

# Union Daily Ends Tacoma News Blackout

## THE GUILD REPORTER

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### Guild, Crafts Start New Paper

Tacoma—The trade-skilled efforts of the six unions whose members are normally employed by the struck News Tribune have been pooled to give Tacoma its first daily newspaper in 70 days.

Launched last Friday, its reception was described by Howie Clifford, Guild unit chairman, as "far better than could be expected at the start of a venture of this type."

Because of the industry-wide shortage, and high cost, of newsprint, the first press runs for the eight-page tabloid Tacoma Reporter were limited to 6,000 copies per day.

They sold out, promptly. Tuesday of this week, the run was inched up to 7,000, and that issue was snapped up as well. The Wednesday edition went to 9,000 copies; and if circumstances, meaning an assured supply of newsprint, warrant, both the circulation and number of pages will be increased.

Guild members from the advertising, circulation and editorial departments of the News Tribune are working in similar capacities on the Reporter. Members of the typographical, stereotypers, mailers, pressmen and newspaper drivers (teamsters) unions are contributing their special abilities in the mechanical and circulation fields.

All are working without pay, but are continuing to receive lock-out benefits from their respective union funds.

The new publication was set up as the Newspaper Unions Publishing Co., and is incorporated under Washington state laws. Each of the participating unions subscribed to \$500 shares of capital stock, and each is represented on the board of directors by an elected member. The Guild representative, Clifford, heads the corporation as president.

The News Tribune, struck by the pressmen, had been suspended 10 weeks when the union-sponsored tabloid hit the streets. Tacoma, a city of nearly 150,000, had read only Seattle papers during that period, and was avid for "home town" news as such.

In its first issue, the Tacoma Reporter gave them a meaty dish. Since no telegraphic news agency was open to sell the Reporter service, the news was all local. It ranged from a couple of major stories on page one through personal and social items, obits and sports.

Of its 40 columns, nearly 12 were devoted to advertising, including almost seven columns of classified. Pictures were used sparingly, and there were no (Continued on Page Three)

### Stalling Maine Publisher Resumes Talks as Portland Guild Prepares for Strike

Portland, Maine — Facing a Guild strike-sanction vote, management of the Press Herald-Express-Sunday Telegram has agreed to bargain on all wage issues proposed by the Guild.

For two months, the Guy Gannett Publishing Co. had refused to discuss anything but a general increase—and offered nothing there.

The company reversal found the Guild executive committee quite ready to continue negotiations.

The committee is empowered by a 75 percent strike sanction vote to call 200 editorial and commercial employees out, if necessary, to win a settlement.

Unprecedented in bargaining relations here, the strike vote is the first in 15 years of contract negotiations.

A move to split the Guild away from other unions in the plant was quickly squelched. Pledges of full support, including financial aid, came from the ANG, the New York and Boston locals and the New England district council. Unqualified support was assured by the State CIO Council representing 20,000 union members affiliated with that body.

A beefed-up negotiating committee, armed with the strike vote, won reversal of manage-

ment's stand in two days of sessions. One fifth of the unit, 40 members, joined the committee to bring these initial results:

1. In the face of promised NLRB action on the Guild's unfair labor practice charge, management offered full payroll data.

2. At first unwilling to discuss anything but a general increase, the company finally came around to being "ready at this time to discuss all wage issues."

3. Prompted by its lawyer, the company agreed to discuss reclassifications.

To give the full membership of the unit a taste of management's talk at the bargaining table, the Guild brought a wire recorder to the third session.

If the action was unprecedented, so was the company's in using an outside negotiator for the first time in its bargaining history.

At sight of the wire recorder, publisher Roger C. Williams and general manager Laurence C. Stubbs fled the session.

The company's hired hand, Frank Phillips of the New England Daily Newspaper Publishers Association, said they "absented themselves from the meeting on advice of counsel."

### Will Publish Tabloid 'For Duration' Only

On Page One of its first issue the Tacoma Reporter explains its reason for being. Headed "Volume 1, Number 1 . . . A Statement of Policy," it reads:

What, it might be asked, brings a newspaper into being? The reasons are varied. Sometimes a paper is a business investment, pure and simple. Sometimes a vested interest has a point it wishes to put across. There are even examples of newspapers being little more than hobbies of those who publish them.

But more often the reason for the birth of a newspaper is need. Such certainly is the case in Tacoma. The city has been without a daily newspaper for 70 days, 70 days in a year whose news developments may well write the pattern of history for a long time to come. The fact, however, that Tacomans are not getting the news is only half the story—because of the lack of a daily paper, the city's entire economy has suffered severely, in some cases to the point where financial failure is imminent.

That is why The Tacoma Reporter was born.

Those who produced this and succeeding editions of The Tacoma Reporter are the same people, in the main, who normally produced Tacoma's daily

newspaper. They are members of the unions affected by the current Pressmen's strike—the Typographical, Mailers, Stereotypers, Pressmen and Teamsters unions and the Newspaper Guild.

Ours will not be a vested interest newspaper, unless you can call faith in Tacoma a vested interest. Ours will not be a "labor paper," as some believe, for the city already has a labor publication. Our newspaper will not be a business investment, for few of us, admittedly, find ourselves in an investing position. Our newspaper will not be a hobby, for newspapering has for years been our individual means of livelihood.

The Tacoma Reporter, by design, will be a strictly independent newspaper, presenting its entire contents in a straightforward, unbiased, honest manner. We contemplate publishing for the duration of the strike.

As in all ventures where economics are involved, we are governed by two laws—supply and demand. The supply of newsprint is not at all easy to come by these days. On the other hand, without the demand from you we would have no need for that newsprint. Assuming, however, that we can meet both laws successfully, we give you: Volume 1, Number 1, of The Tacoma Reporter.

### BALTIMORE SUN VOTE IN COMMERCIAL IS 311-40 PRO-GUILD

Baltimore—By a count of 311 for the Guild and 40 for "no union," commercial and miscellaneous service department employees of the Baltimore Sunpapers yesterday chose the Baltimore Guild local as their bargaining agent.

