you are no longer at the old stand, and, whenever possible, to provide us with your new address.

Please help us economize, and at the same time eliminate any inconvenience to yourself, by dropping us a post card when you feel the wanderlust coming on, giving your old and future addresses. Besides, you'll keep receiving the Reporter regularly that way.

Victory Dinner Held By Columbus Guild

Ohio Group Celebrates Its Second Anniversary

COLUMBUS, O.—The Columbus Newspaper Guild recently held a combination dinner and second anniversary celebration, taking over one of the local restaurants for an entire evening.

Students and a professor of Journalism at Ohio State University attended as guests. Members also brought their wives and friends.

The anniversary celebration recorded the ending of the second year of the Columbus Guild's existence, the victory party was in recognition of the final success of the Newark strike.

A half dozen short skits were staged by members of the Guild and music was added by Ralph McCombe, music and art editor of the Columbus (Scripps-Howard) Citizen.

Those who took part in the skits were E. D. McCluskey, Frank Baer, Homer Davies, Samuel C. Fueso and Earl Minderman, all of the Columbus Citizen staff, and William H. Newton and Charles Eger of the Scripps-Howard Bureau in Columbus.

HERMAN A. LOWE, charter member of the Philadelphia Inquirer unit, was recently married to Miss Florence Segal, sister of former Deputy Attorney General Bernard Segal.

PATRONIZE REPORTER ADVERTISERS—It Builds Our Revenues

Knox "Acquiesces" on Guild

G.O.P. Contender Says It's Up to Men

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—If editorial employees of the Chicago Daily News want to join the Guild movement, that's up to them.

Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the News and potential Republican candidate for President, declared in an interview here that the management of that paper has not placed, and will not place, any stumbling block in the path of any Guild movement there.

Colonel Knox was interviewed on the Guild issue by Samuel C. Fueso, of the editorial department of the Columbus Citizen, a member of the Executive Committee of the Columbus Newspaper Guild. Guild officers authorized the interview.

"What is your attitude toward the Guild movement, since you are a newspaper publisher?" the interviewer asked Colonel Knox.

"My attitude is one of perfect acquiescence," came the quick reply.

"If the editorial workers on the News want to join the Guild, we will not interfere with them in any way. We have not interfered in the past."

Colonel Knox said he understood there was no Guild chapter in Chicago.

He was told that in recent months a chapter had been formed.

"I didn't know that," he said. He was asked, "Do you think editorial workers should organize for their betterment?"

"I don't want to say as to that," he said. "I want to give it more study."

Then he added, smiling, "You know, I used to be a reporter myself once."

Philadelphia's NLRB Hearing Badly Stalled

Publisher in Guild Case Disputes Rulings on Employees' Status

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer's conception of what constitutes a proper bargaining unit of editorial employees has raised so many specific issues in the National Labor Relations Board's proceedings against the paper in the Guild's case that hearings have had to be postponed indefinitely.

Following a two-day hearing begun on Dec. 15, the case was postponed over the holidays and was to have reopened on Jan. 6.

Included among the editorial employees whom the Inquirer insisted properly belonged to the bargaining unit were syndicate writers, salaried out-of-town correspondents and occasional contributors of society notes.

It also now includes artists and photographers, who are eligible for Guild membership but whom the management previously excluded because they are listed as mechanical rather than editorial department workers.

Since the first hearings, Gerard P. Van Arkie, Labor Relations Board attorney, has been checking the paper's editorial payroll against the Guild membership records, and it was assumed that he had satisfied himself as to the validity of the Guild's claims and was about to ask for a stipulation from the paper that the Guild represented the majority of the proper bargaining unit.

In the meantime, however, the management has harmonized the conflicting claims of the publisher and managing editor, made in the first hearing, and has threatened to ask for a specific ruling on each one of its disputed employees. This impasse forced the postponement of the hearing date.

On the opening day, Charles A. Tyler, president of the company, established the paper as being in interstate commerce.

SETTY BALLANTINE, secretary of the Newspaper Guild of Northern California, announces her marriage on Nov. 11 to John Dobson Logan, attorney, of Portland, Ore. Miss Ballantime is a reporter on the San Francisco News.

Right! And here, practical grasp of our position as part of the labor movement (quite apart from any question of affiliation with the A.F. of L.) is fully as important to success as it is in strike situations.

There happens to be in today's mail a letter which, inadvertently enough, is handy to quote. Dave Schick of the Philadelphia-Chamden Guild, requesting headquarters to help the Hosiery Workers Union of Reading, Pa. obtain talent for an affair, writes: "The reason why we should help this bunch is that, because of its 10,000 members in Reading, the Hosiery Workers Union was the factor that made possible the Guild agreements we have in that town." No strike was even talked of.

Most to the point would seem to be the regaining of the five-day week in San Francisco. Organized workers in every trade know the importance of the five-day week, the better lives for themselves and families, the relief of unemployment. And they want the newspapermen to be organized, to understand the problems of organization. Conscious of this, our fellow Guildsmen on the Coast went to other segments of the labor movement for formal support. And, even though far from 100 per cent organized, they gained their objective.

Co-operation with Labor Is No Empty Phrase

HENCE the question comes to the fore: in collective bargaining should we not seek contacts with other branches of the labor movement before trying for contracts? Formally or informally, should we not establish contact and definite understandings where possible with the central labor unions, with the strongest locals in town, before submitting proposed agreements to publishers?

Our Constitution enjoins us to "friendly cooperation with all other workers" and calls on Guilds to "do all in their power to strengthen and promote the labor movement in their respective areas." I would like to commend these provisions especially to Guilds that are engaged in or about to engage in collective bargaining. Publishers have been known to roar NO at lonely little Guilds. But an affront to all organized workers amongst their readers is a somewhat different matter.

BUILDING:

Self-Reliance Can Be Overdone

By JONATHAN EDDY

THE foundation of progressive trade unionism in this country since the inception of the labor movement has been that old colonial and pioneer virtue of self-reliance. And that is well.

If we in the Guild think of ourselves as separate and apart from other organized wage earners self-reliance will mean separatism and weakness. If we think of ourselves merely as one facet of the labor movement, it will mean an astonishing amount of strength.

When we think of ourselves as gaining by union victories elsewhere, and, through our own victories, of contributing to those of others, we have no hesitations in welcoming the support of organizations which are similarly advanced. We know we need them. They know our progress is theirs.

It is realization of this that has made millions of Americans, unorganized as well as organized, advocates of industrial unionism, bearers of the slogan, "Organize the unorganized!" None of us and no one organization, can, in the broad sense, be any stronger than the labor movement as a whole.

More Negotiation Is Not Enough

THESE observations are not intended as academic, but are made with specific reference to collective bargaining by the Guild.

It would perhaps be unkind to mention the number of Guilds which have been over-optimistic as to the publishers' intentions in collective bargaining. They have elected a committee, prepared a contract, obtained an interview with a publisher, and attempted to negotiate. Usually such proceedings have brought improvements of one sort or another. But, as is well known, they have usually fallen short of what seemed reasonable expectations, and, in enough instances to command attention, they have resulted in flat negatives and discouragement and weakening of the Guild involved.

This has happened often enough to cause Guildsmen to say: "Suppose we ask the publisher for the five-day week, and he says No. So what? We aren't ready to strike." Undenably in certain situations it is the part of wisdom temporarily at least to restrict activities to the maintenance of basic organization.

But in average circumstances "doing nothing" amounts to a positive act against the interests of the members, who pay dues without reaping the benefits which collective bargaining can bring. If we know we risk a flat refusal and a humiliating retreat, will not our course be guided by our conception of what the Guild is? If self-reliance entails aloofness from other labor organizations, there is little we can do.

If self-reliance, at such a juncture, entails realization of our role as part of a tremendous movement, then there is much that can be done. That this is axiomatic is suggested by all our most important struggles. Those who went through the Newark Ledger strike believe that strike would have been lost but for the support of the organized workers in Essex County. Likewise few would deny that in the Amsterdam News strike the support of the unions was decisive. In Lorain, even defeat suggests the same conclusion, for in Lorain there was substantially no organized support from outside since unions are practically non-existent in that steel company town.

All very good; it might be objected, but we are talking of collective bargaining in situations where a strike is out of the question.

Right! And here, practical grasp of our position as part of the labor movement (quite apart from any question of affiliation with the A.F. of L.) is fully as important to success as it is in strike situations.

