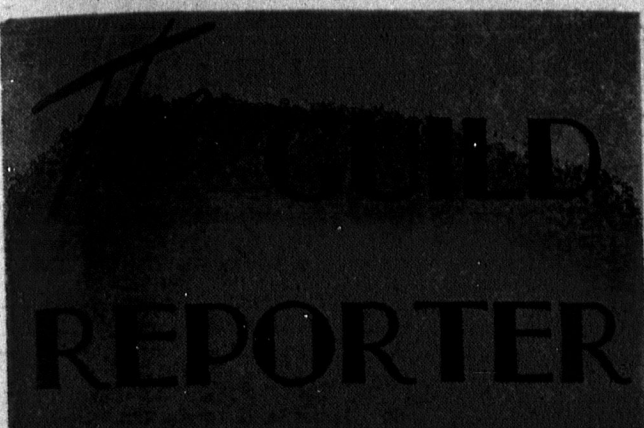




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Blatz and Baker Named To New ANG Positions



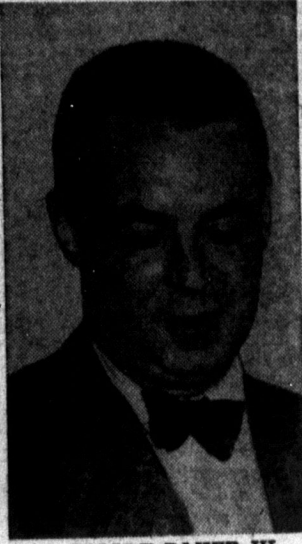
J. WILLIAM BLATZ
Promoted

J. William Blatz, ANG international representative since February, 1946, has been named to the post of director of organization to succeed William J. Farson, new secretary-treasurer. His appointment by the IEB was recommended by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, who had outlined to the board the organizing plans arising from Pittsburgh convention findings.

Blatz has been based in Columbus, Ohio, and has served in the territory covered by the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana district council. He is a former president, treasurer and executive secretary of the Columbus local, and served as executive secretary of the Ohio Valley district council until it merged into the three-state group. He has attended all conventions since Milwaukee, in 1944.

Blatz has had extensive experience in organization and collective bargaining both in his home local, of which he is a charter member, and during his service as international representative.

He was employed by the Columbus Citizen in the editorial



ELLIS T. BAKER, III
Heads New Department

department, as office boy, sports writer and on the telegraph, make-up and copy desks.

Ellis T. Baker, III, of Baltimore, becomes ANG director of research and information by IEB appointment, succeeding Milton Zatinsky, who resigned Nov. 1.

Baker has been an international representative for two years, and his new title—that of Zatinsky was director of education—reflects the decision of the board to reemphasize some phases of the department's activities and extend others. Major attention, it was said, will be given to "furnishing working tools" for local officers and local operation.

The new director is a graduate of Duke University and after briefly attending Harvard graduate school went to the Baltimore Sun papers as a Sunday feature writer. He later did general reporting, and handled rewrite, swing shifts on the city desk and legislative coverage.

He was active in the organization of the Sun editorial staff in the Guild, served as first (Continued on Page Two)

Labor Daily Plan Wins Backing of CIO Leaders

Endorsement by top CIO leadership and the naming of a special committee headed by Walter Reuther, UAW-CIO president, to report on proposals for interim financing of a promotional campaign, have brought the Guild's press expansion program a significant step nearer realization, Sam B. Eubanks, former ANG executive vice president, told the IEB last week.

Eubanks was referring to that portion of the Guild's attempt to counteract the trend toward decreasing newspaper employment, which proposes to establish a national daily newspaper under the auspices of organized labor. He is devoting full time to the project, his services for the past four months having been a contribution by the Guild while Eubanks was filling the remainder of his elected term, ending October 31.

With only a small staff of aides, Eubanks said that preliminary work had consisted of reaching international union officers and state conventions, explaining the purpose and possibilities of the plan and winning

almost universal backing in the limited area where such activity was carried on.

Subscription pledges are being sought, with steadily increasing and encouraging response. Among Guild locals, for example, those of New York, Toledo, Houston, Memphis, Lehigh Valley, Twin Cities, Milwaukee, Akron, Buffalo, Detroit, Hammond, Los Angeles, San Jose, Madison, Cleveland, Boston, Wilkes-Barre, Seattle-Tacoma, and St. Louis have entered pledges, on the strength of a letter sent from ANG headquarters. One district council, the Middle Atlantic, has pledged, and 34 individual Guildsmen have returned cards, as of an October check-up.

It will be a long and slow process, Eubanks predicted, to reach personally any large percentage of the estimated 50,000 local labor unions in the country.

Promotion thus far has been through use of funds realized from the operation of the Pittsburgh Reporter, published daily during the lockout of newspaper

unions in that city a year ago. Further financial aid will be required for a period of at least six months, Eubanks said.

He was in New York to lay the project before the executive board of the National CIO, and the committee appointed will explore means of carrying through.

Both demand for, and support of, a daily newspaper of the type envisioned warrant assumption that within six months actual publication can be launched, he told the IEB.

Three needed services can be performed for organized labor and its leadership, he said. Day-to-day information on what happens in government agencies which affect labor relations can be quickly and cheaply distributed. Various unions can be kept informed of what others are doing. And an independently-edited, factual presentation of general news can reverse presently unchecked and adverse public opinion as to the actual role labor plays in general welfare.

Guild Calls for Industry-wide Committee To Spur Moves for Release of Oatis

BULLETIN

AP President Robert McLean has referred the IEB proposal for a Free Oatis Committee to Frank J. Starnel, general manager of the Associated Press, as being in full charge of both employe relations and policy.

Urging immediate action for the release of Guildsman William Oatis, AP correspondent jailed by the Czech government four months ago on trumped-up espionage charges, the IEB asked President Harry Martin to direct an appeal and inquiry to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and to move for the formation of a newspaper industry committee to back up State department efforts.

July Date Set For Convention

The 1952 Guild convention at Portland, Ore., will be held during the week of July 7, it was decided by the IEB. Both a desire to avoid month's end dates, when accounting personnel is unable to arrange leaves for convention attendance, and a pre-empting of hotel accommodations at Portland during June, led to the decision.

Portland Guildsmen reminded the IEB that summer weather in that area is temperate.

Martin sent a night letter to Acheson, expressing the Board's alarm that further delay might actually cost the life of Oatis, urging that the State department take steps to expedite his release, and provide his fellow

Guildsmen "with some reassurance as to the nature and progress of such steps."

At the same time, Martin sent a wire to Robert McLean, president of the Associated Press. (Continued on Page Two)

Three WSB Petitions Win Government OK

The Wage stabilization board has approved three more Guild petitions for increases which exceed percentage limitations allowable under various regulations. The cases, approved by regional boards, involved the Sheboygan Press, Salt Lake City Tribune and Telegram, and Manchester Union, Leader and Sunday News contracts.

The Sheboygan increase amounted to nearly 14 percent above the January 1950 base period. (Current regulations permit a general increase of 10 percent above January 15, 1950 unit averages, plus a percentage increase equal to the rise in the BLS consumers price index since January 15 of this year.)

The joint petition, prepared by ANG and signed by the local parties, asked approval under Regulation 10, which permits adjustments on the basis of a "tandem" relationship over the past five years. This year's 7.3 percent general increase, negotiated as of Feb. 1, matched one previously negotiated by the

local typographical union. A similar relationship between Guild and printer increases had existed in the past. The Chicago regional board approval came two months after the petition was filed.

For the Salt Lake City contract the Denver regional board approved a \$3 general increase which exceeded permissible amounts, plus a separate petition asking for approval of various gains in "fringe" conditions won in the initial contract. These included night differential, better overtime provisions and improved holidays.

In Manchester the increase approved involved \$3 effective August 1, which was part of a two-part total \$7 general increase negotiated last February.

The latest approvals bring to six the number of Guild petitions for increases exceeding stabilization percentage limitations approved by the WSB. Six more cases await board action.

NEW IEB SETS SIGHTS AT FOUR-DAY NEW YORK MEETING

Meeting for the first time since its unanimous election at the Pittsburgh convention, the newly-constituted and enlarged International Executive Board held a four-day session last week at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, in New York.

By creation of an all-Canada region and addition of a vice president at large, the governing body of the Guild now numbers 15 instead of 13. All were present except Michael J. Lapine, of Cleveland, reelected as a vice president at large.

President Harry Martin greeted the new vice presidents, John

H. Thompson, Boston; C. Joseph Beauclerc, Toronto; Edward Easton, Jr., New York; William M. Ware, Cleveland, and Felix B. Wold, Detroit, and each made brief acknowledgements and comments. Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak and his successor as secretary-treasurer, William J. Farson, made more extended remarks.

Business transacted covered a review of pertinent convention directives on organizing, collective bargaining, research and information, political action, international relations, finance and press expansion; the appointment of new directors of organi-

zation and of research and information, setting a date for the 1952 convention, and the hearing of an appeal from an expulsion action of the Lynn local.

Sam B. Eubanks, retiring executive vice president, reported on the status of the projected labor daily, The National Reporter.

The board approved a distribution of the Pittsburgh lockout fund and approved a budget for the third quarter of the fiscal year.

Committee appointments for the year were approved by the board, for two standing groups and six other special committees.

On the finance committee are Secretary-Treasurer Farson, Joseph F. Collis and Victor Leo.

Executive Vice President Novak heads the IEB contracts committee, with Farson, Director of Organization J. William Blatz, Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker, III, and Eva Jollos, secretary.

The committee on constitution comprises Lapine, Adolph J. Rahm, Easton, and Philip Price. The organizing committee is headed by Collis, and includes Ware and Thompson.

On collective bargaining the committee is Chandler Forman, chairman, Wold and Beauclerc. For research and information

the chairman is Price, and the committee members are Beauclerc and Wold.

The Hearst chain council committee is headed by Al Dipman, and includes Leo, Thompson and Novak.

Novak was made chairman of a continuing committee on press expansion, to which were named Leo, Rollin Everett, of St. Louis; A. H. Raskin, of New York; Edward Klein, of Philadelphia; Eubanks, of San Francisco-Oakland, and Sam Zagoria, of Washington.

Detailed stories on the sessions appear elsewhere in this issue.

Hearst Memo Negotiations Start Here Tuesday, To Ask Contract Basis

Negotiations for a new agreement between the American Newspaper Guild and the Hearst newspaper management, covering matters other than wages, hours and local working conditions, will start at the Hotel Warwick, New York, next Tuesday, Nov. 12.

To conduct the negotiations, the IEB has named Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, as chairman, and the following will serve, together with Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farnson: Art Atwell, Los Angeles; Ed Scott, Detroit; Francis S.