The vote, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, more than doubles the previous jurisdiction of the local, already organized in the editorial departments, where there has been a contract for several years past.

The election was marked by the appearance of nearly 90 percent of the 400 employees eligible, and there were but two challenges during the polling.

Employees in the business office, maintenance, cafeteria, and other commercial sections of the plant not covered by craft union contracts, were in the group that voted.

International Representative Edna H. Berger has been assigned to Baltimore organizing for the past year.

### Divisional Autonomy Proposed For Wire Service Membership

Chicago—The National Wire Service Council last week-end called on the forthcoming ANG convention to approve establishment of a National Wire Service Division. Fourteen delegates from various wire services called for an organization sharing equal rights and obligations with ANG locals, while operating on a national level. A companion move proposed a re-adjustment in ANG financing that would ease the financial situation for the ANG and the locals.

All major wire services were represented in the Chicago wire service conference, and a number of Chicago wire service Guildsmen attended as observers.

The proposal for a wire service division adopted by the council was based on a draft plan worked out by the San Francisco Wire Service Council.

As urged by the council, the proposed division would be divided into three departments: AP; UP-NEA; and INS-INP-CP. The organization would be headed by a Council composed of a president, one vice-president from each of the three departments, a secretary-treasurer, a paid administrative officer (who would have no vote in council) and one Council delegate from each of the three departments.

The plan calls for a paid staff of three, and assumes that for the first year of operation ANG would supply the services of a full time international representative. The plan envisages estimated income of about \$50,-

000 a year, with a budget that would yield an emergency fund of about \$12,000 from that figure.

The 14 delegates worked hard and long over the problems of establishing a democratic structure capable of coping with the needs of a membership spread through about 100 cities and in five or more wire services.

As finally adopted, the plan makes the Council the executive body of the division, responsible for administration, conduct of contract negotiations and other policies, and answerable to the membership. Each department would have its own national committee, elected nationally, and would conduct its negotiations, under direct supervision of the national council.

Since anything like a general membership meeting is impossible, provision was made for the widest continuing exchange of information and the exchange of views. There would be at least one series of regional conferences annually, at least one meeting of each national committee, and at least one annual meeting of the Council. Additional meetings could be called at the request of three general officers of the Division. In addition, there would be two division-wide elections annually (for Council officers and convention delegates), and regular Departmental elections.

Provision was made for continuing mail contact and it was agreed that 100 members (from at least five cities, with at least

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A NEWSPAPER IS BORN—The Tacoma Reporter, five-day-a-week tabloid, undergoes make-up for its first appearance in the newsless city, under direction of locked-out union members. Clockwise around the imposing stone, from the left, are Tom Donahue, ITU; Guildsman Ed Garrison, partially hidden by Donahue; Joe Stafford, printshop foreman; Guildsman George Miller; Jerry Meade, floor foreman; Bob Jones and Al Crain, both ITU.

Photo by Wayne Zimmerman, Seattle-Tacoma Guild







## The Spread of Teletypesetting—Boon or Bane?

### Wire Staffs First to Experience Broad Changes in Style, Routine

With the advent of the teletypesetter, America's wire services are in the midst of their greatest changes since they opened for business.

By their nature, the great wire services are in position to make the most dramatic use of typesetting by tape, and with the most far-reaching effect.

If type can be set efficiently in the local composing-room by punched tape, it follows that wire service copy can be delivered in the same form. Wire services have been tape-operated ever since teleprinters replaced the Morse telegrapher's key-and-sounder in the 1890's. Electrically and mechanically, the teleprinter and the teletypesetter work exactly the same way. The same electrical impulses which activate the keys on a newspaper teletype receiver can be used to run a reperforator which duplicates the original tape.

In the case of the teletypesetter, this reperforation is used to link the linotype almost directly with the flood of copy available from a worldwide news service. All that is needed is to run off the tape which supplies copy in justified lines to fit the newspaper column. In some cases (chiefly United Press), the service includes small headlines as well.

The tape may be monitored over a regular teletype set by the newsdesk which brings in copy simultaneously with the tape and which, more and more, is likely to include informative notes and other material for the guidance of editors.

Some newspapers subscribe only to the monitor service, apparently intent on testing the change. Even for those, AP spokesmen report that in view of the newspaper format of the TTS report some increased ef-

### Occasionally TTS Brings On Lino Tantrums

It takes a little time, and expert adjustment, to break in a well-disciplined but manually-operated typesetting machine to the new mechanical controls of the teletypesetter.

When the Canadian Press at Toronto first hooked in a linotype keyboard in an experimental run with its TTS installation, observers said the machine exhibited unmistakable signs of astonishment and resentment.

It spat out slugs, dumped matrices on the floor about its feet, and balked mightily.

Here, verbatim, at Ithaca, is the way a galley proof of the resulting type appeared:

reported in the infected area, since March 9. . . . (Note that brackets show in the set type up not in monitor copy). Control bold-face cap headings are carried on briefs, like this: 64 cyn + Out spotlight apck NOTED POET RETIRING . . . KINGSTON (CP) Dr. E. J. Pratt, noted Canadian poet, is retiring from the staff of Queen's University summer school after 15 years. Dr. A. J. M. Smith, professor of English at Michigan State College, will succeed him. or six paragraphs, subheads are carried on face caps, such as: CUT OFF SON'S HEAD . . . A correction looks like this: 11 UCKN Ottawa doctors 2nd para headed y Dr. O. J. Leroux, assist-

iciency is noted in setting from justified, standardized copy.

Since the TTS wire is pre-edited and filed with newspaper make-up and deadlines in mind, both wire service and newspaper desks are affected by TTS changes.

Most of the functions of the telegraph desk and some of those of the managing editor shift for all practical purposes into the hands of the TTS wirefile, usually located in a distant city.

Editing thereafter requires a tape-cutter's scissors as well as a copy-reader's pencil. Theoretically, newspaper wire editors and many copyreaders would be eliminated by TTS. In practice, many publishers are still not sure that they won't end up with more editorial employees, rather than less.

