

# THE PRESS AND WORLD AFFAIRS

*By*

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*With an Introduction by*

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ILLUSTRATED



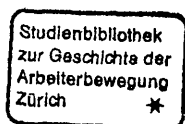
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# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

## *With Explanatory Notes*

### FOUR NEWSPAPERS WHICH MIRROR THE WORLD . . . *Frontispiece*

In the pages of these papers public affairs receive balanced presentation. All have excellent news services, attain a high degree of impartiality, are free of any improper control, publish a large volume of authoritative material, and encourage their readers to take a broad and intelligent interest in matters of significance, wherever they may occur. There are other fine newspapers, but none better than these four. Published in London, Ruenos Aires, Boston, and New York, they are known, read, and respected throughout the world.

FIGURE

PAGE

### I. SOME ALPHABETS OF THE WORLD . . . . *facing* . . . . . 10

Several styles of type are used to convey information to the diverse peoples of the globe. German script is one. It is used in the *General Anzeiger* of Berlin (at the top) and by many other German-language newspapers throughout the world. Some of them prefer the Roman alphabet, accepted by most newspapers of Europe, including the *Aftenposten* of Oslo (second from the bottom), and papers of the western hemisphere and all English-speaking parts of the world.

The Cyrillic alphabet, derived from the Greek, is used by papers in Russia, Bulgaria, parts of Yugoslavia, and other Slavic regions. The *Vechernaya Moskva* ("Evening Moscow") (second from the top) illustrates the type. Chinese and Japanese newspapers use characters such as appear in the popular literary paper of Tokyo, *Yomiuri Shimbun* (center). Arabic is used by many papers in the Near East and Middle East, including the Cairo paper *Al Balagh* (at the bottom). Both the Arabic and the Chinese-Japanese papers must be read from right to left and from back to front. There are other alphabets, but these five are the most widely used.

### 2. THE CORRESPONDENT WRITES FOR THE CABLE . . . . . 77

This is a carbon of the first page of a long cable reporting a day's developments at the Reparations Conference in Paris on May 11, 1929. It was written by Leland Stowe, then Paris correspondent for the New York *Herald Tribune*. Mr. Stowe was awarded the Pulitzer Prize a year later for "the best foreign correspondence" of 1929. The basis for the award was his work in reporting these Paris meetings, and this dispatch was one of those instrumental in earning him the distinction. As he says in his prefatory note to Mr. Holcombe, then

managing editor, the summary of the plan the experts had drafted which Mr. Stowe included in the dispatch was "exclusive absolutely authentic."

3. THE CORRESPONDENT WRITES FOR THE TELEPHONE . . . 79

This is the first page of a dispatch by Edgar Ansel Mowrer when correspondent in Berlin for the Chicago *Daily News*. Written early in March, 1933, soon after the National Socialist government took control, it reports the formation of the important "Ministry for Propaganda and Popular Enlightenment," as Mr. Mowrer christened it in English translation. After writing the story, Mr. Mowrer telephoned it direct to his paper's Paris bureau, whence it was relayed across the Atlantic. Because it was to be telephoned, the dispatch lacks the usual time slug, but it is in modified cablese to simplify the process of preparing it for transmission from Paris.

4. THE CORRESPONDENT WRITES FOR THE WIRELESS . . . 81

This is a story written by Dorothy Thompson in Vienna on Dec. 12, 1923. It was sent to the Berlin office and prepared there for wireless transmission to New York, to be used by the Curtis-Martin newspapers, the New York *Evening Post* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and other papers using their syndicate service, as it was then organized.

5. A MESSAGE FROM A PRESS ASSOCIATION . . . . . 82

A form of extreme cablese, almost a code, used by some agencies is received on an endless tape, torn into short lengths, and pasted up on a larger sheet, as shown. It then is taken by a cable rewrite man and turned into intelligible English. Part of a story before and after its translation is shown in the illustration. This is a dispatch of the Exchange Telegraph Company of London.

6. HOW TIME AFFECTS THE WORK OF A CORRESPONDENT . . . 84

This map, dividing the world into zones, shows the number of hours to be added to or subtracted from the Mean Time (G.M.T.), whatever it may be, in the longitude of Greenwich in order to estimate the time anywhere else in the world. The Greenwich time belt happens to include the United Kingdom, most of western Europe, and a slice of Africa.