Rivett, Albany, and ANG Vice President Victor Leo, New York, and Al Dipman, SFONG, the latter chairman of the chain council.

Guild relations with Hearst paper managements have been set forth for many years in a negotiated document known as the Hearst Memorandum. It resulted from a peace settlement after a series of Guild strikes against Hearst papers, and has been renegotiated every two years.

Provisions of the Memorandum are incorporated into locally-negotiated contracts where Hearst units exist.

This year the employees affected, with the exception of units at the New York Mirror and Journal-American, approved a proposal that ANG seek, instead of the form heretofore used in the Memorandum, a binding contract which would cover all matters presently contained in the Memorandum, plus a minimum vacation clause and provision for handling grievances arising from Memorandum clauses, through ANG levels.

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president and M. Michael Potok, secretary-treasurer, both of the New York local, attended a session of the IEB last week to lay before the members the position of the two New York units. The local officers also stressed the importance of a united front, and expressed willingness to attempt to resolve the differences which exist. There was extensive discussion following their presentation.

Money Matters Cleared By Executive Board

Financial adjustments proceeding from Pittsburgh convention decisions, were ordered by the IEB at last week's meeting.

An operating surplus of \$2,854.98 was reported for the first fiscal quarter, ending July 31, and a surplus was indicated for the second quarter as well, although October receipts had not been completely accounted for.

Staff members on the ANG payroll as of the convention dates were granted pay increases of \$10 a week, retroactive to

Ball Is Expected To Net \$3-4,000

Cleveland—The sixth annual Page One Ball, staged Oct. 27 by the Press Club and the Cleveland Guild, is expected to realize profits of from \$3,000 to \$4,000, according to Local Treasurer James D. Harthorne.

Some 800 persons attended the function in Hotel Carter. Mayor Thomas A. Burke was in the audience, but Gov. Frank J. Lausche, a guest in past years, was grounded at Columbus because of weather.

For Zoltan Gombos, editor of Szabadag and general chairman of the ball, it was a double occasion. He and his wife celebrated their 19th wedding anniversary. The couple had not seen each other for four days previously, and met at the ball.

Escalator Stalls Between Floors

Toledo—Toledo Guild members, by two-thirds of a percentage point, picking up an automatic wage increase tied in with the BLS price index.

As of September 15 the BLS figures touched an all-time high, but under the formula in the Toledo Blade contract the boost was 0.66 percent shy of bringing about a shift upward via the escalator.

NEW CREDIT UNION AT TORONTO STAR

Toronto—Editorial and commercial employees of the Toronto Star will have a credit union if the Ontario government approves. A similar union is in operation at the mechanical departments.

The application has gained approval from the Ontario credit union association. When approved by the government, membership in the proposed union will be open to all Star employees under Guild jurisdiction.

L.A. Backs 10¢ Rate

Los Angeles dailies are running promotional ads to woo reader acceptance of their new 10 cent-per-copy price tag. The tabloid, Mirror now sells for seven cents.

Malliers Repay Full \$20,000 Loan Despite Convention Cancellation

Pittsburgh local of the AFL malliers union has repaid in full a loan of \$20,000 from the American Newspaper Guild, advanced at the time the local went on strike last year, and was in financial need.

At the time of the June convention, the malliers had repaid \$8,000, and the convention moved to cancel the \$12,000 remaining unpaid, and the malliers were so notified.

But monthly checks continued to arrive, for \$2,000 each, and last month double that sum was received, closing out the full amount.

With the last check came a letter from the malliers' officers. They expressed thanks not only for the original loan but for the spirit which had prompted the Guild convention to decline repayment of more than half the obligation.

The malliers preferred, they wrote, to consider the matter open until the three non-Communist French journalists' unions, to achieve a national federation in France.

Just before the opening of the preliminary conference of the new international federation in Paris, Roger Chafford-Lucan, president of the Union of French Journalists, affiliated to the C.F.T.C. (French Confederation of Christian Workers) challenged the leaders of other French journalists' unions to join with the CFTC union in forming a strong federation within France.

The CFTC leader, in an interview with L'Echo de la Presse, thrice-monthly trade journal of editors and publishers, pointed out that by presenting their claims separately to employers political and religious orientations among French unions, it has been difficult to get union leaders to sit down together and work out their problems.

Chief complaint centered about the use of a pen-name rather than the author's own, although some viewed the piece as harmful to bargaining relations between ANG and Associated Press management.

Anonymity, the editor told the board, is held permissible in the Guild Reporter only for job security reasons. The unnamed writer is an AP employee. He considered his criticism aimed at high levels, not his fellow employees. His object was a status Guild purpose—improvement of standards in the industry.

Further, the editor said, there was no intent to do harm to the AP as a competitive agency, or to jeopardize Guild-AP relations in collective bargaining. Least of all is it Guild Reporter policy to embarrass Guild members or endanger their livelihood, or to imply that any single group holds copyright to the kind of flaws indicated.

Vice President Felix Wold, himself an AP staffer, offered a resolution which would have expressed a board preference for no-unsigned opinion articles in future issues. After discussion, it was defeated by a voice vote.

Members said they were reluctant to give an impression that the Guild Reporter is the "official voice" of the IEB, or to hamper its operation by seeming to dictate editorial policy.

Samuel Guisto, SFONG, Is Casualty in Korea

San Francisco—Samuel Guisto, 32, former display ad messenger at the San Francisco News, has become the second SFONG member to die of wounds suffered in Korea.

Guisto joined the Army early this year and arrived in Korea only a few weeks ago. He died of wounds suffered in battle on Oct. 10. He had been with the News about six years.

First SFONG fatality in Korean fighting was Robert Hollowell, 23, of Oakland, who was killed in action last January. He was an Oakland Post-Enquirer caption writer before joining the Marines.

Guisto is survived by his parents, a brother and two sisters.

Ottawa Guildsmen's Son Killed in Action

Ottawa—Victor Arnott, son of Ottawa Guild President William Arnott, was killed in action September 17 in Korea, weeks only after he had arrived in the war zone as a private in the Princess Patricia light infantry. Memorial services were held last week at the Arnotts' home town of Cumberland, Ontario.

William A. Gee Dies in Chicago

Chicago—William A. Gee, display salesman for the Chicago Daily News, died suddenly at his home, Oct. 27. Survivors include his widow, Anna, and two sons, Robert and William.

White Collar Gains

Only one out of every 160 workers was in white collar occupations in 1870. In 1950, the Labor department says, it was one out of every eight.

FRENCH NEWSMEN TAKE CUE FROM CONGRESS PROPOSAL

By LEMUEL E. GRAVES, Jr., Deputy Chief, News & Writing, ECA Information

Paris—A significant by-product of the recent effort to establish a new international federation of journalists here is a move on the part of one of the three non-Communist French journalists' unions, to achieve a national federation in France.

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No Halfway House to Freedom

The following editorial is by Charles W. Evans, and appeared in "Labor and Nation," quarterly magazine devoted to serious discussion of labor's role in public affairs.

On June 4, the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of 11 Communist leaders and thus upheld the Smith Act. In so doing, over the brilliant dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas and Black, the high court labeled the Communist conspiracy "a clear and present danger" to our democratic government.

The Justice Department took its cue from that decision and has now jailed 17 lesser-known Communist leaders.

In answer to these actions by the government, liberal spokesmen have evoked the words of some of America's greatest democrats—Jefferson, Lincoln, Brandeis, Holmes, Roosevelt—in support of free speech.

It was Jefferson, the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence, who said: "If there be any among us who wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed, as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Yes, and it was the forefathers of our great country who recognized that the very heart of our democracy was the right of men to hold free opinions without fear of reprisal. By amendment, they wrote into the first article of the Bill of Rights the guarantee that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech."

It is doubtless true that to some in this generation these words of Lincoln will seem very radical. There is every chance that had there been an Un-American Affairs Committee sitting in Congress in his day, Lincoln would have been summoned to explain his statement. But the fact remains that he did say it and it concerns whom it may concern in this day and generation.

I certainly hold no brief for speech.

Five Newsmen Brush Briefly With Law

Crown Point, Ind.—A Lake County bailiff exercised judicial authority that was not his and detained four newspaper men and one radio reporter for filing stories of twelve indictments against men who were still free.

The county prosecutor thought otherwise. The bailiffs' guess that the reporters' action "might be in contempt of court" was wrong, the prosecutor said. Indiana law, the newsmen were told,

French unions were cooperating in playing host to the preliminary conference of the international federation.

Veteran French trade union observers were pleasantly surprised to see the degree of harmony and cooperation achieved by the three non-Communist unions—in the initial talks which preceded the international conference and in the three-day meeting which was held here.

M. Chafford-Lucan proposed that a Federation of the French unions would strengthen the bargaining position of non-Communist journalists and enable all unions to gain more advantages for their members.

At the same time, he pointed out, each union could maintain its separate identity if it chose to do so. He suggested that disagreements could be resolved by compromise.

While the other French unions have not replied to the CFTC proposal, it is believed that, in the course of their work in connection with organizing the international federation, the French unions will find a basis for developing a strong national federation.

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John Carmichael Joins Guild Staff

John Carmichael, former head of the New Orleans local, has been named an international representative, effective this week, it was said by J. William Blatz, new director of organization.

Carmichael was a unit and local secretary prior to being chosen as New Orleans president. During his tenure, the New Orleans local made strides in improving its operations, setting up a steward system and designating vice presidents to be responsible for certain phases of the local's program.

Carmichael has had experience in negotiating contracts and in the field of organizing. He was a delegate to the Washington and Pittsburgh conventions.

He recently resigned his position with the New Orleans Item.



JOHN CARMICHAEL
To ANG Staff

\$100 Now Equals \$139.90

Another spurt in living costs, recorded by the BLS consumers price index for September as a 0.8 percent increase over August in the revised series and a 0.5 percent rise in the old series, again has increased the dollar amounts required to maintain the Guild's \$100 wage program of 1946 in terms of current purchasing power.

As of September, the \$100 minimum must become \$139.90 to maintain its 1946 value, while the base goal of \$50 for the lowest adult classification must go to \$69.95 to stay even. This is an increase of \$1.50 since June when the convention found \$138.40 was needed to maintain the top minimum wage.

The September index stood at 168.6 in the revised series and 168.5 in the old series, prices as measured by the index have gone up 2.8 percent on the revised index and 2.7 percent on the old series.

basic security—freedom of opinion. And while the times are such that six justices of the Supreme Court can find it possible to abridge free speech, there is a danger among us who are ready to defend our democratic traditions regardless of the times. Two such men are Justices Black and Douglas, whose dissenting opinions will live to be remembered in the courageous pages of our history.

Justice Black has written: "He still remembers how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids.... Public opinion, being what it now is, few will protest the conviction of the Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

Joining with Justice Black in this dissent, Justice Douglas says: "Never until today has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct. Yet that is precisely what is suggested. I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct."

