

World Federation of Newsmen Approved at Paris Conference

THE GUILD REPORTER

Paris — A world congress of journalists will convene in Brussels, Belgium, next May 4, for the purpose of forming a new non-communist international federation of newspaper workers' unions.

Twenty-three delegates from thirteen journalists' trade unions met in Paris Oct. 13 and 14 and named a provisional executive committee to plan for the congress, after reaching agreement on the basic aims and character of such a proposed federation.

They met at the instance of ANG President Harry Martin, and by invitation of the three competing French unions of newsmen, a circumstance brought about by Martin, who succeeded in enlisting the rival groups in furtherance of the venture.

Free nations' newspaper men have been without a world organization since the International Organization of Journalists was "captured" by communists, causing the Guild and other affiliates in democratic nations to withdraw.

European groups have since then been reluctant to enter on another world-affiliation without adequate safeguards against a repetition of bitterness and disappointment.

Delegates throughout the three-day session emphasized that a new federation must be based solely on trade union principles, barring from membership any organization that fails to measure up to the strictest meaning of the term.

Purpose of the new federation was set forth in a document drafted by the delegates as being "to defend the professional, social and economic rights and interests of journalists." Member unions will be required to pledge themselves to respect and practice effectively the principle of freedom of dissemination of information.

French Minister of Information Robert Buron, guest speaker at the closing session here, urged that newsmen of the free world zealously guard their heritage of freedom, agreeing that an organization devoted to maintenance of free exchange of information is one of the most important things that journalists can undertake.

Clement Bundoock, general secretary of the British National Union of Journalists, was chairman of the preliminary conference and was named chairman of the preparatory committee.

Marcel Stijns, of the Professional Journalist Union of Belgium, is vice chairman, and Martin is secretary.

These three will serve as an executive committee for the preparatory committee, to which will be named a delegate for each of the participating groups.

Marcel Carita, of the Union of French Journalists, affiliate of the Christian Federation of Trade Unions; A. E. Van Rantwijk, of Holland, and Richard Kurfurst, of Austria, were selected at once. German and Scandinavian members of the committee will be named later.

57 Nominees at SFONG For Seven Guild Jobs

San Francisco — Fifty-seven nominations have been made to fill seven top offices in SFONG, but the list probably will be considerably shortened before the annual local election in December.

While nominations have been closed, those not wishing to run may withdraw before Nov. 15. Joe Rosenthal, Chronicle photographer, is completing his first term as president, and has been nominated for re-election.



HARRY MARTIN
Persistence Pays Off

The three-day conference agreed to propose that in setting up the new federation, a general assembly be established. The general assembly voting would be apportioned three to each nation, which would allow the three French unions one vote each.

A collateral intention of the federation is to maintain the closest possible relationship to the United Nations.

Nations represented by delegates or observers included Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

The three French unions which were hosts at the meeting were the National Union of Journalists, an autonomous body; the Union of French Journalists (UJFC), and the Journalists Trade Union (Force Ouvriere).

American Newspaper Guild delegates were Martin, Thomas E. Frayne, San Francisco; Lemuel E. Graves, Jr., Norfolk, Va., and Hugh B. Sutherland, Philadelphia.

AP NEGOTIATIONS MOVE INTO ARBITRATION STAGE

By ROBERT MOOREFIELD
Chairman,
AP Contracts Committee

A clash of principles on the adjustment of minimum rates has deadlocked the Guild's wage reopening with the Associated Press and sent the negotiations into arbitration.

The machinery designed to select a chairman for the arbitration board is already in motion.

The discussions on minima and a general wage increase, among other things, lasted for two weeks and ended Oct. 19.

The Guild's original proposals called for a 15 percent increase in all minimum wages, for

length of service increases, for improvement in differential pay schedules, and for several other provisions affecting mainly personnel in the New York bureau.

Management countered by offering increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for some employees, and for an over-all expenditure of \$160,650. The Guild considered this offer wholly unrealistic and inadequate, and saw in it only the scantiest relief from the economic pressure of rising living costs and inflation.

The Guild likewise held that such minute increases in no way recognized the worth of AP employees or added to the monetary recognition they deserved for the premium work they are called on to produce.

Management said this in commenting on the Guild's first proposals:

"It is difficult for us to envisage these proposals as a reasonable basis for negotiation, particularly in view of the state of the newspaper industry in the United States at the present time."

(Continued on Page Two)

Canada Board Rejects Petition To Oust Guild at Canadian Press

Ottawa — The Canada labour relations board has rejected an application which would have decertified the American Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent for editorial employees of the Canadian Press.

Last May 4 three employees of the Canadian Press, not members of the Guild, filed with the

board a petition bearing 47 signatures of employees, stating that the signers "do not wish to be represented by the Guild as bargaining agent."

The Guild had been certified by the board April 5, 1950, following a dominion-wide election which the Guild won.

In rejecting the petition, the board cited as reasons for its judgment that the petitioners had not made out a prima facie case, that the application purporting to be an expression of the attitude of employees toward the Guild as bargaining agent "cannot be accepted as relevant or satisfactory evidence . . . nor as sufficient authority to the (three) applicants for the making of the present application."

The board noted further that its powers in decertification are wide, but that having regard for the conditions attending certification of a union, "at least equal care" should be exercised in decertification proceedings.

In fighting the case, Guild counsel John Osler, of Toronto, had stressed the fact that most of the signatures to the petition were dated as of last January, four months before the petition was filed, brought out that some of the signers had since that time left the Canadian Press employ, and submitted evidence that some signatures had been obtained under duress and fear of management reprisal in the event of refusal to sign.

Many signers were Guild members, paying dues both before and after the date of their signing the decertification petition.

Believed effective in divulging all facts regarding Canadian Press management's attitude toward Guild organization and contract bargaining was a detailed "white paper" issued by the Guild shortly before the board hearing. It was made a part of the case record.

WSB Rules Way Is Open For Length-of-Service And Merit Pay Increases

A special ruling applying the provisions for merit and length-of-service increases contained in the revised General Wage Regulation No. 5 to Guild units, has been issued by Harry Weiss, executive director of the Wage Stabilization Board, following a formal ANG request.

The ruling, while creating a potentially cumbersome book-keeping problem because it divides Guild units into two separate groups for merit purposes only, permits normal functioning of company merit increase policies now in existence, and in many cases will allow more liberal programs.

Regulation No. 5 covers merit, length-of-service, promotion and other individual increases which can be given without WSB approval, without any offset against available general increase amounts, and without having to be reported to the WSB.

Because the Guild's unusual

wage structure of minimum salary schedules and informal merit raise systems did not fall within the strict definitions of the regulation, many units soon discovered that the regulation could not be used automatically to continue existing merit practices.

The problem arose when a number of units found management pressuring the Guild to sign forms designating merit increases as general increases, and ANG therefore requested an overall clarifying ruling from the WSB. Eva Jollos, secretary of the IEB contracts committee, spent two days in Washington in September conferring with WSB officials and outlining the problems involved. The ANG requested a ruling that step-up schedules be classified as apprentice rates, with all employees at or above top minimums constituting journeymen under the so-called "personal or random" (Continued on Page Two)

Well-Heeled Pigeons Beat Paper Shortage

London — Guildsmen Norman James and Jack Karr of The Toronto Star must have caused the Bank of England considerable perplexity during their visit to Britain for Princess Elizabeth's tour and the cross channel swim.

James and Karr found themselves in mid-channel following the Canadian entry in the annual swim. They had equipped themselves with eleven carrier pigeons (five male and six female) to transmit their copy to shore at Dover where telephone connections had been opened to Toronto.

When Karr came to send his first dispatch the pair found they had brought everything but copy paper.

A sudden inspiration led them to substitute five-pound Bank of England notes (worth \$14 each). These notes are printed on one side only, on fine India paper. Karr wrote his messages on the back of the folding money, inserted them in capsules tied to the birds.

The first pigeon, apparently giddy with his new wealth, headed directly for France and wasn't seen again.

The other ten flew straight home with stories well worth the paper they were written on.

There's been no comment from the unshakable Bank of England, which eventually received its money back covered with Karr's handwriting.



Text of WSB Ruling

Here are quotes from the special ruling from Harry Weiss, executive director of the Wage Stabilization Board, indicating how the Guild may interpret regulations on merit and length-of-service increases.

Upon the facts submitted it appears that the wage provisions of such contracts which were in effect on January 25, 1951, may be administered within the other limitations of General Wage Regulation 5, Revised. The facts indicate there are two groups of employees within the definition of Section 1 (b) of this Regulation. One group is composed of those employees who are being paid at rates up to the respective "top minimums" of the job classifications. Such employees are being paid under the rate range method of payment, the minimums and maximums of such rate ranges being the so-called "starting minimums" and "top minimums" of each job classification as stipulated in writing in the contracts. With respect to such employees the annual step-up-increases which are made to bring an employee up to the minimum salary prescribed in accordance with his years of experience are in the nature of length of service increases and are permissible under the established plan option, option (iii), of Section 2 (a). Merit increases may be made to such employees who are within this range of rates under the past practice or six (6) percent options contained in Section 2 (a) provided that all of the annual step-up increases granted to employees in the group during the calendar year are charged off against the permissible totals under these options.