If a correspondent represents a newspaper at a foreign post, he must consider and make allowances for differences in the hour. His deadlines in the other country (or countries) will determine the time when he must file his dispatches to catch the editions for which he is writing. Thus, New York is five hours earlier than London; Shanghai is eight hours later. New York is thirteen hours earlier than Shanghai, by the clock, plus one day earlier by the calendar, owing to the international date line's interposition, shown just at the edges of the map. The date line adds a day (in dating) for those persons or messages going west, and subtracts a day for those going east, when they cross it.

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FIGURE

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## 7. THE STAFF CORRESPONDENT AND THE WORK OF THE CABLE DESK . . . . . 86, 87

At the top left appears the first page of a dispatch describing a storm in London. Below is an "insert," cabled later, for inclusion in the report as used.

The right-hand page shows part of the rewritten version of the original dispatch, with its translation from cablese. That version was handled by the copy desk and appeared on page one of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

The clipping shows that the "insert" was added after the original rewrite job was completed. The last two lines of the clipping are the beginning of the insert, as it appears on the left-hand page.

## 8. A MESSAGE AS OFFERED FOR SYNDICATION . . . . . 89

At the right are the first two pages of a story cabled from Paris to the New York *Times* and mimeographed in the New York office for distribution to the correspondents there who file telegrams for newspapers subscribing to the *Times'* syndicate service. That portion of the published story appearing in the pages shown is at the left. The full story ran on for several pages of copy and nearly a column of type.

The *Times'* foreign correspondents file dispatches which are not much condensed, and the clipped story shows expansion in the ratio of only about two words for one in the cable.

## 9. A MESSAGE REACHES A CONTROL POINT . . . . . 90

At a control bureau messages are received from native correspondents, sometimes in the language of the country or perhaps in another language. Before such a message can be relayed or used, it must be translated. One such telegram received at the New York *Herald Tribune* bureau in Paris, from a correspondent in Nice, was translated, used in the Paris edition, and a carbon copy of the rewritten Paris-edition story made available for transmission to New York. The original telegram and the printed Paris version appear above.

## 10. A MESSAGE FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT . . . . . 93

A staff correspondent has been sent from the Paris bureau to Brussels to report a royal wedding. Part of his telegram as received in the Paris bureau is shown below, while a clipping of the story as it appeared in type is above. The portion represented by the sheet of the telegram shown begins just under the divisional "Chimes Ring Out."

## 11. THE WORLD NEWS NETWORK OF THE UNITED PRESS facing 98

This map shows how the news centers of the world are linked by the service of a large press association. Correspondents are stationed in permanent bureaus in the key places, native correspondents are on call in the less important places, and the entire structure is united by

the lines of communication. This map shows the organization of bureaus and principal local correspondents maintained by the United Press, the bureaus being indicated by stars. The Associated Press, Reuters, and one or two other agencies could show maps more or less comparable.

12. HOW MESSAGES ARE ROUTED . . . . . *facing* 99

A web is formed about the world by the various cable and telegraph lines, the wireless channels, both short-wave and long-wave, telephone systems and radio networks, steamship, airplane, railway, and bus lines, and postal services. Information can be transmitted almost instantaneously, and the system is used so much by the press that it has been granted special rates for some forms of news transmission.

This map, prepared by Imperial and International Communications Limited, is reproduced by permission of Cable and Wireless Limited (see p. 144). It gives especial prominence to the British lines of communication, but other lines also are shown, to indicate very satisfactorily the communications network as it was in 1932.

13. HOW THE MESSAGE SPANS THE ATLANTIC . . . *facing* 104

A news report, as typed by a correspondent, is converted at the cable or wireless office into a punched tape of the exact size shown (above). The punched tape is then run through a transmitting machine, which automatically sends out the telegraphic dot and dash impulses, in Continental or Morse code, as desired. The tape can be fed through the machine at a high rate of speed.

At the receiving end, the signals are automatically received, and this time the dispatch is converted into an undulating line on a tape, as also shown in the exact size (below). Reception, like transmission, may be stepped up to a high rate of speed. The tape emerges from the "syphon recorder" or "undulator," as the receiving machine is called, and passes in front of an operator who is able to read the hills and valleys on the tape as though they were letters. He retranscribes the angular graph directly on the typewriter at a rate as fast as 60 or 70 words a minute. The old "spark" reception was taken at only about 45 to 55 words a minute.