In this same spirit, the New York Post, closing its editorial attacking the actions of the Justice Department, said: "The external Soviet threat to democracy is unrelenting and change. All our vision and greatness as a nation will be required to meet it without wrecking the freedoms which make democracy worth all the fighting and dying."

It is easy to imitate the enemy. But in the long run we believe the citizens of this republic—free men everywhere—will

come to reverse Justices Black and Douglas and others like them who refused to join the stampede.

At this moment, the stampede is on. Roosevelt's warning that "we have nothing to fear but fear itself," has been thrown to the four winds.

The Justice Department, with Supreme Court approval, is acting, if not for America, in the name of the United States Government.

Today, this government based on the principles laid down by Jefferson and build upon by Lincoln, Roosevelt and others, is destroying its own life.

As Justices Brandeis and Holmes said in the Whitney case, "It is the function of free speech to free men from the bondage of irrational fears. They further pointed out that 'Fear of serious injury cannot alone justify suppression of free speech and assembly. Men feared witches and burned women (Salem).'"

Certainly, the Attorney General, by his action, is clearly suffering from such "irrational fears." But he does not harbor them in his breast. Rather he uses his high office to proclaim them throughout the nation and abroad.

Is our democracy so shaky? Are we so insecure in our beliefs of free speech and free thought that Communists, who speak openly, must be made to shut up lest we fall prey to their words?

We cannot be such puppets. We are thinking, rational people with a heritage of freedom that can only be lost when we no longer believe in it.

Let us not be accomplices to the acts of the Attorney General. If we become frightened, we act irrationally—and once we have taken the road that leads to open suppression of ideas, the abyss beyond is dark.

Let us rather go forward with Jefferson "where reason is left free to combat" the opinions of (Continued on Page Five)

THE GUILD REPORTER

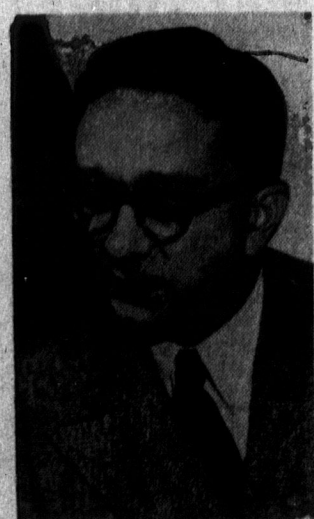
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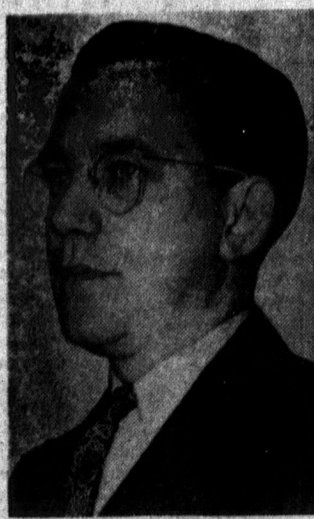
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GUILD HAS NEW FIFTEEN-MEMBER BOARD



HARRY MARTIN
President



RALPH B. NOVAK
Executive Vice President



WILLIAM J. FARSON
Secretary-Treasurer

Regional Vice Presidents



JOHN H. THOMPSON
Boston



PHILIP PRICE
Washington



ADOLPH J. RAHM
St. Louis



AL DIPMAN
S. F. Oakland



VICTOR LEO
New York



JOSEPH BEAUCLERC
Toronto

Vice Presidents at Large



JOSEPH F. COLLIS
Wilkes-Barre



EDWARD EASTON, JR.
New York



GHANDLER FOREMAN
Chicago



MILTON J. LAPINE
Cleveland



WILLIAM M. WORE
Cleveland



FELIX B. WOLD
Detroit

Nominated without opposition at the Pittsburgh Convention last June, and hence declared elected without need for referendum vote, the new International Executive Board will serve for the two-year period starting November 1.

Martin was re-elected president, while Novak replaces Sam B. Kubanks as executive vice president, and Farson succeeds to Novak's former post as secretary-treasurer.

Among the regional vice presidents, Thompson and Beauclerc are newcomers, the former succeeding Charles Leveroni, of Boston, and Beauclerc representing the newly-created sixth region, comprising all Canada. The four continuing members are Price, Rahm, Dipman and Leo.

There are three hold-overs among vice presidents at large, Collis, Foreman and Lapine. Since the number of vice presi-

dents at large was increased from five to six, the newcomers, Easton, Wore and Wold, take the places vacated by Zula Ferguson, Los Angeles, and Ben Price, Atlanta, besides filling out the new position.

No official photograph of the new board was made at the organization meeting last week because of the enforced absence of Lapine.

Canadian Court Rejects ANG Bargaining Charge Against Wire Service

Toronto — One of the two charges filed by the American Newspaper Guild against the Canadian Press was dismissed yesterday by a magistrate's court, and hearing on the second charge was continued for today.

Guild counsel immediately announced plans to appeal from the decision, in accordance with the Guild's determination to carry the case to the highest tribunal, if necessary.

The dismissed charge was that Canadian Press management had violated the Canadian federal statute covering labor relations, by refusing to bargain in good faith with a certified bargaining agent.

The charge was lodged after

the Guild had gained leave to prosecute from Canadian Minister of Labor, Milton Greig, a fairly sanctioned action.

Magistrate T. S. Elmore heard the case yesterday, with John Oaker appearing as Guild counsel and John J. Robinson for the defendant wire service.

In dismissing the charge, the court said that it appeared that CP management had made "reasonable efforts"—the language of the statute—to reach a basis for agreement on a contract. The court added that there had been many meetings of the parties, that both the Guild and CP management had given serious consideration to all clauses and that there had been no "indication of hostility" at the bargaining meetings.

The court pointedly observed

that under the Canadian law employees of Canadian Press are free to go on strike to obtain a satisfactory contract.

The second Guild count against the CP management was that of discrimination in regard to terms of employment.

When the Guild won bargaining rights early in 1950, General Manager Gilles Purcell put into effect a policy that no Guild member would be permitted to cover news emanating from the Ottawa parliament.

Since assignment to the press gallery there is considered a desirable post, with better than the meager average pay prevalent elsewhere in the service, this order seriously affected the status of Guild membership. On the Guild's own suggestion, sev-

eral of the Ottawa men turned in resignation from the Guild.

Three who refused to give up Guild membership, even under personal pressure from management, were promptly penalized. One was discharged for refusing to accept a transfer to a distant bureau which was later abandoned by the CP, as a staff coverage. Two others were transferred to less desirable locations.

Management's defense of this maneuver was that it must keep "the stream of news unpolluted," a possibility it professed to see in the membership of new writers in a labor organization which, it charged, was "affiliated" with a political party.

Thereafter the Canadian Press decreased its coverage from non-Canadian points, returning some staffers at London and Washington to home bases in Canada.

This had the ironic effect of making Canada's major news service heavily dependent for its foreign news from Britain and from Washington upon many writers already members of labor unions, the British union of journalists and the Guild of the United States.

IEB Asks Truman To Reconsider Security Order

President Truman's recent security order, which has both infuriated and amused Washington newsmen by its obvious misapplication in some governmental departments, came in for denunciation at the hands of the International Executive Board.

In a resolution offered by Vice President Philip Price, the board requested that Truman reconsider the order, and to consult with the Guild and other interested organizations in reformulation of an order that, while protecting the nation's military interests, will not deprive the taxpayer citizens of full information as to how their government is functioning.

The resolution points out that the order as it stands, despite the President's explanation of its intent, is too broad, and could hide inefficiency and extravagance, "and otherwise conceal matter that should properly be placed before the public."

Citizens create a democracy. It is added, and by their money and—if necessary—their lives, support its operations. They are entitled, the resolution asserts, to "every possible particle of news" about the government from the President down, and the Chief Executive should be the first to make this view the policy of the land.

SFONG Sets Up Arbitrator Panel

San Francisco — SFONG Executive Secretary Bob Brown has announced selection of three university officials to form an arbitration panel called for under terms of the citywide contract.

This panel arbitrates disputes arising out of the citywide contract covering employees on the Call-Bulletin, Chronicle, Examiner and News.

Selected were Clark Kerr, director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California; George E. Osborne, professor, school of law, and John P. Troxell, director, division of industrial relations, both of Stanford University.

The three were chosen by the Guild and publishers from a list of 15 supplied by the American arbitration association.

Sign Majority At Chicago News

Chicago — The Chicago Guild, after months of sustained personal membership solicitation in the commercial departments of the Chicago Daily News, has signed a substantial majority of the nearly 400 employees involved, and has notified management to that effect. Negotiation sessions were asked.

The departments covered by the organization effort are business and accounting, circulation, advertising and "miscellaneous." Besides the personal invitations extended by local Guild committees, the campaign included a well-planned informational service to prospective members and those who had signed cards earlier. Mimeographed bulletins, a wide variety, were issued periodically to the commercial department personnel.

The editorial department at the News, one of the Knight chain of dailies, has been under Guild contract for many years.

Attend meetings regularly—the Guild is what you make it.

SEES ESCALATORS AS PERILOUS

By WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
President, Bakers & Confectioners Union (AFL)

Born of uncertainty and fear, an economic monster christened "escalator clause" today is being nursed and cradled by many in government, business and labor as the baby who can solve all our problems.

The birth of this child, Frankenstein offers a sad commentary on the reluctance or inability of many of our leaders to meet issues face to face. Right now, most elements of the nation's economic life are knee-deep in uncertainty; and, in their fear of what the future holds, too many are grasping for the "easy way out." They see in "escalator clauses"—which chain workers' incomes to the cost of living—a quick solution to the problem of how to control wages.

This dangerous offspring of fear and uncertainty has been given the blessing of the Wage Stabilization Board, which eagerly agreed to serve as official guardian of the freak-child. Many in organized labor have even been deceived into believing the "escalator" will carry them up to better things without the effort of climbing.

In the name of plain common sense, we should be suspicious of anything which promises us good things without any effort on our part. Our international union is suspicious. In fact, we are tolerating the presence of "escalator" agreements only because they have become a part of the government's mobilization policy. When the current crisis is over, we want to see the "escalator" clause thrown on the economic trash-pile. And, during the remainder of the mobilization program, we should avoid—whenever possible—anything to do with this dangerous principle of tying our members' wages to the cost-of-living, a factor over which we have absolutely no control.

An "escalator" clause has no place in democratic labor-management bargaining. It leaves no opportunity for either side to fight for what it believes is the right solution. Everything is cut and dried beforehand. As a matter of fact, there's no reason to go to the bargaining table; the formula is there, and the government is prepared to tell both management and labor what the proper dosage will be.