There happens to be in today's mail a letter which, inadvertently enough, is handy to quote. Dave Schick of the Philadelphia-Chamden Guild, requesting headquarters to help the Hosiery Workers Union of Reading, Pa. obtain talent for an affair, writes: "The reason why we should help this bunch is that, because of its 10,000 members in Reading, the Hosiery Workers Union was the factor that made possible the Guild agreements we have in that town." No strike was even talked of.

Most to the point would seem to be the regaining of the five-day week in San Francisco. Organized workers in every trade know the importance of the five-day week, the better lives for themselves and families, the relief of unemployment. And they want the newspapermen to be organized, to understand the problems of organization. Conscious of this, our fellow Guildsmen on the Coast went to other segments of the labor movement for formal support. And, even though far from 100 per cent organized, they gained their objective.

Co-operation with Labor Is No Empty Phrase

HENCE the question comes to the fore: in collective bargaining should we not seek contacts with other branches of the labor movement before trying for contracts? Formally or informally, should we not establish contact and definite understandings where possible with the central labor unions, with the strongest locals in town, before submitting proposed agreements to publishers?

Our Constitution enjoins us to "friendly cooperation with all other workers" and calls on Guilds to "do all in their power to strengthen and promote the labor movement in their respective areas." I would like to commend these provisions especially to Guilds that are engaged in or about to engage in collective bargaining. Publishers have been known to roar NO at lonely little Guilds. But an affront to all organized workers amongst their readers is a somewhat different matter.

NEB Endorses Parley On War And Fascism

Organizing of Junior Guilds Envisaged in a Resolution

Joining with many labor unions and liberal organizations, the NEB endorsed the Congress of the American League Against War and Fascism held recently in Cleveland. The representative assembly of the New York Guild urged this step. The Congress was endorsed by the Tri-District Conference of the United Mine Workers of America, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland and more than fifty A. F. of L. and independent labor groups in New York.

Haywood Brown and any other national officers who could conveniently do so, were empowered to represent the Guild officially at the Congress.

The vote was: Yes: Brown, Watson, Stevens, Ashcraft; No: Johnson and Sherman.

JUNIOR GUILDS

The following resolution regarding Junior Guilds was passed by the Board: "Resolved, that local Guilds be permitted to organize Journalism students according to their own interpretation of the constitution and convention, but subject to revision as may be determined upon by future conventions."

Although Junior Guilds were approved in a report at the national convention, no machinery was set up in the constitution to provide for them. The resolution is intended to govern until the next convention. Those in favor were: Brown, Watson, Stevens, Ashcraft, Sherman. Against: Johnson.

LIGGETT INQUIRY

At the request of the New York Guild's Representative Assembly, the NEB has passed a resolution asking the Twin Cities Guild to investigate the death of Walter Liggett.

The vote was: Yes: Brown, Watson, Stevens, Ashcraft, Sherman. No: Johnson.

Story of Electrocuton

IS SUBMITTED FOR PRIZE

UNION CITY, N. J.—The story of an electrocution, written by Otto Goldbecker, Hudson Dispatch reporter, will be submitted to the Pulitzer Prize Committee. It was decided at a recent meeting of the Hudson County Newspaper Guild, Goldbecker, who is Bergen County court reporter for the Dispatch, Union City, witnessed the execution of John Favorito of Edgewater, N. J., 35-year-old murderer, at Trenton prison.

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, \$2.50 foreign.

Deadlines—the 6th and 26th of each month at New York, prepaid requests look as day later.

All contributions should be addressed to the editor. No manuscript will be returned except by request of the reader.

All matter contained in this issue of THE GUILD REPORTER is provided by copyright and is not released for publication elsewhere until the date of publication as printed below, except by special permission of the editor.

Editorial Office: 49 West 45th St., New York

Telephone BRyant 9-0700

Entered as second-class matter May 7, 1924 at the Post Office at New York, New York, under Post Office No. 1079

Vol. 12 No. 3 January 15, 1936

Rift in Newark Ends Contract Parleys

NEWARK, N. J.—All efforts to obtain a contract with the Newark Ledger, scene of the American Newspaper Guild's first strike, have been dropped indefinitely by the Newark Guild, after three months of negotiations.

A memorandum of agreement covering certain points settled in conference was on the point of being signed when S. L. Newhouse, publisher of the Ledger since May, 1935, withdrew his assent to a clause granting unqualified recognition to the Guild for its members employed by the Ledger.

Following a vote by the Ledger unit majority to go along with the restricted recognition sought by Newhouse, the Guild Executive Committee suspended negotiations, holding such an agreement would violate Guild policy.

After Newhouse's Christmas dinner, the Ledger unit adopted a resolution "ordering" termination of negotiations to Jan. 1, 1937. The Executive Committee, which had already dropped them, pointed out that the resolution was not binding, and that the unit could at any time vote for a reopening of negotiations. With the New Year a number of salary increases were granted to staff members retroactive for eleven weeks. Members of the minority were among the recipients.

The negotiations began Oct. 1. The Ledger unit had in June acceded to Newhouse's postponement of negotiations. At that time, the unit, then composed almost entirely of former strikers, showed clearly that it would demand that Newhouse make good on his promises to negotiate a full contract in October.

New Employees Added

During the course of negotiations, the Ledger hired a large number of new editorial employees, while Newhouse protested that he could not add a penny to his payroll. These new men were encouraged by the management to join the Guild, according to Newhouse's own statement. During the same period several former strikers and enthusiastic Guild members left the Ledger for better jobs, and five were discharged.

At the present time the staff of the Ledger is almost entirely in the Guild, but about half joined the staff since the strike.

During the latter days of negotiations certain unit members were in frequent conference with Philip Hochstein, executive editor of Newhouse's newspapers, on Guild matters, without Guild success.

Negotiations approached a deadlock about the end of October. From that time on, they were punctuated by a series of Ledger unit meetings at which the majority opposed the Guild leadership, accused it of seeking a strike, and expressed readiness to successive resolutions to accept any contract proposals offered by the Ledger management.

The meetings were all bitterly divided between two sides. The majority, opposed to any militant action, consisted of eight who had been actually or technically on strike, and the bulk of the newcomers. The minority, which included upon a substantial contingent with Guild policy, included most of the former active strikers and two former New York Guildsmen.

The leaders of the majority were Vic Hamerslag, Ledger veteran who came out on strike but refused to

Unit Majority, with Large Bloc of New Members, and Guild Executive Body Differ Over Publisher's Delays

A memorandum of agreement covering certain points settled in conference was on the point of being signed when S. L. Newhouse, publisher of the Ledger since May, 1935, withdrew his assent to a clause granting unqualified recognition to the Guild for its members employed by the Ledger.

Following a vote by the Ledger unit majority to go along with the restricted recognition sought by Newhouse, the Guild Executive Committee suspended negotiations, holding such an agreement would violate Guild policy.

After Newhouse's Christmas dinner, the Ledger unit adopted a resolution "ordering" termination of negotiations to Jan. 1, 1937. The Executive Committee, which had already dropped them, pointed out that the resolution was not binding, and that the unit could at any time vote for a reopening of negotiations. With the New Year a number of salary increases were granted to staff members retroactive for eleven weeks. Members of the minority were among the recipients.

The negotiations began Oct. 1. The Ledger unit had in June acceded to Newhouse's postponement of negotiations. At that time, the unit, then composed almost entirely of former strikers, showed clearly that it would demand that Newhouse make good on his promises to negotiate a full contract in October.

New Employees Added

During the course of negotiations, the Ledger hired a large number of new editorial employees, while Newhouse protested that he could not add a penny to his payroll. These new men were encouraged by the management to join the Guild, according to Newhouse's own statement. During the same period several former strikers and enthusiastic Guild members left the Ledger for better jobs, and five were discharged.

At the present time the staff of the Ledger is almost entirely in the Guild, but about half joined the staff since the strike.

During the latter days of negotiations certain unit members were in frequent conference with Philip Hochstein, executive editor of Newhouse's newspapers, on Guild matters, without Guild success.

Negotiations approached a deadlock about the end of October. From that time on, they were punctuated by a series of Ledger unit meetings at which the majority opposed the Guild leadership, accused it of seeking a strike, and expressed readiness to successive resolutions to accept any contract proposals offered by the Ledger management.

The meetings were all bitterly divided between two sides. The majority, opposed to any militant action, consisted of eight who had been actually or technically on strike, and the bulk of the newcomers. The minority, which included upon a substantial contingent with Guild policy, included most of the former active strikers and two former New York Guildsmen.

The leaders of the majority were Vic Hamerslag, Ledger veteran who came out on strike but refused to

Unit Majority, with Large Bloc of New Members, and Guild Executive Body Differ Over Publisher's Delays

A memorandum of agreement covering certain points settled in conference was on the point of being signed when S. L. Newhouse, publisher of the Ledger since May, 1935, withdrew his assent to a clause granting unqualified recognition to the Guild for its members employed by the Ledger.