The samples shown are from the Press Wireless circuits between Paris, London, and the receiving station at the American end, which is at Little Neck, Long Island. The operator has indicated in pencil some of the letters on the receiving tape to show how the hills and valleys represent letters in the words.

14. HOW A MESSAGE IS TRANSMITTED . . . . . *facing* 106

The narrow tape above at the right, which is reproduced about one-half actual size, is fed through a transmitter machine in Reuters' London headquarters. The machine sends impulses, as determined by the arrangement of the perforations in the tape, to the Leafield wireless station, which then sends the message over Europe, as part of the Reuterian wireless news service.

The section of tape in the middle is a financial message especially intended for Milan, sent in similar fashion.

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FIGURE

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The wider, five-hole tape ( $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch) across the bottom of the illustration is used to actuate printer-telegraph machines in newspaper offices receiving the Reuter service in London itself. The message at the left is the story actually sent by the tape of which a small section is reproduced. The copy as shown is reduced about one-half.

## 15. CENSORSHIP MEETS SPANISH DEFIANCE . . facing 142

When the government tried to muzzle *El Sol*, important Madrid daily, during the Berenguer dictatorship of 1930, the paper was forced to comply, but not without a gesture of independence through which it let readers know that the censor was at work. This it accomplished through the bold-face notices at the bottom of the page and in column one. "This issue has been passed by the censor," says the latter. "Because of orders from the censors we have been obliged to suspend publication of the 'History of the Dictatorship' until circumstances permit us to resume," is a loose translation of the other. (See pp. 287-289 for reference to this censorship evasion.)

## 16. BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS COPY . . 172, 173

News is distributed to newspaper offices in London as it is in New York and other cities of the United States, that is, by printer-telegraph machines. A section from the Exchange Telegraph Company printer is at the top of the left-hand page, showing three "takes" of the same story. Below is a portion of the same agency's service as distributed on a narrower continuous roll of paper which produces the copy in such form that one line of copy will about make one line of type.

On the right-hand page is a Reuters dispatch, with a Central News dispatch below, again in the column-width form. Another style of printer delivers the messages on tape, which may be read as it passes through the fingers or may be pasted on sheets, as in Figure 5.

## 17. MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN . . facing 180

The morning newspapers are more important than the evening papers in the United Kingdom, leading in prestige, circulation, and enterprise. With the exception of the Manchester *Guardian*, all of those shown are published in London. All of them have widespread national distribution. The *Daily Mail* is the most important property of Lord Rothermere, as the *Daily Express* is that of Lord Beaverbrook.

## 18. SOME LONDON SUNDAY AND DAILY NEWSPAPERS facing 181

The three London evening papers are shown here. They are the *Evening News*, the *Evening Standard*, and the *Star*. They have large circulations. The *Daily Worker*, a Communist paper, is not found on most newsstands, but is hawked on the street around Marble Arch and in certain other sections of London. The *Sunday Dispatch* is the Sunday edition of the *Daily Mail*. The *People* is another Sunday paper of large circulation. The *Daily Mirror*, a morning paper, was the first successful picture tabloid in the world, and has a large cir-



culation. The two financial papers shown are morning publications, useful to correspondents.

Three of these papers, the *Sunday Dispatch*, the *Evening News*, and the *Daily Mirror*, are owned by Lord Rothermere; while two others, the *Sunday Express* and the *Evening Standard*, are the property of Lord Beaverbrook.

19. SOME PROVINCIAL PAPERS AND LONDON SUNDAY PAPERS

*facing* 184

Some of the British provincial papers are exceedingly well made. The Manchester *Guardian* (see Figure 17) is regarded by some as the best British newspaper. The three papers shown at the bottom are published in London on Sundays only. *News of the World* claims the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world, more than three million weekly. Its contents may be described as "sensational." The *Sunday Times* has no connection with *The Times* of week-day publication.