Nor, as a group, have publishers been sure of economics in any other form. They do seem certain, however, of sufficient over-all improvement in their operations to warrant a general go-ahead to the major wire news service. All that is needed is to run off the tape which supplies copy in justified lines to fit the newspaper column. In some cases (chiefly United Press), the service includes small headlines as well.

With that decision, the wire services have within the last nine months shifted into high gear—adding equipment, training operators, alerting newsmen and actually opening teletypesetter circuits.

Wire service managements are close-mouthed about their plans and even to a certain extent about their current operations. It would seem that in each case, however, they are moving as rapidly as they can. A survey of teletypesetter operations made by the ANG Department of Research and Information indicates intense activity in the wire services with less actual evidence among newspapers.

Rather than real lack of newspaper activity this week indicates what had been expected—that TTS is making its principal headway among smaller papers where the Guild and perhaps even the mechanical unions are not an important factor.

A relatively complete report is available in the case of Cana-

dian Press which has been filing to 12 small papers while expecting to serve all but a few of the largest papers in Ontario by September. The circuit so far has been limited to Ontario but delivers 96 hours a week of service. One new editorial staffer has been hired plus two new operators. Extra TTS work seems to have been covered by assigning TTS staffers to a six-day week.

Domestically, a survey brought replies from about half of the one hundred AP bureaus, including many of the larger ones. Of the 52 replying, 30 already were sending or receiving on TTS circuits. Of the other 22, 11 had been alerted for eventual TTS operation. The remaining 11 in some cases were very small bureaus whose TTS function would be limited in any event. Actually AP seems to be converting state circuits as rapidly as it can and has meantime begun national operations.

An "agate wire" filed from New York City, for instance, brings financial stock quotations to member newspapers—incidentally giving a new lease on life to this service which had been criticized by some publishers as costly in newspaper and composing-room overhead (the latter now by-passed to some extent by the TTS system). AP also has a night baseball wire on tape.

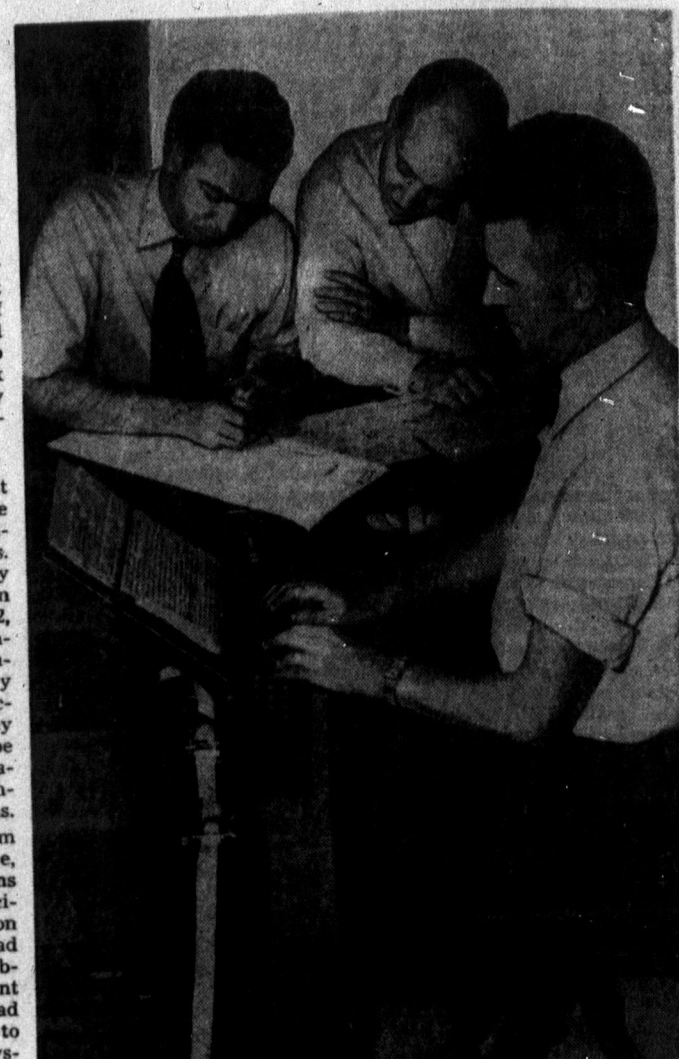
The AP A-wire has a TTS counterpart, dubbed TA, which now is available across the country save for San Francisco and the Northwestern states. Of 23 United Press bureaus replying to the survey, 14 either file or receive on TTS circuits, two have been alerted and two say they "expect to be" alerted.

As experience increases, many complications from TTS crop up but actual bugs appear to be few. A complaint of line-hits and garbled copy, for instance, may be used as an argument against the system. It may originate in a western state, however, where transmission lines are above the ground and subject to more frequent mishaps. Obviously, future engineering will remove the difficulty.

TTS appears to be here to stay and wire service staffers believe it will be part of their regular duty, as wire service management becomes more certain of its place in the operation. The "constant deadline" may well be relegated to the radio side of most wire service bureaus. Radio stations can bear a two-line bulletin from a teletype and go on the air with it. But TTS clients will want solid and complete stories—ready to go in tape. Second-guessing with new leads will tend to disappear and wire services may go on definite and strict deadlines.

By the same token, newspapers themselves are likely to become more standardized as far as wire coverage is concerned. Most of them in any given region will have to operate with roughly similar edition times. They will find it desirable (if not necessary) to conform to similar punctuation, up-and-downs in capitalization and tabular procedures. Any variation from wire copy necessarily is costly.

Thus, wire service policies in treating national, international, state capital and other news will become even more impor-



**TTS PERFORATING**—A keyboard operation serves to punch out sending tape for teletypesetter transmission. Here an operator works from copy edited by wire service staffers, cutting a tape which is to be fed into telegraphic transmitter machines over a circuit, the terminal points of which are the publishing offices of clients.

tant since more than ever they may be the only version available to most daily newspaper readers.