Following a vote by the Ledger unit majority to go along with the restricted recognition sought by Newhouse, the Guild Executive Committee suspended negotiations, holding such an agreement would violate Guild policy.

After Newhouse's Christmas dinner, the Ledger unit adopted a resolution "ordering" termination of negotiations to Jan. 1, 1937. The Executive Committee, which had already dropped them, pointed out that the resolution was not binding, and that the unit could at any time vote for a reopening of negotiations. With the New Year a number of salary increases were granted to staff members retroactive for eleven weeks. Members of the minority were among the recipients.

The negotiations began Oct. 1. The Ledger unit had in June acceded to Newhouse's postponement of negotiations. At that time, the unit, then composed almost entirely of former strikers, showed clearly that it would demand that Newhouse make good on his promises to negotiate a full contract in October.

New Employees Added

During the course of negotiations, the Ledger hired a large number of new editorial employees, while Newhouse protested that he could not add a penny to his payroll. These new men were encouraged by the management to join the Guild, according to Newhouse's own statement. During the same period several former strikers and enthusiastic Guild members left the Ledger for better jobs, and five were discharged.

At the present time the staff of the Ledger is almost entirely in the Guild, but about half joined the staff since the strike.

During the latter days of negotiations certain unit members were in frequent conference with Philip Hochstein, executive editor of Newhouse's newspapers, on Guild matters, without Guild success.

Negotiations approached a deadlock about the end of October. From that time on, they were punctuated by a series of Ledger unit meetings at which the majority opposed the Guild leadership, accused it of seeking a strike, and expressed readiness to successive resolutions to accept any contract proposals offered by the Ledger management.

The meetings were all bitterly divided between two sides. The majority, opposed to any militant action, consisted of eight who had been actually or technically on strike, and the bulk of the newcomers. The minority, which included upon a substantial contingent with Guild policy, included most of the former active strikers and two former New York Guildsmen.

The leaders of the majority were Vic Hamerslag, Ledger veteran who came out on strike but refused to

Unit Majority, with Large Bloc of New Members, and Guild Executive Body Differ Over Publisher's Delays

A memorandum of agreement covering certain points settled in conference was on the point of being signed when S. L. Newhouse, publisher of the Ledger since May, 1935, withdrew his assent to a clause granting unqualified recognition to the Guild for its members employed by the Ledger.

Following a vote by the Ledger unit majority to go along with the restricted recognition sought by Newhouse, the Guild Executive Committee suspended negotiations, holding such an agreement would violate Guild policy.

After Newhouse's Christmas dinner, the Ledger unit adopted a resolution "ordering" termination of negotiations to Jan. 1, 1937. The Executive Committee, which had already dropped them, pointed out that the resolution was not binding, and that the unit could at any time vote for a reopening of negotiations. With the New Year a number of salary increases were granted to staff members retroactive for eleven weeks. Members of the minority were among the recipients.

The negotiations began Oct. 1. The Ledger unit had in June acceded to Newhouse's postponement of negotiations. At that time, the unit, then composed almost entirely of former strikers, showed clearly that it would demand that Newhouse make good on his promises to negotiate a full contract in October.

New Employees Added

During the course of negotiations, the Ledger hired a large number of new editorial employees, while Newhouse protested that he could not add a penny to his payroll. These new men were encouraged by the management to join the Guild, according to Newhouse's own statement. During the same period several former strikers and enthusiastic Guild members left the Ledger for better jobs, and five were discharged.

At the present time the staff of the Ledger is almost entirely in the Guild, but about half joined the staff since the strike.

During the latter days of negotiations certain unit members were in frequent conference with Philip Hochstein, executive editor of Newhouse's newspapers, on Guild matters, without Guild success.

Negotiations approached a deadlock about the end of October. From that time on, they were punctuated by a series of Ledger unit meetings at which the majority opposed the Guild leadership, accused it of seeking a strike, and expressed readiness to successive resolutions to accept any contract proposals offered by the Ledger management.

The meetings were all bitterly divided between two sides. The majority, opposed to any militant action, consisted of eight who had been actually or technically on strike, and the bulk of the newcomers. The minority, which included upon a substantial contingent with Guild policy, included most of the former active strikers and two former New York Guildsmen.

The leaders of the majority were Vic Hamerslag, Ledger veteran who came out on strike but refused to

Best Sellers AT 10% DISCOUNT

By arrangement with the publishers, the Guild Reporter is able to offer the books listed below to Guild members at 10 per cent less than the list price. The books will be sent postage prepaid. Fill out the coupon below and mail with check or money order. If you don't see the book you want write us and we will try to get it for you.

Send the amounts listed below. Each of these is 10 per cent below the regular sales price.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—George Seldes. An astonishing, documented picture of American Journalism as it is today, showing how business, of all shades of character, dominates our channels of information by both legal and corrupt means. Our Price, \$2.47.

IT SEEMS TO ME—Haywood Brown. 165 of your favorite columns collected in one book. Our Price, \$2.35.

BREAK STRIKE!—Edward Levinson. No punches pulled in this revealing account of the activities of the "King of Strikebreakers," by the Guildman labor editor of the New York Post. Our Price, \$2.25.

IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE—Sinclair Lewis. A challenging picture of our times and what Lewis thinks fascism would mean in the United States. Our Price, \$2.35.

FORTY YEARS—FORTY MILLIONS—The career of Frank A. Munsey—George Burt. The biography of a publisher who will be remembered in the history of Journalism for his biting of newspapers. Our Price, \$2.75.

THE GUILD REPORTER. 50 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y. Send check or money order for \$1.00. On which please add 10c postage. No cash orders.

Name _____
City _____ State _____

Madison Tries Plan to Insure Big Meetings

Will Fine Members for Absence; Boasts 100% Dues Record

MADISON, Wis.—The Madison Newspaper Guild boasted a 100 per cent paid-up membership as it started 1936 with a double-edged plan to keep interest among the members in Guild activities at a high level.

Part of the plan recently adopted, is to promote attendance at Guild meetings, which had fallen off during the past year, by the imposition of fines. One of 25 cents will be levied for each meeting missed without a legitimate excuse.

Attacking the problem from another angle, the Guild sought to make its meetings more interesting by inviting to each a prominent figure in the field of science, medicine, sociology, government, etc., for a "Talk It Over" program at which "the reporters will be present."

The plan is to have not formal addresses but brief opening talks by the guests followed by round table discussions. The relations of newspapers and newspaper men to the subject will be stressed.

The first such discussion will be "Handling of Scientific News," led by Dr. W. D. Stovall of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, former state toxicologist. Because the university and the state capital are both in Madison, the opportunity to contact leaders in various fields is almost limitless.

Meetings will hereafter be held monthly.

The 100 per cent paid up membership of the Madison Guild was achieved largely through a clause in its contract with the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times providing for a closed shop. The Guild, faced with the problem of collecting delinquent annual dues, recently passed a resolution providing that if dues were not paid by a certain date, the names of the delinquent members would be given to the managing editors of the papers with the request to warn them they would not be eligible for employment if suspended from the Guild for failure to pay dues.

Ordinance on Meetings

Voted After Protests

A city ordinance compelling display of the American flag at indoor assemblies at which more than fifteen persons are gathered to discuss political or public questions, and against which many organizations, including the New York Guild, protested, has been vetoed by Mayor LaGuardia. The Mayor viewed the ordinance as a threat to freedom of speech and assembly and declared, "patriotism must be spontaneous and not legislated."

The Representative Assembly of the New York Guild in its resolution forwarded to the Mayor commended the ordinance as a vicious proposal on the part of "reactionary newspaper interests," aimed at stifling the minds of uninformed and unsophisticated persons against all labor, liberal and progressive ideas.

Also, the resolution said, it "would give the police the right to invade private homes and private halls where peaceful local meetings were being held."

LEE J. SMITH, a former treasurer of the Detroit Guild, has left the Detroit Times to become a deputy county clerk under Henry A. Montgomery, newly appointed county clerk and once city editor of the Times.

PATRONIZE REPORTER ADVERTISERS—It Builds Our Resources

F.D.R. Drops Sunday Session

Action Follows Washington Guild Protest

WASHINGTON.—Following a vigorous protest by the Washington Guild against the practice of Sunday press conferences or announcements which could be issued in advance for later release, President Roosevelt changed his press conference on the budget from Sunday to Saturday.