20. NEWS AS IT IS DISTRIBUTED IN FRANCE . . . 194, 195

The service of the Agence Havas is distributed in various ways. In its less urgent form, it appears printed on rather flimsy sheets of sizes which vary according to the amount of matter that must be included. About half of one of those sheets, equal in its entirety to two full newspaper pages, appears at the left. The news dispatches are grouped by countries, as may be seen.

Toward the time of newspapers' deadlines, late news is put out in mimeographed form, as in the sheet superimposed on the printed page. Enclosed in an envelope of orange, pink, buff, or some other color indicating the degree of urgency, the late news dispatches are distributed by cyclists to the newspaper offices.

Some offices have printer-telegraph machines on which they receive the Havas service.

The Agence Télégraphique Radio, an affiliate of Havas, also distributes news in mimeographed form, as shown on the right-hand page. Foreign news (as below) has a red letter-head, while the parliamentary and domestic news (above) is on a blue letter-head.

At the extreme right is a galley proof from *Le Petit Parisien* which reached the correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, for his use or information, the evening before the Paris morning paper reached its readers.

21. SOME FRENCH PROVINCIAL PAPERS . . . *facing* 212

The papers here shown are published (reading from top to bottom) in Lyon, Lille, Nice, Rennes, Bordeaux, Bordeaux again, Lille (another edition of same paper as above), and Marseilles. These papers, plus the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, are regarded by some critics as superior, on the whole, to the Paris press in their presentation of a balanced budget of news.

22. FIVE BIG MORNING PAPERS IN PARIS . . . *facing* 213

Paris, like London, is a "morning-paper town," and the "Big Five" shown here have national distribution and very large cir-

culations. They are "journals of information," rather than "journals of opinion."

23. LEADING PARIS AFTERNOON PAPERS . . . . . *facing* 214

The six shown at the top are more or less strongly political and may be described as "journals of opinion," as distinct from the type of "journals of information" shown in Figure 22. The four at the bottom are the most widely read of the afternoon newspapers, with *Paris Soir* and *L'Intransigeant* leading.

24. THE FRONT PAGE OF "LE TEMPS" . . . . . *facing* 215

A conservative and important Paris evening newspaper. Although large in size and rather dull, it is read with care particularly because of its "Bulletin du Jour," or leading editorial, in column one. This often is taken as representing the views of the government, especially on matters of foreign affairs.

25. A GROUP OF PARIS PAPERS . . . . . *facing* 216

Any of these papers might be useful to a correspondent at one time or another in providing him with information or tips. They represent special political groups, sports, literary and artistic interests.

*L'Action Française* represents the Royalist group in France. *Le Populaire* is the Socialist party organ, and is directed by M. Léon Blum. *Le Petit Journal* is one of the Patenotre papers. *L'Auto* is concerned with sports. *Gringoire* is a weekly, largely devoted to political and literary subjects.

26. MORE PARIS NEWSPAPERS . . . . . *facing* 217

Probably more papers are published in Paris than in any other city in the world. Most of them are quite small, and usually have some special interest or bias, yet any one may contain some nugget for a correspondent, and obscure papers sometimes blossom into prominence.

Political matters provide the *raison d'être* for most of these papers. *La Journée Industrielle* is a business and industrial daily, however; *Comœdia* is a weekly paper concerned with the theater, art, and literature; and *Excelsior*, a daily owned by Mme. Paul Dupuy, is much concerned with social affairs and local Parisian topics. The others in this group express shades of political opinion.

27. THE LEAGUE INFORMATION SECTION AIDS THE CORRESPONDENT . . . . . 220, 221

Whether in Geneva or elsewhere, any meeting summoned by the League of Nations finds the Information Section of the League Secretariat ready to help the press. The agenda for the meeting is distributed in mimeographed form (top of left-hand page) in advance of the meeting itself. A mimeographed account of what happened is ready a few moments after adjournment (left center), and duplicate releases of everything are always available in French, the second official language of the League, for the benefit of those who do not understand English.

The next day a printed copy of the minutes of a meeting may be had (right-hand page, bottom). Mimeographed copies of speeches, in French and English, are released to correspondents in advance (top right), but must be held confidential until such time as they actually are delivered. Press cards are provided for all special conferences and meetings, to be used by correspondents in gaining entrance to the meeting rooms. One such card is superimposed on the right-hand page.

