

Convention Is Set for Significant Action On Variety of Guild Issues and Problems

Wire Service Administration Proposal Poses Tangle



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Boston, Mass.—Preparations for the twentieth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild dominated the scene here during this week, as both the host Boston Newspaper Guild and the advance guard of ANG convention forces whipped last-minute details into shape. The convention opens next Monday at the Hotel Statler.

At the hotel this week, the Guild's International Executive Board polished the final drafts of reports to the convention delegates. These reports will carry data on the year's record since the 1952 Portland, Oregon, session; recommendations from the officers as to disposition of various issues, and presentation of other matters on which last

year's convention mandated action.

Of perhaps primary importance to delegates will be disposition of the knotty problems posed, for the second consecutive convention, by wire service Guild members.

Employees of the wire services are members of the Guild locals of the cities in which they work; but the contracts covering them are negotiated and policed by the ANG as such. Discontent with this arrangement culminated at the Portland convention in a demand by the wire services members for autonomy. Termed the "Chicago plan," this proposal was warmly debated at Portland, and a one-year arrangement was worked out, under which administration of wire service Guild affairs still rests with the national office, under close advisory consultation with a National wire service council. The Portland convention departed from tradition, as well, by granting the members of the wire service council full delegate status at the Boston convention.

The council will come to Boston armed with instructions from wire service groups to work for establishment of a wire service "division," along broadly the same lines as were sought last year.

The International Executive Board deems the whole subject of such import that this week it wrought a major change in the convention program as originally proposed.

On Tuesday afternoon, which had been set aside for meetings of various convention commit-

tees, the IEB will recommend that a plenary session of delegates be called, and that the convention constitute itself a committee of the whole to consider the IEB wire service report and such other viewpoints as may be presented.

The IEB report as such does not have unanimous support within the board, four members having been registered as dissenting in part, and two schools of thinking are discernible among the four dissenters.

The suggestion for handling the matter in a committee of the whole was favored by board members, since it would acquaint all delegates with firsthand data on all sides of the question, would afford more freedom of debate than might occur if the comments were to be included in the official proceedings, and would avoid the repetitious effects of having points debated both in committees and on the convention floor.

The IEB officers' report will carry the usual resumes of departmental activities, but among special subjects on which the convention will receive data are the convention-ordered committee on a proposal for permanent Heywood Brown memorial, and the Portland convention authorization of a study on procedures of the IEB contracts committee. There is also a continuing committee on the study of a pension plan applicable to Guild employees.

The bulky mimeographed reports are furnished each delegate, on registration. The reports deal section by section with the news industry as such.

(Continued on Page Two)

Los Angeles 'Pet' Union Calls Guildsman 'Jail Bird'; ANG Prepares Libel Suit

Los Angeles, Calif.—A libel suit in behalf of Joseph L. Campo, Guild international representative assigned to organizing at the Los Angeles Examiner, and of the American Newspaper Guild, is being filed here against the Association of Classified Employees, a newly-revived company union at the Examiner.

The suit is based on the desk-to-desk distribution and posting of libelous placards in the Examiner's advertising department, by officers of the association. The posters refer to Campo as an "ex-jail bird" and state that he "was recently released from jail where he served a sentence."

"We don't want this ex-jail bird to ruin our union," says the poster in heavy capital letters. And there is a pair of "rogues' gallery" pictures of Campo, the

full-face photograph including a crudely-inscribed placard on the chest purporting to be his police identification number.

Says Campo: "I never served a day in jail in my life, nor was I ever photographed with a police number on my chest."

Examiner management's responsibility in permitting the posting of the placards is also being explored by counsel. The company has heretofore rigidly enforced a rule against such a practice. On the afternoon when the posters went up, no one in authority was present, and all work was interrupted for a period of twenty minutes. The posters remained in place for several days.

Robert R. Rissman, local Guild attorney, wrote a letter of protest to the Hearst management, asking that the material be removed, that no similar

matter be allowed, hereafter, and that the Guild and Campo be permitted to post notices acquainting the employees who had seen the original documents with the facts in the case.

The posting incident followed several weeks of interest in Guild organization among Examiner classified employees. The existing association had failed to adjust grievances or supply employees with a copy of its contract.

(Continued on Page Two)

IFJ Board Backs World Free Press, Demands Higher Pay for Newsmen

Vienna—Plans for expanded participation in world affairs, especially those affecting freedom of the press and the economic interests of newspaper men and women, were laid at the first annual meeting of the International Federation of Journalists' Executive Committee.

Reports on the state of press freedom and on the economic position of journalists were studied and arrangements perfected for the establishment of continuous files in each field at IFJ headquarters in Brussels.

North American Vice President Harry Martin presented the survey on press freedom throughout the world, together with a similar compilation on the state of journalists' trade unions. The survey, covering current practices, is to be set up in Brussels on a permanent basis, with affiliated organizations requested to supply additional information on new developments.

"Never have the threats to freedom of the press throughout the world been so serious as they are today," ANG President Martin reported to the committee. "Never before has it been so vital that all free journalists stand together. Never before, from sources as varied as governmental to that of private interests, have there been as many determined attacks on man's right to know and to report the facts of daily life."

European Vice President M. Stijns made the report on a draft survey of economic conditions among journalists, with the following categories included: Forms of agreement with employers, working hours, vacations, wages, living costs,

overtime pay, holidays with pay, conditions of dismissal, illness and pension provisions, bonus and merit money, geographic data, and development of the press. The survey is a confidential document from which the various national unions may excerpt useful portions for their own purposes.

The survey, Martin commented, shows that Guild contracts, though advanced in some particulars, are in others "far behind the march of world progress—so much so that I feel sure our locals will be grateful for this material supporting our case at the collective bargaining table."

(Continued on Page Two)

Political Pot Simmers As Boston Delegates Face Nomination Choice

Boston, Mass.—It's a political year for the American Newspaper Guild.

Terms of the elected officers—president, executive vice president, secretary-treasurer and twelve regional or at-large vice presidents—expire next November 1.

ber 1, and next week's twentieth annual convention will nominate to those positions. Unopposed nominees, under the constitution, are declared elected, and will start their terms November 1.

If there are contests, they go to a referendum vote of the membership, by regions in the case of regionally-named officers, by the membership as a whole if the post is one decided at large.

One such contest has already materialized. ANG President Harry Martin, who has held that office since 1947, is being opposed by Vice President-at-Large Joseph F. Collis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. And there have been pre-convention rumors, unaccompanied by forthright declarations of intent, that several others would be open to convention choice for the top position.

The president of the Guild is unpaid. Day-to-day direction of ANG affairs is placed with the executive vice president and secretary-treasurer, during intervals between the quarterly meetings of the International Executive Board.