Whether this will encourage more special correspondence remains to be seen. At first, some concern was expressed that TTS might crowd out local news. So far this hasn't happened. It even appears to some that standardization of wire service copy will result in more emphasis on local news and put a premium on originality in coverage and completeness.

Will TTS mean more or less jobs? So far no one can say. The wire services show no distinct pattern. Some bureaus have hired extras, some merely have shifted present members.

Even training and experience qualifications seem to be a matter of local decision. CTU operators were given training periods, partly on a voluntary basis. But most wire staffers were given a copy of the stylebook and some reports to study and then turned loose on their own.

Staffers with newspaper desk experience appeared completely at home with TTS in most instances. Criticism of the lack of advance orientation came mostly from those who had grown up in the press association field.

Thus, wire service policies in treating national, international, state capital and other news will become even more impor-

### "As Many Different Sources... Facets... Colors as Possible"

"Newspapers serve one of the most vital of all general interests: the dissemination of news from as many different sources and with as many different facets and colors as possible. That interest is closely akin to, if indeed it is not the same as, the interest protected by the First Amendment; it presupposes that right conclusions are more likely to be gathered out of a multitude of tongues, than through any kind of authoritative selection. To many this is, and always will be, folly; but we have staked upon it our all."

From the 1944 decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals in the government's antitrust suit against the Associated Press.

**CUTTING "LOCAL" TTS TAPE**—Working from "monitor copy", an operator in the client publishers' office can perforate tape for direct use in the composing room. The operation, mechanically, is the same as that performed in the tape-cutting at the distant wire service bureau.

## Inquiry Shows Mixed Reactions to Technique

### Guild Dailies Little Affected By TTS, Questionnaire Reveals

So far TTS has had little material effect on the day-to-day operation of daily newspapers. It's too soon to tell definitely, of course.

A questionnaire on the use and effects of TTS sent by the ANG Department of Research & Information to all Guild locals last month brought replies for 30 publishers, publishing 98 papers. Of these, 13 publishers, publishing 18 papers, were receiving wire service by tape.

Three of these publishers, and two other publishers, set local copy by tape, too.

Not one lost job or job transfer was reported in the news rooms as the result of TTS.

More surprising, no lost jobs were reported in the composing rooms, either, thanks in part, no doubt, to the ITU's continuing fight for control over TTS. The single job loss reported within ITU's jurisdiction, appropriately enough, was the reduction of a teletypesetter operator, setting local copy, from full to part time.

Publishers using TTS wire generally were reported as liking it, but one turned thumbs down, two expressed reservations and a fourth was described as being simply discouraged.

As for dollar savings resulting from TTS wire, two questionnaires reported two questionnaires.

Almost none, reported another. We're doing it for practice.

Probably limited so far, but indication of more later, reported a fourth.

Doubtful, opinions differ, reported a fifth.

The other responses offered no opinion; again, it was too early to tell.

The 13 newspaper plants reported receiving wire service by tape are located in all parts of the country except the Far West. Six are in the middle West, four in the East and three in the South.

The largest is the Herald-Traveler in Boston, population 801,000, combined daily circulation 339,000; the smallest is the News in Tonawanda, N. Y., population 15,000, circulation less than 10,000.

Eight of the 13 plants are in cities of between 50,000 and 150,000 population and have total daily circulations of less than 100,000. Seven publish evening papers only; one, a

morning paper only; and five, morning and evening combinations.

Here is the list:

Boston Herald-Traveler (e)  
Cincinnati Enquirer (m)  
Jacksonville Journal (e)  
Jacksonville Chronicle (e)  
Charlotte (N.C.) News (e)  
Duluth Herald & News-Tribune (e)  
Madison Capital Times (e)  
Rockford Morning Star & Register-Republic (e)  
Columbia (S.C.) Record (e)  
Lima (O.) News (e)  
Woonsocket (R.I.) Call (e)  
Tonawanda (N.Y.) News (e)

The Ottawa Citizen and the San Diego Union & Evening Tribune are using teletypesetters to set local copy only, including, in San Diego, some classified ads.

One publisher, the Rochester (Minn.) Post-Bulletin, was reported ready to begin TTS wire operations, while publishers in Chattanooga and Erie were reported to have TTS equipment on order and publishers in El Paso, Wilkes-Barre and Pueblo were reported to be contemplating the introduction of TTS wire.

And three publishers were reported as wanting to have nothing to do with TTS in any event. The reaction to TTS wire of the publisher of the liberal York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily, for example, was reported as follows:

... that it will result in further 'stereotyping' of newspapers so that a few people in New York will decide how wire news will be handled. As it is, we can edit copy so that it comes out fairly decent."

Some papers are using the pre-edited TTS monitor copy, without tape, and setting it the old-fashioned way. From Great Falls, Mont., for example, comes this report:

"The Associated Press will install machines for possible tape use the first of August, but to the best of our knowledge (publisher's explanation) no plans contemplated in foreseeable future to actually install tapping equipment. More on experimental basis to get desk accustomed to working with the slower impulse transmission, and to see if enough copy can be handled on the slow impulse sending."

The Joliet Herald-News, the Portland (Me.) Press-Herald & Express, the Gary Post-Tribune, the El Paso Times & Herald-Post and the Erie Times also are using monitor copy without

tape, and only the last two are reported to have definite plans for the installation of tape.

Gary's problem is unique.

"The Post-Tribune is said to be one of the last dailies in Indiana to accept tape," the local reports. "This is the result of having a 9-column page with somewhat narrower columns than usual and an unexpected reluctance to submit to 'stereotyping'."

A study of the reports on the 13 newspaper plants now receiving TTS wire reveals that:

● Most receive AP, five receive both AP and UP and one receives both AP and INS.

● Most receive news matter only, four receive both news and features.

● Most edit from monitor copy, two (Boston and Jacksonville) edit from both monitor copy and proof and one (Charlotte) edits from proof only.

● Most receive other wires in addition to TTS, two (Lima and Woonsocket) receive TTS wire only.