Employees being paid at rates in excess of the "top minimum" for the proper job classifications constitute a separate group within the meaning of Section 1 (b). This group is paid on a personal or random rate method of payment and merit or length of service increases may be granted to the employees in such group within the limitations of Section 2 (b). General Wage Regulation 5, Revised.

AP ISSUES GO TO ARBITRATION

(Continued from Page One)

Both the Guild and the AP soon, however, revised their original positions. For one thing, the Guild reduced by a third its proposal for a 15 percent general increase. The AP offered increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50, which added roughly \$40,000 to its first over-all payroll increase of \$100,000.

An area of agreement seemed just around the corner when the clash of basic principles shuttled the talks into arbitration.

The AP stood steadfast in declining to change any existing contract minima. The Guild insisted that by constitutional mandate it was bound to reject any offer that did not add the general increase to existing minima.

A closed session was held in the hope that an off-the-record discussion might lead to an agreement on this and other differences, but the talk was fruitless as far as a wage settlement was concerned.

In a joint statement, the Guild and AP put it like this:

"During Thursday's session (Oct. 18) an area of agreement was being developed when the deadlock occurred over the adjustment of minimum rates. The Guild disclosed that it could not agree to a general increase that was not substantially included in the contract minima, and the AP, while agreeing tentatively to provide that any general increase go to all employees in the wage brackets affected, could not agree to raise all contract minima.

The Guild pointed out that it was bound by the constitution of the American Newspaper Guild not to agree to a contract which did not raise all minima by the amount of the general

Guild Loses At Augusta

Augusta—By a vote of 25 to 23, employees of the Kennebec Journal yesterday rejected a proposal to be represented by the Guild as bargaining agent. The paper is one of the Maine dailies operated by the Guy Gannett chain. The election was conducted by the NLRB, after a petition for decertification of the Guild was presented. The voting employees represented all Guild jurisdiction departments.

Elizabeth Local Plans Page 1 Ball

Elizabeth—A Page One Ball is being planned by the Elizabeth Guild for Saturday night, December 1, at the Elizabeth Carteret Hotel, Elizabeth. Joe Famularo is chairman.

The local will publish its first Page One yearbook, a Christmas number, in connection with the dance.

Your contract is effective only if it is well enforced.

INCREASES ALLOWABLE — WSB

(Continued from Page One)

rate" wage setup specified by the regulation.

(The advantage of this designation would be that step-up raises could be paid without counting against any amounts available for merit raises.)

The ruling, issued Oct. 19, held that there was not sufficient evidence to classify step-ups as apprentice rates within the meaning of the regulation, and instead provided for the following system:

Contract minimum schedules are held to be "rate ranges" with the starting rate the minimum and the top minimum the maximum of the "range" for each classification. (The regulation's rate range definition requires that such a schedule have clearly defined minimums and maximums, whereas under the Guild's wage setup there are no actual salary maximums.)

Employees on the step-ups in all classifications, for purposes of administering the regulation, constitute one group, operating under the provisions applying to rate range setups, and em-

ployees without specific approval of the Guild's international executive board.

In the teeth of this fundamental disagreement, both participants and observers were unanimous in one opinion: That for the first time since the Associated Press began dealing with the Guild, negotiations were conducted on a high level of smity and good will.

There were a few surly words now and then, to be sure; but nothing took place that in any way impaired the cordiality of the negotiations.

"We were unable to reach an agreement," said the joint statement, "because of conflicting principles. Both parties wish to say that the negotiations this

year were conducted in a spirit of friendliness and good will which we both hope will result in a continuing improved relationship between the management and the union."

Both sides have a weather-eye lifted, and we all can hope for fairer sailing from now on.

Chairman Moorehead is with the AP Atlanta bureau. Others on the contract committee were Peter Ambro, New York; Ernie Alesin, Denver; Frank Fawley, Los Angeles; Jack Hogan, St. Louis; James Sibbison, Cleveland; James Smith, Boston; Norman Walker, Washington; Warren Winterbottom, Philadelphia; and Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG director for wire services.

Under the special Guild ruling, for the group consisting of employees on the minimum schedules (as "rate ranges") in contracts in effect on Jan. 25, 1951, can function under the "established plan" option, and step-up increases are considered "length-of-service" increases. As regards merit increases for this group, all increases resulting from operation of the minimum schedule must be deducted from the merit increase pool for this group resulting from either the past practice or 6 percent plan, with any remainder under either option available for merit increases in this group.

Increases under Regulation No. 9 are entirely apart from the merit increase pool.

For individuals in the latter group, merit raises are limited to 10 percent of salary each calendar year, except that the highest paid employee in the group can be raised no more than 5 percent in any one year, and no other employee can be raised above the highest salary in the group.

The special ruling apparently applies only to contracts in effect on Jan. 25, 1951 (the wage freeze date), and ANG therefore has asked for a clarifying interpretation which would apply the same provisions to initial contracts entered into after that date.

In another BNA action, the NLRB decided against the Guild's request for a representation election in the commercial department. Editorial employees have been represented by the Guild since 1947.

NLRB disapproval of the Guild's application was based on the finding that "there is a sufficient community of interest" between editorial and commercial employees to make a separate unit "inappropriate." The Guild's position was that the so-called "community of interest" exists more on paper than in actual practice.

At the hearing, management flatly refused to furnish essential data requested by the NLRB for the representation election, Murphy said.

(If under the past practice option 15 percent of the payroll for this group is available for step-up and merit increases, and this year's step-up increases are below the amounts paid in 1950, the difference can be paid in merit raises in this group. If this year's step-up increases exceed the 1950 amounts, they are still payable as provided by contract, but no additional merit increases can be given.)

For the group made up of employees above top minimums, a separate merit pool is set up either on the past practice or 6 percent option. Only merit increases for this group come out of this pool, and it has no relation whatever—under the regulation—to the "step-up" group. Whichever option yields the higher percentage should be used to determine this year's merit raises for this group, and to determine past practice only merit raises to employees in this group are counted.

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Close New Contract For Time Employees

The New York Guild has negotiated a two-year renewal contract with Time, Inc., providing for a general increase of 6 percent for employees earning under \$100 and \$8 for those earning between \$100 and \$172; increases in minimums reflecting the current general increase as well as a unilateral increase given out last year; four-week vacations after 10 years; the 35-hour week, and other improvements.

Top minimum for writers and photographers has been raised from \$150 to \$145 after two years. Researchers are raised from \$100 to \$110 after three years, artists from \$100 to \$110 after two years, and stenographers from \$58 to \$62 after three years.

The reduction in the work

BNA Unit OK's Interim Offer

Washington—The Bureau of National Affairs unit has accepted a wage reopening offer from the BNA, estimated that the present offer plus the general increase made effective early this year add up to "a general increase from the first of the year of 10 percent or more in all salaries below \$85, and 9 percent or more in all higher editorial brackets." WNG administrative officer Max Pyle and BNA unit chairman Riley Morrison represented the Guild at negotiations.

In the past few months your magazine has suggested a public discussion in your columns on ways of reducing present international tensions. You have invited journalists and others in the western world to participate in this discussion.

May I, as a working newspaperman and a member of the American Newspaper Guild, offer a contribution along the lines you have suggested? I speak only for myself, but I know that many other American journalists feel as I do.

There are, of course, many reasons for present international tension and fear. However, here I wish to discuss only those which concern journalists.

Newspapermen cannot solve the problem of controlling atomic energy or the like. Their job is to keep their readers well informed by presenting the facts about current events and by helping their readers to understand what these facts mean.

Insofar as our work concerns foreign countries, it can help the cause of peace by helping to bring common understanding between different peoples thousands of miles apart.

On the other hand, of course, journalists have the obligation of warning their readers when the rulers of a country want war, not peace. In the 1930's this essential information was supplied by many correspondents concerned with Germany and Japan. These warnings played a significant role in preparing the free world for the fascist aggression which followed.

If today there is the same aggressive spirit in any country, the honest journalist must report that, too.

Since it is best in such matters to speak frankly, I must write that there are many things the Soviet government has done and is doing which alarm honest journalists here. We cannot understand, for example, why your government denounced Robert Magidoff as a spy and deported him. So far as we could judge from the evidence your newspapers reported, Mr. Magidoff had no connection with espionage and had done nothing to merit such treatment. We feel the same way about the treatment given William Oatis, treatment which your government supports.

More generally we resent the way your press, radio, movies, and theatre represent all American correspondents as liars, warmongers, and spies. This is simply slander and falsehood.

Many American newspapermen would like to visit your country, learn about its people, its achievements, and its problems, and report these to our people. Yet it is almost impossible for any of us to get visas. A colleague of mine has tried for a year to obtain admission to your country, without success. This case is not exceptional.

There are today only four American correspondents in your country representing non-communist newspapers or press associations. This is far fewer than the number in such much smaller countries as Great Britain or France.

We know also that the few American reporters in your country are tightly restricted. Usually they must remain in Moscow and have few opportunities to travel. Large areas of your country have not been visited by an American reporter for years. In Moscow, we know, our correspondents lead a lonely life. Your people are afraid to speak to them, to invite them to their homes, or otherwise to permit them the close friendly contact which is indispensable to true understanding between individuals as between peoples.

The choice, in short, is yours.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY SCHWARTZ

"Is splendid idea, comrade... We're sending you to Siberia to organize the first local!"

