

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Three Editors Chosen to Judge Heywood Broun Award Entries



ERWIN D. CANHAM
Christian Science Monitor



EDWARD J. DONOHOE
Scranton Times



JOHN C. MANNING
Detroit Times

Pittsburgh Unit Wins Guild Shop, Wage-Hour Gains in First Contract

New Kensington—Forty-five employees throughout the full Guild jurisdiction of the New Kensington Dispatch this week approved the terms of a first Guild contract with the Aldon Publishing Co., Alfred G. Hill, president.

The contract establishes a five-day week for the first time, effective January 1, and will mean at least 15 percent more pay for all those affected. A reporter top minimum of \$90 is matched by comparable figures for other job classifications.

General upgrading of pay will mean \$50 a week more for one employee, the top example of readjustment.

The employees are members of the New Kensington unit of the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild. Last month the unit authorized the local to call a strike, when negotiations deadlocked over major items. All preparations

had been made for a walk-out, when management concessions were forthcoming.

The new contract will be retroactive in most respects to last July 1.

Dispatch employees organized early this year, with Helen Minear, secretary of the Pittsburgh local, guiding the group. J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, headed the negotiating team, with Mrs. Minear and unit members.

The contract will run for two years, renewable after 12 and 18 months as to wages.

The agreement provides for a full Guild Shop, dues checkoff, unqualified severance pay with a maximum of 32 weeks, three weeks' vacation after four years of employment, and voluntary retirement after 25 years' service or attainment of the age of 65. Severance is payable on death, with a minimum guarantee of

\$2,000 death benefits. The publisher bears the entire cost of Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage.

Minimum pay is \$90 after five years for reporters, photographers, advertising solicitors, circulation district supervisors and Fairchild operators, with a starting minimum of \$45.

Other classifications: For payroll clerks, a top minimum of \$80, after three years; bookkeeper and cashier, \$57.50 after three years; ad layout clerks, proof readers and classified telephone solicitors, \$55 after three years; PBX operators, \$52.50 after three years; clerks, \$50 after three years, and office boys \$40 after two years.

Sub-editors—church, night, sports, suburban and society—have a \$5 differential over the reporter minimums, and the city editor is listed at \$100 flat. Mailers get \$50 after two years and maintenance personnel \$55 after two years.

The contract calls for a general increase of 15 percent, unless application of the new minimum rates exceeds that amount.

Model contract language prevails for sundry other clauses. Mileage expense for employees' cars is fixed at 9¢, with six month's notice of intention to discontinue use of an employee's car.

Chicago—Judges for the 1951 Heywood Broun Award competition have been selected and were announced here by Wade R. Franklin of the Chicago Sun-Times, chairman of the Guild's Broun Award committee.

Those who will pick the winner at a meeting in New York in February are: Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Ed Donohoe, city editor of the Scranton Times, and John C. Manning, editor of the Detroit Times.

The award is given annually by the American Newspaper Guild to honor the most outstanding accomplishment of the year "in the spirit of Broun." It is open to any newspaperman or woman in the US or Canada, and consists of \$500 in cash and Guild citation.

This year's award will be the eleventh given as a memorial to Broun, noted crusading, liberal newspaper columnist and a founder and first president of the Guild. Broun died on Dec. 18, 1939, while serving his sixth term as the Guild's leader.

The award is given for work done or work completed during the 1951 calendar year. Deadline for entries is Feb. 1, 1952.

All entries must be sent to the American Newspaper Guild, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Judges of this year's competition, in the opinion of the awards committee and the Guild's executive board which collaborated in their selection, represent an excellent cross section of the newspaper business.

Canham has been recognized as one of the country's top editors ever since he took over the job of running the Monitor in 1945.

All of Canham's newspaper career has been spent on the Monitor. He began as a reporter there in 1925, covered League of Nations sessions in Geneva, toured the country with Ramsay MacDonald in 1929, headed the Washington bureau, and filled various executive posts on the paper before rising to the editor's chair. The Monitor itself is unique in American journalism. Its stories are always meticulously accurate and objective, and its national character has given it a flavor of its own. It is considered one of the great papers of the country.

Donohoe is a young fellow who already has a lot of top

accomplishments to his credit while working on the staff of a comparatively small city paper. The Scranton Times, however, is a fighting paper which has won the respect of all newspapermen for many things besides being a good friend of labor.

In 1934 Donohoe won a Columbia University Pulitzer citation for a series in the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader exposing graft in the school board. In 1942 he went to Harvard as Nieman fellow, and in 1948 won a special Broun citation for his great reporting of a Scranton milk strike. His reporting in this case was so effective that it forced his own paper to reverse its editorial stand within a week and side with the strikers.

Donohoe has been selected as one of next year's Reid Foundation Fellows, for a year's travel and study overseas. He will tour the coal mining regions of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany.

As executive editor of the Detroit Times, Manning has won the respect of some of the hardest boiled Guildsmen in the country.

Manning is a native of Detroit, a graduate of Detroit College and the University of Detroit. He began his news career as a reporter on the Free Press, and worked on the news staffs of the Chicago Tribune, the old Minneapolis Tribune, the Duluth News Tribune and the Detroit News, before becoming a Times reporter in 1923.

That was shortly after Hearst bought the paper.

Successively thereafter Manning has served as city editor, managing editor and editor, having held the last title for twelve years.

Work which has been honored by the Broun committee in previous years discloses no pattern by which to anticipate what the judges will like this year. Courageous and effective reporting, especially if it has righted a wrong, always makes a strong entry, but a cartoonist was honored one year and another time the award was given for a series of advertisements.

The qualifying phrase, "in the spirit of Broun," has always been taken to mean regard for the underdog—the underprivileged, the underfunded, the discriminated against. Broun himself

(Continued on Page Two)

SHIRT, SURE; BUT PANTS, NO, SAYS DE-TROUSERED GUILDSMAN

Dallas—If need be to advance the Guild's interests, Jack Groutage, of the Denver UP bureau, would give the shirt off his back. But not his pants, if he can help it.

Jack attended the recent regional conference of wire services here, and in the course of the week-end, sent a pair of trousers out to be cleaned.

Through one of those complexities which only laundry owners can achieve or explain, the wrong pair came back. The trousers bore no resemblance to those Groutage owned—in fact,

they proved to be the nether half of a bell hop's uniform.

Jack reached for the telephone. The laundry was closed. His plane departure time was near. He had to be in Denver, on the job, Monday morning.

After heroic efforts, he located one of the women owners of the laundry, at her home telephone. She assured Jack that if the missing trousers weren't located within a few days, the laundry would pay him for the lost garment. Brief haggling established the value at eight dollars. That was weeks ago. Jack has received neither pants nor recompense.

(Just for that sentence, DA, you get no by-line!—Ed.)

Groutage has now resorted sternly to the mails. He has enlisted the services of ANG's international representative, Al Hieken, of Houston, an unruffled soul who takes such Guild chores entirely in stride.

Hieken's sworn objective: The pants, eight dollars, or a one-man picket line in front of the laundry.



Help Fight TB



Buy Christmas Seals

1951 BROUN AWARD

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1952.

SEND entries to American Newspaper Guild, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

PRIZE is \$500 in cash and a Guild citation. To be awarded for the most outstanding journalistic achievement "in the spirit of Heywood Broun" for work done or completed between January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951.

ELIGIBLE is any newspaperman or woman in the Guild jurisdiction in the United States and Canada.

ENTRIES should be submitted in scrapbook form, with an accompanying letter telling the circumstances under which the work was done.

JUDGES are Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Edward J. Donohoe, city editor of the Scranton Times; John C. Manning, editor of the Detroit Times.

WADE FRANKLIN,
Award committee chairman.