"We still use large amounts of regular AP and INS copy, but the percentage varies for different reasons, chief among them being time the story is received and the quality of the copy. So far, selection of service to use is left completely up to the wire editor's judgment. With monitor copy, the TTS service makes

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## This Is What Man On Receiving End Went Through With New TTS Service

The switch of news services from the conventional teleprinter to the new teletypesetter-monitor type of transmission has created a number of new problems for the wire news editor on papers using the new service.

For the benefit of those fortunate enough not to have encountered this new type of wire news handling, let us explain that it consists of a teleprinter coupled to a reperforator punching teletypesetter tape which is run directly through the linotype machines adapted for tape operation.

The monitor news printer is different from the usual press service machine in that it prints

Briefly, TTS is designed to bypass the manual linotyping operator, by remote control or locally, cut costs and speed production. A single unit consists of a transmitter-distributor (perforator), a reperforator, and a teletype page printer (monitor).

For servicing newspaper subscribers from wire agencies, an operator, following copy in the normal manner, depresses the required keys on a typewriter keyboard which is part of the perforator. This activates a mechanism which registers symbols as tape perforations on a

reperforator in the subscriber's composing room.

The perforated tape, about an inch wide, is automatically fed into an especially adapted linotype or intertype machine. The perforations are translated in the machine into regulation slugs of type.

When each line is completed, a keystroke automatically operates the assembling elevator and sends each completed line to the casting machine. A justifying scale indicates line fitting.

Simultaneously, copy—in caps and lower case—is received on the monitor. Each story contains a guide number corresponding to a similar number punched in the tape. Thus, both can be matched and used by editors for story selection, head writing and length measurement.

Corrections are usually made manually because it has not been found practicable to cast them through the reperforator. The machine, however, is often used for that purpose to improve the operator's transmission of copy.

The manufacturers claim that with TTS linotype and intertype machines automatically turn out about 375 or more slugs of type an hour, which is in excess of manual operation. The average cost of adapting the system to one linotyping machine is estimated at around \$4,000. Thus far, newspaper installations are reported to range from four to ten units.

The writer of this story went through the early stages of TTS installation on a good-sized daily, and after months at the job, asked and received a transfer back to the comparatively peaceful chore of covering a reporter's beat. That transfer involved a pay-cut of \$10 a week he considered a welcome investment in well-being. He asked that his name not be used.—Ed.

line for line in upper and lower case characters instead of the all-caps, typewriter count line of the old Model 15 receiving machine. At the same time the monitor copy is coming in, tape is being punched by the reperforator machine.

This type of news receiving presents a number of problems entirely new to the wire news editor and the problems increase in proportion to the size of the paper, number of editions and competition.

For over a year before the installation of the first TTS circuit the writer was telegraph editor of a paper of 35,000 circulation with two editions daily, first deadline at 11:20 a.m., second at 2 p.m.

Originally the paper was served by two state loop news circuits, AP and INS, using the conventional teleprinter machines. For the Sunday edition (single with a 1 a.m. Sunday press time and midnight deadline) the paper received the state and national trunk AP circuits and national trunk INS service.

In September, 1951, the first TTS circuit was installed on the INS daily loop. This was in competition with the AP daily state loop which gave a fair comparison of the operation, discounting the normal difference in filing time between the two services. The average time difference was 35 to 45 minutes per hour from his productive editing time. This resulted mainly from "having to do something" about each story since no longer was it possible just to toss an un-

Previously a "kill and save" system of discarding tape for unwanted stories had been used. Several times per hour the wire editor would check his AP and INS machines and list, by number of the story, the ones for which he wished the tape saved and indicated the stories for which the tape could be discarded.

A "time and motion" study by the wire editor showed this system took 10 to 12 minutes per hour from his productive editing time. This resulted mainly from "having to do something" about each story since no longer was it possible just to toss an un-

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**BY-PASSING THE LINO KEYBOARD**—The end result of TTS is accomplished by this operation. Feeding the tape into the device which replaces the fingers—and brains—of the linotype operator, the typing operation is stoutly held by the typographical union, has been contested in a few spots.



## TTS EDITOR TELLS

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wanted piece into the "dead-end" because the tape had to be accounted for in the composing room where the reperfactors were located.

Since the first edition wire news had to be complete between 9:30 and 11:30 a.m., this meant almost an hour's less productive time on the first edition due to the "bookkeeping." Under this system a list for each wire was sent out to the reperfactors about three times per hour.

When the system of setting the entire AP report was inaugurated, more frequent trips were required on unwanted trips, an addition of four more minutes each. Otherwise the composing room by the first edition deadline would find the printers "hip deep" in unwanted types.

Even so, the type bank space was doubled soon after the system was inaugurated. The INS report continued to be handled on the "kill and save" bookkeeping method and still is. Due to the speed in transmission difference between the two wires a new compilation arose—over-editing by the file editor in the wire service bureau where the loop originated.

With the TTS printers operating at 17 words-per-minute slower speed but still faced with the necessity of covering the day's news report, cutting reduced a new high on the pre-edited stories. Translated into type the problem was:

1. Four hundred twenty words per hour less transmission speed or 2,310 fewer words between the wire-opening time for the

## TTS ON DAILIES

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little if any difference in newsroom operations.

The TTS has jurisdiction over TTS in all plants except St. Paul, Woonsocket, where it was negotiating the question, and Allentown, where it does not have a contract.

The success of the ITU in asserting control over TTS is reflected both in maintenance of full composing room crews and restriction of TTS to news, rather than feature, matter.

In some places, the ITU has contracts restricting the introduction of new or substitute processes except by mutual consent. Such clauses, in one form or another, were reported from Plainfield, N. J., Albany, Indianapolis and Niagara Falls. The ITU contract with the Niagara Falls Gazette, for example, says:

"No process, machinery or equipment used in the execution of composing room work and which is not in use on the effective date of this agreement shall be introduced during the term of this agreement except by mutual consent of the parties hereto."