Collis' candidacy is based, he

(Continued on Page Two)

Convention Gets '63 Bid From Boston

Boston, Mass.—Back in 1943, when the 10th annual Guild convention was under way, George A. Harris, then local president, extended an invitation to the Guild to be guests of the Boston local again, a decade later.

That invitation materializes into reality next week.

But to emphasize the forward-looking qualities of the Boston Guild, Harris this week made another bid, for the record. Attending a meeting of the IEB considering a Boston contract approval issue, Harris declared:

"Let me be the first to invite ANG back to Boston in 1963."



INTERNATIONAL HUDDLE—ANG President Harry Martin converses with Austria's Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schnerf. Occasion was a luncheon interlude in the Vienna sessions of the 20-man executive committee of the International Federation of Journalists. Martin is an IFJ vice president for North America.

... IFJ Board Meets

(Continued from Page One)

Applications for admission to the Federation were approved for the journalists' union of Mexico, Iceland and Luxembourg, bringing to 17 the number of nations in the year-old Federation and the total number of members to approximately 43,000. The city of Bordeaux in France was named as the scene of the second World Congress of Journalists, April 26 to May 1, 1954. President Clem J. Bundock, of the British National Union of Journalists, was elected official IFJ representative to the United Nations and UNESCO, both of which have accorded full consultative status to it in the record time of less than one year.

A sub-committee consisting of Martin, A. E. Van Rantwijk of the Netherlands National Federation of Journalists, Anders Elesh of the Danish Journalists' Organization, and Secretary H. J. Bradley of the British N. U. J., drafted a letter to the UN in response to a request for a report on the state of information freedom. Pointing to answers already submitted by national affiliates, the IFJ letter reiterates the objection of the world's journalists to any infringing activities in the information area by government bodies, national or international.

The IFJ suggested that UN programs might include an exchange of newspaper people and students between countries, research in the area of new sources for newsprint, and the development of various technical aids for underdeveloped countries.

Decision was reached on an international press card, made available to individual journalists traveling abroad. The card will certify the authenticity of the journalist, will give personal information needed to establish his identity, together with photograph and IFJ seal, and will be valid for a period of two years, or from one IFJ congress to the next. Governments and international organizations will be asked to accept the IFJ international press card as official credentials for working journalists. First cards should be available to national unions before the end of 1953.

Belgium's Dr. Theo Bogarts, acting as IFJ secretary-treasurer, was unanimously elected

... Political Year

(Continued from Page One)

has stated, on a belief that stronger leadership is needed at the top, and on his record as an IEB member, and local officer. Most delegates to the convention have received letters setting forth Collier's claims for the choice. Martin, who has been stationed abroad with the Mutual Security Agency as a labor adviser, and who intends to relinquish that post and return to this country, has not outlined his own position, except to say that he is a candidate for reelection, on the record.

The fact that Collier is re-elected for the presidency will make necessary a choice to replace him in the group of six vice presidents at large. Additionally, two other members of the IEB have stated definitely that they will not seek reelection. They are Chandler Forman, of Chicago, who is also an at-large member of the board, and Adolph Rahm, of St. Louis, representative of the midwestern Third Region. By States, Rahm's territory includes West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.

Like Collier, Forman has served

on the IEB since 1946, and has served on a variety of board committees. Rahm was elected to the board in 1948, in an off-year choice to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard K. O'Malley, of Denver.

Successors to Collier and Forman would be named, if contests develop for the posts, by a membership-wide referendum. Voting for a successor to Rahm would be confined to the region represented, if two nominees result from next week's convention decision.

It has been four years since a referendum has been needed to select Guild officers. At the 1951 convention, in Pittsburgh, opposing camps reconciled their political differences in separate caucus sessions, and their deliberations resulted in an unopposed slate of officers for the succeeding two years. And at last year's Portland convention, delegates saw the two caucus groups formally merge, elect a joint chairman, Philip Storch, of Allentown, Pa., and internal politics have until this year been moribund in the Guild.

At the Pittsburgh convention, the number of members of the IEB was increased from thirteen to fifteen.

On a question raised by the German union, it was agreed that "as a guiding principle, the IFJ is of the opinion that in legitimate newspaper strikes in which an individual journalist may not be directly involved, he should nevertheless not consent to do anything more than his normal work." Journalists should not allow themselves to become strike-breakers when journalists' unions are involved, nor should they help a struck publisher when other unions are on strike.

ANG President Martin presented a proposal from certain Guild members that IFJ give consideration to the establishment of an international award or award perhaps in the nature of the Guild's Heywood Broun award. It was placed on the agenda for next year's full Congress.

The Committee voted appreciation to Martin for his press-and-union survey and Stijn's of Belgium for his work in the economic field.

It believes these two papers alone represent a contribution without precedent in international union annals to the important interests of freedom of information and improving conditions among journalists.

President Bundock declared, "I regard it as tremendously encouraging that the IFJ has been accomplished in the first year of our existence. It indicates clearly that the IFJ is already a vital force for good in this troubled world."

Five Guildsmen In Nieman List

Cambridge, Mass. — Of 11 newspaper editorialists appointed to the Nieman fellows at Harvard for the school year opening in September, five are members in good standing of the American Newspaper Guild.

They are: Alvin Davis, 28, general assignment reporter, New York Post; Hazel G. Holly, reporter, San Francisco Examiner; Richard B. Dudman, 35, reporter, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Robert E. Hoyt, 29, assistant city editor of the Akron Beacon Journal; Harold M. Schneck, 29, reporter, Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union, and Henry L. Trewitt, 26, court house reporter, Chattanooga Times.

Completing the list of 11 are: Robert C. Bergenheim, 29, Boston City Hall reporter for the Christian Science Monitor; Barry Brown, 38, editorial writer, Providence Journal; Charles L. Eberhardt, 30, group editor of New Mexico Newspapers Inc.; Robert E. Farrell, 27, Washington bureau, Wall Street Journal; Wayne Whit, 29, reporter, Nashville Tennessean, and Donald L. Zylstra, 35, managing editor of the Redwood Journal-Press-Dispatch, Ukiah, Utah.

Allan Johnson, acting president of the New Orleans local, was named to the Nieman list.

Boosts of \$1-\$450 Won at Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn. — Pay increases ranging from \$1 to \$4 on the minimums, plus upgrading and adjustment of inequities, were won in wage reopen negotiations on Twin Cities dailies.

On the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, the top reporter minimum was upped \$4 to \$115.50 in the fifth year. Circulation district managers were boosted \$4.50 to \$83.00. In other classifications, boosts on the top minimum were from \$3 to \$4, and in-

termediate steps were raised proportionately. The editor minimum goes to \$127.65. On the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, a \$4 increase upped the reporter and ad salesman minimum to \$112 in the fifth year, with circulation men up \$4.50 to \$73.50. The editor classification minimum is \$123.20. Ad makeups were boosted \$4.50 to \$83.00. In other classifications, boosts on the top minimum were from \$3 to \$4, and in-

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NLRB Accuses Publisher Of Denying Salary Data

New Orleans, La. — Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board has filed a complaint against the local could not bargain without knowing the names of individuals who received merit raises.