Memoirs of a Mississippi River Maiden

HOW ST. LOUIS DYNASTIES OF PULITZER, McCULLAGH BEGAN

By HERB WAECKERLE
St. Louis Guild

The decade of the 1890's was pregnant with the stirring life of a new era in the newspaper town of St. Louis, then overflowing with an influx of immigrants.

With all the galle of a captivating maiden, the bustling river port beckoned coquettishly to two journalistic swains who were destined to build the publications which were to become the mellowed companions of her dower days.

There was a penniless Civil War veteran who floated his way into her welcoming embrace from East St. Louis, Ill., by taking a one-night stoking job on a ferryboat. His name was Joseph Pulitzer.

The other courtier was Joseph B. McCullagh, the "Little Mack" of the Morning Globe, whose acid-dipped pen was to write editorial history and inspire journalistic competitive love for four tumultuous decades.

In 1890 the youthful Mississippi River maiden, besides her traditional *Gemlichkeit*, boasted 10 daily newspapers. Today there are but two.

Those 1890 publications were not only remarkable in number, but a couple of them distinguished themselves by contradicting their titles in their editorial columns.

The Missouri Democrat was a staunch Republican partisan, while the Missouri Republican flaunted its Democratic party policies daily, finally expunging the anathemas of its nomenclature by renaming itself *Republic*.

By 1898 "Joey" Pulitzer was working for Carl Schurz and Dr. Emil Preterorius on the outstanding German-language paper of the Midwest, the *Westliche Post*. The young Hungarian immigrant was distinguished for two characteristics, his opposition to the corruption of the Grant regime and his capacious energy for gathering and writing the news.

At 25 he bought a share in the *Westliche Post* but soon sold out for a tidy profit to Preterorius and Schurz. Upon his return to St. Louis from a visit to his native land, Pulitzer bought a German paper floundering for survival. His apparently worthless acquisition, however, possessed an Associated Press franchise coveted by the Morning Globe's monumental editorial chief, the aforesaid and predestined McCullagh.

The subsequent \$20,000 sale of Pulitzer's expiring sheet and its AP membership to McCullagh enabled the latter to expedite a merger of the Globe and Democrat which had been a going concern since 1852. Thus the twin journalistic colossi of the era, McCullagh and Pulitzer, established the two newspapers which were long to continue as competitors.

Fortified with the \$20,000 from the Globe's coffers, Pulitzer salvaged the St. Louis Dispatch from a sheriff's sale late in 1878. A few days later he merged it with John A. Dillon's *Post*.

With the experienced John A. Cockerill at Pulitzer's editorial helm, the *Post-Dispatch* soon became the city's foremost afternoon sheet, heading countless civic crusades.

Under the helm of McCullagh the Globe-Democrat became an influential journal, leading all others in circulation until the close of the century. General Sherman was the prime target of "Little Mack's" sharp pen.

One of many caustic comments on the general appeared in the following Globe-Democrat article: "General Sherman says he doesn't want 'four years of hell' and, therefore, he will not be a candidate for President. The country doesn't want 'four years of hell' either, and, therefore, it will not elect General Sherman."

On another occasion McCullagh wrote: "General Sherman, who shuns notoriety with a degree of horror equaled only by that with which a kitten shuns new milk, consents to announce every day in the week the exact day upon which he will retire from the command of the army and turn it over to his predecessor."

"Public thirst for the information is insatiable, and hence the General's reluctant departure from the rule of modest sedition which governs his conduct. The last date fixed is November 1, and on the morning of that day the American people will be expected to rise en masse and salute Tecumseh as he vacates the headquarters in which he has drawn much pay for little work for many years ago."

The national esteem which McCullagh earned from other members of his profession was condensed for posterity in Eugene Field's ditty "Little Mack."

His dealings with reporters who affect a weekly bust have given to his violet eyes a shadow of distrust. In glorious abandon his brown hair wanders back from the grand Webstorian forehead of Little Mack.

I've heard 'em tell of Dana, and of Bonner and Reid. Of Johannes Cockerill, who, I'll own, is very smart indeed. Yet I don't care what their renown or influence may be. One metropolitan exchange is quite enough for me! So keep your Dansas, Bonners, Reids, your Cockerills and the rest.

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The woods are full of better men all through this woolly West. For all that sleek, pretentious Eastern editorial pack. We wouldn't swap the shadow of our Little Mack.

Field composed the verse when he was on the St. Louis Journal, but McCullagh evidently took no notice of it either editorially or verbally. He did, however, send Field a gold watch.

The Globe-Democrat's crusade against the Whisky Ring was an outstanding public service achievement of the 1870's.

In "Ballyhoo," Silas Bent's criticism of the press which appeared in 1877, he relates a somewhat shapovorn story concerning a gigantic banner which appeared above the Globe-Democrat's story of the local tornado in 1896.

McCullagh's sub-editor had produced some over-sized type to impress his chief. "J. B.'s comment, according to Bent, was 'Wonderful! A great head! But really, I was saving that type for the Second Coming of Christ!'"

Frank L. Mott in his "American Journalism," however, tells us that "the Globe-Democrat's heads in the issue which tells about the storm were fairly modest, none being wider than double-column."

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In December, 1896, the man who for a quarter of a century had made the Globe-Democrat a paper of national repute died. The Globe-Democrat bought the Republic in 1919, thus joining family lines with a descendant of the Missouri Gazette, the state's first newspaper, which was founded by Joseph Charless in 1808.

In 1893, the *Post-Dispatch* became the first St. Louis paper to gain a circulation of 100,000. The old Scripps-McRae-Chronicle was purchased by the Star in 1905 and 36 years later it united with the Times as the *Star-Times*. In June, 1951, that paper was sold to the *Post-Dispatch* as owner Elzey Roberts wrote *sic transit gloria* to the career of an aggressive, lively and courageous evening journal.

Of the era of personalized editing which reached its climax with the death of McCullagh, the late E. W. Scripps wrote: "Fifty years ago and more, one might read an editorial by Dana or by Halstead, by Henry Watterson or by Joe McCullagh, and without looking at the title page of the paper, he would know whether he was reading the New York Sun, the Cincinnati Commercial, the Louisville Courier-Journal, or the St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

At the beginning of World War I the pattern of new journalism had been drawn. Dana had died in 1897, Medill passed

in 1899, Godkin in 1902, Halstead in 1908, Pulitzer in 1911, and Reid in 1912. The vital organs of the great egocentric editors and their compelling journals of opinion had already begun to atrophy.

Today beneath the barrage of syndicated swill falling upon newspaper readers, it is good to realize that, now as then, the hallmark of a great newspaper is a profoundly personal style, reflecting the individual worth and integrity of its writers.

Of such mold were the two circumspect champions of a free press who wooed and won the love of bewitched Miss St. Louis in the golden newspaper days which followed the Civil War.

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Brown Judges

(Continued from Page One)
self was the great newspaper crusader, and it is felt that Franklin D. Roosevelt summed up his career well when he said:

"His deep compassion, his bitter and burning pity for the oppressed, always moved him to eloquent protest and courageous action in the face of baffled justice. In him the underprivileged always found a steadfast friend."

While the Brown Award carries a high cash prize, its prestige comes mainly from the fact that it represents the working newspaperman's admiration for the professional accomplishment of one of his fellows.

Thus the factors which go into the selection of a winner might be listed as:

• **Disinterestedness.** What risks did the writer or artist take in an unselfish effort, or was his performance in a "safe" area?

• **Significance.** How useful was the project to society? What did it accomplish?

• **Techniques.** What methods were used in getting the story and in presenting it?

• **Quality.** How good was the writing, or drawing, or other method of presentation?

Any newspaperman or woman in the Guild's jurisdiction, whether he is a Guild member or not, is eligible for the competition.