Most common complaint about TTS wire is slowness and imperfection of transmission. One query in the questionnaire asked, "What is publisher's reaction to TTS (speed, coverage, editing, transmission, etc.)?"

"Speed is slow, coverage no more adequate than before, editing not up to promise, transmission behind former wire," (Medford).

"Pleased with UP editing because story length is slanted sharply; accepts without too much gumming differences in TTS and local style; slightly dissatisfied that volume moved on TTS has been less than on regular teletype—on big sports nights, wire editor often can't get enough volume of other news by deadline, and there are

largest paper on the circuit between 9 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.

2. A minimum of 75 stories during this time since this was the average number of wire stories used per day by this paper. These figures are exclusive of sports copy for a desk working on a 10:30 deadline.

3. Both of these factors in relation to a news situation where the major stories daily broke on Capitol Hill in Washington where committee reports on the morning's big news breaks and presidential press conference reports usually come around 11 a.m.

First efforts to meet this three-pronged problem were pretty pitiful. While the conventional state loop was in operation, for instance, a banner story broke out of a Truman press conference. The "kill and save" wire carried it at 11:28 and by breaking the story into six takes by noon the complete report was in type for the first edition, meeting an insurmountable 1 p.m. press time.

On the TTS circuit, since the complete story had to be on hand before the pre-editing could start, the story came in 50 minutes later and would have missed the first edition (half of the circulation) entirely.

In January, for obvious reasons, the state conventional printer service was discontinued and the wire editor was forced to rely entirely on TTS coverage on both INS and AP wires for six of the seven editions. Meanwhile one of the problems—short filler items—was solved by the wire service which eliminated the word "to-day" from stories filed after 1 p.m., they would "stand up" overnight.

By reducing the day's news to

no leftovers. Since stories are cut from tape as used, TTS proves almost useless from a time-saving standpoint on short fillers. And fillers are an essential part of the operation." (Medford)

"Don't know. Some of top brass like it for availability of stories in type on moments' notice. Others object to the limits editing and seems to run behind other methods in transmission of news. TTS directors tend to reduce intensives to minimum." (Lima)

"Poor. The coverage is the same. TTS has caused some delay in the composing room, thus increasing costs there. The TTS monitor copy received from Albuquerque is far from satisfactory. It is frequently garbled and errors are numerous." (El Paso)

Publisher very proud of system, as he one of first to institute in plant due to ITU strike in 1947. In early stages knew there was considerable difficulty in editing, due to poor copy, but these bugs seem to have cleared out." (Allentown)

"Likes it" (Duluth)

"Publisher pleased with transmission, editing, coverage, speed. Policy is to use it to fullest advantage possible." (Charlotte)

"Like a child with a new toy." (Boston)

"Only Lima commented in any detail on the effect of TTS wire on newsroom work."

It reported that the work-load of copyreaders has been increased "to some extent—less editing but more copy handled in what it amounts to."

The work of the wire editor has "changed some—now editor must spend about 30 minutes killing copy selected for use but not used."

And only Duluth foresees TTS wire endangering jobs in the newsroom.

"Some curtailment seen in future as service is extended," it reported, "not necessarily by lay-offs but by declining to fill vacancies."

the status of time copy in style, many of the items filed during the last hours of the wire, which closes at 3 p.m. were useable next day as live copy without editing.

It must be remembered that any change in the pre-edited copy results in resetting the type already set from tape. The elimination of one word may well result in the scrapping of type already set for a one-paragraph filler, for instance. Similarly the resetting of a single column into a two-column one for purposes of makeup or play on the story results in re-setting.

Even with the revamped style of filing when "the hole" in a daily edition exceeded around 1,400 inches of copy it was necessary to fall back on canned features and time copy set the afternoon before or earlier. This on a newspaper which averaged 55 to 75 wire stories per day. Of these 35 would be three paragraphs or less.

So much for the problem of volume and transmission speed. The third puzzle to be solved was a dandy—how to connect the head on a wire story with the copy which was already in type.

On this particular paper every page is dummed and stories are grouped by page numbers, head line type size and the first two words of the head.

In the old days this was simple. For instance, the wire editor merely slugged a story: "Warms" and the slug line was set as the copy went through the linotypes. But what was to be done when the story, for instance one for P. 1 that came in at 8 a.m. had been in type for three hours before the wire editor to fill, got around to Page 17 and who did what to the type for the three hours it was lying around after it was set?

The answer to the second question comes first, the type lay on the bank for those three hours. Meanwhile the bank-boy had been tossing away stories which came in before and after this particular one as listed by the bookkeeping of the wire editor.

It is small wonder that the size of the bank had to be doubled as a result of the new system. (Lima)

It is small wonder that the size of the bank had to be doubled as a result of the new system. (Lima)

When a story was decided upon, the copy was sent out with a circle around the number of the story and "P. 1 No. 21-2 President Warms" added. The bank boy then found the type, took a proof of it, sent the proof and copy to the proof readers who inserted the missing words plus corrections required to the linotypes.

The guideline, plus corrections were then returned to the bank boy who hunted out the type—by number set in 8-point—from all the accumulated type on the bank, made the necessary insertions and shoved the completed type over to the make-up man for page one.

Taking the foregoing as example, consider then handling the AP "A" wire or national trunk where the transmission tape is fed, almost verbatim, into a similar TTS hookup and you can figure the problems arising from handling a fast-breaking story which comes in "Bulletin Lead" then "Lead" then several adds, plus inserts and you'll find the telegraph news editor howling solemnly toward the east and thanking Allah this only happens on Saturday night.

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Boston Guild Names Nine, Only Five Portland-Bound

Editor: Just to keep the record straight. In the June 13 GR, listing local delegates, we find five Boston delegates listed.

There are actually four others who are duly elected delegates. They are: Supple, of the AP; Dewar, of the Herald-Traveler; and Damond and myself, of the Record-American.

Only nine entered for the eleventh time places, all were elected as delegates. The local decided to limit payment of convention expenses to four, plus the regional vice president.