—From Inside Page One, Chicago Guild

THE GUILD REPORTER

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DENVER SEEKS SECRETARY

Denver—The Denver Newspaper Guild has revived its proposal to employ a full-time executive secretary and is seeking suitable applicants, men or women.

The local is composed of units from the Denver Post, Rocky Mountain News and wire services. Local officers say the job will be rugged but interesting and worth while to one with proper experience and background.

Applicants should write to Paul Lilly, president, Denver Newspaper Guild, Typographical Union Bldg., 1212 Champa, Denver.

INS-IMP Arbitration Board Meets Monday

The wage arbitration board named to handle the issues in conflict between the Guild and International News Service—International News Photos, following contract negotiations, will have a first meeting in New York next Monday, Oct. 29.

Other gains include a broadening of the grievance provision; reclassification of several jobs; provision that the Guild is to get full employment and promotion data every four months, and an agreement giving the Guild the right to participate in setting working conditions in foreign bureaus, and extending the checkoff to correspondents.

The contract is effective from Oct. 9 to Nov. 1, 1953, with a reopening on wages and hours after one year. Negotiators included Ed Easton, New York local chairman; Eileen Durning, unit chairman; and John Marchant, unit negotiating committee chairman. The agreement covers Time, Life, Fortune, Magazine of Building, March of Time, and Time and Life International.

Charges of unfair labor practices against the Hillman Publications have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Ten employees were fired without notice just 10 days before a scheduled NLRB hearing on the Guild's petition to be named collective bargaining agent for Hillman employees.

Prior to the dismissals management supervisors had been questioning personnel regarding their union affiliations, according to Thomas J. Murphy, local vice president.

At the hearing, management flatly refused to furnish essential data requested by the NLRB for the representation election, Murphy said.

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Face-Lift for Daily Worker

Dwindling circulation, loss of revenue and "absentee" ownership are changing the corporate face of the communist party's Daily Worker. The new look has been renamed "Publishers News Press, Inc." and means a new name plate at Freedom of the Press Company's citadel.

The previous five "owners" of the corporation now have 10 other "stockholders" with them, all of like persuasion, if not actual party members.

While party activities have been separated from the publishing end as far back as 1940, physical division did not occur until last summer, when communist party headquarters moved from the Worker's location on East Twelfth street, Manhattan.

The whole world knows that no reporter may send a word from your country unless it goes through careful censorship. And we know that your censorship often forbids important material to leave your country, even material which has appeared in your own press.

Under these conditions how can we believe that what our correspondents send from Moscow is even that limited portion of the whole truth which they are able to learn?

I cannot close this list of things which disturb journalists here without mentioning some personal matters.

Three of the four non-communist American correspondents in Moscow are married to Soviet citizens. Two of these three have children born in your country who are considered Soviet citizens. We know that your government permits these Soviet citizens who are married to, or are the children of, our correspondents to leave your country. If those correspondents are shifted to other posts they must leave their families in your country and may perhaps never be able to see them again.

We know of the personal anguish suffered by one American correspondent recently who left your country briefly and then waited in fear and trembling for weeks for the visa which would permit him to return to his family and his post. How can such men write objectively? How can such an inhuman attitude be justified?

The above is not written in a spirit of anger, but in one of sorrow. American journalists can help the cause of peace by helping our people understand yours if we are given the opportunity. But the conditions I have described above certainly do not provide that opportunity.

I cannot help contrasting the problems facing an American journalist wishing to cover the Soviet Union with those of Soviet journalists assigned to this country. So far as I know they have no obstacles getting American visas and entering.

Once here they can go to any part of the land, speak to our people, visit them freely, and otherwise learn to appreciate what is going on here. When they have written their dispatches, Soviet journalists send them out freely without censorship of any kind. Under these circumstances your reporters here could make a great contribution to common understanding if they would.

I must regretfully confess I do not think they do so, because they often devote from the truth in what they write, but that is another matter.

So let me close with an appeal through you to your rulers. If the Soviet government really wants peace I can think of no better way to demonstrate it than by making it possible for our reporters to enter your country, travel around it, learn to know your people, and then write freely about it.

In short I appeal merely for the same privileges for American newspapermen in your country that your newspapermen have in ours.

In his recent exchange with President Truman, the Chairman of the Preidium of the Supreme Soviet, Nikolai Shvernik, declared himself in favor of free exchange of information between peoples. Such words are empty and a mockery unless they are accompanied by action.

If your government were to permit such freedom for journalists I am sure it would have a profoundly beneficial effect upon world public opinion.

But if your government persists in its present illiberal attitude, then matters may worsen. For we shall conclude that your words about peace and better understanding are hypocritical. We shall conclude that your efforts to hide the nature of Soviet reality curtain off a reality far at variance with your honeyed words, a reality not unlike that of Germany and Japan before they plunged the world in blood.

The choice, in short, is yours.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY SCHWARTZ

"Is splendid idea, comrade... We're sending you to Siberia to organize the first local!"

—From Inside Page One, Chicago Guild

THE GUILD REPORTER

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"One-Sided News" Out, Says W. R. Hearst, Jr.

There's a new look throughout the Hearst chain newspapers, and at least some of the "resident publishers" across the country like it.

Since the Washington bureau was cut to two men, the flow of "must" copy from that source has been greatly curtailed. Gone is the one-time bulk of quotes from obliging congressmen, eager to back up the many campaigns of the Hearst chain in return for nationwide publicity. Additionally, some permanent shifts in personnel assignments have been ordered, and other temporary changes have been made to bolster sagging points in the newspaper empire, or to lend added zip to a competitive situation, such as exists in Los Angeles, where circulation rates have been altered.

In line with the announced news policy, too, is a change in the editorial page content. Now only a few "must go" editorials move nightly over the chain's special wires; lesser ones are mailed to the various papers. Much greater emphasis, editorially, is given to locally written editorials on community topics.

The change is credited in part to a mandate laid down by William R. Hearst, Jr., in editorial control since the death of his father. The younger Hearst has ordered news to "be presented without partiality."

One local Hearst publisher, nameless under the circumstances, expressed satisfaction with the new policy. Said he: "This order will certainly restore public confidence in the Hearst papers. It will be a great help in highly competitive fields like New York, Los Angeles and Chicago."

The Hearst order was in the form of a memorandum "to all publishers and editors."

It read:

"I think it is very important to all our editors to use

the greatest care to avoid bias or lack of objectivity in the handling of news.

"The policies of our newspapers will, of course, continue to be expressed vigorously and unequivocally in editorials.

"But news must be presented without partiality.

"In this way we can best serve the public and most effectively exercise a constructive influence upon the public.

"Some of our readers will inevitably disagree with the editorial policies of our newspapers.

"But every reader should have complete confidence in our coverage of the News.

"This does not mean that we should not have campaigns in the public interest. Perhaps we should have even more. But our news and campaigns in our news columns should not be extreme, unfair or one-sided.

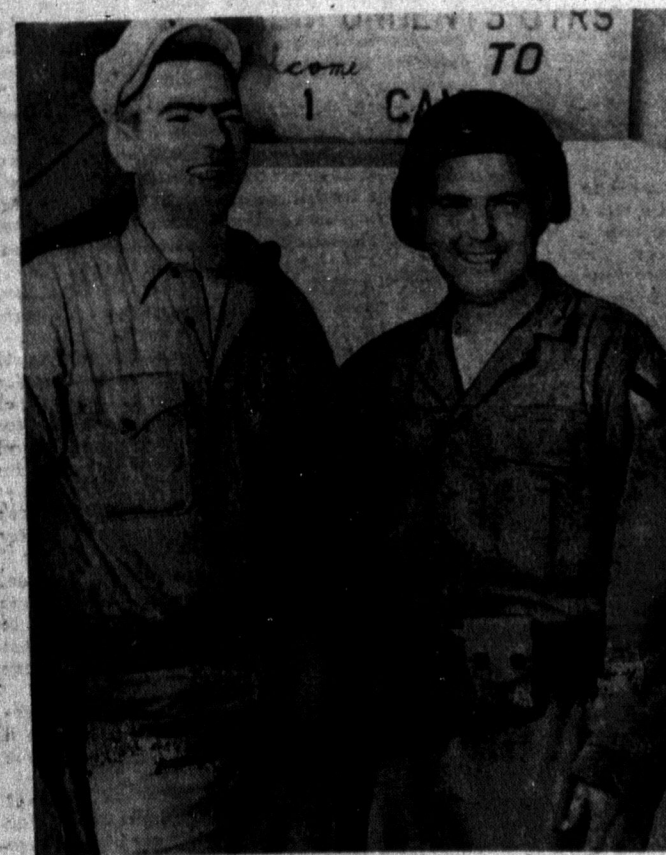
"Even readers who agree with our policies do not want one-sided news.

"Please impart this point of view to all members of your editorial staffs."

SFONG Votes Gift For Sam Eubanks

San Francisco—The October membership meeting of SFONG voted \$75 to purchase a "suitable gift" for its fellow member, Sam Eubanks, retiring executive vice president of ANG.

Eubanks was an active leader in the Guild here before being elected to his ANG office a decade ago. He is a former secretary of SFONG and at one time worked on the copydesk of the now suspended Oakland Post Enquirer.