"The information requested by the union was, in relevant and necessary to the union's intelligent bargaining on the subject of merit increases and wages," the NLRB complaint said.

The action in November followed several months of bargaining with the Item management, during which the Guild had demanded a list of employees, salaries and merit increases.

In a conference held shortly before the complaint was filed by the NLRB, the Item management offered a more complete breakdown of merit increases and the dates on which the last increases were given.

Allan Johnson, acting president of the New Orleans local, said the Guild membership applications.

The classified manager convened a meeting of all remaining employees and turned the chair over to one employee, who conducted a fast election of a new association president. All were then dismissed fifteen minutes early, so they could attend a full association meeting.

At that meeting the new president entertained no motions from the floor. When one member asked for printing and distribution of the association's contract with management, the president ruled the suggestion out of order because "there are probably a lot of clauses in there that management doesn't want you to see."

Objections against his conduct of the meeting faded when it was noticed that the secretary recorded the name of each objector. Six of those who had been discharged sought admission to the meeting, and were refused, on the ground that their dismissal also terminated their membership.

When this was protested, the president said he would "repeal the constitution," and then ruled out of order a member who asked that the constitution be produced.

One of the discharged employees later sought rehiring, and was told that she had been fired because she was a Guild member.

The Guild local has filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, on the basis of unfair labor practices, and a field examiner has been assigned to investigate.

"For the record" the Hearst management told employees they were being let go because territories were being rearranged. Replacements taken on were assigned to identical territorial areas.

All those discharged were competent salesmen, with good production records and consistent commission earnings, most of them with more than a year's experience at the Examiner.

His immediate successor was Kenneth G. Crawford, now senior editor for national affairs for Newsweek magazine. Crawford served a year and declined reelection. He was followed by Donal Sullivan, of Boston, now doing public relations work in Massachusetts. He served until the Detroit Guild convention ordered a sweeping change in the method of electing officers, by instituting a membership referendum in 1941. Sullivan was succeeded in November of that year by Milton Murray, of Detroit, who was

teamed with Sam B. Eubanks, of San Francisco-Oakland as executive vice president and William W. Rodgers, of Washington, secretary-treasurer.

Murray and Rodgers served until 1947, when they were replaced by Harry Martin, of Memphis, and Ralph B. Novak, of Detroit. Martin was named in a contest with Willard Shelton, of Washington, and Novak defeated G. Kay Williams, of Los Angeles.

Murray is now secretary-treasurer of the CIO's Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, at Washington.

Harrisburg Local Re-elects Travers Harrisburg, Pa. — John Travers has been re-elected president of the Harrisburg Newspaper Guild for a second term. Other officers for the year are M. W. Milers for the year are M. W. Milers, first vice president, and Clyde Ulmer Dunlap, treasurer. Shue and Dunlap are charter members of the local (No. 11) organized in January, 1954.

Record Profits For Rails Washington, D. C. — America's 131 Class I railroads had their best year since 1942, netting \$824 million in 1952, after taxes.

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Convention Sets Busy Schedule Delegate Roster Now Over 200

As adopted by the International Executive Board in consultation with the Boston Guild, host of the 20th annual Guild convention, the schedule of events for the week at the Statler Hotel is as follows:

PRE-CONVENTION
Saturday, June 27
10:00 A. M. Meetings of District Councils, Hearst Chain Council, Scripps-Howard Chain Council, and Wire Service Council.
2:00 P. M. Service Council.

Sunday, June 28
10:00 A. M. Meetings of District Councils, Hearst, Scripps-Howard, and Wire Service Councils.
2:00 P. M. "Information Please," a seminar on local organizing and administrative problems, for local officers and committee members.

4:00 P. M. Registration.
Freshman Forum, informal discussion by ANG officers on convention procedures, for first-time delegates.
6:00 P. M. Cocktail party, Georgian Room, with Boston Guild and Massachusetts CIO Council as hosts.

CONVENTION
Monday, June 29
9:30 A. M. Registration.
10:00 A. M. General session, Ballroom.
Greeting addresses, call to order, address by President Harry Martin.
Report of credential committee.
Selection of rules committee and other convention committees.

1:00 P. M. Luncheon recess.
2:30 P. M. Report of rules committee, addresses by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak and Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farson.
4:00 P. M. Collective Bargaining Forum, open to all delegates.

Tuesday, June 30
9:00 A. M. Committees and panels, no general session.
10:00 A. M. General session.
1:00 P. M. Tour of historical points of interest, for delegates and guests.
2:00 P. M. General session, committee of the whole, on wire service reports.

7:00 P. M. Heywood Broun anniversary banquet. W. Averell Harriman, speaker.
Wednesday, July 1
9:00 A. M. Committees and panels, no general session.
11:00 A. M. General session.
Reports by District Councils, Scripps-Howard and Hearst councils. Preliminary committee reports.

1:00 P. M. Luncheon recess.
1:30 P. M. Tour of Boston harbor and Navy Yard, for delegates and guests.
Thursday, July 2
10:00 A. M. General session.
Reports of committees.
1:00 P. M. Luncheon recess.
2:30 P. M. General session, Empire Room.
Reports of committees.

5:30 P. M. Recess.
9:30 A. M. Tour of Harvard University for delegates' guests.
Friday, July 3
10:00 A. M. General session, Ballroom.
Reports of committees.
11:00 A. M. Nomination of officers, appointment of referendum committee.

1:00 P. M. Luncheon recess.
2:30 P. M. General session.
Adjournment.
Cocktail party, Boston Press Club, 4 P. M., or one hour after adjournment.

POST-CONVENTION
Saturday, July 4
11:00 A. M. Meeting, International Executive Board.

Three Former ANG Presidents Invited as Guests at Convention
Three former presidents of the American Newspaper Guild have been invited as guests of the twentieth annual Guild convention banquet session next Tuesday evening at Boston's Statler Hotel.

The Guild has had but five presidents since it was founded in 1933 by Heywood Broun, who served as its leader until his death in late 1939. This month's convention will constitute a memorial to Broun, who termed the founding of the organization the most worthwhile activity in his life.

His immediate successor was Kenneth G. Crawford, now senior editor for national affairs for Newsweek magazine. Crawford served a year and declined reelection. He was followed by Donal Sullivan, of Boston, now doing public relations work in Massachusetts. He served until the Detroit Guild convention ordered a sweeping change in the method of electing officers, by instituting a membership referendum in 1941. Sullivan was succeeded in November of that year by Milton Murray, of Detroit, who was

teamed with Sam B. Eubanks, of San Francisco-Oakland as executive vice president and William W. Rodgers, of Washington, secretary-treasurer.