The Guild protest was in a resolution sent to the President and cabinet members. It noted "the marked tendency on the part of various departments... especially the department of State and the White House to issue important announcements on Sunday."

Although the Guild resolution was not officially given as the reason for the change, the advancement in the schedule for the budget conference was announced shortly after the White House had received the Guild resolution.

More Favorable Play

The WNG adopted the resolution following the recent increase in Sunday press conferences and important announcements intended for use in Monday morning papers be-

cause of the more favorable play. The WNG argued this merely meant that press association men and correspondents, especially in small offices, put in a seven-day week. They felt the same amount of space would be obtainable in the Monday morning papers if the story were given out Saturday, marked "hold for release."

A reply was received from Stephen Early, assistant secretary to the President, and others are expected from the cabinet officers.

Early said: "Let me, without hesitancy, assure you that the President is desirous of cooperating by every means within his power with the American Newspaper Guild in its efforts to obtain a fair and humane work week for news men."

"Nevertheless, I must remind you that some of the complaints in the WNG resolution are directed against conditions entirely beyond the President's control." Early pointed out that essentially the matter of working seven days a week was up to "the executives of the newspapers and press associations and their employees."

Reading Planning Two Guilds To Back

Joint Celebration Expansion Program

READING, Pa.—Co-operation between the Guild and other unions of the newspaper industry in this city will be shown publicly for the first time on Jan. 19 when the organizations will participate in celebration of Benjamin Franklin Day. It is planned to hold a banquet at a midtown hotel and Governor George H. Earle has been invited to speak.

The observation was sponsored by the Typographical Union, which then invited the Pressmen's Union, the Newspaper Union and the Guild to join with it.

The Guild in Reading is composed of staffers of the Times and the Labor Advocate, both produced under Guild closed-shop contracts.

An attempt to invite the staff of the Reading Eagle was vigorously voted down by the Typo. The Eagle men left the Guild about a year ago when Jack Prescott, their city editor, resigned as president because of the "union labor tactics of the national Guild."

The resolution embodying this protest also expressed the disappointment of the Twin Cities Guild that the national organizer had not been "released" from the October N.E.B. meeting to aid in its negotiations with a publisher, calling this "evidence of short-sighted procedure in the national office."

In reply to the letter embodying this resolution, Jonathan Eddy pointed out that the decision about Dary had been reached in a telephone consultation with a Twin Cities Guild officer, and added:

"It would be idle to have finances sufficient to furnish the services of paid national officers to all of the seventy Guilds, many of which are in the course of negotiations like those of the Twin Cities."

Madison Tries Plan to Insure Big Meetings

Will Fine Members for Absence; Boasts 100% Dues Record

MADISON, Wis.—The Madison Newspaper Guild boasted a 100 per cent paid-up membership as it started 1936 with a double-edged plan to keep interest among the members in Guild activities at a high level.

Part of the plan recently adopted, is to promote attendance at Guild meetings, which had fallen off during the past year, by the imposition of fines. One of 25 cents will be levied for each meeting missed without a legitimate excuse.

Attacking the problem from another angle, the Guild sought to make its meetings more interesting by inviting to each a prominent figure in the field of science, medicine, sociology, government, etc., for a "Talk It Over" program at which "the reporters will be present."

The plan is to have not formal addresses but brief opening talks by the guests followed by round table discussions. The relations of newspapers and newspaper men to the subject will be stressed.

The first such discussion will be "Handling of Scientific News," led by Dr. W. D. Stovall of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, former state toxicologist. Because the university and the state capital are both in Madison, the opportunity to contact leaders in various fields is almost limitless.

Meetings will hereafter be held monthly.

The 100 per cent paid up membership of the Madison Guild was achieved largely through a clause in its contract with the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times providing for a closed shop. The Guild, faced with the problem of collecting delinquent annual dues, recently passed a resolution providing that if dues were not paid by a certain date, the names of the delinquent members would be given to the managing editors of the papers with the request to warn them they would not be eligible for employment if suspended from the Guild for failure to pay dues.

The observation was sponsored by the Typographical Union, which then invited the Pressmen's Union, the Newspaper Union and the Guild to join with it.

The Guild in Reading is composed of staffers of the Times and the Labor Advocate, both produced under Guild closed-shop contracts.

Reading Planning Two Guilds To Back

Joint Celebration Expansion Program

READING, Pa.—Co-operation between the Guild and other unions of the newspaper industry in this city will be shown publicly for the first time on Jan. 19 when the organizations will participate in celebration of Benjamin Franklin Day. It is planned to hold a banquet at a midtown hotel and Governor George H. Earle has been invited to speak.

The observation was sponsored by the Typographical Union, which then invited the Pressmen's Union, the Newspaper Union and the Guild to join with it.

The Guild in Reading is composed of staffers of the Times and the Labor Advocate, both produced under Guild closed-shop contracts.

An attempt to invite the staff of the Reading Eagle was vigorously voted down by the Typo. The Eagle men left the Guild about a year ago when Jack Prescott, their city editor, resigned as president because of the "union labor tactics of the national Guild."

The resolution embodying this protest also expressed the disappointment of the Twin Cities Guild that the national organizer had not been "released" from the October N.E.B. meeting to aid in its negotiations with a publisher, calling this "evidence of short-sighted procedure in the national office."

In reply to the letter embodying this resolution, Jonathan Eddy pointed out that the decision about Dary had been reached in a telephone consultation with a Twin Cities Guild officer, and added:

"It would be idle to have finances sufficient to furnish the services of paid national officers to all of the seventy Guilds, many of which are in the course of negotiations like those of the Twin Cities."

Honored By Guild

Merit Awards Voted By Twin Cities Guild

MINNEAPOLIS.—The first awards of merit voted by the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities were conferred on two members of the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch staff at the first quarterly meeting of the Guild membership Jan. 5.

Gold pins were presented to Albert H. Cook, Sunday editor of the Dispatch, and Miss Kathryn 23-year man, motion picture critic of the same paper.

Cook's award was based on his initiative, resourcefulness, accuracy, concise literary style and meritorious service to his paper. He has been a member of the Pioneer Press-Dispatch staff for 20 of the 28 years he has spent in newspaper work.

Miss Gorman started on the Dispatch as a cub four years ago.

Cook has been one of the most active members of the Twin Cities Guild. He was chairman of the board that reorganized the Twin Cities Guild and set up a representative assembly with monthly meetings.

The accident occurred when the glass in the front door of his apartment house broke as he pushed it to enter. A taxi man assisted him to Bellevue Hospital. He was in a serious condition as he reached the operating room and transfusions were begun immediately.

Francisco (Scripps-Howard), and the Oakland Post-Enquirer (Hearst) never budged from the five-day week. Despite that, newsmen on these papers were apprehensive during the time the six-day week was effective on the two Hearst papers, fearing their papers would be next to go back.

First general meeting of the Guild was to be held in the Press Club Jan. 12, at which time a program for the year will be outlined and the new officers will be installed.

Guild Elects Hill In San Francisco

San Francisco—Howard R. Hill, Oakland Post-Enquirer

REPORTER, is the new president of the Northern California Newspaper Guild following election of officers for 1936.

He succeeds Redfern Mason, former music critic on the San Francisco Examiner.

Other officers chosen at the recent election include M. B. Frazier, Call-Bulletin reporter, who was elected secretary, and Pearce Davies, state editor for the AP, who was named treasurer.

Betty Ballantine, News reporter, retired as secretary.

To the Communications Council, of which the Guild is a member, Lee Coe and Bill Grattan, Oakland Post-Enquirer rewrite man, were named delegates.

In a short talk at the executive committee meeting, where the vote was counted, Hill promised the "Guild was going places next year."

Immediately after his election came word that he had received an appointment in the Resettlement Administration under Assistant Secretary Gay Tugwell.

Hill declared that position will enable him to aid the cause of the Guild in many ways that might have been impossible while he was working as a reporter.

NONG members have begun the new year with great confidence now that the five-day week is being maintained on four of the six dailies. Even with the abolition of the short week on two of the dailies in this area, members feel that they have won major victories in having the five-day week restored on two others where it had been abandoned.

Two papers, the News in San

Court Action Seals Victory Of N. Y. Paper

Sale of Amsterdam News Concluded; Circulation Rises 12,000

The victory of the New York Guild in the lock-out fight on the Amsterdam News was sealed Jan. 10 when the bid of Mrs. C. R. Powell and P. M. H. Savory for the purchase of the bankrupt paper was accepted by the court.

Since the lock-out settlement on Christmas Eve the paper had been operated by the receiver, L. H. Axman, but the prospective buyers had helped finance operations.