Under the "escalator" type contract, when the government announces the percentage of wage increase—or decrease—which the cost-of-living dictates, the matter of wages is closed. There is no chance to argue over the bargaining table such important issues as increased productivity, about the need for bringing the wage rates of our crafts more into line with the services they render, about the necessity of earning more money so we can buy a home and maybe send a boy to college.

Workers in the crafts this international represents have come a long way in the past half century. There was a time when all our energies were devoted to the struggle for an "existing wage." We had to fight to win enough financial remuneration for our skill and service to permit our families to barely exist.

We won that fight by determined, give-and-take bargaining!

Then we turned our attention to the problems of obtaining a "living wage," a wage which would permit us not only to exist, but also to enjoy some of the fundamental pleasures of life, such as decent shelter, warm clothing, adequate food and, perhaps, a small luxury for our children now and then.

Writing in this month's issue of his union's Bakers and Confectioners' Journal, Pres. William F. Schnitzler, is outspoken in his criticism of the current outcropping of "escalator clauses" in union contracts.

ANG bargaining policy has been opposed to inclusion of escalator clauses in Guild contracts since they were first introduced during World War II, for many of the reasons listed by Schnitzler.

Escalator clauses provide that when a price index, often the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, shows an agreed-on point increase, automatic wage boosts follow. On a "rising market" the device has been hailed as a solution of the union's problems. Schnitzler shows what can be lost, as well as gained, by the practice.

We won that fight, too, during thousands of sweating, swearing sessions over the bargaining table!

And, here we stand today, with a bare "living wage." Are we to be content to go no further? Are we so well off that we can afford to fall into an easy state of stagnation, feeling satisfied with meager handouts—which—and this is debatable—merely "keep our heads just above water?"

The answer to this question is an emphatic "no." International union, which won an "existing wage," then a "living wage," must now train all its energies and resources on gaining for its members a "saving wage." The men and women who produce the nation's basic food products are entitled to a "saving wage" and income which will permit them to set aside a few dollars each month and accumulate a down payment on a home or promote the education of their children.

We will win this fight, too, but we can only win it through hard-hitting collective bargaining. We'll get a "saving wage" by battling our way uphill; we

AFL Union Head Warns That Price Index Clauses Hamper Collective Bargaining

At the moment, there is some doubt whether cost-of-living increases based on "escalator" clauses can maintain a "living wage" for the American worker. In the first place, the Wage Stabilization Board has been the only successful control agency, thus far. It has succeeded in withholding strict control over wages. Unfortunately, the price control and rent control agencies have not enjoyed such success.

Moreover, the principle of handing out a cost-of-living increase after the worker already has been paying the increased costs is something like using hair tonic after the head is bald. These "escalator" clauses depend on statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This fact-finding organization must, of necessity, work slowly. It takes time to assemble all the data needed to work out an index which can serve as a guide to living costs. And, incidentally, there has been some question as to whether the formula used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is up-to-date enough to provide a true picture of a worker's complete, actual living costs.

While the bureau is gathering statistics on living costs for a given period, you are paying whatever increases there are. You are, as a matter of fact, one of the "statistics" the bureau is examining.

After the data has been gathered and analyzed, the cost-of-living index is announced. It reveals that during a specified period—now considerably in the past—living cost showed a percentage rise of such-and-such a figure. So, if you're tied to an "escalator" scheme, the boss is obliged to give you an increase in pay to offset the rise in the cost of living. But, you have already paid the increased cost long since and probably you are paying additional living costs, which the bureau is now busy calculating. In other words, the whole thing is a vicious circle and you can never hope to catch up with actual price rises.

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Taft Record on Foreign Policy Is Scanned for Future Clues

Washington—Now that Senator "Try, try again" Taft is out in the open with his inevitable candidacy for the GOP nomination next June, it is thought provoking to check the Ohio man's own record in foreign policies back through his years in office.

Such review is warranted by Taft's assertion that he deems the Truman administration's "judgment in foreign affairs" to be poor.

Just what is Taft's own record in that quarter? How does his past square up with his current announcement that "a Republican president" (Taft, naturally) "will insure the spread of communism by military aggression or propaganda, including establishment of Korea as a free country and completion of the arming of western Europe... against Russian aggression."

The facts are that, with few exceptions, the policies he once opposed have withstood time's test.

When war halted, it was bipartisan-minded Vandenberg, not

wasn't get it by "taking the escalator!"

But, even if it were possible to work out a magic system which would keep our wages in direct ratio to your daily living costs, the system still would be a dangerous economic tool from the standpoint of the working man. His income would hinge entirely on the cost of living, and who holds greater control over cost of living? Big business, of course. By manipulating stocks, by juggling inventories and by many other means, big business can influence the price of everything we buy. Workers have no such control, so the "es-

calator" method places them at a distinct disadvantage. As stated earlier, this international union will go along with the "escalator" idea during the current emergency, but only because we recognize the vital necessity of supporting the government policy in this severe time of crisis. It bears repeating, however, that our Union regards "escalator" schemes as dishonest, undemocratic, and unfair. They have no place in the pattern of collective bargaining in the American tradition and the sooner they are laid to rest in the economic graveyard the better off the working men and women of our country will be.

And, when that happy day of burial for this economic monstrosity arrives, let's erect a neat white tombstone inscribed, "Dead for Keeps!"

Memphis—A renewal contract providing a general increase ranging from \$2.50 to \$5, added to minimums, doubled night differentials, improved severance pay, vacations, holidays and overtime, and other gains has been signed by the Memphis local with the Scripps-Howard Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar.

The agreement raises the top minimum for the key editorial classifications and display salesmen from \$80 to \$95 after five years, with the starting rate up from \$42.50 to \$45. New top minimums for other key classifications are \$72.50 for classified outside solicitors, \$55 for classified phone solicitors and commercial department stenographers, \$37.50 for editorial and advertising stenographers, all after five years, and \$55 after four years for telephone operators.

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To win the 1952 election, Taft proposes "to extend the methods which we used in Ohio," an election that almost provoked a congressional investigation.

His forthcoming book on foreign policy may show Taft capable of re-shifting his position in the foreign field as he has done on domestic issues. Recently he said, "I must admit I may be completely wrong. I do not claim to be an expert on foreign policy."

Straight News Is Favored

A trend among French newspapers toward more news and less opinion is indicated in the latest casualty of a political daily.

L'Aube, official organ of the Popular Republican party, has ceased publication after struggling against circulation losses and rising costs. Paris now has nine morning and four evening dailies.

Four of 18 fraternities at the University of Connecticut withdrew from national affiliation, to conform with the university's new anti-discrimination rules. They are Lambda Chi Alpha, Sigma Tau, Kappa Sigma and Sigma Chi.

Memphis Guild Clinches Renewal Contract Gains

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WORLD NEWSMEN CONGRESS CREDIT TO MARTIN, SAYS FRAYNE

Plenty of Know-How and Finesse Went Into His Job

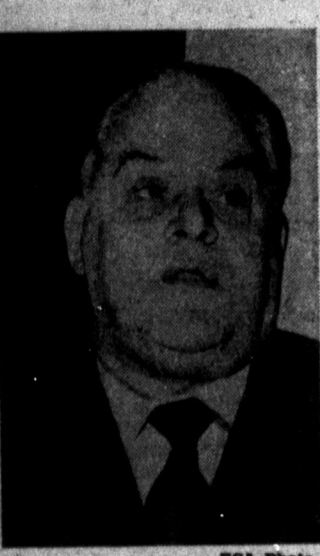
By PAT FRAYNE
San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, Liaison Officer, Labor Information, OSR-ECA

Paris—The real story behind the founding of the International Federation of Journalists is that of ANG President Harry Martin's stubborn, studied, long-time fight for freedom of the international reporter.

From the moment he walked out of the Budapest meeting of the International Organization of Journalists in November, 1948, until the formation of the preparatory committee for calling a Congress of the IFJ, in Paris, October 12-15-14, Harry Martin never quit trying.

To the cloistered journalist of the United States this may have seemed a long time—to those of us who have picked our way through a rubble Europe in what might have been interwar days, it was quick accomplishment.

From the day Harry Martin left the Budapest hysterical satellite sessions, until the day he led a group of ten European countries' union journalists into the formation of a free democratic organization, he never let a week go by without making some move to counteract communist control of the old International Organization of Journalists or to find a successor.



—ECA Photo
Paris preliminary conference had Clement Bundoock, general secretary of the British Union of Journalists, as its chairman. He also heads interim planning committee.

There was no impetuosity about the 1948 walkout, for the American Newspaper Guild had been complaining about the election of Jiri Hronek, Czech communist, as secretary general of IOJ, in June, 1947, at Prague. Martin as ANG proxy filed his protest as an IOJ vice president in March of 1949, with the IOJ executive board in Geneva, and from then on the chips were down. The bill of particulars was simple.

Martin protested Hronek's misuse for communist propaganda of his office and of the organization, demanded both Hronek's removal and a return of the IOJ headquarters to a free city. This complaint was to have come before the executive board of the IOJ at the Budapest meeting in November, but Russian members, Judin of the Cominform and Saslavsky of Pravda, got the complaint sidetracked. Martin realizing the futility of his battle within the IOJ stepped out in protest.

Before that walkout, he had already been in contact with the journalists' unions of Britain, Scandinavia and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg).



—ECA Photo
ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE—British and American delegates to the Paris meeting which planned a new World Congress of Journalists are pictured here. Standing is Harry Martin, ANG president, who was named secretary of the committee to set up a congress meeting next May. Others (l. to r.) are John Taylor, British National Union of Journalists; Clement Bundoock, partly hidden, British NUJ general secretary; Hugh Sutherland, Philadelphia; Lam Graves, Norfolk; and Thomas E. (Pat) Frayne, San Francisco; all of the Guild.

The ANG backed up the protest in its Columbus, Ohio, Convention of June, 1949, authorizing him in the event of failure to win support in ousting Hronek and in removal of IOJ headquarters from Prague, to withdraw and to take part in forming a new and democratic international organization of journalists.

Martin opened his campaign in 1949, battling out correspondence on his own mill, and shortly the Belgian journalists withdrew an invitation for IOJ to hold its Congress in Brussels, also withdrawing from membership. Simultaneously Martin resigned as an IOJ vice president, served notice on Prague headquarters that the ANG was officially withdrawing from membership and in July, 1949, began his drive to interest Western European journalists in a new international.

Martin worked in his own spare time from his post as Labor Adviser and Director of Labor Information, ECA, in Paris. But he also gives a nod to the spare-time work of ECA Labor Information officers in the field of the many countries—Thomson, Hornby, Teddove, Toughill, Tenyson, Godfredsen and Beck—Guilders all—who were actively helpful.