Murray and Rodgers served until 1947, when they were replaced by Harry Martin, of Memphis, and Ralph B. Novak, of Detroit. Martin was named in a contest with Willard Shelton, of Washington, and Novak defeated G. Kay Williams, of Los Angeles.

Murray is now secretary-treasurer of the CIO's Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, at Washington.

Harrisburg Local Re-elects Travers Harrisburg, Pa. — John Travers has been re-elected president of the Harrisburg Newspaper Guild for a second term. Other officers for the year are M. W. Milers for the year are M. W. Milers, first vice president, and Clyde Ulmer Dunlap, treasurer. Shue and Dunlap are charter members of the local (No. 11) organized in January, 1954.

Record Profits For Rails Washington, D. C. — America's 131 Class I railroads had their best year since 1942, netting \$824 million in 1952, after taxes.

THE GUILD REPORTER Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 25 University Pl., New York 17, N. Y. 25 one year. Single copy 50c. No-answered or second-class matter May 27, 1948, at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1917.

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Credentials have been received at ANG headquarters for the more than 200 Boston convention delegates, according to Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farson:

Akron — Art Cullison, Mort Jiggett.
Bay City — Charles M. Carter.
Boston — Alice B. Burke, William D. Corbett, John C. Cort, Joseph E. Gerland, Robert E. Glynn, George A. Harris, Charles Leveroni, William F. McGrath, Joseph F. Peacock, Mary Robinson, John H. Thompson, John R. Wright.
Brockton — George Chassey, Francis J. June.

Buffalo — Edward W. McCarthy, Charles J. Dineen.
Chicago — Fletcher Wilson, Ed Marcinak, Helen Fleming, Roy Fisher, Chandler Forman, Dorothy Cook, Lee Blackwell.
Cincinnati — Paul Welch, Irwin Bauer, James Burnett.
Cleveland — William M. Ware, Milton J. Lapine, William M. Davy, Eugene A. Kelly, James Turner.
Columbia — Kenneth W. Baldwin, Jr.
Columbus — Avery Dodge, Perry Morrison, Thomas Hufford, Leon Roettger.
Dallas — Robert E. Ford.
Denver — Donald W. McMillan, Robert F. Collins.
Detroit — Edwin W. Scott, Joseph M. Callahan, Ray Girardin, Charles C. Weber, Donald F. Schram.



MEET THE COPYRIGHT OWNERS—Guild Front Page Balls trace their title back to the newspaper melodrama of a quarter-century ago, written by Charles MacArthur, left, and Ben Hecht, right, both then of Chicago newspapermen. They were guests of this year's Chicago ball, and received sticks of type as mementos from Fletcher Wilson, local president.

Coast Arbitrator Rules Against Guild On "Promotions-from-Within"

San Francisco, Calif.—SPONG lost a Chronicle grievance case last month when Arbitrator Clark Kerr held that four "promotions from within" on that paper did not violate terms of the citywide contract.

The promotions were made following the 1953 Post-Thanks lost a Chronicle grievance case last month when Arbitrator Clark Kerr held that four "promotions from within" on that paper did not violate terms of the citywide contract.

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With Brislin, It's a Habit

Scranton, Pa.—J. Harold Brislin, staff writer for The Scranton Times and president of the Middle Atlantic District Council, ANG, recently was awarded first prize for court coverage in the annual better writing contest of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association.

The award was presented at Penn State College. Brislin, who also won first prizes from PNPA in 1950 for both court coverage and municipal coverage, received the 1953 award for a story dealing with a widely publicized murder trial of Joseph Roberts in Wilkes-Barre. Roberts, charged with killing his wife and blaming it on two hitchhikers, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

In addition to the first prize for court coverage, Brislin received first honorable mention for public service from PNPA. In the past four years he has received seven citations for reporting from PNPA plus top honors for public service writing in 1952 and 1953 from the Middle Atlantic District Council, selection of one of his stories for "The Big Story" NBC-Pall Mall broadcast last May 20 and other citations.

Three other Scranton Guild members, Neil L. Whitney and Frank Parry of The Scranton Times and Mrs. Gene Brislin, society editor of The Scranton Times-Tribune, received honorable mentions from PNPA while a former Guildsman, Robert J. Arthur, Scrantonian-Tribune editor, was given honorable mention in the editorial classification.

Whitney received honorable mentions for court coverage and human interest while Parry for spot news. Mrs. Brislin was cited in the feature division and also received a separate citation for features from the Pennsylvania Women's Press Association.

Garland Rejoins ANG Staff as IR

Boston, Mass.—Joseph E. Garland, of the Herald-Traveler editorial staff, has rejoined the American Newspaper Guild as an international representative, as of June 15. He served for several months in that capacity last winter, when the Boston Post commercial department was under organization, and during the period of negotiating a supplementary contract for those employees.

He has been at the Herald-Traveler three years. Prior to that time he had worked for the Minneapolis Tribune, the Boston Associated Press bureau and the Providence Journal.

Our Daily Bread...

Members Only

Unions are getting another round of wage increases in the first year of a Republican administration," notes U.S. News & World Report. "The raises in this round usually are smaller than in the seven previous rounds of the postwar period, but they are real."

And for the most part, the magazine says, "higher pay is going only to union members."

INS-IMP Guild Members Vote Approval of Pact

By a vote of about two to one, Guildsmen covered by the International News Service and International News Photos have approved acceptance of a contract proposal worked out with Federal Mediator Bernard J. Foran, after prolonged negotiations had resulted in a stalemate and a strike authorization.

The agreement was scheduled for signing this week. In submitting the proposal to the membership vote, the Guild's INS-IMP negotiating committee refused to recommend acceptance, but did quote the mediator's opinion that "it is the most equitable solution... in view of the many challenging issues... faced."

The committee noted that there were "serious deficiencies" in the wage structure and in the failure to correct speedup and extra work. These deficiencies were not deemed sufficient to warrant calling a strike, and the alternative was to submit the offer to a vote.

Approval voted by the IEB contracts committee was accompanied by a comment that the committee, too, was "very much concerned over the failure to adjust top minimums for newsmen and photographers in the lower two bureau groups, in line with the corresponding rates won on AP and UP."

The IEB committee noted that the differential for the lowest INS-IMP group is widened from a previous \$2.50 as to UP and \$1 as to AP, to a current differential of \$9.50.

Said the committee: "This not only creates a serious inequity for INS-IMP members in these bureaus, but also could prejudice the bargaining position of the AP and UP units in next year's wage reopenings."

