

# THE GUILD REPORTER

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## 1952 Broun Award Entries Sought

CONDITIONS SET, JUDGES CHOSEN, FOR TWELFTH ANNUAL MEMORIAL HONORS

### They Will Judge '52 Broun Entries

Chicago, Ill.—A call for entries for the twelfth annual Heywood Broun Award was issued here by Wade Franklin of the Chicago Sun-Times, chairman of the American Newspaper Guild's Broun Award committee.

Deadline for entries was set as Feb. 1.

The Broun Award is given to honor the outstanding journalistic achievement of the year "in the spirit of Broun." It is open to employees of newspapers, news services, news magazines and radio and television stations in the United States and Canada.

To be eligible work must have been done, or completed, during the calendar year of 1952.

The prize is \$500 in cash and a Guild citation.

Three men, who will meet in New York soon after entries close, have been selected as judges of the competition. They are:

Carroll Binder, editorial editor of the Minneapolis Tribune.  
Kenneth G. Crawford, senior

editor of national affairs, News-week magazine, New York.

Jacob Scher, associate professor of journalism, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

The Broun Award has been the Guild's way of honoring the memory of the great liberal, crusading reporter and columnist who was a leader in the formation of the union and who served six years as its president before he died in December, 1939.

Eleven awards have been made since the competition was inaugurated in 1941. Seventeen men have been honored for a wide variety of newspaper achievements, four men having shared the honor one year, three on another occasion and two another time.

Entries should be submitted in a scrapbook, preferably accompanied by a letter describing the circumstances under which the work was done.

The judges usually look for an

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CARROLL BINDER



KENNETH G. CRAWFORD



JACOB SCHER

Three men who have distinguished themselves in the field of journalism will select the winner of the 1952 Heywood Broun Award. They are Carroll Binder of Minneapolis, Kenneth G. Crawford of New York and Jacob Scher of Chicago.

Now editorial editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, Binder has had a long career as a foreign correspondent and foreign editor after having served as a reporter of industrial and political fields and as a telegraph editor.

He covered the Nicaraguan revolution of 1926-27 for the Chicago Daily News and was that paper's correspondent in Italy, Russia and London until 1931. He was foreign editor of the Daily News for eight years until he took his present post in 1945.

Binder wrote World War II stories from Britain and Ireland and reported extensively on post-war conditions in Europe. He also has traveled in the Far East and South America.

Binder finds time to lecture and to act as radio commentator and has written three books, one on the Pacific, another on the Negro in Chicago and a third on behavior research.

Crawford was a war correspondent with News-week magazine in North Africa, Italy, the Middle East, England and France before he took his present assignment as senior national affairs editor of the magazine.

Before that he had been a Washington correspondent for sixteen years for the New York Post and for PM and had written a capital column for the Buffalo Times.

He also served as bureau manager for the United Press at St. Paul, St. Louis, Cleveland, Lansing, Mich., and Indianapolis.

In addition to articles in national magazines

Crawford has written two books, "The Pressure Boys," and "Report on North Africa."

After the death of Broun, the Guild's first president, Crawford was elected to head the national newspapermen's union and served one term, retiring from that post in 1940.

Scher has disproved the old saying, "If you can't do it, teach." Now an associate professor of journalism at Medill School, Northwestern University, on the Evanston, Ill., campus, he is a former star rewriter and reporter for the Chicago Times, Herald-American, Oakland Tribune and United Press.

He joined the faculty at Northwestern in 1947 and his work there has done much to revise the opinion of Chicago newspapermen about journalism schools. Scher is considered one of the outstanding educators in the fields of journalism in the country.

Scher is now conducting for the second year, an in-service training program for staff members of the Chicago Sun-Times. The paper asked him to run such a program last year for the benefit of the younger employees and it was so successful that the editor engaged his services again. The classes last 14 weeks and at the end of the course, which takes in all departments of a newspaper, a sort of graduation ceremony is held.

In addition to his newspaper background, Scher is a member of the Illinois Bar Association and practiced law in Chicago for five years.

During the Roosevelt administration he was an editorial supervisor in the Federal Writers Project and he wrote and edited the guidebooks on Illinois and New Mexico. He also is co-author of a recent textbook on news editing for journalism schools.