REUNION AT THE FRONT—The city room of the Washington Evening Star is a far cry from the Korean battlefield. Yet the 1st Cavalry division command post somewhere in Korea brought two Star staffers together. Back in Washington, 1st Lt. Charles A. McAleer (right) was a Star reporter; 1st Lt. Jerry O'Leary, his assistant city editor. Both are public information officers and veterans of World War II. O'Leary's father, J. A. O'Leary, is congressional reporter for the Star.

IEB Committees Set Pre-Board Sessions at NY

Two committee sessions will precede the organization meeting of the newly-constituted International Executive Board, set for the Belmont Plaza Hotel next Thursday, November 1.

Starting next Sunday there will be a two-day session of a special committee named in July to review the finances of the Pittsburgh Guild in connection with the lockout of a year ago, and the operation of the Pittsburgh Reporter.

On that group are Victor Leo, regional vice president from New York as chairman, Helen Minsner and Leo Finegold, of the Pittsburgh local and Vice Presidents Chandler Forman, Chicago, and Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre.

Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 30, the finance committee of the IEB will meet, for two days. Forman, Collis and Secretary-treasurer Ralph B. Novak are members.

Both committee sessions will be at ANG headquarters.

All members of the board have been asked to sign new non-communist affidavits, in order to be in continued compliance with the Taft-Hartley law.

McCollum Leaves ANG Staff Job

Marguerite H. McCollum, an international representative for the Guild since October, 1946, has left the ANG staff to resume duties in her former position as reporter for the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

For the period of her service to ANG, she had been on a leave of absence.

At the same time, she assumes editorship of the New Jersey Brewery Worker, a weekly publication of the CIO Brewery Workers' organizing committee in the state.

Miss McCollum was a delegate from her local, of which she was vice president, to the 1948 Scranton convention. As an international representative, she was first assigned to New Jersey, then took over promotion of the associate membership field, and still later divided attention between political action and New England locals.

Brandwein Gets Wage Board Post

Washington—Leaving the Washington Newspaper Guild to become a section chief with the Wage stabilization board, Seymour Brandwein also leaves an outstanding record of Guild service.

He was one of the organizers of the Bureau of National Affairs unit and was active in obtaining its first Guild contract in 1947. He served as unit chairman for two years and continued on the negotiating teams for all succeeding contracts.

After completing his term as WNG secretary for 1950, Brandwein was elected local vice president for 1951. His unexpired term will be served by A. J. Perlman of the Daily News unit. Brandwein's other Guild activities include service as delegate to ANG conventions in Washington and Pittsburgh. At the latter he was chairman of the collective bargaining committee. He also helped negotiate contracts at the Post and Times-Herald.

Tops in Co-Ops

Minnesota ranks first among the states in the number of co-operatives, the number of members, and total annual business volume.

TWIN CITIES HOLDING FIFTH PAGE ONE BALL, LISTS AWARDS

St. Paul—Presentation of Page One Awards for excellence in journalism was to be a feature of the fifth annual Page One Ball of the Twin Cities local. The awards were a special stick of type, bearing an ANG seal.

After judges checked the entries and made the decisions in the various categories, five special awards were made for outstanding newspaper work. These included:

Carl Rowan, Minneapolis Tribune, for a series, "How Far from Slavery."

Herbert Lewis, St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, for a series on foreign problems in the far east, India and Pakistan.

Alfred D. Stedman, Dispatch-Pioneer Press, for a series on agricultural problems.

Fred Neumeier, St. Paul Dispatch, for a series on bingo in St. Paul.

City staff of the Minneapolis Star for a team job on the arrest of David Stephenson, former KKK leader.

Other Page One Awards included:

Spot news story, Gareth Herbert, rewrite man, and Pioneer Press staff for a team job on the fast-breaking story of the Twin Cities storm July 21.

Interpretive story—two awards. Victor Cohn, Minneapolis Tribune, for a "Never Too Old" series, and Leo Sonderegger, Minneapolis Star, for a St. Lawrence series.

News feature, Geri Hoffner, Tribune, for five stories on Minnesota educational problems.

Made feature, Will Hertz, Tribune, story on Tioga, N. D., oil boom.

Short feature, Lewis Patterson, St. Paul Pioneer Press, on an epidemic of animal-bite cases.

Women's news story or feature, Miriam Alburn, Minneapolis Tribune, for her regular column, and a feature on how to drive in winter.

Sports spot news, Bernie Swanson, Minneapolis Star, for account of Purdue-Notre Dame football game.

Coverage and layout of special story or event, to the St. Paul Dispatch staff for handling of Minnesota Mining Co. blast.

Cartoon, Scott Long, Tribune, editorial cartoon showing dove mounted on cannon, headed, "The Latest in Gunshots."

In the picture division, awards went to:

Spot news, Dick Magnuson, St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press. Feature, Earl Seabert, Minneapolis Star and Tribune. Picture series, Wayne Bell, Star and Tribune.

Sports, Chester Magnuson, Associated Press.

Sports feature story, George Barton, Minneapolis Tribune, piece on Connie Mack's biggest thrill.

Editorial, Bradley Morrison, Tribune, for editorial on Senator McCarthy, "Old Innuendo Trick."

Headlines, George Rice, Star, for two feature heads.



MISS PAGE ONE of the fifth annual Page One Ball of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities is Dolores Hansen, above. Miss Hansen, 19, is a Guild member and is in the classified ad department of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

Wedding bells in Albany: Hal Kallenburg, T-U reporter, and Joan L. Stark. . . John O. Jones, T-U sportswriter, and AP staffer Carlene C. Parker. . . Marion Weinstein, Knick News reporter, and Les Frumkin, a commercial photo. . . And stork stuff, too: Ken Moore, T-U photo and unit chairman, poppa of a 5 1/2 pound boy. . . Dave Young, former SFONG president (1937), is now working in Honolulu. He was once on the Call-Bulletin copy desk.

Walter Wood, formerly with Washington Times-Herald, to take over picture editor's desk at Star Dec. 1, succeeding Mike Lipscomb, retiring. . . Newcomer to the Star is society news writer Ann Wilkinson, formerly with San Francisco Chronicle. . . WNG exec board member and editorial artist of Times-Herald Alexander MacKnight named chairman of Frontpage Ball committee by the police action.

Irving Fagan, editor of Labor Press Associated, back at his desk after illness. . . UP's Larry Smith has gone to Buffalo with the Courier-Express. . . J. Harley Murray of INS represented the Washington bureau at wage arbitration in New York. . . At the AP, Dave Tyson called to active duty as information officer in Honolulu. . .

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During his term as head of the local, the Guild set up a shop steward system, organized the staff of Catholic Action and wrote a first contract, took four cases to arbitration, launched a political action campaign, and negotiated a wage increase under the Item contract, which gained wage stabilization approval.

A resolution thanking Carmichael for his work was unanimously voted by the membership. It reads:

"Whereas, for the past year John Carmichael has been the duly elected president of the New Orleans Newspaper Guild, and

"Whereas, in the opinion of the membership, he has discharged his duties as president and as a newsman diligently and faithfully in keeping with the highest standards of journalism, and

"Whereas, his untiring efforts on behalf of his fellow Guildsmen have served as a constant inspiration to them, in accordance with the highest Guild principles, therefore

"Be it resolved unanimously that the New Orleans Newspaper Guild extend its assurances of gratitude to John Carmichael and its best wishes for his future success."

Kelly, the new president, came to the Item staff two years as a general assignment and rewrite man, from the Baton Rouge State Times. He has served on a number of Guild committees.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING—John Carmichael, right, turns over the presidency of the New Orleans Newspaper Guild over to Thomas Kelly, his successor. Carmichael recently resigned from the Item staff.



Among Ourselves
Charles F. Walker, leaving the Elizabeth Journal advertising department, is off to Florida for his health. He was given a party at the home of Tim Pasma, also of the Journal, and was presented with a smoking jacket. A charter member of Elizabeth local, Walker recently retired as treasurer, a post he had held since January. . .

New to the Toledo Blade editorial department are William Burchfield, St. Louis, and John Ellis, from New York via Cincinnati. . . Lucille K. Richardson, secretary of Toledo local, named secretary of the Printing Trades Council, composed of all unions represented in The Blade-Times plant. . . Sponsorship of two teams in the newspaper bowling league was approved by the Toledo Guild on invitation of Guildsman Louis Tomczak, newly-elected league president. . .

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Free Speech—Soviet Style

This story is from "Spotlight," bulletin of the International confederation of free trade unions. From confidential sources, it's been checked for accuracy, says the ICFU.

Dessau, East Germany—Horst Schaefer, a young shoemaker of Rossau, near here, took the local communists at their word when they announced a "free discussion meeting" under the auspices of the so-called National Front.

"As a skilled shoemaker," he told the meeting, "I must say that the shoes of the H. O. (the state-controlled trading organization) are not worth the money and made of inferior material."

Taking his courage in both hands, he went on to declare that, since Germany was occupied by foreign powers, he could not understand why in the East Zone one occupation authority was always praised to the skies while the others were consistently damned.

This bold declaration was loudly applauded by the meeting and pandemonium broke out when the police tried to arrest Schaefer. With the help of most of the audience, who kept the police at bay, he managed to get to a safe place for the night.

Needless to say he did not go home where the police were waiting for him.

Next day Schaefer tried to see President Pleck to protest against the police action. He did not see the president but he was successful in getting a kind of safe-conduct from a high police official.