Changes in the new contract provide binding arbitration of all grievances except those arising from discharge to reduce force; general wage increases ranging from \$2 for those earning less than \$60 a week to \$6 for those at \$150 or better; and INS newsmen top minimums for fifth year experience set at \$100.50.

A sixth year experience-rating with a minimum of \$100 applies at Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Denver, Dallas, Columbus, Harrisburg and Atlanta bureaus. In New York, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco and Los Angeles, a seventh-year step up to \$131 is provided.

For IMP newsmen and photographers, the six-year figures apply in Boston, Cleveland, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and San Francisco, and the seventh-year minimums are effective in New York, Chicago and Washington.

Severance pay goes to 46 weeks after 22 years' service, and four weeks' vacation is

earned after 12 years of service. Addition of an "irrevocable" check-off clause gives the first such language in a wire service contract.

Guild negotiators were Harry Bergman, San Francisco; Jim Scott, St. Louis; Al Spivak, Washington, and Steve Ripley, ANG Wire Service administrator, with Tom Carolan, New York IMP unit chairman, joining in the closing sessions for discussion of items peculiar to the IMP contract. The INS-IMP National Committee, which designated the negotiators, consists of Ken Donoghue, New York, chairman; Bergman, Scott and I. Herbert Gordon, Washington.

\$111 Minimums In Sacramento

Sacramento, Calif.—A renewal contract completed with the Sacramento Union gives increases ranging from \$3 to \$7.50 for editorial employees covered.

The five-year top experience minimum for reporters and deskmen was raised from \$160 to \$111 by the agreement. The general increase was applied to minimums throughout, \$3 bringing the starting reporter pay to \$93, while the \$7.50 figure applies to fourth and fifth-year experience ratings.

Mileage allowances were improved. For town use of cars the rate is 9 cents, for out-of-town mileage the rate is 8 cents; and a \$15 weekly guarantee is fixed for those regularly using cars.

Negotiators successfully resisted a management demand that would have downgraded social writers and the society editor, now included under the reporter classification. A unit meeting which voted to take the issue to arbitration changed management's position.

Paul Freye, of the Bee staff, president of the California-Nevada District Council, headed the bargaining committee, which also included George Hooper, Pat June and Tom Evans, local president.

Patterson Quote Is Title of New Guild Pamphlet

A new, general-purpose Guild pamphlet, "If I Were a Newspaperman . . .", will be distributed at the Boston convention.

Combining the best features of "The Outline History of the Guild," issued two years ago, with much new material, "If I Were a Newspaperman . . ." commemorates the twentieth anniversary year of the Guild and has a photograph on its cover of Heywood Brown at work.

Suitable for both new members and non-members, "If I Were a Newspaperman . . ." is a six-page pamphlet, printed in black and green on glossy paper. It contains a chronology of Guild history since its founding in 1933, and the text is enlivened by testimonials to the Guild and its achievements by famous newspapermen, public figures and — of all people — publishers.

The title is taken from a statement by Capt. Joseph M. Patterson, late publisher of the New York Daily News, who once said, "If I were a newspaperman, as I used to be, I would belong to the Guild myself."

"If I Were a Newspaperman . . ." may be ordered in quantity, without charge, from the Department of Research & Information.

Truth Is Tailor-made in Clarksburg, West Va., "Journalism" NEWS PERFORMS WEIRD ANTICS AT PUBLISHER'S STERN BEHEST

By SPENCER DAVIDSON
Baltimore Guild

On a recent safari into the West Virginia hinterland, Spencer Davidson, of the Baltimore Guild, brought back the following story of one newspaper publisher, in a "monopoly press" town. It appeared in the Baltimore Guild's publication, "The Working Press."

Tucked away in the coal-heavy hills of West Virginia, a mountain fastness pierced only by the Monongahela River and the B&O Railroad, lies the town of Clarksburg (pop. 32,000) which has two claims to fame.

One was the birth in 1824 of Stonewall Jackson, from which the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy continues to draw vicarious labor pains.

The second is 76-year-old Cecil B. Highland, who controls the town's two daily newspapers.

Supper staffers born to a heritage of objective reporting would be aghast at the manner in which C.B.—as the town knows him—conducts the morning Exponent (circ. 15,361) and the evening Telegram (24,739). A vaudeville performer in his youth, Mr. Highland is one of Clarksburg's richer burghers.

He operates, as trustee for the estate of an elder brother who founded them, the two papers and one of Clarksburg's larger banks.

He does it with an iron hand. The news, as Mr. Highland sees it, is anything but objective. It is a subjective toy to be used, or not used, or slanted, as he wills it.

In the matter of banks, for instance, there is only one in Clarksburg as far as the papers are concerned. That is Mr. Highland's and none other receives mention in the news columns.

Recently the city dedicated its first monument to native-son Jackson, a life-size equestrian piece that went begging for \$10,000 and was let go for a quarter of that price by the sculptor's widow. It was carried in triumph by the Court-house lawn, half a block from Krease's ten-cent store that stands on the site of Stonewall's house.

The Clarksburg papers have carried not a line on the statue or the dedication festivities. Mr. Highland is at odds with the gentleman who served as chairman of the monument committee.

The papers, moreover, no longer use any weather news except a Page One car. The official weather recording station

for the city is the Clarksburg Water Commission, which is run by a general manager serving under three elected commissioners.

Until March, when a general election was held, two of the commissioners were Republicans and the third a Democrat. Mr. Highland's younger brother, Scott, was general manager. In the election the commission went Democratic 2 to 1, and Scott Highland resigned rather than accept a \$2,200 yearly salary cut.

Since then the Exponent and the Telegram have ceased to be aware that there is a water commission and no longer carry its weather reports.

Still another case at hand concerns a man who resigned as general manager of the publishing firm some years back to enter politics. He ran for the State House of Delegates, was suc-

cessful, and has been sent back every two years, regular as clockwork, as one of the district's four delegates. But his name, because he left Mr. Highland, never has appeared in the papers' legislative news.

At election time, Clarksburg learns the names of other men running for the three other delegates' posts, and Mr. X's opponents. In their post-election coverage, the two newspapers announce the other three winners but never notice that a fourth man was also sent to Charleston as well.

Mr. Highland has set hard and fast rules for handling news stories, and they may never be violated.

One is that no automobile accident is written up unless it involves personal injury. Several months ago a young mother driving on a suburban highway lost control of her car. It swerved off the road, struck several trees, bounced back on the road, moved down a line of guard rails, finally plunged off the road, down an embankment and into a deep creek.

The young mother, with consummate control, forced the door open, struggled out and kicked to the surface.

She swam ashore, dragged herself up the embankment, and with clothes dripping thumbed a ride back to town, wet and shocked, but miraculously unhurt. Following their rule of thumb, the two newspapers ignored the incident.

Mr. Highland maintains a long, luxurious office in the bank building, where he can look out on Clarksburg's main street. His desk holds five different calendars, and on the wall nearby is a photograph of Senator Bob Taft.