Entries should be prepared, if possible, in scrapbook form, and an accompanying letter to the judges should tell any pertinent circumstances about the work which are not told in the clippings.

Any local of the Guild, any newspaper or newspaper executive, or any newspaperman in behalf of himself may make nominations for the award.

Official announcements will soon be mailed to all newspaper offices and locals of the Guild.

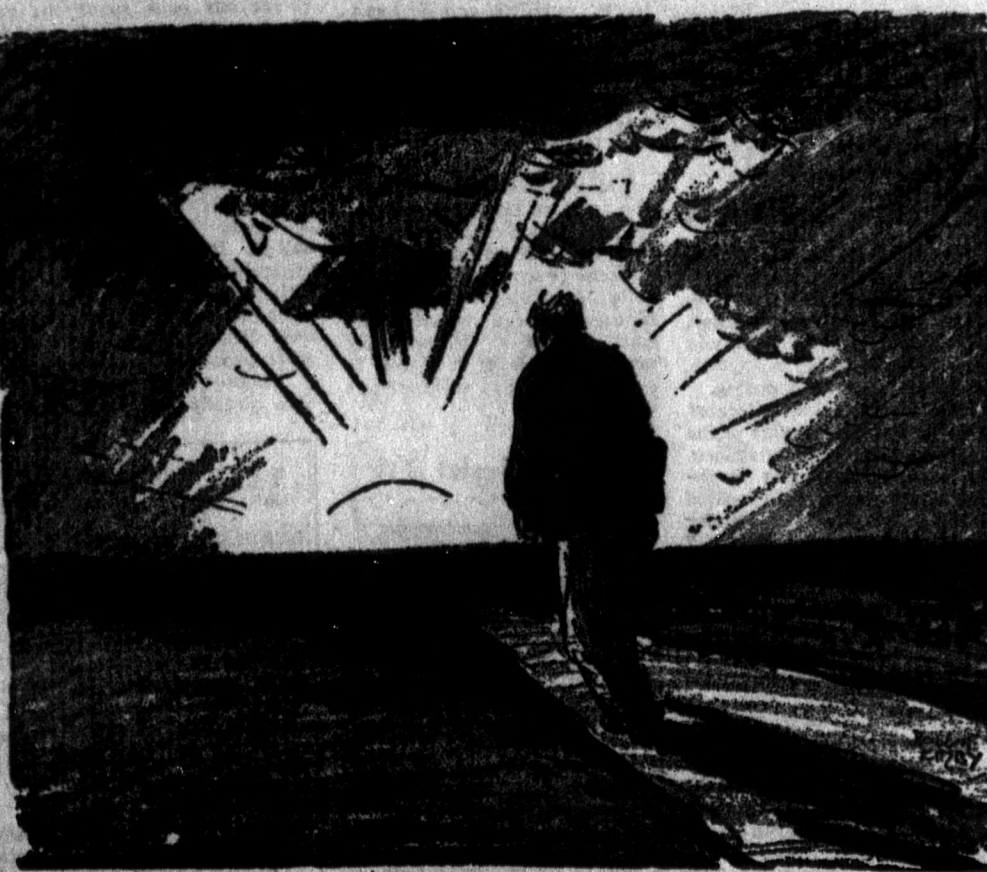
William Rook, 73, Dead of Youngstown

Youngstown—Members of the Youngstown Newspaper Guild are mourning the death of William Rook, 73, a copy desk man, who had been a newspaper man for more than 50 years in this city. He was among the first theater critics in the nation.

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FIRST AND PRESIDENT.—Waymond Brown died December 18, 1939, after founding the American Newspaper Guild and serving six years as its president. The World-Telegram printed, without caption, this Rollin Kirby tribute to his immortal services to his fellow men.



Let's Spite 'em

An Editorial from the San Diego Guild Bulletin

An attitude among Guildsmen is growing here and elsewhere that needs attention.

It is frequently expressed in words something like these: "If management doesn't give a damn about what kind of a paper it puts out, why should we?"

All right, let's suppose that management doesn't really care. Is that any reason for us not to care?

Real newspaper men and women owe their allegiance to the forgotten people—the general readers. Why did we get into this business? To help publishers make profits? To get rich ourselves?

No! If we remember back, we shall recall that we became newspaper people because that looked like a good way to serve the public. We play cynical now and then, but the ideal of doing a good job for the public still means a lot to us—whether or not it means anything to publishers.

In times like ours, with democracy attacked on the left and on the right, communication means more than it ever did. If the people lose faith in their newspapers, the community and the republic will be fatally weakened.

If it is true that the publishers are letting the people down, that is the best reason in the world for us to do a better job. After all, sleazy journalism seems to be profitable. If we let journalism become sleazy by default, who suffers? Not the publishers. It's the American people who pay the bill, and it may be high.

So let's write better stories, do better editing, and as one Guildman put it, "Let's put out a good paper in spite of 'em!"

Twin Cities In School Visitation

St. Paul—A delegation of Dispatch-Pioneer Guild members recently participated in observing employer-employee-education day at the local schools.

The get-acquainted program was originally arranged to familiarize local labor, business and industry with the community's schools and their work. Guild members, along with other representatives of labor also saw an opportunity to acquaint the students and their faculties with labor's part in the city's life.

EEE-day saw 750 visitors at the local schools, with one-fourth representing labor. Dispatch-Pioneer Guild members representing the Guild included William Hendrickson, Earl Almqvist, Marshall Genshow, Warren Mitchell, Eugene Aretz and James McCard.

Newspaper management was represented by D-P's managing editor Fred Haeblerlin, a former charter member of the Twin Cities Guild.

San Diego—In 11 days San Diego Guildman Neil Morgan sold out the first 10,000-copy printing of his book, "My San Diego," and ordered a second printing.

The book is a compilation of whimsical and unlikely stories about whimsical and unlikely characters which Morgan feels have his city a peculiar and charming social texture. Much of the material he took from his daily column, "Crosstown," which appears in the Evening Tribune.

Morgan published the book himself. On the front cover a gorgeous blonde blots out a good bit of the famous San Diego skyline.

He was a son-in-law of California State Senator James McBride of Ventura.

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

San Francisco — Charles J. Voland Jr., 37, well-known bay area newspaperman, died Dec. 1 of an apparent heart attack in his home in Oakland.

Voland, who recently joined the editorial staff of the San Francisco Examiner, was on the Oakland Post-Enquirer's staff when that paper suddenly folded Sept. 1, 1950.

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CIO Asks for Effective Enforcement Of FEPC Laws as Basic Contribution To Production and Economic Welfare



Enactment of Federal fair employment practices legislation containing provisions for vigorous enforcement powers is called for by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Department of Education and Research.

"Once again our national security demands all-out production of defense materials and the use of all the available manpower," the publication states. "But discriminatory employment practices are preventing the full utilization of our manpower resources, impeding our productive capacity, and providing ammunition for the communists' propaganda campaign about the failures of democracy."

Tracing the record of the FEPC established by President Roosevelt at the beginning of World War II and its outstanding accomplishments, the publication recalls that "from its very beginning FEPC had to carry on a continuing fight for its very existence."

Despite strong Congressional opposition and its lack of any authority to enforce its directives, the wartime FEPC docketed some 8,000 cases in its first three years. It settled 5,000 of these, including 40 strikes over racial differences, by peaceful negotiations, and accomplished many other objectives in the interest of better race relations.

"The statistics cannot account for the qualitative gains that were made in terms of upgrading and training, in terms of classification to higher categories of skill and pay," the Outlook emphasizes. "Above all, the statistics provide no measure of FEPC's contribution to national morale and unity, or the contribution its mere existence made in revitalizing the faith of mil-

lions of Americans in the democratic ideal."