This story sounds too good to be true. It is a few days later Schaefer was asked to report to the local Labour Exchange at Rossau. He went and no one has seen him since.

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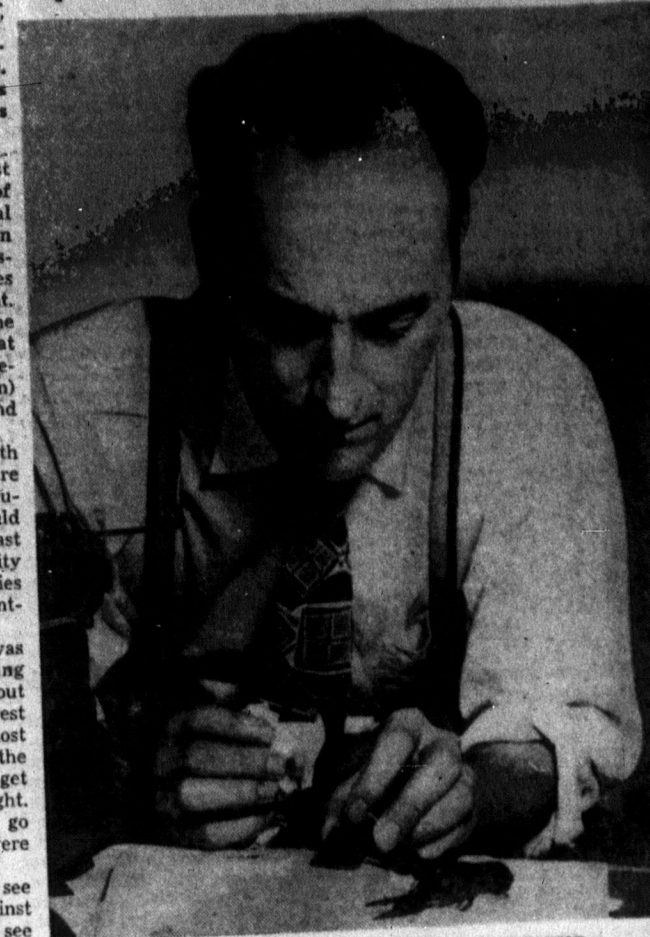
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Goggle-eyed Crawfish Pays Way By Diverting Cadging Visitors



GUILDSMAN ROY J. DUNLAP & FRIEND
Herkimer frustrates ticket sellers

St. Paul—Roy J. Dunlap, columnist for the St. Paul Pioneer Press, now has a glaring and silent partner. The partner has been named Herkimer.

Herkimer is a Minnesota crawfish who normally would be digging in for the winter, but who now occupies sumptuous quarters in a glass bowl on Dunlap's desk.

Herkimer came in the mail, as part of Dunlap's give-away department, through which pets find new homes. The usual traffic is in surplus hamsters or rabbits, or kittens and puppies who are crowding their welcome by their numbers.

One day a reader shipped in Herkimer. The crawfish had been popped into a parcel and dumped into a mail box. Dunlap put the newcomer in a jar of water, and checked up on the care and feeding of crawfish.

The sturdy little crustacean now thrives on a balanced diet of chocolate, apple bits, bread crumbs and ant eggs.

Dunlap said he was keeping the pet, soon named Herkimer, because of his rugged qualities. The pet glares at Dunlap, and at visitors, and proves a lively conversation piece for readers who visit the St. Paul columnist's desk.

Best of all, says Dunlap, visitors bent on selling tickets for one cause or another forget their mission when they discover Herkimer goggling at them. The conversation turns to Herkimer, who willingly puts on a demonstration with an ant egg or a bit of chocolate bar.

"I'm saving money, and conversation never lags here," Dunlap comments.

Freedom of the press is having hard sledding in India.

After one of the most bitter fights ever staged in the Indian Parliament, Prime Minister Nehru and his Congress party succeeded in enacting into law a measure that carries with it grave threat of complete strangulation of India's newspapers.

The law prohibits the publication of "objectionable matter," under penalty of suspension of all publication rights.

"Objectionable matter" is defined as "any words, signs, or visible representation which are likely to encourage" overthrow of the government, commission of crime or sabotage, or prejudice the recruiting or discipline of police and the armed services. Also included is any statement in print which would tend to interfere with the food supply, promote "feelings of enmity or hatred" between sections of a community, together with matter that may be "indecent, scurrilous, obscene or intended for blackmail."

Without exception, editors of India's papers opposed the bill. The definitions could be applied, they said, to threaten legitimate opposition to the government's policies, hence could become a deadly political weapon in wrong hands.

Teeth in the measure are conspicuously bared.

The Nehru law provides that an offending paper may be required to post collateral in cash or government bonds, forfeitable on repetition of the offense. If collateral is not posted, the publisher may not engage in any other publication enterprise. If he does, the government may seize his press.

Use of the mail may be barred to offenders, and foreign publications may be halted at the borders, if they contain "objectionable matter."

Proponents of the curbing law hold that Nehru's regime is threatened by communist infiltration, and by animosity between Hindus and Moslems, making a stringent control necessary.

India publishers pointed out, in vain, that the measure's definitions are so broad that almost any newspaper could be found guilty on some count.

BRITISH GUESTS ASK, "WHAT NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE?"

They Eye Heavy Sunday Editions. Recall Own Short Rations

Washington—Seventeen British newspaper men, who this week-end complete a six-week tour of American newspaper plants, say they are not impressed at the talk they hear in this country of a shortage of newsprint.

Brought to the United States by the Economic Cooperation Administration to seek answers to some of the problems confronting Britain's provincial press, the Britons said the word "shortage" has a "hollow ring in the ears of Britishers long accustomed to six pages in the national dailies and an average of

nine pages in the provincial weeklies.

"We have heard a great deal about the shortage of newsprint in the United States," said John Sergeant, editor-in-chief of England's Home Counties Newspapers, Ltd. "But we have noted that in your smaller cities the local newspapers have up to 60 pages and the metropolitan dailies rise to over 100 pages."

"But the U.S. publishers are really worried because they no longer have an unlimited supply and because the price of newsprint has risen steeply. It is, however, some 20 pounds (\$56)

a ton cheaper than it is in Britain, unless, of course, it is bought at grey or black market prices. Most people in the U.S.A., including some newspapermen, have no idea of the severity of newsprint rationing in Britain."

The British visitors' favorite story concerns an American publisher who was seen limping, whereupon it was jestingly said that he must have broken his foot by dropping on it a copy of his own 200-page Sunday edition.

The visiting group represents all sides of Britain's newspaper

production—business, editorial and mechanical.

In Britain, they said, the United States is looked upon as a land of speed and mass production. What they have seen thus far on their visit has convinced them of the accuracy of this British opinion.

"On the ship coming over," related Henry J. Bradley, another member of the team who is on the editorial staff of the London Evening Chronicle, "an elderly man from Connecticut told me he guessed America is the fastest country on earth. We believe it. ECA is not only showing us how America speeds up production, but also how it gets the most out of visiting production teams. These have been the fastest, hardest weeks of our lives."

Bradley said that "in New York's traffic-glutted avenues they define the shortest known period of time as the interval between the changing of traffic lights from red to green and the impatient hooting of the car behind."

However, New York's "fantastic skyline, man-made canyons and teeming cosmopolitan life is not typical of America," he said. "But New York's pace is typical of all of the country we have seen."

They found Boston, "with its 18th Century buildings and London-like squares," has a European flavor "and in nearby Concord, home of Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau and Louisa M. Alcott, it is easy to imagine oneself back in the America of 1851."

"Easy, that is," said Bradley, "until we drive back along one of the vast new highways which cross America in all directions. Along them race the millions of motor cars in which ride almost everybody from millionaires to factory hands. That being so, it is not surprising that public transport—city buses, streetcars and undergrounds—are not up to British standards."

But the main railroads, Bradley said, with their diesel-drawn coaches, surpass their British counterparts in speed and comfort.

"They also afford a ready means of glimpsing the vast industrial potential of America for peace or war," he declared. "Along the 800-mile rail journey from Albany, New York, to Chicago and Milwaukee one is never long out of sight of industry. Just now the engineering shops and armament factories of the Middle West are booming and prices are rising. But most people seem to eat well between work and watching television in their homes, most of which are smaller—and warmer—than ours. There is a housing problem, but the number of municipally-built homes is small—1,700 in Milwaukee, a city as big as Sheffield."

Bradley scoffed at communist efforts in Britain to brand the Americans as an aggressively warlike people. "We have met a few fire-eaters," he said, "but the majority of the people do not want war with Russia or anyone else. They are busy with their own problems, but even in the Middle West there is less isolationism than Europeans suppose."

The Britons are finding that friendship for Britain is warm, "even if the average American imperfectly understands England's problems." Sergeant said the group had been warned that in the Middle West it might run across some anti-British feeling.

"We have met with nothing but the greatest friendliness," he said, "both on official visits and in casual contacts. Most Americans seem either to have visited Britain, to have relatives in

Britain, to be descended from British stock, or to know somebody who has had some contact with Britain. Most of them think well of us."

The team's study of newspaper plants has led to the conclusion that a newspaper's value to its community cannot be measured in terms of size or mechanical efficiency. One noteworthy difference, they have found, is that the United States has no national newspapers as they are known in England.