For the publisher, the sun

and sets on Bob Taft. The Telegram and Exponent declared for Taft long before the Chicago convention, and it was a bitter day when their man lost.

When Taft hurried into the county to attend a strawberry festival, the newspapers each carried two full pages of pictures showing Taft and Highland grabbing hands, Taft and Highland eating strawberries, Taft and Highland greeting friends, Taft and Highland etc. etc.

Highland maintains an apartment on the second floor of the bank building. He has insomnia and rises early. His habit at one time was to eat breakfast at a restaurant across Main street from the bank, then visit the newspaper three blocks away.

He has a falling out with that restaurant, however, will not walk on the sidewalk in front of it.

He breakfasts now at a hotel around the corner, and arrives in the city room at about 7 A.M. to issue his orders for the day.

He has a penchant for promptness and the staffer who arrives after 7 is likely to listen to a long lecture on the values of being punctual.

Employees may not congregate in quantity, without charge, during the day—"Look at your desk" is the publisher's order—

and each man with a handful of apples.

The staffers show no particular displeasure or concern at working for a paper where the truth (Mr. Highland, who despises radio stations, says there's no truth unless you see it in black and white) is bandied about so.

For their publisher, apart from the Clarksburg papers, there are two other good dailies in the United States. One is the Chicago Tribune, the other the New York Times. But the Times he is leery of. Some days, he says, you pick it up to find the editors discussing the oppo-

DELEGATES

We submit for your consideration and support
for ANG PRESIDENT—a working newspaperman...

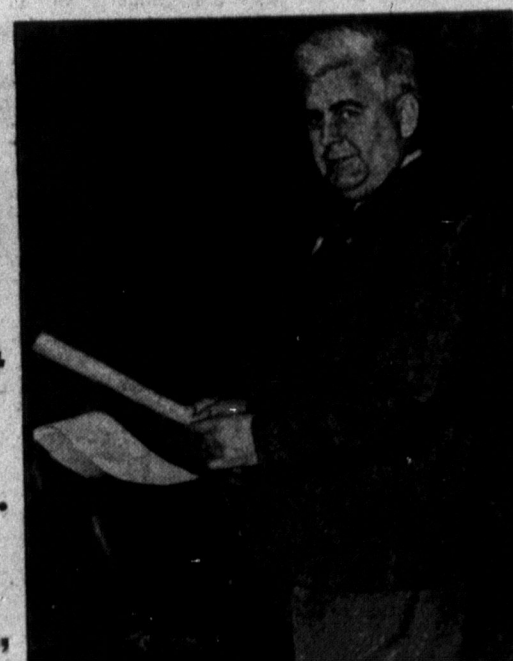
Joseph F. (Joe)

COLLIS

"The Big Vice-President
from a small local"

120 WILKES-BARRE, Pa.

"The FIRST 100% City-
wide GUILD SHOP Local"



Here are some facts about JOE COLLIS:

- Charter member of Local 120, which he helped organize in 1937. Led local to victories in two strikes (one week in 1937, 6 months in 1938-39), winning contracts providing 100 per cent Guild Shop in three daily and one Sunday newspapers.
- Also has assisted in Guild strikes or lockouts at Brooklyn Eagle, Chester Times, New York World Telegram, Los Angeles Herald-Express, Pittsburgh, Tacoma News-Tribune and Philadelphia Record.
- President of Local 120 for 12 consecutive terms, without opposition, before resigning in 1952 to give more attention to duties as international vice president at large.
- Elected to the IEB at St. Paul convention in 1945, now serving fourth term.
- Chairman of ANG Organizing Committee last year, one of the ANG's most successful. Member of important ANG Finance Committee and Special Committees on Wire Services and Collective Bargaining.
- Helped bring into the Guild members in Scranton and Hazleton, Pa., and Jamestown, N. Y., and assisted at negotiations in several cities and with the last United Press contract.
- Earned the first Middle Atlantic District Council Award in 1952 for "his distinguished service to the community, to labor in general and to the Newspaper Guild in particular."

This ad paid for by "Collis-for-President" Committee

Page Six

American Newspaper Guild Statement of Condition,
General Fund as of April 30, 1953

ASSETS	
Cash in Bank and on Hand	\$27,226.77
Advances Receivable	16,200.45
Accounts Receivable	94.87
Notes Receivable	1,474.90
Other Assets	1,817.24
Less: Depreciation, Less Amortization Exp.	14,256.73
Accumulated Depreciation, Less Amortization Exp.	1,176.77
Deposits	1,176.77
TOTAL ASSETS	\$43,731.81
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 59.00
Payroll Taxes Payable	135.00
Payroll Taxes Payable	2,185.49
Deferred Fund	10,000.00
Accrued Interest	2,377.20
Notes Payable	14,700.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$29,956.99
RESERVES:	
Reserve for Severance Pay	\$17,811.48
Reserve for Health	1,711.39
Reserve for Convention	8,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	\$43,731.81

Statement of Income and Expense—General Fund
For the Quarter Ended April 30, 1953

INCOME		EXPENSE	
Regular Members	\$97,043.20	Per Capita Taxes	\$ 6,800.20
For Capita Taxes	1,666.00	Organizing and Services	23,418.84
Initiation Fee	1,124.62	Collective Bargaining	1,817.24
Membership Fee	1,124.62	Wife Service Administration	15,253.46
TOTAL INCOME FROM REGULAR MEMBERS	\$99,028.42	Research and Information	2,299.52
Wife Service Members	\$13,175.00	Administrative Expenses	5,419.93
For Capita Taxes	136.00	Executive Expenses	14,939.73
Initiation Fee	136.00	TOTAL EXPENSE	\$102,837.80
Membership Fee	136.00	Surplus from Operations	1,552.46
TOTAL INCOME FROM WIFE SERVICE MEMBERS	\$13,311.00	FOR QUARTER	\$104,390.26
Miscellaneous Income	49.39		
TOTAL INCOME FOR QUARTER	\$114,190.21		