## SFONG Fighting Firing Of 30 Chronicle Staffers

San Francisco, Calif.—The Guild went to bat here and obtained at least partial relief for victims in the "Black Friday" mass firing at the San Francisco Chronicle.

After a series of meetings, management promised to restore 30 discharged persons to the payroll for one additional week, the effect being to allow time for exploring the possibilities of alleviating hardships.

Chronicle management, the day following Thanksgiving, gave termination notices "for economy" to 14 editorial, five classified, six promotion and five business office employees. Seven others were told they would be "retired."

Those fired were called in by department heads at the end of their shift, told they would get severance pay and two weeks'

pay in lieu of notice, and given termination notices.

In a bulletin board statement, SFONG officers declared:

"The firings, in size and abruptness, are unparalleled in the history of the Guild."

"They hark back to the pre-Guild era. Veterans of as much as 20 years' service on the newspaper were discharged."

Those let go for economy were told not to return. The Guild was not officially informed of this until the next Monday, after the employees were away from the plant.

Key point at issue was whether, under terms of the citywide contract, the management was obligated to advise the Guild in advance of the time when the employees left their jobs.

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## Strike Deadlines Threaten, New York Managements Yield

Managements of two New York dailies, the Brooklyn Eagle and the Daily News, forced members of the New York Guild into full preparations for strikes, before making last-minute concessions on renewal of their expired contracts.

Members of the units involved will meet tonight and next Monday night, respectively, to vote on whether the concessions warrant acceptance of the proposals. Strike plans meantime have been held in abeyance, by vote of the units.

At the Eagle plant, Guild members had set a strike deadline for 3 P.M., November 29, and federal mediators failed to break the deadlock until a few hours before the walkout would have occurred.

Similarly, at the Daily News, management yielded only 10 hours before Guildsmen there would have manned picket lines, on December 4. So tight was the deadlock the preceding night that management prepared, and

printed in its December 4 bulldog edition only, an editorial outlining its stand in the strike, the latter being treated as materializing that day. Again, federal mediation service succeeded in averting a work stoppage, when management made substantial concessions.

At Brooklyn, Eagle management jumped its cash allotment for a general wage increase from \$1,200 to \$1,400 weekly; and agreed to payment of time-and-one-half for all overtime, heretofore qualified after the 35-hour week.

Guild computation indicates that the general increase will amount to about 5½ percent, and will be applied to all minimum rates.

The News offer contained a \$4 to \$6 general increase; minimums ranging to new tops of \$45-\$130; a ceiling of 56 weeks on severance pay, after 23½ years' service; and four weeks of vacation after 12 years of service.

## Two-Year Fight for Contract Won By Baltimore Guild for Sunpaper Commercial Groups

Baltimore, Md.—After an uphill battle of nearly two years, approximately 400 commercial and maintenance employees of the Baltimore Sunpapers have won minimum wage schedules and other Guild benefits in a contract proposal accepted by the unit membership December 1, and retroactive to that date.

The two-year agreement, not yet signed, is patterned after a contract now in effect at the Washington Star. It includes a wage reopening after one year, and also covers about 200 editorial employees. The latter have been under a Guild contract since 1949.

Total money benefits under the contract exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

New top editorial minimums provide \$110 for reporters, photographers and artists after six years (up \$10); \$110 for copy-readers and rewriters after one year (up \$10); \$120 for drama critics, slot and general makeup work (up \$15); \$130 for editorial writers and political cartoonists (up \$10); \$38 for copy boys after two years (up \$8), and \$47.50 for clerks after three years (up \$4.50).

Among initial top minimums to be established for commercial employees are \$100 for national and local display ad salesmen after six years; \$84.50 for outside classified salesmen, commercial artists and photographers after four years; \$47.50 to

\$64.25 for various categories of clerical employees, \$36 for messengers after two years; \$40 for janitors, elevator operators and charwomen after five years.

Other provisions of the contract, extended to the commercial and maintenance departments for the first time, remain substantially the same as in the editorial contract which expired September 4.

Although the Sunpapers unit voted almost unanimously to accept the company offer, a two-hour argument preceded the vote during which several members urged rejection of the proposal and the taking of a strike vote. Main points at issue were the company's failure to provide

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## Governor Stevenson—Murray's Life a True Success Story

Mr. Haywood, Mrs. Murray, Father Rice, officers and delegates, and guests of the convention. I am grateful to you, sir, for your very kind and flattering introduction. Mr. Haywood, and to the delegates for their interest in me and the convention. I am grateful to you, sir, for your very kind and flattering introduction. Mr. Haywood, and to the delegates for their interest in me and the convention.