"Content" was to determine which of the group would have expenses paid. Three of us drew from that contest, Supple remaining, and finishing in sixth place. All nine, however, are going to Portland, duly accredited, at our own expense.

With this there is no dispute in the Boston local.

Also for the record, it is the eleventh time I have been elected, but it looks as though personal reasons will keep me from the trip, at my own expense. At least the ten conventions I attended were some recompense.

See you in Boston in 1953.

GEORGE A. HARRIS

Former IEB Vice President.

A Red Was Any Other Name

Would Small, He Informs

New York City

Editor: Suggest our newspapers and members find a "new" name to describe so-called reds and communists.

With particular regard to the Kremlin gang.

I happen to have a friend who I've known since childhood.

He was known as "Red" because the baker painted his hair red.

Further, since we have yet to outlaw the communist party and since at least one New York newspaper (a small one, too) employs a communist, then the Daily Worker, it would seem eminently proper to call them just what they are—bustards.

Obviously they are NOT red; they are yellow. They are beyond the pale of civilization, and should be exterminated.

Once we call them bustards in word and print they will all automatically come to fear and, further, we'll be more careful in labeling them as such.

Last but not least, don't call them Russians. We have NO quarrel with the Russian people; our objection is to the Kremlin mob only.

If you can think of even better names, you are welcome. How about a contest? This is a new approach to an old problem. Let's emulate the bureaucrats and kindred ward heeler.

BOY MASTER

Registered Unit.

CSC Director Perils Leads Murray Record

New York City

Editor: There was an item in Dan McLaughlin's letter in the Guild Reporter of May 9 concerning Senator Murray of Montana.

This item, which I'm sure must have been based upon misinformation, or misunderstanding, is entirely misleading.

In fairness to Senator Murray,

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it should be said that he is always with organized labor in all of their legitimate disputes. He would be the last one in the entire congress to advocate that the President use the Taft-Hartley Act. Our committee is proud to have presented him with the 1951 Philip Murray Award.

Mr. McLaughlin's attack on Senator Murray is entirely unjustified.

Leo Perlus, National Director, CIO Community Services Committee.

I Was Mistaken, McLaughlin Says

ELIZABETH

Editor: It appears that in a letter to the Guild Reporter I wrongly accused Sen. James E. Murray of Montana of advocating use of the Taft-Hartley Law to end the steel strike and that Senator Murray has been misled by the copper mining interests of his state.

I was mistaken and want to set the record straight publicly.

Also for the record, it is the eleventh time I have been elected, but it looks as though personal reasons will keep me from the trip, at my own expense. At least the ten conventions I attended were some recompense.

See you in Boston in 1953.

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## THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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**SECRETARY-TREASURER:** William J. Farnon  
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June 27, 1952

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## Gersh, of TWUA, Joins ANG Staff

Harry Gersh, former newspaperman who for the past five years has been assistant educational director for the CIO Textile Workers Union, has joined the staff of the ANG Research & Information Department.

Gersh, who resigned his job with the TWUA to take the position, was a reporter for the Philadelphia Record and Enquirer and the New York Post and holds an honorable withdrawal card from the New York Newspaper Guild. He also worked briefly as proofreader on the Enquirer.

Before becoming assistant educational director of TWUA, Gersh was director of publicity and education for the textile union's New York Joint Board, from 1942 to 1947.

Now 39, Gersh has studied at Drexel Institute of Technology, New York University and the University of Paris, and served three years in the navy during the last war as chief electronics technician.

A prolific writer, he is a frequent contributor to Commentary and other magazines, has done radio scripts for a number of well-known programs, including "Eternal Light" and the NBC documentary, "Living," and once edited the English page of La Stampa, New York Italian-language daily.

He is married, has one child and is a member of the Authors League of America, the Radio Writers Guild and the American Veterans Committee.

## Four Guildsmen At Democratic Chicago Parley

Twin Cities.—When the Democratic convention meets in Chicago July 21, three members of Twin Cities Newspaper Guild will be among the delegates from the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor party. A fourth Guild member will be on hand as an alternate.

The delegates are Margaret Foley, researcher for the Minnesota Poll of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Carl Hennemann, St. Paul Dispatch reporter; David Neiswanger, editor of the Unionist, organ of the CIO Packing-house Workers at Austin, Minn.

Rodney Jacobson, state CIO secretary-treasurer, is alternate. Hennemann was elected in the state presidential primary, while the others were chosen at the party's state convention.

## Perlik Named To ANG Staff

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., president of the Buffalo local, has been appointed as an international representative of the Guild, effective July 28. His choice brings the number on the IR staff to twelve, full complement under the budget.

Perlik is a Pittsburgh native, 28 years old, and has been a Guild member since 1942. As a freshman that year at the University of Pittsburgh, he worked as overnight copyboy for the Pittsburgh INS bureau. He attended Medill school of journalism at Northwestern University for six months, and in the spring of 1943 entered military service.

After training in Air Force radio communications schools, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and served eighteen months on Guam and in the Philippines, returning to civilian life in 1946.

After working at the UP bureau in Pittsburgh, he again entered Medill, but in the summer of 1947 went to the radio bureau of UP at Chicago. Here he met Marnie Ford, a vice president of the Chicago Guild, and in January, 1948, they were married. Mrs. Perlik is now editor of the Buffalo Union Leader, publication of the Greater Buffalo CIO Council. They have a son, Paul, born last Christmas Day.

Returning to full-time studies at Medill, Perlik completed the journalism course in June, 1950, with the degree of master of science in journalism. He retained Guild membership, serving as chairman of the associate unit of the Chicago Guild, at Medill.

He went to the Buffalo Evening News as a reporter two years ago, and became president of the local in January, 1951. He was its delegate at the Pittsburgh convention and was re-named president last January, a post he has now resigned in order to join the ANG staff.

### RETIRED MEMBER DIES IN CLEVELAND

Thomas P. Kelly, market editor of the Cleveland News for almost 50 years until his retirement in 1949, died at the age of 77.

Kelly began his newspaper career on the old Morning Leader in 1905, and moved to the News in 1917. He worked there continuously until forced to retire because of illness.