Analysis of General Fund Budget and Expense
For the Quarter Ended April 30, 1953

EXPENDED		BUDGET		(Over) or (Under)	
Apr. 30, 1953	Apr. 30, 1953	Apr. 30, 1953	Apr. 30, 1953		
1. PER CAPITA TAXES	\$ 6,800.20	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 118.80		
2. ORGANIZING AND SERVICES	\$12,157.00	\$17,000.00	\$ 4,843.00		
Salary—Director and Reps.	1,040.00	1,040.00	—		
Secretary—Director	8,124.33	7,500.00	(624.33)		
Exp. Dir. and Reps.	2,800.19	1,500.00	(1,300.19)		
Misc. Organizing Expense	\$23,418.84	\$26,425.00	\$ 2,996.16		
3. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING	\$ 1,320.00	\$ 1,320.00	—		
Salary—Exec. Sec. I.E.B.	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
For Capita Taxes	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Initiation Fee	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Membership Fee	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
4. WIFE SERVICE ADMINISTRATION	\$13,175.00	\$13,175.00	—		
Salary—Director	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Secretary—Director	8,124.33	7,500.00	(624.33)		
Exp. Dir. and Reps.	2,800.19	1,500.00	(1,300.19)		
Misc. Organizing Expense	\$23,418.84	\$26,425.00	\$ 2,996.16		
5. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION	\$ 2,299.52	\$ 2,299.52	—		
Salary—Director	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Secretary—Director	8,124.33	7,500.00	(624.33)		
Exp. Dir. and Reps.	2,800.19	1,500.00	(1,300.19)		
Misc. Organizing Expense	\$23,418.84	\$26,425.00	\$ 2,996.16		
6. GUILD REPORTER	\$1,817.24	\$1,817.24	—		
Salary—Editor	1,817.24	1,817.24	—		
For Capita Taxes	1,817.24	1,817.24	—		
Initiation Fee	1,817.24	1,817.24	—		
Membership Fee	1,817.24	1,817.24	—		
7. ADMINISTRATION	\$23,418.84	\$23,418.84	—		
Salary—Secy. Gen.	2,125.00	2,125.00	—		
Secretary—Gen. Sec.	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Exp. Secy. Gen.	8,124.33	7,500.00	(624.33)		
Stationery and Supplies	2,125.00	2,125.00	—		
Books and Periodicals	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Publication and Literature	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Miscellaneous	\$17,464.99	\$17,464.99	—		
8. EXECUTIVES	\$1,320.00	\$1,320.00	—		
Officers—Salaries	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Expenses	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
9. OTHER EXPENSES	\$ 1,552.46	\$ 1,552.46	—		
Legal Fees	2,125.00	2,125.00	—		
Payroll Taxes	1,320.00	1,320.00	—		
Contributions	8,124.33	7,500.00	(624.33)		
Deferred Fund	10,000.00	10,000.00	—		
Accrued Interest	2,377.20	2,377.20	—		
Notes Payable	14,700.00	14,700.00	—		
1953 Convention	2,000.00	2,000.00	—		
Expense above Res.	22.50	2,000.00	977.50		
GRAND TOTALS	\$114,190.21	\$114,190.21	\$ 504.78		

Statement of Condition—Defense Fund,
April 30, 1953

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Checking Accounts	\$18,110.00		
Cash in Savings Bank	2,320.00		
Due from General Fund	10,000.00		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$30,430.00	None	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	None		
SURPLUS	\$30,430.00		

THE GUILD REPORTER, JUNE 26, 1953



He is Proud of Martin

As "Southern Liberal"

MEMPHIS, TENN. Editor: Back in 1938, I attended the Guild convention at Toronto with the president and founder of the Newspaper Guild of Memphis, Harry Martin.

Proceedings were just getting under way when the beloved President Heywood Brown recognized a delegate from Memphis—Harry Martin.

"Mr. President, I represent liberals from the South on this matter and want to be heard," said Harry Martin.

Since that time Harry Martin has been a devoted, self-sacrificing leader of the Guild. He turned in Hollywood and elsewhere to be available for Guild duties. He left family and aged parents to answer the call of his government during war and later when the peace came.

I have served with Harry Martin since the Memphis Guild was organized. Often I have asked why, as to the sacrifice he was making over the years. I want to see Harry Martin given another term as president, an honor he has so well earned. Nothing will make me prouder of my original Memphis card which I still proudly carry than to see Harry Martin reelected. It should be without opposition.

Editor, Editor
The Commercial Appeal.

Says Guild Reporter Should Aim at "Legitimate" Targets

Editor: I'd like to go along with Louisville AP Staffer Bernard Peyer about blasted GR reporting. Particularly, I'd like to applaud Peyer for complaining about the headline over the Ochs story. It made three Guild members over here I know both angry and disgusted.

From time to time I have noted needless digs in the GR, usually in heads. But I also remember one picture which carried the point question in the cut lines: "An AP photo editor passed this picture. Would you?"

Since when has the Guild Reporter set itself up as a professor to the journalistic world? And if so, does it feel that AP's photo selection needs particular attention? I sat at an IEB meeting, but permit me this observation: In the days of the great and capable Sam Eubanks, the GR threw rocks only when the going was rough and it was necessary. And they were thrown at a legitimate target.

Says McCarthy, Commies Live Under Same Roof

Editor: Sister Miriam Kolkin has a perfect right to criticize the New York Guild Statement of Condition, but when she advances the amazing theory that Congress has no right to investigate the press, she is talking through her pretty bonnet. That may be expected from the Hearst or McCormick press. It

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

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

Newspaper editors are no super-citizens with rights denied lesser mortals. The New York Guild's Statement of Condition takes exception with clean cut and forthright, unimpeachable defense of McCarthy. There is nothing wrong with the system; it is the men who operate it that merit our opposition.

We in New York don't have to like the commies just because we don't like McCarthy; any more than we have to like McCarthy because we don't like the commies. As a matter of fact, one doesn't even have to say "a plague on both your houses," because they live under the same roof.

Sister Kolkin cites the Bill of Rights. I suggest she read it.

Editor, Editor
NY Post unit.

Deplores "Politicking" by District Councils

Editor: I like Joe Collis and have been in his corner for many years. My comments about the story announcing his candidacy for the ANG presidency which appeared in the GR of June 12 are therefore not aimed at him.

However, I do wish to take issue with the Middle Atlantic Council which endorsed him in a resolution recently adopted... and call the Council's attention to Article IX, Section 1 of the ANG Constitution which reads as follows: "District Councils... Section 1: Districts may be formed for the purpose of changing information and rendering assistance and mutual aid to member locals in carrying out their constitutional functions. Any other activity may not be undertaken without approval of the ANG."

The formation of District Councils has been the best innovation in the ANG structure in many years and in line with the setting up of regional offices, in the same manner as the American Newspaper Guild, proposed by the New York Local on this occasion. The ANG District Councils have been doing yeoman work throughout the country and their growth should be continually encouraged. The surest way to kill them is to inject politics into their everyday activities. I do hope they will join me in this plea.

M. MICHAEL POTOMER
New York Guild.

Says Martin's Record Merits Re-election

Editor: Competition is healthy, and I'm sure President Harry Martin is able and willing to battle for reelection. But no campaign against him should be predicated on the fact that he has worked abroad and the inference that he has not accepted responsibilities of his Guild position. Instead he should be commended for leadership under circumstances that demanded double ability and devotion to organized labor.