My friends, after careful reflection, I have concluded not to accept this draft.

I came here from Illinois to speak but a word about Philip Murray.

It is hard on someone such as this to distinguish between the leading darkness of his life and the leading darkness of his shadow. Our lives take their meaning from their interlacing with other lives, and when one life is ended, the shadow of that life is cast upon the lives of others.

Neither you nor I, but only the hand of time, slow-moving, yet sure and steady, can lift that blot of darkness.

I am, of course, deeply conscious of the honor that I share in taking part in the tribute paid today to the memory of Philip Murray.

But even more keenly, I feel that it is appropriate for someone outside the labor movement, like myself, to participate in this portion of your memorable convention. I say that because Philip Murray was more than the president of the CIO, he was more than a leader and spokesman for organized labor.

Those of you who worked with him knew him first and foremost as a trade unionist, a man of sagacity at the bargaining table, a militant leader in the struggle for the rights of the worker, and a shrewd negotiator and conciliator who could bring the peace.

Those of you, among the thousands who called him "friend," knew him as a beloved companion, a thoughtful adviser, a generous man with a boundless sense of humor and kindness. As time passes the first sadness of his death, I think you will better see Philip Murray in perspective, and describe him properly in terms that would have embarrassed this unassuming man in his lifetime.

In the truest sense of the words that we often abuse, Mr. Murray's life was a success story. Too often, in judging what man is a success, we think in terms of the market place, and measure him a success who has moved into the big house on top of the hill. Too often we count him a success because he moved into the big house on top of the hill. But the test is rather "how and why." And Philip Murray's success in life cannot be measured in a probate court.

The inspiration in his life, the lesson for the world, lies in the fact that a boy humbly born in another country could, in these times, come to America, in his twenties, and die a man of simple tastes and modest means, but leave a legacy of material goods in the hands of millions of workers in these United States—not only material goods measured in wages, in pension benefits, and other gains for the workers he led, but the goods of the spirit as well. Millions of workers have a personal dignity that his fathers never knew because Murray and others like him helped these workers to stand on their own feet.

My acquaintance with him was not intimate and my contacts were few. Perhaps that qualifies me all the better to comment on what to me was the most conspicuous quality about

Nowhere were in the stenographic record of the CIO Convention the complete text of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson's address at the Philip Murray memorial session yet been printed. It is given in full hereafter, as recommended reading for citizens. —Ed.

him. Humbly born, after a stormy life of democratic leadership and great achievement, he died. Yet it has been too often true that the humblest, even the disadvantaged, of a man's beginnings have led him to a position of leadership. Rank and power expose humility to the rust of pride. We know those who in the very selfishness of their having "come up the hard way," acknowledge in the telling that they have lost the lesson of their experience.

Philip Murray's humility was deeper rooted. It did not change with the seasons of experience or with the years of growth. He knew that in our system of things the conferring of authority on particular individuals is largely accidental, that its complement is slight, and that the man who exercises it is no different from his fellow men or from what he himself was before he assumed the role of leadership.

It was often remarked, and to some it seemed strange, that the president of the CIO was moved easily to laughter and not infrequently to tears. Perhaps his greatness found its sustenance in the simple, its reflection there—for it is emotions that link us closest with each other. So much of democratic leadership is just the understanding of people's needs and people's hope, the looking to them rather than to one's own ideas for strength. It is the understanding of the meaning of leadership and following.

No democratic organization can afford the risk of leadership which lacks humility. It is that element which gives men—the ability to lead a people who distrust the power to command.

His was not an easy career. The path of the man who chose a career in organized labor in Murray's youth was not strewn with NLRB orders directing an employer to bargain. Too often the life of the labor organizer was more akin to the career of an underground leader, in terms of frustration, even terror. What motivated and sustained him in the long struggle? What was the guiding purpose that drove him on? The answer lies in the fact that he was a man of deep faith. I suspect the motive, the compelling purpose, was to bring dignity and meaning into lives which had lost those qualities. It was plain to those—and some of you here can testify—in the coal mines of Pennsylvania in his boyhood that it was to a good many other people in America what a price we had paid, in human values, for the fruits of the industrial revolution. The coal dust and the sweat and smoke of factories had settled not only on men's faces but on women's kitchens and on their lives. Work had become, for millions, something much less—much meaner—than it had been when men were carving honest and firm out of forests and wilderness and working as craftsmen in small shops. In too many minds the men and women beside the assembly lines became indistinguishable from the machines.