Know anybody who might join the Guild, if you asked him?

# Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS  
Washington Guild

THE CONFUSION in both political parties, in this last hour before the national conventions begin, frequently leads to a discussion of how we elect our Presidents and why don't we have a better way to do it.

In the pause that might illuminate if not refresh, it may be worth while to run over a few items.

Arthur Krock and other pundits of that class every four years like to drag before our eyes the British system of parliamentary government and moan about how much better it is—party responsibility and all that.

Now some of my best friends are British, but I haven't come to love their system, at least not for these diverse United States. There you elect no head of government; you elect a legislative body and the top dog in the majority party gets to be the prime minister. He must stay top dog to keep the job when his party's in, but that doesn't always mean he's the brightest or best or most logical man. Political trades and compromises are not wholly unknown in the United Kingdom.

Some people dislike the idea of a rigid election system whereby we name a President every four years on the dot and a Congress (all the House and a third of the Senate) every two years. Right now, for example, it makes the business of conducting foreign policy subject to extra pressures of domestic policy. But the British system lets the majority call a quickie election if it happens to be in a strategic position for the moment and thinks the country is on its side but won't be later on.

After all, our elections do constitute a form of referendum in which the voter gives an okay or a thumbs down of politicians and policies. To me, it is not the regularity of the elections which is out of joint with the times, but some of the practices of running the elections.

THE LACK of party responsibility is a widely advertised fact in both parties. It seems to me that this stems largely from the fact of one-party states, chiefly the one-party South. The Dixiecrat-GOP alliance is not a Machiavellian back room deal; it is nothing more than a meeting of minds of those who believe the status quo is fine, the status quo ante was better, but any status of the future involving change is a step on the road to ruin.

The Taft steal in Texas is part of that problem; the Ike people there doubtless are essentially conservatives but they are not blind, like the Taft crowd. But even this slight move for change meets furious opposition. The one attractive prospect of an Eisenhower election, it appears to me, is that Ike might bust open the South and bring about a real conservative Republican party there, which is as it should be.

Such a result would, in time, give the Southern Democrats a new home and free the mass of the Southern voters—and those from whom the franchise has been wilfully withheld—to make of the Democratic Party what the New Deal and Fair Deal years have made of it in the north and west.

## Newsman Named Nieman Fellow

Cambridge, Mass.—Twelve American and three foreign newspaper men have been named Nieman Fellows and granted a year of expense-paid study at Harvard University. The foreign newsmen, all from the British Commonwealth, have been designated Associate Fellows, sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation.

Selected for study courses in their chosen fields are:

Arthur C. Barschdorf, Hammond Times, political and social problems of industry; Keyes Beach, Chicago Daily News, regional studies on the Far East; Robert B. Frazier, Eugene Register-Guard, sociology and psychology; William Gordon, Atlanta Daily World, social and economic problems of the South; Donald D. Janson, Milwaukee Journal, American history and politics.

Also Calvin W. Wayne, Rochester Times-Union, problems in local government; Melvin Mencher, Albuquerque Journal, anthropology, economics and sociology; Watson Sims, AP-Chat-

tanooga, economics, sociology and politics of the South; William Steif, San Francisco News, Far Eastern history and civil rights problems; John Strohmeyer, Providence Journal, accounting, finance and politics. Also Kenneth E. Wilson, Santa

Rosa Press; J. H. Flower, Sydney (Australia) Morning Herald, government and economics; Robert F. Nielsen, Toronto Star, government and economics; and Ross C. Sayers, Auckland (New Zealand) Star, history, international affairs and US politics.

## The Guild Reporter

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

SOME DAY, I think, historians will look back on our times and think how foolish it was of liberals in 1950 to block that Constitutional amendment which would have radically altered the electoral college method of naming the President. The Senate passed it but the House, under the spur of Jim Loeb and Charlie LaFollette of Americans for Democratic Action (over the objections of Sen. Humphrey), killed it. That amendment would have divided up a state's electoral vote in proportion to its popular vote, a method only a fraction short of a straight nation-wide Presidential election and a method certain to have brought the two-party system to the South.

But that, as of now, is moaning at the bar. Something can be done about setting up a nation-wide primary system for the two parties, if enough of us raise hell about it. A Taft nomination via the stolen plus the captive Southern delegates would help that move. Further, something can be done about cutting down on the gerrymandering of House of Representative seats by setting up national standards of size and compactness.

Realignment of parties is a political science prof's dream, I guess, and I admit to being in the dreamy class at times myself. But there's something to be said on the other side, too.

We do have a confusing alignment, a tweedle-dum-tweedledee business in many an election. But despite giant strides in organized labor, a continued stream of population from farms to urban areas, a vast increase in our mechanical civilization, we are not a stratified society, a class-conscious society. We have retained mobility—within our country physically and from one to another economic and social level. This concept of the frontier is ever present, and I do not wish to sound like one of those NAM billboards which appear about the country in Presidential election years.

WE HAVE a dual problem in America: to retain this mobility and to retain our mobility of thought.

It is our mobility of thought which is under attack by the McCarthys and their wave of reaction. Taft has embraced McCarthy. Eisenhower has been fuzzy on McCarthy, not, I believe, because he has any innate kinship with McCarthyism but because he feels—or is told—that to win he must embrace a wide range of opinion with McCarthyism included. Thus the very confused system of parties shows the depth of principle in a candidate.

Through the attack on our mobility of thought the reactionaries hope to restrict our economic mobility. Or as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has put it, there is a new alliance of the "puritan and the blackleg"—Taft and McCarthy—to put over the "new isolationism"—a half-way policy abroad and "retrenchment and witch-hunts at home."

WHAT I MEAN to say by all this is that our system of electing a President is not so good that it can't stand considerable improvement. But, also, it's not so bad that through the confusions the voter can't see the issue—I think he can. Our system sort of cushions the shock of a swing to one extreme or the other, for it is fundamental to our system that the majority must not ride rough-shod over the minority.