Four adverse factors in particular, had to be overcome to bring about the new organization, and each was a real hurdle. 1—Western European journalists were maintaining sales resistance to a new organization in fear it, too, might fall into communist control. A lot of dust of bitterness over the original IOJ had to be settled.

2—Most European journalists' unions are NOT affiliated with the trade union movements of their own countries and wanted to maintain their independence from even an indirect affiliation. 3—In some countries the journalists are split into national political and religious groups. The Catholic journalists were reluctant to join with the rival Socialist journalists, as one example.

4—The Big Fear, which has been slowly liquidated, was that the Russians would over-run Europe and visit reprisals on leaders of anticommunist movements, such as an anti-IOJ organization would have to be. These people had seen military occupation at first hand and had known its tragic restrictions. The first law of nature, self-preservation, prevented a spontaneous re-organization of free and democratic journalists. However, the success of the European Recovery Program and the North Atlantic Community defense program instilled a new confidence.

To bolster the drive, Martin became an active member of the International consultative committee of Professional Employees—a section of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—in December of 1949. Unions—in December of 1949, while collar workers were held in Brussels in April, 1951, and in July of this year the group was established on a permanent basis at the IOJFTU Congress in Milan. While teachers, artists, musicians and other groups swung into action, there was not much interest shown by the European journalists. At Brussels, Martin tried to spark the attempt for affiliation of journalists with the IOJFTU, but had to settle for the establishment of an interim "contact group" of which he became chairman.

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Representatives of the American Newspaper Guild were: Harry Martin, chairman; Lam Graves of the Norfolk Guild; Hugh Sutherland, Philadelphia; Pat Frayne, San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild; Graves, Sutherland and Frayne participated with Martin in the several preliminary conferences with the representatives of the three French journalists' unions and contributed backstage efforts before and after the Paris meeting.

Like any "impossible" job it takes an American newspaperman a little while to accomplish things in his spare time. Give Harry Martin full time at a job and he'd accomplish a "miracle."

The British National Union of Journalists made inquiries of other national bodies otherwise took no open action until 1951 when it set up a special committee to study the possibilities. In July of 1951, Belgian journalists voted to take part in the new international and, President Stijns became one of the most active workers. By late September the British NUJ special committee had agreed to send Clement Bundoock and President John Taylor of the NUJ to a Paris meeting.

There was light ahead now, but one major bit of business had to be accomplished—a rapport between the three rival French journalists' unions in order to set up the Paris meeting. Impossible, some said. But Martin, knowing the value and the technique of good public relations, invited representatives of the three unions to sit down at a table with himself and Guild members of the OSR. One French union was autonomous, one was socialist and the third Catholic.

Through an interpreter—with, however, some of the French journalists speaking the English—the necessity of a free democratic journalists' international

was stressed by Martin. It was a delicate job well done, in which the French unions were asked to act as collective hosts to an organization meeting and the meeting and the setting up of a preparatory committee as a step toward the new international. As with any democratic group this matter had to be submitted by each to their respective executive committees. In due time the three unions were in agreement to act as co-hosts and the presidents of each union signed a letter of invitation to various Western Europe and Western hemisphere journalist groups.

The mental and physical labor as well as the leadership given by Harry Martin to the formation of this new International Federation of Journalists will be an important part of its history, and the history of the restoration of freedom of journalists as a basis of the freedom of the press.

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during the formative conference.

The part played by the four American delegates—headed by Martin—called by the French "D'Artagnan and his Three Musketeers"—was thenceforth one of "guest delegates" with Martin stressing that this was a European problem on which the Americans would "go along with them" on a purely trade union basis.

This statement, however, was responded to, by every European speaker, with expressions that Martin's leadership was still necessary. Tribute was paid him for the long-time efforts he had put into the formation of the new international. European opinion was unanimous that had it not been for Harry Martin the new international would not have been possible.

The organizing committee's work went along in enthusiastic harmony for the three days of its sessions.

The result was accomplished through frank placing of all the cards on the table and an open expression of opinion that found a surprisingly happy meeting of minds among the French, Germans, Austrian, British, Belgian, Holland and American delegates, and a Scandinavian observer.

The Scandinavian observer, from Denmark, was empowered to attend and report back to Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Sweden and Finland for their future action.

Martin's work was not completed, however, as he was elected by the preparatory committee as its general secretary and in this capacity will continue to rattle his Remington for the scheduled Brussels Congress next May.

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ELMER DAVIS SPOTS PITFALLS FOR REPORTER, EDITOR



HERE'S ELMER DAVIS AND THE NEWSMEN—ABC's news analyst was guest at a dinner preceding his appearance at the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild's fifth annual memorial lecture. With him, l. to r., are William Hendrickson, local president; Dr. Ralph D. Casey, journalism school director at the University of Minnesota, and Jack McDonald, Minneapolis Tribune, lecture chairman.

Minneapolis—Honest, accurate gathering of news is becoming more difficult, especially in Washington, Elmer Davis, noted radio news analyst told an audience of 1,200 at the University of Minnesota.

Davis spoke at the fifth annual memorial lecture of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, sponsored jointly with the school of journalism. Purpose of the lecture was to honor the memory of three Twin Cities members who lost their lives in World War II.

The difficulty faced by newsmen of presenting a reasonably accurate picture lies partly in the complexity of modern life, and partly in the traditions of newspaper work, Davis said.

The headline must, simply, and simplification often is distortion, Davis asserted. The general pattern is fixed, and it seems hopeless to attempt to change it now, he added.

He warned that while it is permissible for a syndicated column to interpret, if a man important enough to be quoted on the front page says something known to be false, it would be "an outrageous innovation to

interrupt his reported discourse with a bracketed paragraph pointing out that this isn't true."

"The good newspaper must walk a tight rope between the two abysses—on the one side there is the false objectivity which takes everything at face value and lets the public be imposed upon by the charlatan with the most brazen front," Davis declared.

"On the other is interpretive reporting which fails to draw the line between the objective and the subjective, between a reasonably well established fact, and what the reporter or the editor wishes were the fact."

He added that objectivity is all right if it is really objective, if it conveys an impression of the truth, "but to let demonstrably false statements stand with no warning of their falsity is not what I would call objectivity."

Adding to the difficulty of giving the reading public a correct impression of what is going on, Davis stated, is a situation particularly acute in Washington, "the new doctrine of congress-

sional jurisprudence which might be called perpetual jeopardy."

Congress seems to have established the principle that no man is ever acquitted, so long as a single influential member of either house is out to get him, the speaker declared.

If one or more committees have investigated and cleared a man, this only means that new hearings are set up until a committee is found that will pronounce him guilty, Davis warned.

Davis, news analyst for the American Broadcasting Company, said that the doctrine of double jeopardy had been implemented "by a couple of fantastic new weapons—what is called the pertinent excerpt, and what might be called the seven-shot automatic repeating witness."

He explained that the pertinent excerpt "is an improved version of our old friend, the sentence out of context. As it has appeared in the operations of Senator McCarthy, and of Senator McCarran's internal security committee, the pertinent excerpt is two or three sentences taken out of context—perhaps from two or three different pages of a letter, a report or a book—and put together."

A witness at a committee hearing who is asked to express an opinion on this item does not know that it was not a continuous statement, and reporters covering the hearing, except for an unpredictable piece of luck, don't know either, Davis explained.

"The witness gives the right answer, and reporters don't know—through no fault of the witness, probably—that it is the wrong answer."

Best specimens of the "seven-shot automatic repeating wit-

ness" Davis asserted, are Harold Stassen and Louis Budenz, "but we have a number of others."

(Reference to Stassen drew laughter at the lecture. Next day the papers reported that the Minnesota Republican party convention gave overwhelming support to Stassen to run for president. Stassen is a former Minnesota governor.)

This witness, the lecture audience was told, "shoots and misses his men; but then he remembers something else, or thinks of a different line of attack; and there he has a fresh cartridge in the firing chamber, ready to shoot again."

Davis posed the question of what a reporter is to do who sits through a day of hearings and has to write a long story, and there is a vague feeling that the witness said something quite different at a previous hearing.

While the obvious answer is to check everything the witness has said in the past, this ordinarily just can't be done.

He would take a full-time research historian to keep up with all the different stories McCarthy has told in the last year and a half," Davis declared.

He added that it might not be worth while to check on McCarthy's different stories, "since people who want to believe him go on believing him, no matter how often he is shown up."

Davis declared that the discrepancies and contradictions of which he gave several examples, are news, and news which the public is entitled to know, so far as we reporters don't call attention to them, we are falling down on our job."

He went on to say that personal predilections can have their influence even on the selection of what news is most important, what goes on page one, what is worth mentioning at all.

"The decision is often difficult and it is no wonder that most American news editors have decided that news is what is said by somebody of importance—notoriously false."

He added that "my complaint is only that what, is now called objectivity too often makes the newspaper a mere mouthpiece for pretentious phonies."

Davis, who has won the George Foster Peabody award for radio news reporting and interpretation three times, was director of the Office of War Information in the last war.

The Guild lecture is in memory of Carroll Bon of the Minneapolis Tribune, and Lawrence Cragg and Riley McKay, both of the Minneapolis Star.

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It Seems to Us...

More on the AP Sports Critique

Editor: Publication, as a news article, of the AP sports critique (GR, Oct. 12) seems to me to overstep the bounds of the news column.

That Fox has a right to his opinions I do not contest. But his opinions, reflecting in a most unfavorable way on the product of a great many Guildsmen, seem out of place in an anonymous top-of-page news story.

And while no Guild member or AP writer is identified specifically by name in the article it strikes me as a direct personal attack on the work of some persons easily identifiable, as well as a blanket indictment of AP sports writing as a whole.

Was anyone given an opportunity to reply simultaneously and equally? If not, why not? May I inquire further as to why AP was singled out for this criticism, and whether it has been customary in the past for the Guild Reporter to praise the work of individuals or groups of Guildsmen? For instance, what similar article has been printed about Abel Fox's newspaper?

Some of the points he raises are, obviously, valid criticism of the work of the Guild. Others constitute his personal reaction to ways and means of handling stories. Abel Fox should know there is no stereotyped form for sports writing. And if there were, who'd want it? Disagreements on how best to do a story, what's good reporting and what's asinine phrasemongery, are the breath and blood of our work. But I submit, Mr. Editor, that one-sided criticism is a matter for the "It Seems to Us" column rather than a display news story.

One final point (and I did not happen to author or handle any of the items he cited): Let Mr. Fox provide me with an equal volume of sports page clippings from his newspaper and I'll wager him the best dinner at Portland in '52 I can find more (and better) errors of the type cited than he can cull from one day's AP sports wire report.

CHARLES WELSH
Philadelphia AP Unit

Joined Editor Puts Some Press Freedom Questions

Editor: I write from the Los Angeles county jail, where Philip (Slim) Connelly and I, Guildsmen of long standing, have been confined three months.