I know no purpose more sustaining than that of helping people to live fuller lives. It gave to Philip Murray the guidance and probably the inspiration, which left for him hard questions of the immediate course to follow but none as to the direction. He must have had that vision of true happiness which gives assurance against beckoning mirages in the often lonely deserts of decision.

How soon will the modern idea that big labor is here to stay, that your constituency is no longer just the union member but the nation, pervade the ranks of labor leadership?

What I would like to say about all this would take longer than you would care to listen. Call it in a word "public relations," if you please. Whatever it is, however each of you may look at it, consider how far you have come in the lifetime of a simple man and where you are going. You have elevated wages and working conditions, accomplished all manner of improvements. You dare not gamble with these advances because now there is too much to lose.

Perhaps as the debilitated candidate, whom you were good enough to support, whom you honor, I can be permitted to say that the election should not be considered a disaster or even a misfortune for labor. That would be a disaster and perhaps even a disaster for labor. It is, then, in a spirit of gratitude for what he did with his life and of gratitude for the opportunity that is the hand-maiden of the power he helped bestow upon you, that we say to Philip Murray: "Hail and Farewell," and that we say to Death, "Be not proud."

While it may be no surprise to you that I had certain preferences in the recent election, I like to think that Philip Murray was familiar with that word: "A fool who stands fast is a catastrophe; a wise man who stands fast is a statesman." It is, then, in a spirit of gratitude for what he did with his life and of gratitude for the opportunity that is the hand-maiden of the power he helped bestow upon you, that we say to Philip Murray: "Hail and Farewell," and that we say to Death, "Be not proud."

Some of the top newspapermen on the leading metropolitan papers have been honored, and in other years the award has gone to a little fellow doing his job on a comparatively obscure paper. Once a reporter on a weekly paper won the honor.

The qualifying phrase, "in the spirit of Broun," always has

## CIO Will Revive Labor Daily Plan

The new CIO Executive Board will reconsider ANG's proposal for a daily "National Reporter" at the first post-convention meeting in 1953.

ANG President Martin, newly re-elected to the CIO Executive Board at the convention in Atlantic City, brought to the attention of the new board the IEB's memorandum of Nov. 9 calling upon CIO to renew its drive for a new national labor daily newspaper.

The "National Reporter" project had been shelved by CIO officials last July, primarily because of the financial uncertainties involved in the plan. The strike settlement subsequently found CIO leaders too deeply engaged in the national presidential election to devote further attention to the project. It had languished since that time, despite a promising start in the solicitation of subscriptions in the drive led by Sam B. Rubens, former ANG executive vice president, now executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

Armed with the IEB memorandum, the Guild's delegation to the convention had originally planned to bring the matter before the CIO Executive Board at its pre-convention session in Los Angeles. The sudden death of Philip Murray brought complications that made this out of question, even after the CIO sessions had all been transferred to Atlantic City and postponed two weeks.

In Atlantic City, the delegates renewed their attempts, President Martin conferring privately with both Mr. Reuther and CIO Vice-President Allan S. Haywood, leading contenders to succeed the late President Murray. Each promised full cooperation in a re-consideration of the project following the convention, the sessions of which were already heavily over-loaded with problems attendant upon Murray's death.

But the bigger job of the future is the proper exercise of organized labor's vast responsibility, not just in the working man but in the country. Some of the attitudes, habits of thought and methods of the past are no longer relevant.

How soon will the modern idea that big labor is here to stay, that your constituency is no longer just the union member but the nation, pervade the ranks of labor leadership?

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## 1952 BROUN AWARD

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1953.

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, 1952, and December 31, 1952.

ELIGIBLE are employees of newspapers, news services, news magazines and radio and television stations in the United States, its territories and possessions, and Canada.

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

JUDGES are Carroll Bender, editorial editor of the Minneapolis Tribune; Kenneth G. Crawford, senior editor of Newsweek magazine; Jacob Scher, associate professor of Journalism, Northwestern University.

WADE FRANKLIN, Award committee chairman.