In spite of the lessons of World War II, "discriminatory practices continue to prevent millions of Americans from contributing their utmost skills and talents to the production of the tools and weapons so essential to our national security," the CIO points out. Examples of the present discriminatory employment pattern found throughout the country are cited to indicate the current need for a new FEPC.

Pointing out that "vicious minority rule" will prevent the Senate from considering fair employment practices legislation, the study names "the undemocratic closure rule" as "the chief barrier to obtaining a vote on civil rights legislation." Under the present Senate rule, 64 senators, or a constitutional two-thirds, must vote for closure, a filibuster can be cut off.

Because of this block to FEPC legislation, the national council for a permanent FEPC recently called upon President Truman to issue an executive order similar to that which created the FEPC in World War II. The council, composed of the various church, labor, civic and minority organizations working for FEPC, pointed out the need for such an order as "an integral factor in the mobilization of manpower against North Korean communist aggression."

"The authority and the responsibility for setting and enforcing such standards rest squarely with the President," the CIO publication continues. "He can discharge that responsibility by issuing an executive order prohibiting discrimination in defense employment and creating a fair employment practices commission with authority to enforce such a policy."

From its beginning, the CIO has given strong support to federal, state and municipal efforts to implement the principle of equal opportunity for all. Through the CIO committee to abolish discrimination it has undertaken to promote fair employment practices in the industries where it has jurisdiction, and a number of CIO international affiliates have set up similar committees of their own.

"Although progress has been made," the Outlook continues, "the CIO is well aware of the fact that the problem of job discrimination cannot be solved unless such efforts are implemented by legislation on the national level."

For this reason, the CIO is presently supporting the civil rights bill introduced by Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.) and a group of other liberal senators which would provide an overall program prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin.

"The CIO believes that only by guaranteeing access to employment on equal terms for all Americans can we take the important step toward releasing the majority as well as the minority from the burden of poverty, disease, crime and unused talents, which represents the high cost of discrimination," the article declares. "The lifting of this burden can mean opening the way for full participation, at their highest skills, in the national production effort by the one-tenth to one-third of our people now denied this right."

Hobson's Choice

If Patrick Henry thought taxation without representation was bad, he should see it with representation.

San Francisco — Charles J. Voland Jr., 37, well-known bay area newspaperman, died Dec. 1 of an apparent heart attack in his home in Oakland.

Voland, who recently joined the editorial staff of the San Francisco Examiner, was on the Oakland Post-Enquirer's staff when that paper suddenly folded Sept. 1, 1950.

He was a son-in-law of California State Senator James McBride of Ventura.

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

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Our Daily Bread . . .



P-O-I COUNCIL CONDUCTS MOCK PENSION PARLEY

District Meeting at Cleveland Honors Blatz

Cleveland—Thirty-five delegates to a Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council meeting here came away with a better idea of negotiating tactics and increased optimism on pension bargaining, after five of the delegates exchanged wholehearted verbal blows in a mock negotiating session.

Other highlights of the action-filled two-day meeting included a panel and round-table discussion of craft union cooperation, with four representatives of Cleveland AFL printing craft unions on the panel; a welcome to the newest member local of the council, Buffalo, represented by President Charles Perlik and four other delegates; and approval of a resolution in support of the new Guild unit in New Kensington, Pa., which is faced with strike action.

New ANG Director of Organization J. William Blatz received a Guild ring as a gift from the council. Leon Roettger of Columbus, who made the presentation, cited the council members' regret at losing Blatz from their

area, and their pleasure at his elevation to the ANG post.

In the mock pensions bargaining, Robert Borden of Cleveland, Irwin Bauer of Cincinnati and Blatz exchanged volleys with "Publisher" Bill Davy of Cleveland and his "attorney," Frank Klein of Lima. Crowded into a corner by the Guild bargainers, Davy and Klein finally agreed to launch a pension system. Borden's argument that US taxpayers would be paying 82 cents of every dollar the pension cost, finally won over the "management" representatives.

The council also approved action authorizing payment of officers' expenses to future council meetings, delegated Vice President Helen Minear of Pittsburgh to attend the next meeting of the Mid-Atlantic District Council and accepted the Lima local's invitation to hold the January council session there.

A special guest for the weekend session was Mrs. Irwin Bauer, who accompanied her husband in celebration of their 25th wedding anniversary.



Photo by Bill Dwyinski

WITH THIS RING—They said goodbye and good luck to ANG's new director of organization, J. William Blatz, at the Cleveland meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana district council. That's Leon Roettger, Columbus, council treasurer, presenting a Guild ring to Blatz, a member of the Columbus Guild. P-O-I officers are (l. to r.) Frank Klein, Lima, vice president; Helen Minear, Pittsburgh, vice president; and William M. Ware, Cleveland, president and IEB member.

Of 15 Million Americans—

Unbiased Survey on Negro Status Completed by Toledo News Writer

By LEE Z. HAFKIN
Toledo Guild

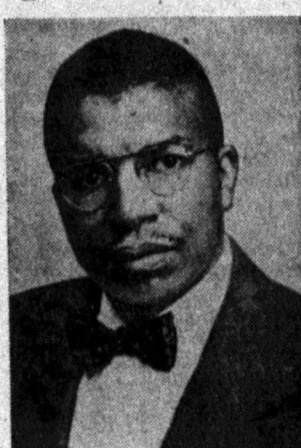
Toledo—Seven months ago, Guildman William Brower, Toledo Blade staff writer, asked management if he could survey the status of the American Negro. He explained at the time he wanted to "appraise, and not to expose" their status.

Last week the first in the series entitled, "15,000,000 Americans," was published in the Toledo Blade. Two other dailies, the Newark Star-Ledger and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette are running the 16-article series. The Milwaukee Journal has contracted for several articles.

For Bill, 35-year-old southern-born Negro, the series represents three months of traveling 15,000 miles across 27 states to visit twice as many cities, plus four months of intensive writing.

To his wife, Louise, and their 3-year-old son, Bill, Jr., the beginning of the series Dec. 5 marked the end of seven months of "loneliness."

Said Mrs. Brower, "I'm proud of what Bill's accomplished, but I'm glad we can get back to normal family living again. I only hope the next time he does



BILL BROWER
Appraisal, not exposure

anything like this, I can go with him."

Qualifying as one of his severest critics, Mrs. Brower, a Toledo school teacher, contends that Bill has written a "fair, unbiased series" on the status of American Negroes.

Agreeing with her are Bill's Blade colleagues, the editors, and thousands of Blade readers.

Bill has been with The Blade since 1947, when he was hired "on the basis of his qualifications," according to Paul A. Schrader, managing editor.

Before joining the Blade city staff, Bill was editor-manager of the Philadelphia office of the Afro-American, weekly newspaper chain. A native of High Point, N. C., where he peddled copies of the High Point Enterprise during his elementary school days, Bill was graduated from Wilberforce University, O.

He is now assigned to the police and federal beats, and the myriad run of chores of a general assignment reporter.

When he asked permission to do the series, Bill did so in the knowledge, he says, that the Blade's editorial policy on minorities and its "integrated treatment of news" for these groups "are not excelled anywhere."

Because Negroes still get "second class treatment" in many instances, Bill chose to travel by air. Where he found Jim Crowism in its worst form, it irked him.

And yet, he concludes in his introductory article, "I came back reassured and hopeful . . . although I know that there remain enough problems of prejudice to occupy our American talents and efforts for many years."

Two Guild Members Win Westinghouse Awards

Washington—Victor Cohn, science writer for the Minneapolis Tribune and member of Twin Cities Guild, has been chosen as one of two top science writers of 1951 by the American association for the advancement of science. The second award went to John Lear, an associate editor of Collier's and former newspaperman.