"There are in America," said Sergeant, "notable examples of newspapers conducted in the highest traditions of journalism and with the greatest sense of responsibility. There are others that are mere sensation sheets. The local newspapers generally are much more soberly conducted than the metropolitan news papers and most of them have won a firm hold on the loyalties and affections of their communities, because they faithfully serve those communities."

They found speed and mass production also reflected in American newspapers, which follow a more-ordered planning and make a greater use of mechanical devices than is usual in Britain. Such innovations were mentioned as a conveyor belt in a proofreader's room that carries proofs and copy "no more than a yard or two," or a flat board that can be clipped onto the handles of a filing cabinet to hold loose papers while they are being filed."

The readiness of American newspapers, like other American industries, to adopt new labor-saving and time-saving devices impressed the British newspapermen, and they noted that research seeking such devices "is much more continuous and extensive than it is in Britain."

Bradley summed up his impressions this way: "A waitress remarked to me that things used to be easier. Since 1940, she said, everything had been going faster, and she didn't know where it would end. Neither, I think, does America. But Europe, whose industrial output must be raised if she is to prosper, must be grateful to ECA for enabling technicians to see for themselves how the U.S.A. does it."

The British team will have visited or met with the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Local 828, International Typographical Union (AFL); the Montclair (N.J.) Times; New York World Telegram and Sun; the White Plains, N.Y., Reporter Dispatch; International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union (AFL) and ITU-AFL; American Newspaper Guild (CIO); New York Times; Columbia University School of Journalism and American Press Institute; ANPA laboratories; Easton, Penna.; the Easton, Penna., Daily Express; Boston University School of Journalism; the Boston Herald & Traveler; Christian Science Monitor; Kenosha (Wis.) Evening News; Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times; Milwaukee Journal; Goss Printing Press Co., Chicago; Chicago Tribune; Gary (Indiana) Post-Tribune; Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.); Centennial Committee on Communications opening sessions and seminar on Publishing, Advertising, Production and Management of newspapers; Minneapolis Star & Tribune; International Typographical Union headquarters at Indianapolis; Louisville Courier-Journal and Times; Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, in Washington, D.C.; press contacts in New York and Main Line Times, Ardmore, Penna.

The State of the Union—Truman's Signature Validates Guild Shop Contracts

By Ralph S. Novak

THIS WEEK the following letter went out to local presidents and to the chairmen of collective bargaining committees:

President Truman has signed the Taft-Humphrey amendment which eliminates the Taft-Hartley act requirement for special NLRB elections to validate union security provisions. This means that all Guild shop and maintenance of membership provisions in our contracts now are automatically valid and enforceable, regardless of whether a validating election had been held in the past. The only requirement is that locals be in compliance with the non-communist affidavit and other filing requirements of the act. In order that there may be no lapses in enforcement of the clause, all locals are urged to be careful to get into and remain in compliance.

All units which have Guild shop clauses which have been inoperative because no election was held in the past, now should see to it immediately that the clause is made operative and fully enforced.

For locals which do not have Guild shop clauses in their contracts, deletion of the election requirement should remove a serious obstacle in bargaining for the Guild shop, and such locals should redouble their efforts to secure this vital provision in their next negotiations.

The Pittsburgh convention called on all locals which have not yet secured adequate union security provisions to "reemphasize the importance of the Guild shop as a primary objective in this year's negotiations." The Guild shop is a vital instrument for a stronger Guild, and a strong Guild means better contracts for everybody.

IN SIGNING the bill, Truman called the changes "desirable" and "constituting 'recognition by the Congress of the necessity to move in the direction of a new statutory framework—one which will enable both management and labor to conduct their affairs without arbitrary government interference in the collective bargaining process.'"

The President's statement again scored provisions of the Taft-Hartley act for "their basic hostility to collective bargaining," and referred to the deleted union security election requirement as having been costly, burdensome and unnecessary.

The election requirement, on the books for four years, has cost the taxpayers \$5,000,000. Intended and rigged especially as a union-busting device, the election requirement proved a boomerang for its sponsors from the start.

UNIONS WON 97 percent of all those held, generally by huge margins, thus not only giving the lie to the contention that the rank and file worker did not want union security, but also supplying negotiators with unanswerable bargaining ammunition in drives to get new union shops.

S. I. Newhouse Acquires Jersey City Newspaper

Jersey City—After several years of litigation, Samuel I. Newhouse, head of the Newhouse chain of newspapers, has acquired full control of the acquired Jersey City, N.J., only newspaper. Already in possession of half interest in the paper by purchase from Walter Dear, its one-time publisher, Newhouse reportedly paid \$2,310,000 to J. Albert Dear, nephew of Walter, at a private sale following dissolution of the corporation by a court decree.

After the Newhouse purchase, J. Albert Dear announced his resignation as editor. In a full-page ad in Editor & Publisher, he is "looking for another newspaper... Location: where circulation and advertising growth can be expected."

Meanwhile Newhouse said that he is contemplating changes in operation except that he hopes to bring Walter Dear, out of retirement to become, once again, editor of the Journal.

Other Newhouse properties include the Staten Island Advance, Newark Star-Ledger, Long Island Star Journal, Syracuse Post-Standard and Herald-Journal, Harrisburg News, Patriot and Patriot News, and the Portland Oregonian.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1935, AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1949, AND JULY 2, 1949, TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 265, OF THE GUILD REPORTER, PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1951.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Charles E. Crissey, 9 University Place, New York 2, N.Y.; Editor, Charles E. Crissey, 9 University Place, New York 2, N.Y.; Managing Editor, Homer Business Manager, 9 University Place, New York 2, N.Y.; Managing Editor, G. O. 9 University Place, New York 2, N.Y.; President, Harry Martin, 9 University Place, N.Y.C.; Executive Vice President, Sam B. Eubanks, 9 University Place, N.Y.C.; Philip Price, 12 W. Charles Street, Alexandria, Va.; Adolph J. Rahm, 1334 Midland Drive, University City, 4, Mo.; Al Dipman, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; Victor Leo, 2000 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Zula Ferguson, 1215 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chandler Forman, 97A Johnson, Evanston, Ill.; Milton J. Lapine, 445 Thompson Hill Drive, Cleveland, Ohio; Ben Price, 177 Peachtree Battle Circle N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

2. The known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs above that the trustee is acting; also the statements of security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the company's securities, held stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

(Signed) CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1951.

JOSEPH G. COLANGELO, Notary Public, State of New York No. 45-575230

(My commission expires March 26, 1952.)

Here Are Current Contract Minimums For Stenographer Job Classification

Listed herewith, in descending order as to amount, are contract minimum pay figures now in Guild contracts having the job classification of stenographer. The tabulation is from the ABC research department, which from time to time makes its compilations available to locals in negotiation. This listing covers 72 contracts with a total of 92 newspapers.

San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Chronicle, Examiner, News	\$63.85—3rd yr.	Great Falls Tribune & Leader	\$44.00—6th yr.
NY Compass	63.00—3rd yr.	Cincinnati & Ky. Post	\$43.75—4th yr.
Detroit Free Press	61.64—4th yr.	Joliet Herald-News	\$43.50—6th yr.
Detroit Times	61.64—4th yr.	Tacoma News-Tribune	\$43.50—3rd yr.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	61.50—6th yr.	Chicago Sun-Times	\$43.50—4th yr.
Boston Record American	61.00—4th yr.	Denver Rocky Mountain News	\$43.50—6th yr.
& Sun. Advertiser	61.00—4th yr.	Minneapolis Star & Tribune	\$43.50—6th yr.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	61.00—5th yr.	Akron Beacon Journal	\$43.00—4th yr.
Boston Herald & Express	60.50—4th yr.	Washington Star	\$42.00—4th yr.
Manchester: NH Mag Union	60.00—4th yr.	Portland Oregonian & Oregon Journal	\$41.24—4th yr.
Evg Leader & Sun. News	60.00—4th yr.	Indianapolis Star (Edit.)	\$41.00—4th yr.
NY: Brooklyn Eagle	60.00—4th yr.	Indianapolis Star & News (Adv.)	\$41.00—4th yr.
NY Journal-American	60.00—4th yr.	Milwaukee Sentinel	\$41.00—4th yr.
NY Mirror	60.00—4th yr.	Bay City Times	\$40.50—5th yr.
NY Post	60.00—4th yr.	Washington Post	\$40.25—3rd yr.
NY World-Telegram & Sun	60.00—3rd yr.	Chicago Daily News	\$40.00—5th yr.
Sacramento Bee	59.85—5th yr.	Cincinnati & Ky. Times-Star	\$40.00—4th yr.
NY News	59.00—4th yr.	Lima News	\$40.00—3rd yr.
NY Herald Tribune	59.00—3rd yr.	San Jose Mercury & News	\$40.00—3rd yr.
NY Herald Blade & Times	58.50—4th yr.	Pueblo Star-Journal & Chieftain	\$40.00—4th yr.
Battle Creek Enquirer & News	58.00—4th yr.	Empire Dispatch	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Los Angeles Daily News	58.00—4th yr.	Albany Times-Union	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar (Ed. & Adv.)	57.50—6th yr.	Allentown Call & Chronicle	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Philadelphia Inquirer	57.00—5th yr.	Toronto Star (Comm.)	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph	57.00—5th yr.	Toronto Star (Edit.)	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	56.00—5th yr.	St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press	\$40.00—3rd yr.
San Diego Union & Tribune	55.00—3rd yr.	Portland: Oregon Journal (Circ.)	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Denver Post	55.00—4th yr.	Duluth Herald & News-Tribune	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar (Comm.)	55.00—4th yr.	Buffalo Evening News	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Cleveland News	54.75—4th yr.	Pawtucket Times	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Cleveland Plain Dealer	54.75—4th yr.	Sioux City Jnl & Jnl-Trib	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Cleveland Press	54.50—3rd yr.	Chester Times	\$40.00—3rd yr.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	54.41—3rd yr.	Jameson Sun	\$40.00—3rd yr.
		Wilkes-Barre Record & Times-Leader	\$40.00—3rd yr.
		Kingston Daily Freeman	\$40.00—4th yr.
		Indianapolis Times	\$40.00—4th yr.
		Jacksonville Journal	\$35.00—4th yr.