The purchasers offered \$5,000 in cash and a waiver of claims of not less than \$30,000.

The second issue following settlement of the lock-out rose to 23,000 copies, as against 11,000 copies at the high-point of the Guild fight.

All locked-out Guild members are at work and express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the way the settlement has worked out.

The first issue of the Guild-manned paper carried a statement of the two doctors that, "in reaching this common agreement, which is based upon confidence and respect for the social and economic rights and welfare of employers and employees alike, the Guild and the physicians have been successful in terminating an economic struggle which for eleven weeks kept the community in a ferment."

The Guild and the doctors desire to insure the continuance of the Amsterdam News "as a broad, militant institution dedicated to the betterment of civic conditions," the statement pointed out.

Edwards P. Woods, an active Guild member on the Bronx Home News, New York City, was seriously cut by a fragment of plate glass on Jan. 7 and was receiving transfusions of blood from fellow Guildsmen as this issue went to press.

The accident occurred when the glass in the front door of his apartment house broke as he pushed it to enter. A taxi man assisted him to Bellevue Hospital. He was in a serious condition as he reached the operating room and transfusions were begun immediately.

PROTECT YOURSELF

Against Shoddy and Injurious Products

SAVE YOURSELF MONEY

RAISE YOUR Living Standards

Write for Full Information

COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTORS

30 Irving Place

NEW YORK N. Y.

The Guild Reporter



"Resolved, 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 confirm the editorial policy of THE GUILD REPORTER to that specific program.—Adopted by the National Executive Board on proposition No. 17 of July 2, 1935."

Editor: Clyde Beals

Assistant Editor: Leon Svirsky, The New York World-Telegram

Staff for This Issue:

Dan Williams, Charles Calhoun, George Lewis, Oliver Claxton, Adrienne Wolf, James M. Kieran, Selma Welsky, Morris Coleman, Emanuel Perlmutter.

139

Vol. III No. 2 January 15, 1936

Beat the Delays

The Associated Press, seeking an injunction to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from inquiring into the circumstances under which Morris Watson was discharged, has caused another delay. In Philadelphia, the Inquirer is dragging out the case.

Whether delays grow out of the machinery of a labor board, action in a federal court or an employer's tactics, the result is the same: the delays are to the advantage of the employer and to the disadvantage of the employees. Not only is the victim, in the case of a man fired for Guild activity, without his regular means of support (which in itself constitutes a partial victory for the employer), but a drain is inflicted upon the employer's organization. What- ever the issue members tend to feel powerless and strength and unity wane.

Such will not be the results today, for the Guild is on the alert. It is becoming almost a tradition that once we enter a fight we never abandon it and come through to victory long after others have taken it for granted that we were sunk, as witness four and a half months on the picket line in Newark and three months on the Amsterdam News.

These delays will only serve throughout our ranks to heighten the fight for the right of collective bargaining.

The Seat of Control

The Supreme Court's destruction of the AAA sent a chill down the spine of millions of Americans. The decision that the federal government cannot make an agreement with the farmer on the raising of pigs or wheat touches us all directly and goes to the heart of our own purposes as a labor organization.

It is not so much that the court demolished one more New Deal structure, or that it has shown the handwriting on the wall for measures in which we have an immediate interest, such as the Wagner Labor Relations Act. The alarming fact is that the nation seems so impotent to do what it wants to do.

President Roosevelt gave some hope in his message to Congress. He said he would fight the reactionaries.

It is a pity the President's deeds do not match his words. When he spoke of protecting the laborer's right to organize, members of the American Newspaper Guild could only recall with bitterness the President's acceptance of the Newspaper Industrial Board, which fulfilled its promise of giving us no aid and almost broke our treasury, and his disposition of the Jennings case.

President Roosevelt spoke of his program as completed, "a fairly rounded whole." This he said of a program that had been reduced to a hollow prop, all but shot from under him. The end of the AAA only accentuated the mockery of those words. The President must have known that sterner measures than any he had yet attempted were necessary.

The President's message might be regarded as an invitation to workers for support in a crusade. But has too great a strain been placed on his leadership? He is reported to have told friends that he could go no faster than his army, and that the masses have not been very articulate in support of progressive steps.

That seems to put it up to working groups such as our own. We believe the hope of American workers today is in the industrial union-

Lindbergh and Newspapermen

A Tragic Victim of News Stories That Ignore Half the Picture

By DAN WILLIAMS

It was enough to give a strong man the willies or make a strong woman jittery to be constantly receiving death and kidnap threats while being subjected to such incessant, obscene prying that to go even to a moving picture show they had to disguise themselves.

The flight of Charles and Anne Lindbergh and their child to England for escape from these sinister pursuing fingers of peril and inequities has won the sympathy of America and the world.

Yet newspaper men have come in for unwarmed and unjust blame, and the public has been made to believe that the hounding of which the Lindberghs are incessantly the victims on the part of the curious, the worshipful and worse arises directly out of news paper exploitation of the Lone Eagle.

The press has much to bleed guiltily for. However much any one paper might be inclined to restrain, competition drives all like madmen. The working newspapermen become as a mere circumstance of their survival in their trade, hard-pressed millions of the circulation demon. Men like the Hearst photographers, who allegedly drove the Lindbergh car to the curb and snapped the young Jon in his right hand, and the "Lindbergh Line," coast-to-coast rail-airline line (Morrow's original concept).

Later there was the "good-will" flight to Mexico, which further built up a future son-in-law, extending the romantic hold of the young man upon the world's fancy and, in a sense, unwittingly fattening him more for the killing.

At the time of Lindbergh's New York apotheosis there began to crop out a mistrust of the press born in a fiercely loyal boyish heart of the anguish of his father at the hands of certain publishers playing him in bootlicking servile to the very financial world whose choicest spirits now were taking Lindbergh junior in hand to remodel him.

There is much more to this subject. It is asked, would it have been an undignified concession to an adoring and curious public, to a press which helped create Lindbergh, to invite the newsmen and photographers one day and say, "Jon will pose for you?"

But here enters the strange phenomenon, unique in the annals of American newspapers, of Lindbergh as a creature of publicity.

The public has been led to believe that Colonel Lindbergh hates publicity with a righteous hate. What is the truth?

One of the first biographical views of this remarkable individual was of a carelessly dressed mid-West university student fishing across the campus on a patched-up motorcycle, taking half-brotherly chances, gambling, doubling, but yet no news man to pursue and hunt him down that a publisher might turn him into circulation gold.

Next, the aeronautical barnstormer, the wing-walker—the dexter, the collector of thrills from within and from without—but as yet no news man to pursue and hunt him down that a publisher might turn him into circulation gold.

At length, this supposed later of publicity wins financing by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for a transatlantic flight for the Orteig prize of \$25,000. He arrives at Roosevelt Field assembly a shivering violet from a remote dull, virgin to print. Yet, for days before, his coming was subtly heralded until a musing ray in the history of aviation stunning had been achieved. And when the innocent unknown arrived he soon was seen accompanied everywhere by the crack publicity team of the aviation world—Strom and Strick.

Was this halting publicity? Was this a part of newspaper bounding of a man?

The skilled publicity men builded better than they knew, for a public avid for the paper-into-prince illusion has never lost the first baffling impression of the young unknown, lonely and alone, flying in to chal-

lenge the great Byrd and the publicity-avaricious Levine.

Strangely enough, such is the dual nature of this man regarding publicity that he may have been innocent in what he has said and done. Yet he has had the effect of being prodigiously astute.

Expert sabotage came to him from the astute, genial Ambassador Herick in Paris, and when Lindbergh returned to New York—to find crates of clippings gathered by his hired agency—he quickly was taken under wing by that genius of public psychology, the amiable and fastidiously well-dressed W. Morrow of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company—the same Morgan & Company which Lindbergh's grand and glorious rebel father had fought tooth and nail in the halls of Congress and in books. Young and loyal Charles was proudly flying his father about on his radical campaign while the forces of post-war financial power were trying to strike him down.

The consummately astute and perfidious Mr. Morrow introduced the young former barnstorming "roughneck" into circles as great in possibilities of riches, power and opportunity as the Comstock lode. Notable was his introduction (the story of which Morrow related with much pride) to the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This seed, planted with uncanny, deliberate foresight, was destined to mature a year or so later in the "Lindbergh Line," coast-to-coast rail-airline line (Morrow's original concept).

Later there was the "good-will" flight to Mexico, which further built up a future son-in-law, extending the romantic hold of the young man upon the world's fancy and, in a sense, unwittingly fattening him more for the killing.