It is probably impossible to write this sort of letter without invoking the accusation of self-pleading. Yet, so firmly convinced am I that the circumstances of our arrest pose problems before the Guild which transcend our fate as individuals that I run the calculated, repugnant risk.

Connelly is Los Angeles editor of the Daily People's World, and I the executive editor of the paper published in San Francisco and circulated along the Coast.

We were arrested July 26 and indicted July 31 under the Smith Act, charged with "conspiring to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing the government of the United States by force and violence."

The indictment: "It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would write and cause to be written articles and directives in . . . (the) Daily People's World . . . We are not alone in our conviction that our arrest is a trespass against the First Amendment. Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Black have condemned the current application of the Smith Act as destructive of constitutional liberties. The same view was expressed with considerable force and great courage, considering the temper of the times, by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and other liberal dailies.

Where should the Guild stand? Should the Guild attempt the tortured rationalizations of Justice Frankfurter who, in the

Smith Act case of the 11 communists, proceeded from the liberal premises of Black and Douglas to the reactionary conclusions of Vinson, Minton and Burton?

Or, perhaps, is the problem so thorny that discretion, if not valor, lies in silence? All I do is append question marks to inescapable facts. The Guild as an entity must supply the answers. The best answers cannot be found with the dim light cast by considerations of inner union politics, in the petty sense. Nor can the Guild, for long, beg the questions and still keep faith with its founding fathers.

AL RICHMOND

AP Men Say Fruity Phrases Not Confined to Their Wire

Editor: Re the Abel Fox article—You state in a box that the author "has some fun with a hardy target—the Associated Press." Correction. The author attacks the professional ability of AP sports writers, many if not most of them Guild members. The article holds them up to ridicule and could even conceivably endanger their jobs.

The publication of this article caused severe and inexcusable embarrassment to the Guild negotiating committee, presently in sessions with management in an attempt to get us raises. Management representatives cited the article and complained about it. Our negotiators could only try to laugh it off.

But it is no laughing matter. Since when do we pay Guild dues to read anonymous articles ridiculing the efforts of our co-workers? The author need only read the sports pages of any paper to discover that fruity phrases and high-flown metaphors are not used only by AP sports writers. It is a traditional attempt to get readers' interest and excitement into what would otherwise be dull and repetitious accounts. Wire service writers are more to be excused when they make occasional errors in syntax or mix a metaphor. They have split-second deadlines to beat the opposition; they do not have the comparative leisure of newspaper staff writers.

The author closes his tirade with "No kidding, newspapers pay money for the stuff. That may be unconscious, but it seems to us an outright attack on the livelihood of AP Guild members."

Naturally, newspapers pay money for that stuff, and millions of dollars were turned out weekly by AP Guildsmen. And we're trying to get them to pay us more, but the Guild Reporter is certainly not helping matters.

We're in favor of constructive criticism by writers who know their business. Heaven knows, we could all stand improvement. But we are against snide, unsigned attacks on the honest efforts of other Guildsmen.

GARBER DAVIDSON
BOB THOMAS
LA AP Unit

They Say Guild Shouldn't "Quarterback" Management

Editor: It seems to us that unsigned comments—such as the ones dealing with the AP's sports writing—have no place in a paper such as the Guild Reporter.

The quality of the AP's sports file is the problem of the AP and its members, not of the American Newspaper Guild. Printing those comments puts the GR in the position of quarterbacking the AP management. As ANG members, we do not believe that is the function of the ANG or the GR.

It also seems like poor ethics to allow a writer—who does not even sign his name—to take cracks at an organization which employs so many ANG members. Unsigned criticism is the worst kind of shipping and does not belong in any reputable paper.

BOB STRUNGER, Chairman
RALPH ALLENBROOK
Buz Newman
Cleveland AP Guild unit

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.

Brickbats & Queries On Abel Fox Article

WASHINGTON, D. C. Editor: A few thoughts—and questions—about the Abel Fox piece on the AP sports report.

First, a sharp rap on the noggin for you—if you timed its appearance. It came in the midst of Guild-AP contract negotiations. You couldn't have been more thoughtless. Nor less helpful.

Wasn't it just a "skull"? One of those things that can happen to any man? Something on the order of the boners which drew the criticism of the able Mr. Fox?

And speaking of this pseudo-norm-stricken writing man, is he now preparing a similar critical analysis of the UP sports report? I trust that is true. But, for heavens sake, get it in print before the Guild starts bargaining with the UP brass.

Yes, for the sake of fairness, let the GR carry a critical review of the UP report. Let us see that the UP suffers from the identical kind of human failures that afflict the AP. Then, let us get to hell out of this business of publicly damning one of our products. It gets us nothing, can do us great harm. If Abel Fox had written about "wire services" instead of naming his target, I wouldn't have been disturbed. But it doesn't become a man with a fellious by-line to be fearless in identifying his subject.

Criticism can be helpful; it need not be harmful.

HARRY P. SNYDER
Washington AP

Doesn't Help, He Says, To Ridicule Management

NEW YORK Editor—A couple of weeks have flown by since I first read the Guild Reporter. I've had a chance to simmer down since.

I don't like the idea of shelling out hard-earned dough to permit someone to fling a few rocks in my direction. Worse still was the editor's explanation of why he deemed it worth printing. Sure, let's have some fun with "a hardy target—the Associated Press."

What makes the editor think the AP is a perennial sitting duck for any nincompoop bearing a grudge? If the editor wants to print a documented article on AP's labor policy to the Guild as compared to its treatment of the CTU, okay, let him go ahead. That's in his and our province.

But no one put a gun to my back to make me work for the AP. Strange as it may seem to the editor, and maybe some others, I like working for the AP. The AP pays my salary. Sure, I can

use more dough; who can't? I've been getting a few raises on my own. The Guild has helped me get a few more bucks over the years, but that's the Guild's business, isn't it? Or what is its business?

It's about time the editor and others got wise to the facts of life. Trying to ridicule the outfit that pay you, way certainly isn't going to improve our lot in this business.

MURRAY ROSE
New York AP unit

IEB MARKS DEPARTURE OF EUBANKS

Sam B. Eubanks, for 10 years executive vice president of the Guild, was paid a farewell tribute by the International Executive Board in the form of a letter, signed by the 15 members of the incoming board. It read as follows:

ON the occasion of your departure from the post of executive vice president which you have filled so capably for so long, the International Executive Board hereby expresses these feelings:

For your leadership through many important phases of the development of the American Newspaper Guild, we wish to express our grateful acknowledgment.

For your initiative in spearheading the fight to release the Guild from control of small groups and returning the determination of the Guild's destinies to the democratic membership, we shall always be thankful.

For your perseverance in convincing the people of the newspaper industry that sound trade unionism is necessary for their welfare, we salute you.

For capturing their imagination with a collective bargaining program tailored to their needs, we admire you. For your guidance toward a successful realization of that program, we are deeply appreciative.

For your insistence that we find ways to stop the steady decline in job opportunities in our industry and seek means to expand the industry, we commend you.

For all these and many more things, you'll always remain in our hearts; most of all, we'll always remember best how we learned to rely on you for courageous leadership when our fight was the hardest and the going toughest.



Max Lowenthal, former Buffalo Evening News copyeditor, now on telegraph rewrite trick at NY Daily News. . . . Art Black and West Stillwell, from the defunct St. Louis Star-Times, are reading copy at the Buffalo News. . . . One-time copy boy David Fernow, back at the Buffalo News as a reporter, after a second swing in Army service. . . . Jim Green, Buffalo News staff's latest bridegroom, makes Niagara Falls a permanent by-line to be fearless in identifying his subject.

Albert C. Aumuller, long-time fotog for NY World-Telegram and Sun, upped to picture editor. . . . Greatest Sports Storyman of the New York Times by staffers Jack Shanley and Peter Brandwein, scheduled for November book publication. . . . Paul Deans, former NY compass columnist, doing Broadway column and book reviews for new weekly, New York Review. . . . It's a girl for Daryle Feldmeir, Minneapolis Tribune reporter. . . . Mary Brown named woman's editor for Minneapolis Star, succeeding Miriam Albura, who was "transferred to city staff cum laude."

Don McLaughlin, Elizabeth Journal deskman, emceed a television program in which members of the Working Press of N. J., a social group, interviewed Richard G. Moser, counsel for the Senate crime investigation committee.

Robert W. Murphy back in grocery inventory department, Toledo Blade, after a year in military service. . . . New clerk in Toledo Blade dispatch department is Bob Morris.

Cupid ignores June-bride cliché at Philadelphia-Camden Guild. . . . "Taft" Fagan, Inquirer bookkeeper, will marry John Marcinek next week. . . . Same dept's Marie De Mayo engaged.

Jim Buckman, leaving Manchester Guild to become night city editor of the Union Leader, replacing Walter Emerson, first local president, now back in Guild membership on the day copy desk. . . . Walter Healy, named assistant to Buckman. . . . John Quirk, day city desk, moved up to city editor's job on N. H. Sunday News.

Wire Service Buzzfest—Lee Nichols and Charlotte Moulton, both Washington UP, confer with Charles Sell, Washington INS, during Eastern wire service regional conference. Representatives from all services met in Washington to plan further organizing, discuss latest problems and other problems, and prepare for 1952 UP contract negotiations. Nichols was chairman and Miss Moulton was secretary. Sell was named representative to the National Wire Service Council meeting in July. Eighteen delegates agreed that a substantial money increase applied to minimums should be the principal objective in the UP bargaining. Number two aim is strengthening the five-day week and overtime policy in all services.

Gov. Warren Backs State Prepaid Medical Program
San Francisco—Gov. Earl Warren renewed his support of state prepaid medical care in an address before the American public health association convention here.

Warren commended the association for its part in helping develop national, state and local health programs. "It seems to me that our special concern must be for those who are in the average and lower income brackets," he said.

He pointed out that the well-to-do can pay for good medical care, adding that the indigent receives it from the public and

Turns Erstwhile Hobby Into Fulltime Business

Minneapolis—Four years ago Vern Bank, copydesk man at the Star, acquired a small recording device and began to experiment with the cutting of phonograph records.

Starting with some musical friends as guinea pigs, he cut platters of their efforts, devised ways for improving them, and was solidly launched on a pleasant hobby, using his home for a studio.

Today he is the co-proprietor of Kay Bank Recording, housed in a downtown office building. He has given up his desk job at the newspaper, and with his wife, Kay, as partner, devotes full time to a profitable and growing business.

His equipment is admittedly the most modern and extensive in its field of anything in the region.

The studio is equipped to handle both tape recordings and the conventional disc-type product.