Cohn won the AAAS-Westinghouse award of \$1,000 for a series of articles on the problems and opportunities of old age, entitled "Never Too Old," which appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune last January.

Cohn's interest in science dates from his war service in the Navy where he served as editor of a radar publication. Returning to civil life, he joined the Tribune as copyreader, later became general reporter and science writer. SFONG member Dick Pearce

was cited by the judges for honorable mention for his San Francisco Examiner story "Surgery in the Dark."

The AAAS awards were established in 1946, through a grant to the Westinghouse educational foundation administered by AAAS. Their purpose is to stimulate public interest in science and to encourage the work of young science writers.

Pressman Elected Toronto Councilman

Toronto—For the first time in 17 years, this city's executive council, the Board of Control, has a labor member. He is Ford Brand, a member of the AFL printing pressmen's union, and secretary of the Toronto district labor council. He had support of all segments of organized labor.

AP Newsman Helps Win Freedom For 'Framed' Minnesota Lifer

St. Paul—Veteran Guildman Jack Mackay has a new feather in his cap.

Known for his beats on crime and political stories, Mackay, St. Paul correspondent for the Associated Press, is being credited with a major role in winning the release of a prisoner who served 18 years for a crime he says he did not commit.

The man is Leonard Hankins of Dawson Springs, Ky. He was convicted of murder in 1933 and sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the \$112,000 Northwestern National Bank in Minneapolis. Two policemen were machine-gunned to death at the bank and a motorist in St. Paul's Coco park was slain when he saw them changing cars during the getaway.

Mackay, charter member of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, was a Northwest News Bureau correspondent in St. Paul at the time of the crime, and during the trial. He says even then it looked like a "frame."

Hankins was arrested and identified by seven witnesses as a member of the bandit gang, although his alibi was that he was getting a haircut in a St. Paul barber shop at the time of the holdup. It was later noted he bore a striking resemblance to gangster Verne Miller, one of the members of the infamous Barker-Karpis gang that actually staged the holdup.

Minnesota police authorities were anxious to get someone convicted for the slaying of the two officers. Identification of Hankins, who was known to police as card shark only, set up the case for them and resulted in a quick conviction.

Hankins was forgotten in prison except by his sister. Mackay himself forgot the case

until early in 1951, when he got a call from the late John J. Sullivan, then warden of the Minnesota State Prison.

Sullivan told Mackay that some FBI agents were in to check on Hankins and had said that "Hankins shouldn't be in here for the Third Northwestern job."

Warden Sullivan indicated that a member of the Barker-Karpis gang, Jess Doyle, had admitted his gang had staged the holdup and stated in a confession that Hankins was not a member of the gang and did not take part in the holdup.

From one of his FBI agent friends, Mackay learned the contents of the confession, by Doyle, "I was certain, then," he recalls, "that a lot of publicity would free him."

But Mackay could not, through his news stories, get the state pardon board to act nor the FBI to furnish a copy of the confession to the Minnesota attorney general, Harry H. Peterson, who with the governor and chief justice of the supreme court, made up the pardon board.

Later both Alvin Karpis, from his Alcatraz cell, and Larry De Vol, the gunman who killed the policemen during the holdup, admitted Hankins had no part in the affair.

Even representatives of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension admitted they could not see how Hankins had any part in the holdup.

When Harold Stassen was governor in the early 1940's, the pardon board okayed Hankins' release. On Nov. 28 Hankins, walked out of the state prison a free man. Kentucky said he no longer wanted him. Hankins thanked Mackay profoundly for his interest in the case, without which he might never have been freed.

AT PRISON GATES—AP Correspondent Jack Mackay, left, greets Leonard Hankins, whose 18-year prison stay was ended through the newsman's efforts.

release but found that he had been transferred to a state hospital because he was declared insane.

There was a "hold" on him by Kentucky authorities for an old crime and Kentucky authorities would not accept him while he was hospitalized. The pardon board action was tabled. When he was declared "cured" a few years ago, he was returned to the state prison.

Later Mackay's stories on Hankins which he revived from time to time brought retractions from witnesses identifying him, and statements by former Minneapolis policemen that Hankins had been beaten by police to get a confession, and witnesses had been asked leading questions so they would identify him.

While Luther W. Youngdahl was governor, Hankins lost several pleas for freedom. Soon after the present governor, C. Elmer Anderson, became the state's chief executive another hearing was held and the pardon board voted to commute Hankins' sentence at once. Again the governor's attention was drawn to the case by articles written by Mackay explaining the case.

Denver—A renewal contract, combining three separate agreements and providing for increases in minimums ranging from \$2 to \$6.50, improved severance pay and other changes, has been signed by the Denver local with the Denver Post.

Top minimum for reporters, photographers, artists and display salesmen was raised from \$92 to \$98 after five years, with rewrite and copyreaders up from \$94.50 to \$101 after five years. Circulation district advisers were raised from \$72 to \$77 after four years; classified outside salesmen from \$59.45 to \$63.50, stenographers from \$31.25 to \$35. Classified phone solicitors and telephone operators from \$43.05 to \$47, all after three years.

The agreement, retroactive to June 12, will run until Sept. 1, 1952. It consolidates separate concurrent and nearly identical contracts covering the editorial, advertising and business and

circulation departments into one agreement, something the local had attempted to negotiate for five years.

The general increase negotiated ranges from \$4 for employees earning under \$40 to \$2 for those earning \$100 and up. Other changes include a mileage rate of 9 cents for the first 100 miles in any week with 6 cents thereafter, in place of a sliding scale based on the Nolen-Brown guide; 30 weeks severance pay; provision for leaves of absence for Guild work, and provision for grievance sessions on company time.

Donald W. McMillan, of the INS bureau, headed the negotiating committee which included Bernice Morgan, Post unit chairman; Phyllis Riddle and Letta Robinson of the Post, and Marvin Zeldin, assistant publicity director for the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) and former Guild Reporter assistant.

Judges were Lewis Gannett, book editor, New York Herald Tribune; William L. Slater, novelist and former foreign correspondent and radio commentator, and Thomas L. Stokes, columnist, United feature syndicate.

Sign Merged Contract With Denver Post

Both are long-time members of the New York Guild. Raskin was a local delegate to the Pittsburgh convention last June, and is currently first vice chairman of the New York Times unit and chairman of its grievance committee.

A Guild member since 1937, Kempton has been active in the labor movement, and was assistant to labor columnist Victor Riesel from 1947 to 1949. In June of that year he began his own column in the Post.

Other winners included novelist John Hersey and Dr. James H. Means, an outstanding Boston physician of international reputation. Hersey was awarded \$500 for his novel, "The Wall" dealing with the Jewish uprising against the Nazis in the Polish ghettos. He was one of the judges of the Heywood Brown Award for 1949.

Dr. Means won his award for two magazine articles. In "England's Public Medicine: The Facts," he defended the British public health program. "The Doctors' Lobby," his second article, severely criticized the American medical association as the foe of progress in medicine. Later he resigned from the AMA in protest against assessments levied by the association to fight national health insurance.

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New York Guildsmen Win Hillman Awards



A. H. RASKIN
Raskin and Kempton, labor reporters for the New York Times and Post, respectively, have been recognized for their work by the Sidney Hillman Foundation, through an award of \$500 to each.

A. H. Raskin, national labor reporter for the New York Times, and Murray Kempton, New York Post labor columnist, each has won a \$500 Sidney Hillman Foundation award for outstanding work in the field of labor reporting. The awards were made at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel in New York.

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Reynolds, Salem Guild Leader, Dies Following Fall at Office

Salem—A fall down an office stairway tragically ended the 41-year newspaper career of J. Frank Reynolds, 59, assistant editor of The Salem Evening News, founder (in 1937) and first president of the Newspaper Guild of Salem.