Two Elections Ordered by NLRB At Chicago Wall Street Journal

Chicago—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered two representation elections at the Chicago office of the Wall Street Journal, the polling to take place prior to November 19, 30 days from the date of the order.

The ruling follows the reasoning advanced by the Chicago Newspaper Guild in August, when at an NLRB hearing, the Dow Jones Employees Association, which has applied for a plant-wide election to establish a single bargaining agent for news and editorial employees already represented by the Guild, and advertising, circulation, administrative and maintenance groups.

One election, in the news and editorial sections, will have the Chicago Guild and the D-J Employees association as the voters' choices.

The other covering non-Guild departments will have the D-J association and "no union" as contenders.

The Guild held that the news and editorial employees ought to be given a separate opportunity for self-determination as to their union preferences.

Winning the election will re-ignite bargaining rights held by the Guild under a contract signed in August, 1950. During that contract year, the Chicago Journal of Commerce was purchased by the Wall Street Journal, which became the contracting party under the "successor and assigns" clause.

Prior to expiration of the contract last August 31, the Dow Jones association intervened, asking for an election. This stayed re-negotiation of the agreement, although its terms remain in effect.

Spokesmen for the Dow Jones association, from New York, roused the ire of Guildmen at the NLRB hearing, by showing scant knowledge of the actual operations at Chicago.

A couple of direct quotes from the association's brief: "... the news and editorial department (the unit determined by the Board to be appropriate for bargaining with the previous employer) has so declined in creativeness and indispensability that, by itself, it no longer constitutes an effective bargaining unit."

"The formerly creative news and editorial department has become largely a proofreading and make-up staff."

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High Court Ponders Toronto Guild Case

Toronto—With five justices of the Ontario Supreme Court resting the case of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, in its appeal from a lower court decision which quashed the certification of the Guild as bargaining agent for circulation employees of the Globe & Mail.

The appeal hearing extended over two days, with the Guild, Globe & Mail management and the provincial labor relations board all represented.

Wide interest is held in the outcome, since for the first time under the Ontario labor law, which specifically provides that certification proceedings by the labor board are not subject to court review, a board decision has not only been reviewed, but the board certification itself has been reversed.

Mr. Justice Gale, whose decision is now under appeal, held

that the labor board went beyond its jurisdictional powers in denying to Globe & Mail management attorneys their request to cross examine Guild witnesses regarding reported resignations from the circulation department Guild unit after the Guild had filed application for certification on the strength of a majority of signed-and-paid cards.

"Basic justice," said the Gale decision, was denied in the board's refusal.

Since the confidential nature of union applications filed with the labor board has been a long-cherished fact, organized labor throughout the Dominion has taken note of the implications of the Guild case, and is following it closely.

Should the Justice Gale decision stand, there is sure to be demand for tightening of the provincial labor statutes.



He Resents Anonymity Of Guildsman "Abel Fox"

Boston

Editor: Who is the masked marvel?

Who is this working (?) newsman, Abel Fox, Guild Member, Incog, who has leisure in which to dissect the work of his AP fellow Guildsmen, and by his own admission derives pleasure therefrom?

Who is this writer with "dull nights" (unlike AP men) in which he fights boredom with a movie or better still with the gratuitous "fun" of libeling the effort by which a fellow worker earns his bread?

Who is this knight of the pen who takes the lists against AP sports writing so daringly—and so anonymously?

It is the right of the accused to know his accuser.

It is the right of the reader to have access to information by which he can evaluate the integrity, impartiality, and competence of the writer.

What motives lie behind his singling out of the AP sports report (written by non-sports writers in part who carry a burden of other duties)?

Why does he whop it up on a few more "dull nights" by studying the sports output of other services and maybe even the sports pages of his own paper—among others?

Maybe he took the trouble to study ALL American sports writing he would (a) find out why AP sports stories are written as they are and (b) whether ALL American sports writing has a common characteristic which might, or might not, be profitably changed.

Let this Abel Fox (what a pseudonym!) stand up and be counted.

JOHN B. KWOK
Boston AP Unit.

Another Gripes Regarding Abel Fox Critique

Boston

Editor: The Lord knows, everybody can use some fun these days and I am the last to get sore at a little harmless humor at my own expense. But, please, let's have some judgment.

I refer to the article in the Oct. 12 GR about the AP sports report books which you captioned "horrible examples."

Of all the poorly timed items ever published, I think that takes the prize—right in the midst of negotiations between the Guild and the AP management. How in the name of Hell can the negotiators convince the management that AP staffers are entitled to more money, if the GR parades mistakes which managed to slip through editorial eyes? What kind of cooperation with the AP staffers do you call it for the AP publication to itemize a few Lobbies and then imply that such errors are normal enough to provide

more fun than going to the movies

Aside from the economics of the thing, why does the GR accept articles written by persons lacking in sufficient courage to sign their name? Only a few respectable papers open their columns to scoffers hiding under pseudonyms, no matter how clever. Why should the GR, supposedly run by experienced, competent newspaper men, who, like all of us, think they're run papers better than their bosses?

Let's take one of the "horrible examples"—that one about Red Sox Manager Steve O'Neill "purrring." What's wrong with a color word instead of "said, murmured, whispered, observed, commented?" (None of which convey the full picture of O'Neill somewhat less than "glooming over an important victory.") Editors across the AP circuit are constantly clamoring for more color in AP copy which doesn't mean flat words like "murmured, etc."

Why not analyze the output of one of the dailies, preferably Abel Fox's publication? Maybe AP staffers wouldn't have to go to the movies, either. Fox's paper seems like the one to start on (and don't let him object to ending a sentence with a prepositional phrase).

I am not a sports writer, just a journeyman newspaperman who admits to thinking he does occasionally but doesn't have time to knock holes in my fellow workers' product.

CHARLES BUNN
Boston AP.

Dallas Unit Thinks Criticism Injurious

DALLAS

Editor: The Dallas AP unit is so recently organized that its members have not begun to receive copies of the Guild Reporter. But in recent reports on AP negotiations, we find reference to a story in the Reporter in which errors in AP sports writing were reported. Although a new unit, we still believe we have the right of constructive criticism. This is not entirely a unit of beginners in labor work. Some members have been in the labor movement and in local leadership positions for many years. On this basis, the AP Dallas unit today, Oct. 21, authorized the wording of this letter to include the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the AP unit of the Dallas local, ANG, takes strong exception to the publication in The Guild Reporter of any stories, whether in humor or vein or not, which tend to hold up to ridicule or criticism the wire services or newspapers except as criticism may bear directly on union business—concerning union organization, wages and working conditions."

The Dallas AP unit wants to point out that such stories in the past have caused severe handicaps to local organizing efforts with many Dallas AP

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

During elections or referendum letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

employees. We cannot stress too much the harm such stories and other criticism by Guildsmen outside the field of Guild business have caused locally. It also has provided fuel for management to argue against the Guild if management cared to do so.

"Such actions by Guildsmen outside the field of Guild business in official Guild publications have caused local, if not national, embarrassment."

ROBERT E. FOM
Unit Chairman.

Coast Guildsmen Say Fox Hit Below the Belt

SAN FRANCISCO

Editor: We assume the anonymous critique in the recent GR on AP sports writing was intended to be amusing. Besides the laughs it may have evoked, let's look at what else it did.

It struck at a constitutional weakness of the sports writing field. It hit at the AP only, when the lamentable results of this weakness are found in the sports pages of virtually every newspaper in the country.

It attacked an organization that has done more than any other in the past few years to overcome the traditional bad practices of loose and extravagant writing, broad colloquialism and poor grammar that clutter up the nation's sports pages.

It derided the product of some of our own Guildsmen, specifically pointing the finger at them, in a manner that could be used against them.

It embarrassed both the AP and the Guild's AP negotiators when they were in contract talks.

It may have provided, unfairly, competitors with ammunition that they could use against the AP wire service.

It was in poor taste.

The author chose to remain anonymous—unsportsmanlike conduct in keeping with the below-the-belt blows he struck.

If we seek to improve the standards of the newspaper profession through the GR's pages, fine. But let us do it in an ethical way and NOT by singling out any one transgressor in such common delinquencies as bad sports writing.

Probably samples of poor writing could be found even in the GR.

Scatter buckshot if you will at all the glass houses of journalism, but don't take aim on just one glass house—

Particularly when the ones who live in it are trying to build a sturdy structure.