Clients are scattered across the country. They include professional orchestras—he has recorded entire symphonies—vocalists, and the whole range, opened by the increasing use of spot announcements in radio and television commercials.

Outgrowth of his earlier amateur days is the field of putting on tape of such occasions as weddings, anniversary celebrations, and other highlights which the participants have heretofore preserved only in picture form.

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NLRB JUGGLES THE RULES

IEB Raps Labor Board For Divisive Tactics

The "traditional and rational pattern" of collective bargaining units in the newspaper industry is seriously disrupted by the recent National Labor Relations Board decision in the case of the Bureau of National Affairs, the International Executive Board declared in a resolution calling on the NLRB to reconsider the case.

The Washington local had filed for representation of all the BNA departments other than editorial, where it has been established for several years and holds a contract.

At the NLRB hearing, the labor board refused to consider the bargaining unit proposed by the Guild as an appropriate one. It thus departed from long-standing custom and previous decisions of its own making.

It was indicated that the Guild could file for a separate election for each of the several departments it sought to cover, or could file for all departments, which would include the editorial section where bargaining rights were already established.

The IEB resolution, drafted by ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, points out that the ruling can only "hamper and burden collective bargaining, by forcing employees of the same employer to be represented by the same union into a number of small separate bargaining units."

The decision is not justified by the Salt Lake Tribune case, and runs directly contrary to the Record Publishing case, as well as other long-standing decisions in and out of the newspaper industry, the resolution notes.

The IEB asks the Labor board to order an election in a single unit of all unorganized departments at BNA, and if the Guild unit with that now existing in the editorial department.

400,000 Get Back Pay

Over \$25 million in back wages went to 400,000 employees in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota in the past 12 years because employers violated wage and overtime laws, the Labor department reports.

District Council In Awards Plan

Chester—The Middle Atlantic district council has announced conditions under which the council awards for newspaper work and for community service will be made. Mrs. Helen Calversee, Chester unit member of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, is chairman of the awards committee, which includes Joseph Famulari, Elizabeth and Thomas Barre, Wilkes-Barre.

Cash awards of \$100 and \$50 for first and second choices will be awarded. A Guild citation is set for the third award winner. Entries will close January 31, and results will be announced next April 1.

Judges are still to be selected. Entries are to be sent to Mrs. Calversee at her home, 1228 West 9th Street, Chester, Pa.

Our Daily Bread . . .



They Speak Freely In Montevideo

By staging a mass walk-out, delegates from 44 Argentine publications solved a knotty problem for the directors of the Inter-American press association at its recent conference at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Just before the annual sessions opened, the directors had considered the membership applications of the Peron press clique until 3 o'clock on morning, contributing to the collapse of 16-year-old Tom Wallace, president, and editor-emeritus of the Louisville Times.

But shortly before the conference opened, out marched the Argentines, shouting "Viva Argentina," while equally vocal delegates from other countries emitted catcalls and anti-Fascist insults.

One delegate, commenting on an Argentinean charge that the conference was "undemocratic," declared, "Here you speak on your feet. In Buenos Aires, you can do so only on your knees."

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

Dazed Rochester Local Finds It Under-Played P-I Dinner

Rochester, N. Y.—Guildsmen here are waking from a daze over what happened when they held their first Page One dinner.

It was only a few weeks ago that RNC members of The Democrat and Chronicle and Times-Union units decided they ought to "do something" to unite the morning and afternoon newspaper staffs who rarely meet, socially. The idea was to start a project on which all could work together.

When the Page One dinner was settled upon, with plenty of guilms, the Guild issued about 500 invitations to the city's leaders in politics, industry and civic life, went to work on a little show to lampoon the powers that be, and hoped for the best.

What happened was a response to invitations that filled the ballroom of Hotel Sheraton, and an affair that set the whole

town talking. Almost everybody who was anybody was on hand, blinking at a setting that outdid anything since pre-war days for swank and splendor.

About 400 guests heard Hal Boyle, Pulitzer prize-winning AP correspondent, Guildman and principal speaker. The editorial room thespians had whopped up a "roastfest" that lightly and gaily lashed community peevish, including politicians, transit and telephone system and even the newspapers.

It was Ruth Chamberlain, T-U society editor, who steered the arrangements, dressed up the ballroom in "black and white and red all over." Table decorations of red and white flowers were accented with fans made of newspapers, there were pressmen's caps on the waitresses and "inkpots" of chocolate ice cream topped with long, red quills.

Roy Elliot, RNC head, presided and Matt Jackson, T-U sports editor, was toastmaster. Howard Homer, T-U city editor, emceed the show staged under the direction of Robert Fischer, D & C radio news editor. Fischer starred as city editor in a newscroom setting.

It was an all-Guild show with music—lines, lyrics, acting and singing were strictly "home talent."

Upshot of the project was that before the party was over, guests were making their bids for seats at next year's show, and next morning officers were receiving complaints from many who were not included in the modest invitation list.

Work has already begun on the 1952 Page One Dinner, and the Guild will be looking for a bigger ballroom.

Magazine Lists Labor Writers

The growing importance of labor and its newspaper coverage prompted Business Week, magazine of big business, to survey the field, listing major newspapers and their labor reporters in the current issue. BW suggests that "a company's industrial or public relations department will want to keep their names on file."

A large part of the survey is given over to Washington—source of most labor news—and to Louis Stark, "labor reporter extraordinary," now an editorial writer for the New York Times.

Of Stark, Business Week says: "Reporter for the Times since 1917 and its labor expert since 1923, Stark helped to educate a whole generation in the complex facts of unionism and industrial relations. Of even more importance, however, by his own example he taught newspapers everywhere how labor news should be covered."

"When Stark started to write labor, objectivity was the last thing in the world anyone who

figured in a labor story wanted from a reporter. Employer or union, they wanted him only to grind their axe. Stark leaves a valuable heritage to the men who now write in this field: a growing number of management and labor people who are satisfied with a fair story with the chips falling where they may."

Business Week says Stark's unofficial title as "best labor reporter in Washington" will pass to Joseph Loftis, also a Times man. And other top labor writers in Washington may be expected to continue the objective and impartial labor reporting that has become Stark's "trade mark."

Outside of Washington, the survey calls labor reporting "very uneven." New York is the second best source of labor news because "important unions have their national offices in the city; because labor negotiations of national importance are often conducted there; and because it is a center of rumor and advance tips."

Guildsmen Edit New Sports Book

"The Greatest Sports Stories from The New York Times," edited by Allison Danzig and Peter Brandwein, will be published by A. S. Barnes and Co. on November 26. The 720-page illustrated anthology will contain 150 stories and columns by past and present members of the staff, former members of foreign bureaus, special correspondents and the Associated Press.

The volume goes back to 1851, the year the Times was born, for its opening story, an account of America's first Cup race. College football, baseball, world series, horse racing, boxing, golf and tennis matches are covered in detail in the book.

Union Clothing Label Given Wide Publicity

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' million dollar advertising campaign telling the public that "at whatever price range, dollar for dollar, the Amalgamated union label is a better buy" has entered its second stage.

The program includes extensive newspaper, magazine, radio and television advertising on a nation-wide basis. The campaign is supported by labor committees and consumer groups, and is backed in the field by representatives in contact with

retailers. The campaign is being conducted in a series of steps, with the first step being the placing of the union label on clothing items.

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The Guild's Bookshelf

TWELVE COWS—AND WE'RE IN CLOVER. By George Rehm. William Morrow & Co., N.Y.C. 255 pp. \$3.00.

This is no book to put in the hands of a newspaper man who has ever toyed with the notion that some day he would retire to the solitude of farm life. Not unless he is prepared to be ignored, and seriously, with the idea. For here is a newspaper man that did it, and likes it.

He writes from four years of farming on a Pennsylvania hill-top, after 30 years of covering news from cub to foreign correspondent. From books he knew the theory of subsistence farming, his goal; but a cow was a creature named Elsie, in Borden's ad copy.

His purchase of a farm brought with it, almost by inadvertence, a herd of milk cows. Perforce he found himself not raising cows, but tending cows. And quite simply, and plausibly, inasmuch as it may sound, he fell in love with the animals.

This is no glamorized rustic rhapsody. There's no concealment of toil and troubles. It's an honest writing job by a man who entered a new field of endeavor, and who found there a singularly satisfying and civilized living, fruitful leisure, and economic independence.

Published as a sales promotion aid, the book is also offered free to potential customers.

Psychological experiences have been recorded before, by doctors and by patients ranging from the highly technical and involved, to the overly sensational.

Here, for the first time in the first person singular, over the author's own name, is a frank type of story. Nelson Frank of the World-Telegram & Sun does a straight reporting job in his column with an occasional departure from the set pattern.

Pegler of the Journal-American is properly given a class by himself. Business Week recalls the "abiding enmity of other labor reporters" he earned in 1942, "when he published a column calling newspapermen on the labor beat 'stupid and venal.' He charged that they were covering up for criminal elements in the union movement and made no bones about suggesting that at least some reporters were on union payrolls."

The typical Pegleresque sneer promptly brought a reply from Edwin Lahey in the Chicago News "who was then that paper's eminent labor reporter. Lahey flatly called Pegler a liar, told why, and defended the integrity of the men who cover the labor beat."

"Either because of the effectiveness of Lahey's reply or for some other reason, Pegler has not returned to the subject."

Business Week ranks Detroit and Chicago after New York. Each of the three Detroit newspapers has a labor specialist. The four Chicago papers also have regulars assigned to the labor beat.

Most other large industrial centers find it necessary to have regular labor reporters. In St. Louis, where there is none, the Post-Dispatch assigns important labor stories to Spencer McCullough, its national reporter. Both the St. Louis papers, Business Week says, "sometimes receive heated complaints about their handling of strike stories. The usual explanation is that the reporter, being a general assignment man, is not equipped to find his way among controversial issues."

The survey includes reports on newspaper labor coverage in 31 cities across the country. Where full-time coverage is lacking, says BW, a competent reporter is almost invariably assigned to handle the labor story.

ent to professional barkeeps, these atrocities are labeled as having "no reason for being" save in the minds of cranks and exhibitionists. In this category say the authors, belong such concoctions as "Horse's Neck," "Blue Blazer," "Zombie," and, Lord help us, the "Prairie Oyster!"

TYPE SPECIMEN BOOK: For type identification and fitting. Western Typesetting Co., Kansas City, Mo. 220 pp. \$5.

The book, a compilation of more than 1,200 type faces and sizes, is in itself a flawless job of typography. It has been prepared "with the copy filter and layout man in mind," says the publisher, but others dealing with type will find it equally useful.

Arranged for handy reference, type faces are indexed both numerically and alphabetically. Selection is simplified by grouping together all similar designs regardless of the method of production.