Reynolds died December 7, five days after he pitched down the stairs outside the city room, when he had ended his day's work.

He was held in highest regard in the community, and by his associates in the newspaper field. In a front-page signed tribute under the caption, "Service Above Self," Publisher Myron R. Hutchinson of the News said, " . . . For his interest in the welfare of those who labor in the editorial field, we pay tribute, and we honor him for his desire to raise the working standards and ethics of a great profession. The benefits which the editorial branch of the business enjoy today may well be credited to J. Frank Reynolds."

After cutting his journalistic teeth on Boston newspapers

(Post, Traveler, American and Transcript), Reynolds came to the News in 1914, an association interrupted only by navy service during World War I. He was assistant editor six years.

In recognition of his leadership, the Salem Guild retained him on its executive committee after he yielded office to younger men he had trained for Guild responsibility.

Reynolds lent his enthusiasm and talent to formation of locals in Portland, Brockton and Worcester. He became well known among Guildsmen in New England as an officer of the District Council, and nationally as Salem delegate to four conventions—Toronto, Memphis, Detroit and Boston.

In the 1930's Reynolds championed the Guild auxiliary, which for a time had an active share in Guild organization. He felt that an effective way to educate Guildsmen in the principles of trade unionism was through their wives.

Reynolds is survived by his widow, Mildred [Hawkins] Reynolds.

MORE COVERAGE

More than 44 percent of the population now is covered by hospitalization insurance.

LEHIGH VALLEY HONORS ITS OLDEST MEMBER—Local president Ralph P. Rosenberger, left, holds ANG stick-of-type for presentation to 90-year-old Brit Roth. Looking on is J. Harold Brislin, Mid-Atlantic council's president. Other birthday dinner guests (l. to r.), Nelson Welser of LVG, Charles Ettlinger, dinner chairman, and ANG secretary-treasurer William J. Farson holding cartoon sent Roth by his friend, "Jolly Bill" Steinke, San Francisco radio entertainer.

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Middle-Atlantic Council Approves June Leadership Training Seminar

Allentown—The Middle Atlantic district council has set its June session in Philadelphia as the time and site for a two-day leadership training seminar.

The plans for the seminar were completed at the council's December meeting held in Allentown.

There will be discussion sessions on labor law, procedure,

negotiations, and grievance processing. In order to allow the maximum participation for delegates from member locals, the council made available a sum of \$500 for expenses in sending representatives.

A deadline for filing applications for council funds for delegates was set as the March meeting. York was designated

as the site for the council's annual meeting and election of officers in March.

Completed plans for the council's first annual journalistic achievement contest were presented. Final date for entries in Jan. 31, and winners will be announced April 1.

In attendance at the meeting in Allentown were ANG Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farnon, ANG Vice President Joseph F. Collins and Eva Jollos, secretary of the ANG contracts committee. J. Harold Britan, council president, conducted the meeting.

During the weekend convalesce the Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild was host at a 50th birthday party for Old Timer Brit Roth.

With the exception of his World War II service, during which he rose from second lieutenant to captain as an infantry officer. Prior to his recall, Major Fox was night bureau manager for the United Press in Memphis.

Major Fox served as UP representative in regional wage conferences for wire service members at Dallas in 1947, and at St. Louis in 1948. He was a delegate from Memphis to the 1950 ANG convention in Washington. This year he was a vice president of the Memphis Newspaper Guild and a member of the Memphis CIO Council.

Memphis Guildsman Switches Commands

Memphis—A veteran Guildsman in command of a specialized combat unit with the Eighth US Army in Korea as an expert on certain phases of military operations.

He is Major William J. Fox, recently promoted, and in Korea only since last June. A decorated World War II veteran, he was recalled to active service at the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Major Fox started his newspaper career as a part-time sports reporter for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle in 1938. He joined the United Press in 1937, and has been on the UP staff ever since.

LIMA LOCAL NAMES OFFICERS, HOLDS 10-YR. BIRTHDAY PARTY

Lima—Robert D. Kerr, court house reporter for the Lima News and a delegate to the Sioux City convention in 1947, was installed as president of Local 106 at the Guild's 10th anniversary party last week.

Kerr succeeds Frank J. Klein, a delegate to several national conventions. He was unopposed.

Following long-established custom, officers were installed by Local 206, Typographical union. Olen Zurlfuh, union president, was in charge of the installation.

Other Guild officers include Eugene F. Perine, corresponding secretary; Jo Ann Schlagenbaum, recording secretary; Mrs. Ruby Rysinger, treasurer; William M. Brown, chief steward, and Robert K. Waldron, trustee.

Seventy-two members and guests attended the party. Of 32 original charter members listed in 1941, only 10 remain.

Corris Heads Elizabeth Guild

Walter E. Corris, president, and four incumbents have been re-elected by the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild for one-year terms starting next month. Corris, advertising solicitor of the Elizabeth Daily Journal, recently was elevated from first vice president to complete the 1951 term of Doug Bailey, resigned.

Melvina D. Shapiro, City Hall reporter of the Journal, was re-elected first vice-president, and Franklin O. Williamson, Journal circulation man, again was chosen as treasurer. Like Corris, they were unopposed.

In contests, Daniel McLaughlin defeated Lawrence R. Della, incumbent, for the second vice-presidency. Fernan R. Loeve won over John J. McGovern for another term as secretary, and Joseph C. Famulari, assistant secretary, over Wendell Compton.

Robert E. McLaughlin was chairman of the committee which conducted the election, in which the local approved a higher dues scale by referendum vote.

Under the old scale, \$3 a month was top for a salary of \$60 a week or more. The new one, which will become effective in January, fixes \$3.25 a month for a pay scale between \$70 and \$79.99 a week, and goes up 25 cents for each \$10 of salary to a maximum of \$5 a month for pay of \$140 or more a week.

E. M. Gundy Shifts Labor Relation Job To INS-IMP Aides

Edward M. Gundy, who for more than ten years has represented the International News Service and International News Photos in labor relations, has asked to be relieved of those duties, he has informed Joseph C. Colangelo, ANG director for wire services. He cites pressure of other duties as the cause.

Hereafter both negotiations and the adjustment of grievances under the Guild contracts will be handled by Louis Allwell and Charles Bauer, for the respective services.

PAPERS DECLINE

Since 1929 more than 700 daily newspapers have suspended publication.



Jack Van Buren, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle reporter, and Ruth Clapp, Rochester UP employee, married.

Helen Thompson, Rochester newspapers' library staffer, promoted to grandmother, twice since August. . . . Another literary production by Lindsay & Crouse. . . . John Lardner's new book, "Strong Cigars and Lovely Women," published by Funk & Wagnalls, a selection of 58 articles from his New York column. . . . Lou Effrat, N.Y. Times sports writer, to play ditto on TV in Hemingway's "Fifty Grand." . . . Bob Levitt, formerly with N.Y. Journal American, now assistant publisher of American Weekly.

Elmer W. Gaudin, formerly with Detroit and other midwest dailies, appointed Detroit district information officer for labor department and national production authority. . . . Bob Sturgis, Detroit Free Press assistant city editor, leaving to join Ford News Bureau.

Bill Chance, San Diego Guildsman on the Evening Tribune staff, leaving to take swing make-up spot on the San Francisco Examiner. He's a board member of the San Diego local and first vice-president of the California-Nevada district council. . . . Howard O. Welby, SD Union staffer and former local president, elected to board of directors from active duty. It's a first daughter for SPONG member Ben Gaines, SF. News copydesk, and wife, Lillian. . . . Also at the News, Beverly Peterson, library, was married to Robert G. Hesclon. . . .