28. A GROUP OF SWISS NEWSPAPERS . . . . *facing* 230

These newspapers represent the French and German sections of Switzerland. The Italian section of the country has no important newspapers of its own, but reads the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan (see Figure 32). The *Journal de Genève* is one of the most widely known papers in the country, but the paper regarded by Swiss as the most outstanding is the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of Zurich. The papers shown are published, from top to bottom, in Lausanne, Geneva, Berne, Geneva, Geneva again, Zurich, and Basle.

29. NEWS AS IT IS DISTRIBUTED IN GERMANY . . . 234, 235

The National Socialist Government in Germany controls the news services. The Wolff Telegraphen Büro and the Telegraphen-Union, leading pre-Hitler news agencies, were merged to form one agency, the Deutsches Nachrichten Büro. A third agency, the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, concerned with interpretative reports dealing chiefly with foreign affairs and national policy, survived under its own name, although under official supervision.

One of the releases of the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz of early 1933, just after the National Socialist Government took office, appears at the top of the left-hand page. Beneath it are three releases of the Wolff Telegraphen Büro, or WTB, of the same period. Much of the Wolff service came in on the Siemens printer machine, which combined script with the usual form of typing, as shown at the bottom of the page. The present DNB service utilizes the same machines for distribution as the former WTB.

Releases of the Telegraphen-Union, or TU, a Hugenberg-owned service, appear on the right-hand page, with other releases representing services which now have been swallowed up by the Deutsches Nachrichten Büro.

30. SOME IMPORTANT GERMAN NEWSPAPERS . . *facing* 242

The topmost paper is the official organ of the National Socialist party, with editions appearing in Berlin and Munich. The two papers at the bottom were regarded as the best in Germany up to 1933, and still are considered leaders.

31. NEWS AS IT IS DISTRIBUTED IN ITALY . . . 254, 255

The service of the official Agenzia Stefani is available to Italian newspapers. Two Stefani reports appear at the bottom of the left-hand page. The printer-telegraph is less used in Italy, so mimeographed dispatches very often are delivered by hand to the news-

paper offices in Rome, or to the offices maintained there by correspondents for provincial newspapers, who telephone the dispatches to their offices.

The Agenzia di Roma, a semi-official agency which is concerned with financial and political news and interpretation, distributes its reports in the mimeographed form shown at the bottom of the right-hand page.

News of the Vatican, which is important to correspondents in Rome, is available through a privately syndicated service. A carbon copy of one release from that service appears at the top of the right-hand page.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a yellow-covered pamphlet containing reprints of reports, editorials, and articles culled from the press of the world which refer in favorable terms to what the Fascist government is doing in Italy. This pamphlet, a copy of which appears at the top of the left-hand page, is distributed every week to Italian newspapers in order that the items may be reprinted therein, so indicating to the people how favorably their government is regarded in other countries.

### 32. ITALY'S "NATIONAL" NEWSPAPERS . . . facing 260

The topmost paper is published in Vatican City. The next three below are published in Rome. The two below that group are published in Turin, and the two at the bottom are published in Milan.

The *Corriere della Sera* long has been regarded as Italy's finest newspaper, and is one of the best known outside the country. *Il Popolo d'Italia* was founded by Benito Mussolini, and is regarded as expressing his views with especial authority. It is edited by his nephew, Vito Mussolini. *Il Giornale d'Italia* of Rome, edited by Dr. Virginio Gayda, also is considered to reflect the government's views with accuracy.

All of these papers circulate throughout Italy, and some of them beyond.

### 33. LEADING "LOCALIZED" NEWSPAPERS OF ITALY . facing 262

These papers, although somewhat circumscribed in their circulations, reflect the views of leading men or of sections of the country, and hence are important to correspondents. They are published, as shown from top to bottom, in Naples, Genoa, Cremona, Rome, Rome again, Ferrara, and Bologna.

Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party and a life member of the Grand Council, is proprietor and editor of *Il Regime Fascista* of Cremona. *Il Piccolo* is a noon edition of *Il Giornale d'Italia* (see Figure 32). The *Corriere Padano* of Ferrara is owned by Italo Balbo, and is presumed to express some of his ideas.