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COVETED BROUN AWARD IS UNIQUE IN NEWS FIELD

Sponsored by Guild in the Founder's Spirit

Wade R. Franklin, Chicago Sun-Times copy desk chief, has for many years headed the AGC committee on the annual Heywood Broun Award. In this story, written for his local's Page One year book, Franklin discusses that and other coveted honors in the field of news writing. Franklin has been in Chicago newspaper work since 1923.

By WADE R. FRANKLIN
Chicago Guild

Fairly early in Heywood Broun's career—and before there was a Newspaper Guild—he was for a short time sports editor of the New York Tribune. During this time he hired W. O. McGeehan, later to become the top sports writer of his time.

The m.c. told Broun he could offer McGeehan \$45 a week but authorized him to go as high as \$50 if necessary to lure the writer away from the Journal.

"Mr. McGeehan," Broun said, "the managing editor has empowered me to haggle with you over salary. You may have \$45 or \$50 a week, according to your choice. I can give you a little time to think it over."

McGeehan was a fast calculator and hesitated only a little. "Fifty dollars has a nice round ring," he said. "I believe I will choose that one."

This story, told by Dale Kramer in his book on Broun, illustrates as well as any other why the working stiff in the newspaper business have set up an annual award to honor Broun's memory.

It also will serve to explain why the award carries a qualifying phrase: "in the spirit of Heywood Broun."

The Broun award is unique among the many awards now open to newspapermen—because it is sponsored by the working newspapermen themselves (who wouldn't rather win the admiration of his fellow workers than that of all the bosses or outsiders in Christendom?) and because Broun's spirit is still a vigorous and compelling force in the Guild.

Awards for excellence in journalism have had a great and salutary effect upon the standards of the business, and for much of this we owe a debt of gratitude to the late Joseph Pulitzer. In his fabulous will he left \$1,000,000 to Columbia University to be used to establish prizes and scholarships in journalism and letters. These awards, in addition to bestowing recognition on many who otherwise might have labored in comparative obscurity, have, since they were set up in 1917, inspired others to reward outstanding work.

Sigma Delta Chi, the journalism fraternity, annually gives 10 awards for distinguished examples of newspaper work. The Headliners Club, a press agent-conceived mythical organization

Terre Haute Names Officers

Terre Haute.—William Keene of the Star-Tribune has been elected president of the Terre Haute Newspaper Guild for 1952. He headed the local in 1949, will replace Nathan Furdus, the retiring president.

Other officers elected for the year include Ernest Wilkinson, vice president; Neil Rogers, secretary; and Helen Allen, treasurer. Members of the executive committee will be named in December.



Let's see now: the bird is what a newspaper man would get if he worked on the Eagle and neglected to write the name of his paper with a capital "E."

In the same way, a capital "C" is indicated when you write or print Coke—the friendly abbreviation for Coca-Cola. Coke is a proper name, and correct usage calls for an upper-case initial.

Also, Coke is a registered trade-mark. Good practice requires the owner of a trade-mark to protect it diligently. So, for two very practical reasons, we keep asking you to use a capital "C" for Coke—please.

Ask for it either way... both trade-marks mean the same thing.

Coca-Cola
Coke

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

THE GUILD REPORTER

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November 9, 1951

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WHEN Tom McKeon, of Manchester, N. H., one-time copy-reader and more lately Sunday editor, quit to take over full-time operation of his "Valley Times," Pittsfield weekly, the boys in the Manchester editorial rooms chipped in and bought him a new typewriter.

When his first issue at Pittsfield was off the press, McKeon had page one torn down, broke out a font of wood type and slapped a streamer across the page.

"GEE FOLKS THANK A MILLION SAYS TOM," it read. And below, in a three-column box, McKeon wrote his acknowledgments.

Enough copies of the replate were run off to mail one to each of the signers of his "gift card" at Manchester.

Tom describes his new post as editor, publisher and floor sweeper. The Times is a long-established sheet, into which McKeon bought a couple of years ago, and to which heretofore he had given only part-time supervision.

FRANK McCulloch, California-Nevada district council head, was tapped recently with a \$500 check for one of those "Big Story" programs by which the "Pall Mall" people seek to prove higher-quality puffs per cig.

The radio and TV show dramatized a crime story which Frank handled for his Reno paper. Frank didn't think he would get to view the result, because whatever else Reno has, there is, mirabile dictu, no TV reception there.

But at the last minute Ed Olsen, of the Reno AP bureau, wheeled up his Studebaker, and with McCulloch and two other Guildsmen started on a 75-mile trip across the snowy Sierra Nevada. Seems there was a lodge over the divide which did bring in west coast TV programs.

Just outside of Reno, they ran into and killed a deer, whanging all symmetry out of the Studebaker's facade in doing so. The last rites and damage-inspection took so much time, they were hopelessly late for the show.

When they did arrive at the lodge, they found they had also missed the Louis-Marciano fight broadcast. Then they discovered that it wasn't McCulloch night on Pall Mall, after all. The coast station that handles the program puts it on three weeks late, via film.

McCulloch votes against making the 150-mile jaunt all over again. The lodge proprietor, he says, viewed their entire visit with a too coldly skeptical eye.



Waiting at the Church—Again!

—Hanley, in "Advance."

Washington Roundup

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

THE FAIRY PRINCESS has come and gone and Washington is back to normal—talking presidential politics. And, brother, it's getting plenty hot.

It all turns on Ike. If he's the GOP nominee, then the hate-Truman southerners are sure he'll break the south and win without the necessity of a formal Dixiecrat or DixieGOP movement. The first thing to put down in your book is that the southern Democrats in congress, practically all of them and certainly their leaders, are determined to get Truman out of the White House.

HARRY has done a lot of boasting about how he won last time without the solid south and without New York state. But anybody who wants to figure '52 had better face the facts. The last presidential election missed being thrown into the House of representatives by only a few thousand popular votes in two or three close states—Illinois, Ohio, California. In fact, a shift of some 9,000 Truman votes to Dewey in California plus another 4,000 in Ohio would have given those two states to the Republicans and left neither Truman nor Dewey with the necessary majority of electoral votes. Thurmond's States Rights ticket carried four southern states with 39 electoral votes.

This is the lesson the Dixiecrats haven't forgotten as their dislike of Truman has hardened into hatred these past four years. Not that they think they can do things in California or Ohio but that they could put more southern states in a Dixiecrat column, depriving Truman or Taft, for example, of an electoral majority.

In such a case the election would go to the house with each state having one vote, the majority of its congressional delegation determining that vote. Almost certainly, the southern congressmen from 13 states would have the balance of power. They would never vote for Truman, they would exact their price from the Republicans in exchange for a vote for Taft.

A tip-off that this line of attack is definitely in the minds of the southern leaders—Byrd, Byrnes, Russell—came at Selma, Ala., last week. Byrd told southern dissenters that "what was done in 1948 by four southern states will have a powerful bearing on the southern strategy in 1952."

NOW Byrd himself would have nothing to do, in 1948, with a move to keep Truman off the Virginia ballot, as was done in Alabama. Some of his Old Dominion friends talked him out of it and forced his then Governor, Tuck, to change a bill which would have prevented Virginians from having a chance to vote for Truman. Last week, Byrd took Tuck along with him to Selma. Tuck said nothing but his presence said plenty. And the wise boys on Capitol Hill let it be known that it was meant to say just that—come

a second time, Byrd & Co. would go all the way, if necessary, to keep the people from having a chance to vote for Truman.

It seems pretty obvious that if Taft gets the GOP nomination and Truman is a candidate again there will be a big ruckus at the Democratic convention. The Southerners will try, and fail, to restore the two-thirds rule. They will put up Senator Russell as their candidate. Truman will be renominated despite a solid south vote for Russell. Then the Dixiecrats will put up a ticket which will carry some southern states. In others Truman will be kept off the ballot. In toto, the election will go to the highest bidder—on Southern terms—in a House vote. And that means Taft.

PERSONALLY, I think the Southerners are so determined about it they can get away with it. And it would be a national calamity. Think, alone, of the confusion between a November election and a January meeting of congress!

The southerners, I'm convinced, are willing to give up their congressional chairmanship and take a Republican President for four years—in hopes of capturing control of their party from the Fair Dealers.

Byrd, Byrnes, Russell & Co., of course, don't want to bolt the party and become mixed up with a third party. They want the cake and the frosting both—to beat Truman, compromise a Republican winner and yet remain faithful "Democrats." The instruments of the dummy Dixiecrat party and the more vicious manipulation of the election rules are available. As Byrd says, 1948 taught 'em a lot of technique.

Byrd told the boys to study party rules but "above all . . . the southern states must keep themselves free to take whatever effective action may be necessary . . ." Don't get hooked up in a Dixiecrat show yet, Ike may save the day.

BY THE TIME this is in print, Ike may have given a clue, on his trip home, to his intentions. But more likely not beyond once again letting it be known he isn't saying "no." He told the UP last week he didn't intend to bail out the Republicans but it's pretty clear a lot of people in two parties want him to bail out one party or part of the other.

Truman has been acting lately in a way some interpret as meaning he isn't going to run but will try to put over some one like Chief Justice Vinson, acceptable to Dixiecrats. They cite the nomination of an ambassador to the Vatican as one such act. Personally, I don't believe it. Out on my limb we think Truman will run if Taft gets it. If it's Ike—? I dunno.

The net of all this, as of today, is that the southern wing of the Democratic party today is more determined, and strategically more powerful, than any time since FDR brought the New Deal to Washington nearly a generation ago. They're out for blood and their knives look damned sharp.

Lynn Local Expulsion of Edward Jaffee Sustained by IEB After Appeal Hearing

Expulsion from Guild membership by the Lynn local of Edward E. Jaffee, Lynn Item unit chairman, was upheld by the International Executive Board, to which Jaffee had appealed.

The local's charges were embodied in four allegations of violation by Jaffee of the Guild constitution. He was charged with disclosing confidential Guild matter to an employer, with acting collusively with an employer, with acting to circumvent, defeat or interfere with collective bargaining, and with disobeying a lawful decision of the ANG.

The local submitted 10 specifications under the charges.

After review of the testimony the IEB found Jaffee guilty on two of the four charges—the third and fourth; and on four of the 10 specifications.

The specifications upheld by the IEB against Jaffee were that he had without consent or knowledge of his local conferred privately with the Item publisher

on contract matters, by-passing the negotiating committee; that he assumed illegally the constitutional powers of the local officers by signing a contract covering the Lynn Item advertising department; that he sent a copy of the contract to ANG for approval without notifying the local executive board or gaining its approval of the document;

and that by numerous acts he had violated the ANG constitutional provision that contracts shall be entered into only by locals or the ANG, not by a unit.

Jaffee's defense was on two lines, objection to the procedures followed by the local in his trial, and argument that his acts had precedent in the Lynn local.

The Guild Reporter

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