At the time of Lindbergh's New York apotheosis there began to crop out a mistrust of the press born in a fiercely loyal boyish heart of the anguish of his father at the hands of certain publishers playing him in bootlicking servile to the very financial world whose choicest spirits now were taking Lindbergh junior in hand to remodel him.

There is much more to this subject. It is asked, would it have been an undignified concession to an adoring and curious public, to a press which helped create Lindbergh, to invite the newsmen and photographers one day and say, "Jon will pose for you?"

But here enters the strange phenomenon, unique in the annals of American newspapers, of Lindbergh as a creature of publicity.

The public has been led to believe that Colonel Lindbergh hates publicity with a righteous hate. What is the truth?

One of the first biographical views of this remarkable individual was of a carelessly dressed mid-West university student fishing across the campus on a patched-up motorcycle, taking half-brotherly chances, gambling, doubling, but yet no news man to pursue and hunt him down that a publisher might turn him into circulation gold.

Next, the aeronautical barnstormer, the wing-walker—the dexter, the collector of thrills from within and from without—but as yet no news man to pursue and hunt him down that a publisher might turn him into circulation gold.

At length, this supposed later of publicity wins financing by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for a transatlantic flight for the Orteig prize of \$25,000. He arrives at Roosevelt Field assembly a shivering violet from a remote dull, virgin to print. Yet, for days before, his coming was subtly heralded until a musing ray in the history of aviation stunning had been achieved. And when the innocent unknown arrived he soon was seen accompanied everywhere by the crack publicity team of the aviation world—Strom and Strick.

Was this halting publicity? Was this a part of newspaper bounding of a man?

The skilled publicity men builded better than they knew, for a public avid for the paper-into-prince illusion has never lost the first baffling impression of the young unknown, lonely and alone, flying in to chal-

lenge the great Byrd and the publicity-avaricious Levine.

Strangely enough, such is the dual nature of this man regarding publicity that he may have been innocent in what he has said and done. Yet he has had the effect of being prodigiously astute.

Expert sabotage came to him from the astute, genial Ambassador Herick in Paris, and when Lindbergh returned to New York—to find crates of clippings gathered by his hired agency—he quickly was taken under wing by that genius of public psychology, the amiable and fastidiously well-dressed W. Morrow of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company—the same Morgan & Company which Lindbergh's grand and glorious rebel father had fought tooth and nail in the halls of Congress and in books. Young and loyal Charles was proudly flying his father about on his radical campaign while the forces of post-war financial power were trying to strike him down.

The consummately astute and perfidious Mr. Morrow introduced the young former barnstorming "roughneck" into circles as great in possibilities of riches, power and opportunity as the Comstock lode. Notable was his introduction (the story of which Morrow related with much pride) to the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This seed, planted with uncanny, deliberate foresight, was destined to mature a year or so later in the "Lindbergh Line," coast-to-coast rail-airline line (Morrow's original concept).

Later there was the "good-will" flight to Mexico, which further built up a future son-in-law, extending the romantic hold of the young man upon the world's fancy and, in a sense, unwittingly fattening him more for the killing.

At the time of Lindbergh's New York apotheosis there began to crop out a mistrust of the press born in a fiercely loyal boyish heart of the anguish of his father at the hands of certain publishers playing him in bootlicking servile to the very financial world whose choicest spirits now were taking Lindbergh junior in hand to remodel him.

There is much more to this subject. It is asked, would it have been an undignified concession to an adoring and curious public, to a press which helped create Lindbergh, to invite the newsmen and photographers one day and say, "Jon will pose for you?"

But here enters the strange phenomenon, unique in the annals of American newspapers, of Lindbergh as a creature of publicity.

The public has been led to believe that Colonel Lindbergh hates publicity with a righteous hate. What is the truth?

One of the first biographical views of this remarkable individual was of a carelessly dressed mid-West university student fishing across the campus on a patched-up motorcycle, taking half-brotherly chances, gambling, doubling, but yet no news man to pursue and hunt him down that a publisher might turn him into circulation gold.

Next, the aeronautical barnstormer, the wing-walker—the dexter, the collector of thrills from within and from without—but as yet no news man to pursue and hunt him down that a publisher might turn him into circulation gold.

At length, this supposed later of publicity wins financing by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for a transatlantic flight for the Orteig prize of \$25,000. He arrives at Roosevelt Field assembly a shivering violet from a remote dull, virgin to print. Yet, for days before, his coming was subtly heralded until a musing ray in the history of aviation stunning had been achieved. And when the innocent unknown arrived he soon was seen accompanied everywhere by the crack publicity team of the aviation world—Strom and Strick.

Was this halting publicity? Was this a part of newspaper bounding of a man?

The skilled publicity men builded better than they knew, for a public avid for the paper-into-prince illusion has never lost the first baffling impression of the young unknown, lonely and alone, flying in to chal-

THE FREE PRESS

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

Edited by EVELYN SEELY

WHAT this country needs is more and better reporters asking more and better embarrassing questions.

The embarrassing question has never played so great a part in the lives of the two major parties as it does today. We do not mean the naive question of some cub nor the dull query of the reporter who gets in late and asks, "How long will you be in New York, Mr. Wells?" Nor the necessary plug for the tabloid girl, "Miss Blank, my paper wants to know when you will divorce Mr. X."

The embarrassing question is the one that tears through the amiable fluff and lets loose the rumbling reality underneath—unpleasant, maybe, but alive and provocative.

This question breaks the pattern, disturbs interview and his press agent and some reporters. It is apt to have to do with economics or politics, with fascist trends, labor troubles, unemployment, inequality.

Interview Follows Pattern

Let's take, for instance, the nice-established traditional interview of Al Smith gives every birthday the last one Dec. 30. Nobody needs to bone up for this interview. The picture's all set—brown derby, sidewalks of New York, Oliver Street boy, grandchildren, Liberty League, and will Al run for president? This time there was the amusing squabble over the White House invitation.

Sure enough, Al came in with his big, clear, craned, hung up his brown derby. There was a birthday cake and newsmen had topped each reporter with a paper hat. (They all set their pictures in the paper, looking foolish—or furious).

They sang "Happy Birthday to You" and "Sidewalks of New York" for the newswall. Al made gestures of cutting the cake with the silver trowel used when the Empire State Building was dedicated.

Hearts were cheered by an invitation to have drinks in the club afterward. Al gave out a long, typed statement on the White House bus which was the obvious lead of the story. (Everybody used it as such and it took an undue lot of space, what with incidental Dolly Gann snubbers).

The former Governor was amiable most of the time. He said the usual things about not feeling his age, about his grandchildren, about the candles on the cake. He was only modestly annoyed when they asked him if he would run for President.

Party Turns Serious

Everything was going smoothly and it was all just one big party—and you could have come to the interview blind—if a couple of reporters from liberal papers hadn't been "trued." They wanted more than just the standard-prize-and-gravy birthday story, and their papers weren't sold on Al Smith and his Liberty League.

They wanted something fresh and alive. So they got down to brass tacks. They wanted to get from Smith's own lips an indication that the Liberty League was in fact out to protect the big interests and to attack the social reform of the New Deal. They put in the hooks like this (New York World-Telegram, Dec. 30):

"Mr. Smith was asked his opinion of the Liberty League activities."

"I have never met anybody who ever challenged anything the League has issued in its pamphlets. The League has adhered to the 1933 platform of the Democratic party."

"That wouldn't make the League non-partisan, would it?"

"As far as I've been able to learn," he replied, "the Repub-

licans are pretty well satisfied with the 1933 platform of the Democrats."

Under further questioning he said he did not know if there was a "fundamental difference between the two major parties."

He said he had not written his Liberty League address, and refused to answer questions designed to show the speech would be an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Regarding the recent Shoemaker lynching case in Tampa, Fla.—

Mr. Smith brushed aside the question and replied:

"I'm concerned with principles of Government that are enunciated by the American Liberty League."

"I do not," he replied.

And New York Post Dec. 30:

The former Governor defended the activities thus far of the Liberty League, of which he is the founder. He had not heard any one challenge any statements put out by the league in any of its pamphlets, he said. And the reason he gave for that was that they couldn't be challenged.

When the reporter for The Post asked to ask him concerning the refusal of the Liberty League to take any action in connection with the Tampa lynching of the Governor, the Governor interrupted with considerable irritation.

"I know what you are going to ask me and all I've got to say is up for drinks," said the first.

"I like to be treated like a human being when I'm on interviews,"

"So do I," chimed in another.

"But what's that got to do with this?"

"I don't know enough about the principles of good government."