Home from St. Joseph Hospital, Hazelton, is Peg Minnis, Guild local secretary, after treatment for serious jaw injury suffered an auto accident. . . . James Hubley named York Gazette & Daily unit chairman, of the Harrisburg Guild local, succeeding John T. Hough, now with Fallmouth, Mass. Enterprise. . . . Robert Klein, former York unit member, now Montclair reporter for Newark Evening News. . . . Betty Leeming has left York for a job on Whitesville, W. Va. State News, labor weekly. . . . Retired from York Gazette & Daily is Marcia Sternberg, at home with her four children. . . . Henry Harkins, assistant c.e. at York, recovering from illness.

Betty Crawford, Phila. inquirer, accounting, on South Carolina honeymoon after marriage at Westville, N. J., to John J. Wenger. . . . To Horace Foster, inquirer checker, and his wife Sara, a second daughter, Linda Sara. . . . Stork shower for Selma Foxman, inquirer advt. department, now on maternity leave. . . . Inquirer advt. dept. romance between Elva Togler and Pvt. Hans Weckeste awaits army's say-so as to marriage date. He's on military leave from the paper.

Howard Beck, Erie Dispatch unit member, has left his reporting job to take over editing TV news reels for Telenews, NYC. Granted master's degree in journalism recently by Ohio State U.

Robert Faherty, formerly Chicago Daily News rewrite staff, has become editor of the Bulletin Syndicate, at Paris, as part of his new job in the news and writing section of ECA's French office. New format, and new high in circulation (100,000 among French workers) are marks of the step-up. . . . Alan

Paul Modie, former Cleveland News reporter, moved to State Department as public relations officer in Burma.

Bob Baum, back on beat at North Tonawanda News (Buffalo Guild unit) from military service. . . . Bob's military replacement, unit treasurer Eric Cippolone, released from staff.

N.Y. Post reporter Ted Poston, given special NAACP journalistic achievement award for coverage of Josephine Baker-Stork Club story, the Little Scottsboro case in Florida and the Cicero (Ill.) riots. . . . Frances Moulton, N.Y. News editorial, to handle a play-clinic column in Show Business. . . . Also on the News, Bill Burger switched from art to editorial, with Gino Angeli going from editorial to art.

The Inner Circle, New York political writers and City Hall reporters' organization, has a new, all-Guild staff of officers, with Frank J. McMaster, Long Island Press, president. . . . John A. Crosson, N.Y. News, vice president. . . . Charles G. Benest, Times, treasurer. . . . Alvin D. Doyle, Mirror, secretary.

Chelene is President Hauer, and an editorial apology to him, for misquoting his title in our story of Nov. 25. . . .

It Seems To Us...

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 referenda letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to the subject of material appearing in the preceding edition.

He Says Kramer Weeps To No Good Purpose

Editor: What is Dale Kramer crying about? And why does he get more than two columns of space in the Guild Reporter to do it?

It would seem that his article in the Nov. 23 issue only proves the point suggested by the New Yorker review of his booklet—that the author didn't know his subject.

If he knew Harold Ross as well as his piece indicates, he should have known what to expect. The contents of the book obviously put the magazine in the unfair position of not being able to ignore it, and in bad taste if its review praised or even approved too heavily.

I don't think Kramer has a case and I think authors writing about how they put their masterpieces together have produced some of the dullest reading of all time. Kramer is no exception.

It's just dandy to think that the Reporter's pages are open to the righting of wrongs, but let's make sure that somebody has been hurt first.

WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, From Portland, Ore.

Editor—Like other members of the Portland Newspaper Guild I am grateful for the close attention the Guild Reporter, as well as the other divisions of ANG, gave to the near-strikes situation which arose here during negotiations with the Oregon Journal.

There is one point I should like to call to your attention. The president of the Portland local for 1951 is Paul H. Hauser. Brother Hauser deserves credit for guiding the local through a difficult period.

LARRY HOWES, Chelene is President Hauer, and an editorial apology to him, for misquoting his title in our story of Nov. 25. . . .

PAC Donations

CIO-PAC breakdown of 1951 contributions from ANG members shows a total of \$1,142 as of Nov. 30.

Penny-Pinching Chokes Flow of Foreign News

US World-Leadership Policies Affected by Curtailment

A new vanishing American—the full-time correspondent employed regularly overseas—has dwindled to where the flow of our information about developments abroad is seriously limited.

This opinion has been voiced by two American newsmen—Russell Anderson, foreign news editor of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and veteran foreign correspondent Leland Stowe.

Anderson made a triple survey of the overseas news situation by contacting newspapers and news service managements. He also consulted 500 present and former correspondents belonging to the Overseas Press Club, then double-checked with his own system of correspondents who made overseas inquiries on the spot.

Only Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan, Anderson observed in a magazine article on the American overseas press corps, "come anywhere near being fully staffed on a regular basis. . . . Many countries have no U.S. correspondents at all."

Latin-American coverage, said he, "is almost as bad as that of Eastern Europe" without the excuse of government interference (Argentina excepted). Brazil, Argentina and Mexico are the only countries which he found "come anywhere near having any semblance of coverage."

But, he observed, "bad as Latin-American coverage is, African is still worse. So is Asian. And Scandinavian."

Altogether, American foreign correspondents, who numbered 2,700 five years ago, have shrunk to less than 300—an elimination of eight out of every nine, he said. Excluding those in Korea, the exact number of correspondents abroad at the time of his survey was 293.

These were supplemented by 210 full-time nationals and part-timers and 1,500 part-time stringers, a figure which Anderson believes to represent considerable duplication, since some

strangers work for more than one service.

The practice of hiring foreign nationals brought a comment from foreign editor Walter Kerr of the New York Herald Tribune, who suggested that press associations "should stop lipping along with low-paid native reporters." But Anderson also noted that many editors feel they get excellent coverage from such newsmen.

Citing statements by other newspaper executives, Anderson believes that the most important reason for dwindling foreign coverage is economic. Irving Pfau, for instance, foreign editor of the Chicago Sun-Times, was critical of reliance on radio monitoring as "cheap" and called replacement of American correspondents on-the-spot by news agencies "penny wisdom."

Anderson quotes Newsweek executive Tom Malley who said that it costs about \$20,000 a year to keep a correspondent abroad. Malley told Anderson that "all publications seem to have concluded that they can keep good men at a few points and fly them to trouble spots."

The result of this, however, are frequently less than satisfactory. Anderson gave two examples.

When the premier of Iran was assassinated, not a single American newsmen was in the country. Even subsequent disorders had to be covered at first by Iranian nationals and foreign news agencies.

When the premier of Pakistan was killed, the New York Times and Herald Tribune had to date-line their dispatches from New Delhi, the capital of India, because they had no correspondent in Karachi, capital of Pakistan. (Of the three major American press agencies, only the UP had a Karachi bureau.)

"No matter how impartial these reports may have been," wrote Anderson, "the news could not have come from a more inappropriate source, considering the present tension between Pakistan and India."

Nor are the effects of such "haphazard and sketchy" news

operations limited, in Anderson's opinion, to the ordinary newspaper reader.

"The bald fact is," he asserted, "that our government draws heavily from press reports in formulating policy. That the State department often as not has no source of information other than the press is shown time and again by desperate policy improvisations which follow when correspondents report some new developments abroad."

Anderson traces some of the responsibility for dwindling foreign coverage to the US government which, he feels, has been lackadaisical in backing up newsmen, and weak specifically in the trial and imprisonment of Guildsman William Oatis, AP staffer in Czechoslovakia.

But he also criticized US news agencies for putting up "very little fight" against order orders. Another major factor was listed as growing reader indifference to foreign reporting which Anderson felt should be met by a greater effort to lead, and a greater interest in foreign news.