## Entries Sought

(Continued from Page One)

example of courageous and effective reporting which has righted a wrong. Most of the outstanding work of newspapermen during the last decade has been submitted for the award, and the judges usually make an anguished decision from among several worthy entries.

Some of the top newspapermen on the leading metropolitan papers have been honored, and in other years the award has gone to a little fellow doing his job on a comparatively obscure paper. Once a reporter on a weekly paper won the honor. The qualifying phrase, "in the spirit of Broun," always has

## SFONG Firings

(Continued from Page One)

The contract section involved is a portion of the Hearst National Memorandum, which had been accepted by Chronicle management that it demand management of the discharged persons be immediately restored to their jobs and that the orderly processes of consultation as provided in the contract be followed in any reduction of the force.

Following the executive committee's meeting, the Chronicle unit members jammed the Guild office's assembly room and voted to demand the restoration of the jobs of those fired on grounds the contract had been violated. Unit members expressed their disapproval of the proposed economy discharges—only after the fired employees were reinstated. Otherwise, they argued, discussion is without meaning.

Pledges of support came promptly from other SFONG units, ANG officials and other locals.

SFONG's largest unit at the Examiner held a special meeting and pledged itself to stand solidly behind the Chronicle unit in this fight.

ANG President Harry Martin, who was attending the CIO convention at Atlantic City, sent a telegram of protest to Paul Smith, Chronicle editor, pledging full ANG support to the local.

Other telegrams of support came from John H. Thompson, president, Newspaper Guild of Boston; J. Edward Klein, president, Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia-Camden; Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice-president, Newspaper Guild of New York; Victor Leo, chairman, Journal-American unit, and Paul Pathoff, acting chairman, New York Mirror unit.

Severance payments for persons already given discharge notices amounted to approximately \$70,000, management said.

Among those fired for economy were Mrs. Eva Johnson, who only last month was awarded her editorial research job back along with six months back pay in an arbitrator's decision.

## CIO PICKS REUTHER, PROMOTES HAYWOOD AND PLANS UNITY

The Fourteenth Constitutional Convention of the CIO, opened and in mourning on the sudden death of Philip Murray, held its postponed meeting in Atlantic City, elected Murray's successor after a pretty sharp political struggle, held itself together, disposed of its business, and adjourned a day earlier than scheduled.

There was a good deal of apocalyptic literature in the newspapers re the political duel between Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president, and Walter Reuther, ebullient and aggressive president of the Auto Workers. The convention ended with CIO all in one piece.

Reuther won as everybody knows by now, and Haywood made such a strong showing, that his power in the organization was enhanced. He is now an elected officer, second in command.

One by-product of the Reuther-Haywood contest will be a more democratic functioning and unity at the top levels, board and officers.

Popular, seasoned and indisputable, Murray, deceased leader and idol of the organization, just about ran CIO without any considerable Executive Board intervention.

For the first time in the history of CIO since Lewis quit and Murray was first elected by acclamation, there was a contest for the top leadership.

Result, in the backwash of the internal struggle: The Board will meet quarterly instead of "call" by the president. (The Board had not met since July, had only met twice in the entire past year.) A new set of board rules will be drawn, in order to insure fullest possible participation in basic decisions on policy and program. The committee setup is to be revised and new sets of committees named at the first regular meeting of the new board late in January or February.

The Pacific approach to more democracy in the top management was made by Reuther, as a first step toward administrative unity.

Before quick adjournment, the convention adopted nearly 90 resolutions, covering the whole range of CIO policy, from repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, to pacifism and independence for Ireland and the spruce bark beetle scourge in the western forests.

In the balloting Reuther won by a vote of 3,679,181 to 2,613,153, representing a majority of 466,178.

In nominating Reuther, A. O. (Jack) Knight, president of the Oil Workers, said the Auto Workers president is "fully qualified in heart, mind and body to lead the CIO in the trying days ahead. He can supply and stimulate within all of us the best measure of energy and enthusiasm that will be required in the future. He is feared by the reactionary forces which oppose the National Maritime Union, and Emil Massey, Auto Workers secretary-treasurer.

Haywood was nominated by David J. McDonald, acting president of the Steelworkers.

Supporting Reuther to give him a 466,178-vote margin were 13 unions: United Auto Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers,

Brewery Workers, Furniture Workers, National Maritime Union, Newspaper Guild, Oil Workers, American Radio Association, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Rubber Workers, Textile Workers and Transport Service Employees.