The other reporters giggled, hastened to switch the subject safely back to the polite realm of "How are you going to spend your birthday, Mr. Smith?" and so on. When they wrote their stories, but the two embarrassing questions.

icans are pretty well satisfied with the 1933 platform of the Democrats."

Under further questioning he said he did not know if there was a "fundamental difference between the two major parties."

He said he had not written his Liberty League address, and refused to answer questions designed to show the speech would be an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Regarding the recent Shoemaker lynching case in Tampa, Fla.—

Mr. Smith brushed aside the question and replied:

"I'm concerned with principles of Government that are enunciated by the American Liberty League."

"I do not," he replied.

And New York Post Dec. 30:

The former Governor defended the activities thus far of the Liberty League, of which he is the founder. He had not heard any one challenge any statements put out by the league in any of its pamphlets, he said. And the reason he gave for that was that they couldn't be challenged.

When the reporter for The Post asked to ask him concerning the refusal of the Liberty League to take any action in connection with the Tampa lynching of the Governor, the Governor interrupted with considerable irritation.

"I know what you are going to ask me and all I've got to say is up for drinks," said the first.

"I like to be treated like a human being when I'm on interviews,"

"So do I," chimed in another.

"But what's that got to do with this?"

"I don't know enough about the principles of good government."

The other reporters giggled, hastened to switch the subject safely back to the polite realm of "How are you going to spend your birthday, Mr. Smith?" and so on. When they wrote their stories, but the two embarrassing questions.

icans are pretty well satisfied with the 1933 platform of the Democrats."

Under further questioning he said he did not know if there was a "fundamental difference between the two major parties."

He said he had not written his Liberty League address, and refused to answer questions designed to show the speech would be an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Regarding the recent Shoemaker lynching case in Tampa, Fla.—

Mr. Smith brushed aside the question and replied:

"I'm concerned with principles of Government that are enunciated by the American Liberty League."

"I do not," he replied.

And New York Post Dec. 30:

The former Governor defended the activities thus far of the Liberty League, of which he is the founder. He had not heard any one challenge any statements put out by the league in any of its pamphlets, he said. And the reason he gave for that was that they couldn't be challenged.

When the reporter for The Post asked to ask him concerning the refusal of the Liberty League to take any action in connection with the Tampa lynching of the Governor, the Governor interrupted with considerable irritation.

"I know what you are going to ask me and all I've got to say is up for drinks," said the first.

"I like to be treated like a human being when I'm on interviews,"

"So do I," chimed in another.

"But what's that got to do with this?"

"I don't know enough about the principles of good government."

The other reporters giggled, hastened to switch the subject safely back to the polite realm of "How are you going to spend your birthday, Mr. Smith?" and so on. When they wrote their stories, but the two embarrassing questions.

icans are pretty well satisfied with the 1933 platform of the Democrats."

Under further questioning he said he did not know if there was a "fundamental difference between the two major parties."

He said he had not written his Liberty League address, and refused to answer questions designed to show the speech would be an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Regarding the recent Shoemaker lynching case in Tampa, Fla.—

Mr. Smith brushed aside the question and replied:

"I'm concerned with principles of Government that are enunciated by the American Liberty League."

"I do not," he replied.

And New York Post Dec. 30:

The former Governor defended the activities thus far of the Liberty League, of which he is the founder. He had not heard any one challenge any statements put out by the league in any of its pamphlets, he said. And the reason he gave for that was that they couldn't be challenged.

When the reporter for The Post asked to ask him concerning the refusal of the Liberty League to take any action in connection with the Tampa lynching of the Governor, the Governor interrupted with considerable irritation.

"I know what you are going to ask me and all I've got to say is up for drinks," said the first.

"I like to be treated like a human being when I'm on interviews,"

"So do I," chimed in another.

"But what's that got to do with this?"

"I don't know enough about the principles of good government."

The other reporters giggled, hastened to switch the subject safely back to the polite realm of "How are you going to spend your birthday, Mr. Smith?" and so on. When they wrote their stories, but the two embarrassing questions.

icans are pretty well satisfied with the 1933 platform of the Democrats."

Under further questioning he said he did not know if there was a "fundamental difference between the two major parties."

He said he had not written his Liberty League address, and refused to answer questions designed to show the speech would be an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Regarding the recent Shoemaker lynching case in Tampa, Fla.—

Mr. Smith brushed aside the question and replied:

"I'm concerned with principles of Government that are enunciated by the American Liberty League."

"I do not," he replied.

And New York Post Dec. 30:

The former Governor defended the activities thus far of the Liberty League, of which he is the founder. He had not heard any one challenge any statements put out by the league in any of its pamphlets, he said. And the reason he gave for that was that they couldn't be challenged.

When the reporter for The Post asked to ask him concerning the refusal of the Liberty League to take any action in connection with the Tampa lynching of the Governor, the Governor interrupted with considerable irritation.

"I know what you are going to ask me and all I've got to say is up for drinks," said the first.

"I like to be treated like a human being when I'm on interviews,"

"So do I," chimed in another.

"But what's that got to do with this?"

"I don't know enough about the principles of good government."

The other reporters giggled, hastened to switch the subject safely back to the polite realm of "How are you going to spend your birthday, Mr. Smith?" and so on. When they wrote their stories, but the two embarrassing questions.

icans are pretty well satisfied with the 1933 platform of the Democrats."

Under further questioning he said he did not know if there was a "fundamental difference between the two major parties."

He said he had not written his Liberty League address, and refused to answer questions designed to show the speech would be an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Regarding the recent Shoemaker lynching case in Tampa, Fla.—

Mr. Smith brushed aside the question and replied:

"I'm concerned with principles of Government that are enunciated by the American Liberty League."

"I do not," he replied.

And New York Post Dec. 30:

The former Governor defended the activities thus far of the Liberty League, of which he is the founder. He had not heard any one challenge any statements put out by the league in any of its pamphlets, he said. And the reason he gave for that was that they couldn't be challenged.

Confidences Yonkers Unit Of Reporters Renews Drive Hit by Court For Pay Pact

Mooney Ruled Guilty of Contempt by Appeals Bench in New York

In a decision which strikes at the right of a reporter to protect his news sources, the New York State Court of Appeals has ruled that confidential information obtained by newspapermen is not privileged and cannot be withheld when demanded by a grand jury or court.

The ruling was made unanimously by the State court Jan. 7 in declining to set aside a contempt of court sentence against Martin Mooney, New York American reporter, who refused to tell a New York County grand jury where he obtained information he had published. The defendant had refused to divulge his news source on the ground that it was "confidential and privileged."

Mooney, who was in Hollywood when the decision was made public, announced he would leave immediately for New York to serve his thirty-day sentence.

In a statement issued following the ruling, Jerome K. Karpf, managing editor of Mooney's paper, which is a Hearst publication, announced that so far as his office could learn there was no way the case could be brought to the United States Court since no Constitutional violation seemed to be involved.

At present there are three States which have decided that newspaper reporters, like priests, physicians and lawyers, may claim legal privilege in refusing the source of confidential information. These states are Maryland, New Jersey and Alabama.

The question has never been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court.

New York Seeks Law To Aid Newsmen

ALBANY.—In the face of an adverse Court of Appeals decision in the Martin Mooney case, a drive has been launched in the New York Legislature to put through this year the McNaboe bill giving immunity to newspaper workers on disclosure of information conveyed to them confidentially.

Senator John J. McNaboe, New York Democrat, is the sponsor of the bill which is identical with a measure he backed last year which failed of passage. As yet there has been no indication as to the fate of the bill at the current session but it has been made plain that concerted action on the part of those favoring it in the form of communications to the legislators, may play an important part in determining what action will be taken.

A similar bill was endorsed by the Guild last year.

The essential text of the bill reads: "A proprietor or editor of a newspaper or news publication shall not be compelled to disclose the source of information communicated confidentially to him by any person in the course of the business of gathering news, nor shall any clerk, stenographer, reporter or news gatherer or other person employed by such proprietor or editor be compelled to disclose the source of any such information confidentially communicated to him or his employer."

HENRY PLEASANTS, 3rd, formerly in the religious and educational department of the Philadelphia Bulletin, has been made music critic of the paper.

PATRONIZE
REPORTER ADVERTISERS
—It Builds Our Revenues

Yonkers Unit Renews Drive For Pay Pact

YONKERS.—The Yonkers unit of the Westchester County Guild voted recently to press for the gains promised last spring by J. Noel Macy, publisher of the Yonkers Herald Statesman and other dailies in the county.