"What has me concerned," he

wrote in conclusion, "is the total inadequacy of our day-to-day coverage at a time when we desperately need experienced eyes and ears in all parts of the world."

Deploping the gradual disappearance of American correspondents from foreign fields, Stowe speaking at Nashville, pointed out that American readers are just not hearing of many events in Eastern Europe where our reporters have been barred.

He indicated that further methods for gathering news could be made available, particularly in communist Europe where entry of Americans is admittedly difficult.

As a result of Stowe's criticism which it inferred from his speech, the Nashville Tennessean made a survey of overseas news practices on its own. Replies suggested still further methods such as development of underground sources, interviews with refugees, prompt study of newspapers and extensive radio monitoring. Such operations are already highly developed, according to the major press services.

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THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

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 December 14, 1951 Vol. XVIII—No. 24



FROM a distant quarter of the globe there came this week fraternal greetings to the members of the American Newspaper Guild.

"We are very thankful to the Guild Reporter and Franklin Gregory for having taken the trouble to acquaint the American newspaper world regarding the conditions of Indian working journalists," writes J. P. Chaturvedi, secretary-general of India federation of working journalists.

The letter was prompted by Gregory's story in the Aug. 24 Guild Reporter of a trip to India and his impressions on Indian journalists' working conditions. Former rewriter on the Philadelphia Record, Gregory recently returned from a 20-month trip to the Far East where he represented CARE, Inc.

"You will be glad to learn," continues Chaturvedi, "that in the short space of one year since its formation the federation has been able to consolidate and organize the working journalists of the country into one unit. . . . In April we adopted a constitution and there are now about two dozen state and regional units in the organization."

"It is a fact," he continues, "that we have had to wage a difficult fight against entrenched interests. . . . we have not yet signed our first contract, but as

far as the question of protecting the rights of journalists regarding job security is concerned, our union can be proud of its record."

He concludes his letter on this note:

"I may assure you that Indian journalists have always looked for inspiration to the great writers of America like Emerson, Jefferson, Garrison, Greeley and other fighters for human rights. . . . In our work we have been much encouraged by the record and work of the American Newspaper Guild, and the Guild Reporter has acted as one of our guides."

Dean Jennings To S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco—Dean Jennings, until recently a San Francisco Call-Bulletin columnist, this week began a daily column "It's News to Me" for the Chronicle. Jennings was the central figure in an important NLRB ruling in the early days of the Guild, establishing the precedent that a union member may not be discriminated against because of his union activities.

The Call-Bulletin suddenly quit use of Jennings' column several weeks ago, offering no explanation.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

Washington Guild

MEMORANDUM to: Senators Duff, Lodge, Carlson, Morse, columnists, editorial writers, assorted pundits and politicians, building that Eisenhower fire.

RE: The kind of support Ike would need in congress.

GENTS (and ladies, too), so far you look pretty good; you haven't overplayed your hand, you have a professional look. I'd be willing to risk the price of a milk necktie you'll put your man over at the Republican national convention next summer.

But I wonder if you've thought through the consequences, should Ike be nominated and elected.

After all, this is a tripartite government; we still have the checks and balances of our division of executive, legislative and judicial branches. You can't do anything about the judicial at this point. But you sure could do plenty about the legislative.

You're all convinced that your problem is only to nominate Ike, that he would sweep the election. The polls, even heavily discounted in the light of 1948, bear you out. But have you stopped to think what that sweep would mean in terms of congress? Personally, I'd like to know something about Ike's domestic policy, if any. But in this memo let's consider only foreign policy. After all, if you have it doped right, it's Ike's conviction about the part we must play in world affairs that is going to get him to run in order to keep Taft from winning the nomination.

NEXT November, 34 senators will be elected, including replacements for two who died. Of the 34, 20 seats now are Republican.

Let's look at the voting record of the living 19: Brewster, Bricker, Butler, Cain, Ecton, Flanders, Ives, Jenner, Kern, Knowland, Langer, Lodge, McCarthy, Malone, Martin, Smith, Thye, Watkins and Williams. Wherry would have been the 20th.

Take these three votes in the past session—the limitation on troops to Europe, the requirement that India pay for aid in strategic materials and the effort to cut economic aid. Of the 19 Republican senators who will face the voters, exactly nine were on the wrong side of all three votes, another four were wrong on two and didn't vote on the third, another was wrong the one time he voted.

Senators Ives, Lodge and Smith (N. J.) were right on two of the three votes; senators Knowland and Flanders on one out of three.

IS THAT the kind of support that would put over an Eisenhower foreign policy? You may disagree on what was "right" or "wrong" with the particular votes listed here. You know that

by any other rollcall the results would be practically the same.

Look at the house next. The entire membership must run next November. Let's check the Republicans on two foreign issues,—limiting the President's power by tacking "peril points" onto the reciprocal trade program and cutting foreign economic aid.

Of 371 Republican votes (or announced pairs) on these two questions, 347 were wrong and only 24 right. The entire GOP delegations from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Washington voted 100 per cent wrong both times.

Again, you can take some other foreign policy issue for your rollcall check if you wish. But you won't come up with a very different answer. Are these the men and women to back Ike?

WE'VE just been marking Pearl Harbor Day, the 10th anniversary of an event which finally and forever committed these United States to the world, indeed to world leadership. Yet there are hundreds of members of congress who would turn the clock back.

Of course, power brings responsibility. Many Republicans, I know, would follow Eisenhower far, very far, to back up his foreign policy. They would stop voting as members of an opposition party and start voting for things, instead of against them. But there are plenty of senators and representatives up for re-election next fall who, if chosen again, will in their hearts hate all that Ike stands for.

The Roosevelt honeymoon in 1933 lasted 100 days. How long would Ike enjoy a marriage with the GOP members of congress?

An Eisenhower victory next November doubtless would sweep in many a Republican who would never get elected with Taft, even should Taft beat Truman, for example. There is terrible danger in such a sweep. It puts a premium on party responsibility. To date such responsibility is non-existent.

NOW THIS MEMO has gotten a bit long-winded so I'll wind it up. My point is this: What are you Eisenhower Republicans doing in your own states and elsewhere to put up men with Ike's foreign affairs philosophy in next year's GOP primaries? There is talk that Gov. Kohler may run against McCarthy. But who will run against Malone in Nevada or Kern in Missouri? Or Chipperfield in Illinois or Crawford in Michigan or Clevenger in Ohio or Gavin in Pennsylvania?

Men for Eisenhower, the greatest service you could do your Nation would be to get some new blood into the senate and house via next spring's primaries. If you don't and yet succeed in putting over Ike, you will wind up with Ike fighting congress on foreign issues much as Truman now fights it on domestic matters. The victory of an Eisenhower would be a tremendous gain for Republicanism but it would never be complete until the party in congress is unshackled from its heavy isolationism.

Hap Ward Moves to Mine Union Staff

Washington — Harold (Hap) Ward, veteran AP labor reporter, has been appointed director in charge of information for the United mine workers' welfare and pension fund.

Until recently the multi-million fund operated with a part-time public relations officer, but its rapid growth now requires a permanent program of information to keep the public informed.

Hap joined AP at Harrisburg in 1937, shifted to the Washington bureau in 1942 and two years later began covering the labor beat. A Guild member since 1937, he was first chairman of the AP continuing committee and had been a leader in the AP organization drive.

The Guild Reporter

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



FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES—The Rt. Rev. William Scarlett (right), Episcopal bishop of St. Louis, is awarded a chrome-plated stick of type, St. Louis Newspaper Guild's symbol of recognition for civic achievement. Raymond L. Kringer, local president, makes the presentation at the local's Page One Ball. The enclasher is Harry B. Wilson, awards committee chairman.

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