Haywood had the support of 22 unions headed by Communications Workers, Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Packinghouse Workers, Steelworkers, Transport Workers and Woodworkers.

The vote of the ANG delegates was split, four to one. The Guild was represented at the convention by President Harry Martin, Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, Sam Eubanks, executive secretary of San Francisco-Oakland Guild, John H. Thompson, ANG vice president, Boston; and J. Edward Klein, president, Philadelphia-Camden local.

Martin supported Haywood with his share of the votes allocated to ANG.

The convention acted on a number of matters of particular interest to ANG.

One proposal is that of permitting national unions to name alternates to their regular members of the CIO board, so as to insure full representation.

Actually, this would merely formalize ANG past practice. Other ANG officers have always substituted when Martin was unable to attend.

Reuther's decision of the Executive Board meeting after the convention, to reconsider supporting a labor daily newspaper, the convention urged government action in newspaper monopoly pricing and shortages, and commended ANG for its

Before the election, delegates approved several constitutional changes designed to improve the day-by-day functioning of CIO.

The executive officers and vice presidents were constituted as an Executive Committee, with regular bi-monthly meetings. The full Executive Board will meet quarterly.

The office of executive vice president—established on an appointive basis a year ago—was established on an elective basis with constitutionally recognized status and duties.

The voting in the commercial department was a three-way choice, employees there having for the past 10 years been represented by the Boston Post Associates, an independent union.

The totals for the commercial voting: For the Guild, 12; for The Associates, 54; for "no union," none. Seven votes were challenged, and impounded; and there were 15 absences.

The editorial vote yesterday was between the Guild and "no union." The Guild contract covering the Post editorial staff goes back five years, but when the new Post management was notified of Guild interest in the commercial office, it asked that both groups be combined in a single NLRB election. The double election was a compromise course to which the Boston Guild agreed.

Yesterday's editorial vote: For the Guild, 119; for "no union," 3. There were five challenges, all by the NLRB.

John C. Cort, executive secretary of the local and Joseph E. Garland, international representative, conducted the Guild endorsement campaign and attended the proceedings before the labor board.

support of the International Federation of Journalists.

A resolution calling for further efforts to free William Oatis, Prague correspondent for Associated Press, arrested three years ago by Czech communists, was adopted.

In his acceptance speech Reuther dwelt confidently on the question of post-convention unity, and spoke in part as follows:

"Our enemies have been watching the proceedings of this convention from the cocktail bars of the Union League clubs and the millionaire's clubs all over America. Reading the stories in the press of the division in CIO has filled their hearts with hope, filled their minds with designs to take us on if we are divided, drive us back and rob us of our hard won social and economic gains."

"I say to the men who sit on the plush cushions in the Union League clubs of America, I say this for you who are delegates, and I say it for the millions of CIO members back home, that the fat men on their plush cushions are wrong. We are not going to go out of here divided; we are going to go out of here united to carry on this struggle until we win."

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The office of executive vice president—established on an appointive basis a year ago—was established on an elective basis with constitutionally recognized status and duties.

## Guild Wins In Boston

Boston, Mass.—Elections held here Wednesday and yesterday for commercial and editorial departments, respectively, of the Boston Post, resulted in a double victory for the Guild, 122 for the Associates, 54 for "no union," none. Seven votes were challenged, and impounded; and there were 15 absences.

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Erri R. Bishop

San Diego, Calif. — Earl R. Bishop, 66, veteran Guildsmen and San Diego newspaperman, died following a stroke. At the time of his death he wrote the Union's outdoor column, "Bagging the Limit."

Before starting the column in 1946, Mr. Bishop was an Evening Tribune employee for 20 years. He started as a linotype operator in 1916 and retired as telegraph editor.

Mr. Bishop began newspaper work at the age of 16 on the Arvad Sun, near Denver. Later, he worked as a linotype operator on the Boulder, Colo., Daily Camera.

Charles H. McGee  
Salem, Mass.—Charles H. McGee, 72, telegraph editor of the Evening News until his retirement three years ago, died at Salem Hospital after a long illness.

He was a charter member of the Salem Guild, and for 41 years had been a newspaperman, serving in Manchester, N.H., and Worcester, before coming to Salem.