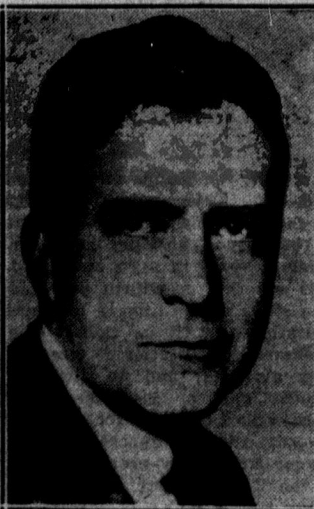
Denis H. J. Cummins, newly elected chairman of the Yonkers unit, was to appoint a committee to confer with Macy and L. S. Dayton, editor of the Herald Statesman. Due to the death of Cummins's 6-year-old daughter, Denise, soon after his election, however, all activity has necessarily been held in abeyance.

While negotiations were under way recently on a county-wide basis, Macy reversed his position and informed the Guild he would consider workers' requests in each of his plants separately if presented to the editors. He agreed to sit in at conferences with the editors if requested.

Promised Action
The county Guild accepted this new procedure in July. With its decision to act, Yonkers becomes the first of the five units to continue the negotiations for improved pay and conditions.

In the three long meetings Macy held with the county negotiations

Munsey Biographer



GEORGE BRITT

committee, he promised definite action on three points at least. These are improvement in working hours, elimination or improvement in the space writing system, and equitable payment of expenses.

It was pointed out at the December 7 meeting in Yonkers that as a result of Guild activity one paper, the New Rochelle Standard Star, is paying its reporters for expenses for the first time during the Macy ownership. There is no chain-wide rule on expenses.

A payment of \$127.50 to the national Guild was voted to bring all Yonkers members up-to-date in dues and assessments to November 1. A drive for regular collections was started under the new secretary treasurer, Don Ross.

SIDE LINES

By CAROLYN MARX

Clark B. Firestone, editorial writer on the Cincinnati Times-Star, has signed a contract with Robert M. McBride to write a book on mid-western rivers. It will be called "Sycamore Shores" and will be ready in the early spring.

H. B. Elliston, financial editor of the Christian Science Monitor, has written a long essay on "How Britain Does It" for the Atlantic Monthly. The first half of the essay appears in the January issue under the title "Readjustment" and contrasts the ways in which Britain and the United States treated the depression. The second half, depicting Britain's plans for the future, will appear in the February number.

Jack Harned of the Brooklyn Eagle unit of the Guild is doing a series of travel articles for The American Traveler. The first one, which is about China, appears in this month's issue.

J. Frederick Essary of the Baltimore Sun has returned from a trip all around the United States and written "An X-Ray of the Campaign" for the Atlantic Monthly.

J. Donald Adams, editor of the New York Times book review, contributes a study of the novels of Elizabeth Madox Roberts to the January issue of the Virginia Quarterly Review.

Richard Watts, Jr., film critic and member of the New York Herald-Tribune unit, has an article in the Winter 1935 issue of the Yale Review called "Films of a Moonstruck World."

Sidney Williams, literary editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, will have a new detective story, "The Aconite Murders," published by Dodd Mead early next spring.

Scribner's will publish a book by O. R. Pilat of the New York Guild in the spring. Pilat has also had a short story accepted by Scribner's Magazine which will be run early in the year.

Munsey, Wrecker of Newspapers

Publisher Is Remembered Chiefly For Dumping Newsmen on the Street

FORTY YEARS—FORTY MILLIONS. The Career of Frank A. Munsey. By George Britt. Farrar and Rinehart. New York. \$3.

Reviewed by
EMANUEL PERLMUTTER
(New York Times)

IF Frank A. Munsey, the once great publisher, is remembered at all today, a decade after his death, it is as the hatchet man of American journalism. In a sense this distinction is an ironic one. For it was Frank Munsey's cherished ambition to be revered and remembered as an outstanding newspaper publisher. This wish he achieved inversely. Newspapermen as a class, whom he turned out on the streets by scores, cursed his shadow when he lived and toasted the news of his death.

A cold, crass mediocrity who worshipped only success and material wealth, Frank A. Munsey brought the counting room into journalism. The millions he had acquired as purveyor of banalities and sickenings via the magazines, as a chain store grocery owner, and as a Wall Street speculator, convinced him that news was a commodity to be bartered across the counter.

From Recollections
George Britt, Munsey's biographer, is a staff writer for the New York World-Telegram and a member of the Guild unit there. In "Forty Years—Forty Millions" he has laid bare the life and soul of a wrecker of newspapers, a phillistine of the city room. It is a story compounded mainly out of the personal recollections of men who worked with Frank A. Munsey and for those who earn their living in the news room it is not pleasant reading.

Munsey spent millions buying the best traditions of journalism, the Morning Sun of Charles Dana, the New York Herald of James Gordon Bennett, the sporting and theatrical following of the New York Press. In his hands these dailies withered and died.

Killed Many Papers
It mattered not in which city Munsey operated; wherever he went he left death in his wake. In 1901 he bought the Washington Times and immediately killed its morning and Sunday editions. The New York Daily News was a successful daily when it passed into his hands the same year. Under the Munsey curse it sickened rapidly and in a few years was buried forever. He killed the Philadelphia Evening Times, the Baltimore Star, the New York Morning Sun, the New York Press, the liberal and sparkling New York Globe, the New York Evening Mail, the New York Herald.

He owned eighteen papers. Some he cut off at once in mergers; a few he sold; more than half went to death under his touch.

No more characteristic expression of Munsey's creed can be cited than the announcement in which he broke the news to the public of the merger of the Mail with the New York Telegram on Jan. 28, 1924:

"The New York evening newspaper field is now in good shape through the elimination of an over-supply of evening newspapers. Three evening newspapers have been eliminated as individual entities from New York journalism by myself alone. Nobody else had a hand in this clean up."

Lacked Human Touch
Munsey could buy for himself all the newspapers he wanted but he could not purchase, according to his biographer, "that quality of mind and temperament and imagination and humanity which would make his thought effective in shaping a successful paper."

Nor did he have the ingenuity, the news intuition, the sense of social values that are so essential to the successful newspaper publisher. He was an icy-veined seeker of wealth and power, stripped of heart and imagination. Capable reporters, desk men and editors were discharged by him because they were fat or old or sloppy in personal attire. Ability he could never recognize because he could never but the headlines in his papers.

Derided by Friends
He had few friends. Even those whom he counted as friends derided him in conversation. Few rival publishers held him in affection. But when he died in 1925 the dailies carried the usual bromide obituaries characterizing his death as the inevitable "great loss." William Allen White was less polite. He wrote:

"Frank Munsey contributed to the journalism of his day the talent of a meat packer, the morals of a money changer and the manners of an undertaker. He and his kind have about succeeded in transforming the once-noble profession into an 8 per cent security."

"May he rest in trust."
Amen.

The New REPUBLIC'S

book department, under the successive editorship of such critics as Francis Hackett, Robert Mores Lovett, Robert Littell, Edmund Wilson and Malcolm Cowley, has played a central role in the development of American writing during the past twenty years.

The aim of the book department is not to describe every book that is published, on the day of publication, but to select the important books in every field and cover them in reviews that are well written and authoritative.

In addition to Malcolm Cowley, who writes the leading book review, the following are some of the writers who contribute regularly to the book section:

JOHN DEWEY (philosophy)
ROBERT MORSE LOVETT (biography)
EDMUND WILSON (literature)
NEWTON ARVIN (American literature)
ROBERT CANTWELL (fiction)
HAMILTON BASSO (the South)
LEWIS MUMFORD (history of culture)
KENNETH BURKE (ethics)
HAROLD LASKI (international affairs)
MATTHEW JOSEPHSON (business and politics)

If you are not familiar with the distinguished character of The New Republic's book department we suggest that you take advantage of this

Special Introductory Offer:
13 WEEKS OF THE
NEW REPUBLIC \$1

THE NEW REPUBLIC
60 East 49th Street, New York, N. Y.
For the enclosed ONE DOLLAR (check or money order, if possible) please send me the next thirteen issues of The New Republic.

Name
Address

Non-Members: Organize Now!

The Guild is now embarking on a big organizing campaign. Members in all Guild cities are forming committees to help form locals nearby.

We want you with us.
Help the movement to improve wages, working conditions and security for all newspaper men and women.

These improvements will come only through the organized efforts of editorial staffs. Every new member adds strength for the task.

If there is a Guild near you, write to it. If you do not know of any, write to national headquarters. There may be others in your city who already belong as members-at-large, with whom you could work in forming a Guild.

If you are not ready to join you may be of great help in telling about the opportunities and problems of organizing in your city. Write us about your situation.

Address: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD,
49 WEST 45th STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.