### 34. A GROUP OF RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS . . . facing 278

All these papers are published in Moscow. The *Moscow Daily News*, English-language paper, appears at the bottom. The others, printed in the Cyrillic alphabet (see Figure 1) are, reading up, *Izvestia* (meaning "News"), *Pravda* ("Truth"), *Za Industrializiru*

("For Industrialization" or merely "Industrialization"), *Vechernaya Moskva* ("Evening Moscow"), and *Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn* ("Economic Life").

### 35. A GROUP OF AUSTRIAN AND BALKAN NEWSPAPERS

*facing* 284

Two leading Vienna papers are at the top. Below them, reading down, are a leading paper of Czechoslovakia, the *Prager Presse*, of Prague; *La Yugoslavie*, a French-language newspaper of Belgrade; *La Bulgarie*, French-language newspaper of Sofia; *Pravda* (or "Truth") of Belgrade; *Vreme* (or "The Times"), also of Belgrade; *Politika*, a third Belgrade paper. These last three are printed in the Cyrillic alphabet. At the bottom is *Pesti Napló* of Budapest.

### 36. SPANISH AND NORTHERN EUROPEAN PAPERS . *facing* 294

Four leading Madrid papers appear at the top. Directly beneath them are two important Stockholm papers, next two Oslo papers, then four from the Netherlands, and at the bottom is one Copenhagen paper.

The last one, *Politiken* of Copenhagen, and *De Telegraaf* of Amsterdam, directly above it, are regarded as ranking among the better newspapers of Europe.

### 37. THE NEWS NETWORK OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES . . . . . *facing* 298

A big press association serving newspapers in all parts of a country so large as the United States uses a vast network of leased wires to transmit the news between its division points and bureaus, and to service the clattering battery of printer machines which present the latest news almost on the instant in offices from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

This map shows the 280,000-mile wire network serving the Associated Press newspapers, some 1,300 in number. A somewhat similar system of wires might be shown to illustrate the service of the United Press.

### 38. HOW NEWS REACHES AMERICA . . . . . 302, 303

Two Associated Press dispatches, as distributed to newspapers by printer-telegraph, appear at the top of the left-hand page. The services of the United Press and of other news agencies in the United States resemble that of the Associated Press in appearance.

Below appears a carbon copy of a portion of a Press Wireless dispatch to the *Christian Science Monitor* from the paper's London news bureau. The original of the same dispatch appears on the right-hand page as it was edited by the foreign department, together with the headline written for it. At the extreme right is a clipping of the story as it appeared in print. The portion of the wireless dispatch that is shown carries down to the story's divisional "Greece and Turkey Offer Aid."

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FIGURE

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## 39. A GROUP OF PAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES . . . facing 322

These papers carry more foreign news than most others in the country, or else they represent special points of view.

The New York *World-Telegram* represents the Scripps-Howard chain, and is a strong United Press paper. The New York *Journal* is typical of Hearst evening papers throughout the country, and the New York *American* represents the Hearst morning newspapers. Both use the International News Service and Universal Service dispatches.

The New York *Times* and the New York *Herald Tribune* have strong foreign services of their own, which they syndicate, and also are leading Associated Press papers. Much the same may be said of the Chicago *Tribune* and the Chicago *Daily News*, both of which are Associated Press papers, and both of which have their own foreign services, which they syndicate. The *Christian Science Monitor*, likewise using the Associated Press, has a foreign service of its own, but is unique in that it does not syndicate that service.

## 40. SOME NEWSPAPERS OF LATIN AMERICA . . . facing 334

The three papers at the top are published in Buenos Aires, and are leading Latin-American journals. *La Prensa* and *La Nacion* have been special leaders in enterprise. The four others, reading down, are published in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Mexico City, and Havana.

## 41. SOME FAR-EASTERN AND PACIFIC PAPERS . . . facing 358

Five of the seven pages here shown are of newspapers published in Japan. The Japanese-language edition of the *Osaka Mainichi* is at the bottom, with the English-language edition the second above. The English edition of the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* is between them. These Tokyo and Osaka papers are under the same ownership, and they have very large circulations. The fourth page from the bottom is the *Yomiuri Shimbun* of Tokyo, while the *Japan Advertiser*, American-owned daily, is at the top.

The *Hawaii Hochi* of Honolulu is published in English and Japanese, as shown in the second and third pages from the top.

The Chinese papers are roughly similar in appearance.