In short, let us treat others as fairly as we want to be treated.

LOUISIANA MEXIMAN
DOUG LOWMEKE

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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CLEVELAND local is trying out a new approach to the old problem of the "free rider"—the non-Guild employee who shares in contract benefits that Guildsmen obtain for him, as well as for themselves.

Next week at the Cleveland papers, contract increases negotiated a year ago go into effect. That was the springboard from which there was launched a "Guided Missile Edition" of the local's publication, "Guild Business," aimed directly at non-Guildsmen at the Cleveland Press.

Listing the "free riders" by name at the bottom of the page, the sheet was distributed throughout the offices. Its lead story called attention to the forthcoming increases and their origin in cooperative Guild efforts.

Some fear, said the story, that belonging to the Guild may jeopardize their jobs, others think that staying out may lead to promotion; still others argue that since they get benefits anyway, why should they pay Guild dues?

The Cleveland Guild knows of no instance in which jobs were lost through Guild membership, the story says, but it can cite some jobs that were saved for

that reason! And there is no case of promotion of a non-Guildsman over a better qualified Guild employee.

Those who just want to save dues money are assured that next week's raises will more than cover Guild membership costs, leaving previous Guild-gotten increases in the applicant's own pocket.

The bulletin goes on to point out an unspoken reason for refusing to join—the effect on one's "social standing" of belonging to a union. "What would the family and neighbors say?"

The social standing of folks like Clark Gable, Jane Russell, Arturo Toscanini, Eleanor Roosevelt, Robert Montgomery and numerous Cleveland city editors, sports editors and columnists of good repute hasn't been injured by union membership, the text concludes.

The free riders are urged "to have another think" about whether they can justifiably accept the new raise without carrying their share of the load. And they are declared both welcome and wanted, in Guild membership!

THE National Broom Manufacturers Association sent out a release last week from New York which asked photo editors throughout the country not to run Halloween pictures of gaunt witches riding broomsticks.

"Continued publication of such pictures creates an unfavorable public attitude toward the industry," said the association, primly.

Then it came down to earth with a cheesecake suggestion.

"Pretty girls in brief costumes," it said, "would look much better on broomsticks."

Those raucous hoots you heard came from the AFL whisk workers' local in Manhattan.

Ottensad, St. Louis, Dies in Accident

St. Louis—Herman J. Ottensad, 22, former news desk man at Radio Station KMOX for three years, died of injuries suffered in a highway accident near Whiteland, Ind.

Lt. Ottensad had been called to active duty in August, and was stationed with the 889th Anti-Aircraft Battalion at Camp Atterbury, Ind. He was a 1950 graduate at Washington University.

Your Guild local is only as strong as you make it.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

Washington Guild

THERE'S a "thank-God-they're-gone!" attitude around town and there's pretty good justification for feeling that way. Even a few months respite from congress, or just the partial respite it more likely will be, may let the executive branch of government turn its head forward and quit looking over its shoulder to see which committee's quizzing whom on what.

So damned much of what's been going on has been negative—why did China fall into the communists' hands, which Democratic politico greased the way for what pal, which tax collector chiseled on what tax, which ex-commie rattled on which ex-pal, what did Vandenberg tell Stassen or what did Wallace say to the statue of Buddha—contemplating-his-navel as he passed through Kunning.

The worst political jitters in town, and the best founded ones, it would appear, are over the Bureau of Internal Revenue scandal. Coming as congress jumps taxes once more, it's going, in my book, to be the worst domestic issue the Truman administration will have to face at the next election. You can laugh off a mink coat and dismiss Harry Vaughan as a court jester. But when you're trying to figure whether to take a lousy 10 buck deduction on your income tax return, it makes you—and me personally—about as mad as a guy who's just been pinched for speeding when the other guy was doing 60, to know about the shenanigans in the tax collection system.

THE high state of Democratic jitters was made pretty clear by Attorney General McGrath's blow-up on reading about the St. Louis federal judge who told reporters he had complained by phone to McGrath that the justice department's channels for aid in the investigation there were "dammed up and blocked up." McGrath read the story in an early edition and phoned in at midnight to call the judge's remarks "damnable and contemptible lies." Later, he apologized for denying he had talked to the judge.

Then, to add to the current headaches, President Truman appoints an ambassador to the Vatican just as congress quits. Those senators up for re-election who will have to vote on that one in election year must be about as mad at Harry as any politician ever could be. It's obvious that either way they vote will cost them votes. To me, the worst of it is the inevitable stirring of religious prejudice at a time like this.

Truman could have followed the Roosevelt precedent of naming a personal representative, thus achieving his end without offending the separation of church and state principle.

P-O-I Council Meets Nov. 24 At Cleveland

Cleveland—The next meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana district council will be held at the Hotel Hollenden here Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 24 and 25.

Reservations for the hotel are being handled by Hedy Warner, at the Guild office, 1000 Walnut Ave., and early reservations are advisable.

Following the business sessions of the council, those who wish may see the football game between the Cleveland Browns and the Chicago Bears.

Phila. Inquirer Backs Democrat

Philadelphia—The politically independent Philadelphia Inquirer is supporting a Democrat for mayor for the first time in its 123-year history.

Backing Joseph S. Clark against Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Republican, the paper says the latter is "a respectable front behind which the same old organization gang is pulling the strings."

BEFORE leaving the subject of the Internal revenue scandal, I want to backtrack a bit about Senator Williams, the Delaware Republican. I included him in the list of Republicans up in '52 who would likely be swept in by an Eisenhower landslide and commented that most, if not all, in the list had a lousy voting record. Williams' voting record isn't any beaut. But he has largely been responsible for disclosing the internal revenue mess—and I'm told he has plenty more to come. Moreover, and this has been too little stressed, he has been pretty scrupulous in his investigation and documentation before naming names.

In toto, he's providing a good example of the intelligent conservative, and this type of his work has not been limited to the tax mess, either.

THE worst spectacle in town as congress quit was the Harold Stassen show. They're calling him "the Scandinavian McCarthy" and as far as I can see he's so busy running for something, with an air of I'll-take-anything-the-party-will-offer, that he has completely abandoned the principles of fairness and decency you normally expect from a university president.

With Stassen there apparently are no two sides—he must be right. So what if the record turns out to prove that Jessup wasn't at the conference Stassen says he was at. So what if Vandenberg's diary doesn't show that Jessup said what Stassen calls his "crystal clear" recollection of what the late senator told him. McCarthy juggled numbers—207, 53, 81—and now Stassen juggles recollections. Each knows the accusation always gets the bigger play.

Time magazine's cover story on McCarthy is pretty good evidence the more sensible Republicans are worried that McCarthy is turning into a liability. They ought to do the same job on Stassen.

SPEAKING of other publications, there's a curious pair of titles current. One is the entire issue of Collier's devoted to "The War We Do Not Want," with some excellent and thought provoking writing—and art.

The other is called "The Only War We Seek," a \$1 picture booklet whose title is based on Truman's statement last summer that "the only kind of war we seek is the good old fight against man's ancient enemies . . . poverty, disease, hunger and illiteracy."

In the midst of so much negative action, talk and writing, this booklet, written by Arthur Goodfriend (sic!) and published for Americans for Democratic Action, is a fresh breath of honest soul searching and constructive proposals. If I had a million bucks, I think I'd buy a copy for every university and college student in the US—and maybe every member of the Guild. You owe it to yourself to take the 15 minutes it will take to read it.

Cleveland Is Set For Page One Ball

Cleveland—Five hundred or- chids, fresh picked in Hawaii and flown in by courtesy of the Northwest Airlines, will be waiting at Carter Hotel tomorrow night for feminine wearers, at the Cleveland Guild's Page One Ball.

If other inducements to attend were needed, the committee on entertainment, headed by George Condon of the Plain Dealer unit, has booked Henry Morgan, radio's bad boy, as master of ceremonies; Clint Noble's dance

band, singer Fran Warren, Joe Bushkin, jazz pianist; TV vocal- ist Nancy Evans and NBC's satirists, Bob and Ray.

Advance sale of tickets, patrons' table space and advertising in the local's yearbook have all topped last year's records, the local officers report.

Heading various subcommittees are Mike Lapine, Peter Greenough, Ralph Platt, John Hedenberg, Howard Beaufait and Harold Eckes.

The Guild Reporter

99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Boston Local Names Officers

Boston—The Boston Newspaper Guild elected local officers for the 1951-52 term without opposition.

John H. Thompson, Traveler copy desk editor, was reelected to his third term as president; Abbott F. Hall, editorial auditor at the Record-American, succeeded himself as vice president; R. Edward Glynn, Globe reporter-re-writer, was newly elected as secretary, and Frank M. O'Donnell, Herald-Traveler advertising, was reelected to his tenth term as treasurer.

Newly elected unit officers include:

Herald-Traveler—Cameron Dewar, chairman; Fred A. Foye, vice chairman; Diana Belanger, secretary, and Mary McGillivray, treasurer.

Post—Lawrence R. Goldberg, chairman; Warren Garberg (retiring chairman), vice chairman, and Bob Ardizzone, treasurer.

Associated Press—Henry L. Supple, chairman; James F. Smith, secretary, and Joseph D. Kennedy, Jr., treasurer.

United Press—Leonard S. Zahn, chairman; John A. Hahn, treasurer.