Consider these facts: 1. He was "drafted" by CIO and the government, with full

Statement of Income and Expense—Defense Fund—
For the Year Ended April 30, 1953

INCOME		EXPENSE	
Assessments	\$ 273.50	Bookkeeping	\$ 1,477.34
Per Capita Assessment	28,194.00	Treasury, W. H. Brown	2,320.00
Interest	205.47	Stationery, New Hampshire	26,389.00
Bequests	414.64	Bookkeeping & Atlantic City	979.00
Gifts	—	Bequests	20.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$29,341.66	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	24.00
		St. Paul, Minnesota	3,445.00
		N.Y. Convention Reports	4,378.34
		Washington	1,789.00
		TOTAL EXPENSE	\$33,771.68
		DEFICIT FOR YEAR	\$23,936.75

Local Copy
BARGAINING MANUALModel Contract: A Mirror
Of Guild Goals Since 1935

The Model Contract is exactly what its name implies.

It is a model upon which Guild locals (and the ANG) can pattern their contracts, expressing in proven language those collective bargaining goals which Guild members, by convention action, set for themselves from year to year.

Section 1, of the Collective Bargaining program—by which the ANG Constitution asserts, all bargaining shall be guided—directs that:

The purpose of the Model Contract is two-fold:

1. To provide correct contract form and language, which says what it means and will stand up before an arbitrator or a judge.

2. To help coordinate the bargaining of Guild locals and maintain national contract standards.

As a matter of fact, the Model Contract, which dates to 1935, was one of the first moves by early Guildmen to coordinate their activities and consolidate their strength.

When Guild delegates assembled in Cleveland that year for their second annual convention, the initial confusion over whether the Guild was to be a union or a professional society was at its height. The Guild had been organized less than two years before as a loose confederation of autonomous local newspaper organizations, having different goals and, as it turned out, different ideas of how best to achieve them.

As the publishers, fearing the worst, quickly closed ranks behind their union, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Guild locals suffered from lack

of common purpose and uniform procedure.

True, as early as 1934, the St. Paul convention had come to the conclusion that no contract was better than a bad one and had set up the beginnings of a contracts committee, but the first Collective Bargaining Program and mandatory rules of procedure were not to be established for another two years and the first National Wage Goal for 1936 was not to be set until 1938.

Soberly reviewing the record, the collective bargaining committee reported to the Cleveland convention:

Failure to obtain objectives agreed upon last year was due mainly to the confusion among the membership over the question of whether the Guild was a trade union or a professional body. Where Guilds considered themselves trade unions, there were decided gains. Where Guilds operated on the basis of professional bodies, set faith in the NRA and the national and local activities of local Guilds had to be coordinated if the national Guild was to survive.

The Guild, in short, had better begin acting like a union. As a first, small step toward this end, the committee urged, and the convention directed, the "National Executive Board" to prepare a model contract.

That first Model Contract, issued in the Spring of 1936, was, of course, a modest document by present standards. By 1935, for example, the Model Contract had grown to 23 articles having 86 sections; the 1936 Model Contract added itself with hardly a dozen major points. It provided for:

• Minimum salaries, without listing specific amounts.

• Merit raises above the minimums.

• Credit for all comparable newspaper experience.

• Work week of 5 consecutive days.

• Work day of 8 hours within 9 consecutive hours.

• Overtime compensated for either by time and one half in cash or time off.

• No dismissals for Guild activity.

• Dismissal pay.

• Arbitration of disputes over dismissals and dismissal pay.

• One to two weeks advance notice of resignations.

• Preferential Guild shop.

• Grievance Committee.

• Vacation and sick leave graduated according to length of service.

• Expense money.

This, then, was the skeleton. The flesh came quickly enough, especially after the adoption of the Collective Bargaining Program in 1937, and by 1940 the Model Contract had achieved substantially the form we know today. But there still were to be extensive revisions in 1947 and 1953 and hardly a year passed that something new wasn't added: the checkoff by 1942, retirement and part-time

A Turning Point

The Guild's first Model Contract, issued in 1936, marks a significant turning point in ANG history. It was at that time that early Guildmen made those decisions which shaped the Guild's future as a labor union rather than a professional organization. The Model Contract then contained about a dozen major points; today it covers 23 articles having 86 sections. The development of the Model Contract is traced in the accompanying article, taken from Volume II of the ANG Collective Bargaining Manual, now being distributed to locals. Other excerpts from the manual will appear on this page from time to time.

employees in 1943, specific minimum salaries (\$85 for key jobs) in 1944, 4-day holiday week, 4-week vacation and the picket line clause in 1947, the 35-hour week in 1948, arbitration of grievances in 1949, rehiring list in 1953.

Meanwhile, other clauses came and went, as conditions change and as convention after convention experiments with new approaches to old problems. A provision governing layoffs resulting from wartime manpower or material scarcities suddenly appears in 1943, disappears just as suddenly in 1944, reappears in 1945, disappears again in 1946, reappears in 1947, disappears again in 1948, reappears in 1949, disappears again in 1950, reappears in 1951, disappears again in 1952, reappears in 1953.

For the Model Contract, far from being static, is a changing document which reflects the shifting aspirations and concerns, as well as the best judgment, of the Guild and its 26,000 members as expressed from year to year by convention mandate and recommendations.

The Model Contract is based on the collective bargaining sections of the ANG Constitution, the Collective Bargaining Program and Convention Recommendations on Collective Bargaining. Every fall, after the convention, the IEB contracts Committee checks each in turn, noting changes made by the convention, writing new model clauses here, revising old ones there. Because collective bargaining is so complex, the committee calls in counsel and seeks the advice of the ANG staff and experienced local negotiators.

It reviews the language of the Model section by section in the light of both local and national bargaining experience during the year, incorporating suggestions, resolving complaints, improving, refining, rearranging, until both the form and language are as nearly foolproof as it is possible to make them.

Finally, the Model goes to the full IEB for its study and approval.

ACTIVITIES

ANG Convention, Hotel Statler, Boston, June 29-July 3.

POLITICAL ACTION

State, Federal Law-makers
Take Aim—Labor the Target

A new move is underway in Congress to open the way on the state level for a string of "little Taft-Hartley" laws far worse than the present national act.

One of the major amendments to the Taft-Hartley law recommended in the so-called Staff Committee Print released last month by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) would be to give the states a free hand to restrict strikes, lockouts and picketing, regardless of the federal law.

The recommendation is similar to a bill introduced by freshman Sen. Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

"This is strictly a one-way proposition," CIO Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said of the proposal. "The states would not be allowed to increase workers' protection or give them greater

rights than those given to them by Federal law, but only to impose more restrictions on them.

"Clearly, this scheme emanated from employer groups who are, even now, engaged in moving their plants from advanced industrial areas into areas where they can get away with substantial wages and union-busting."

That publishers and manufacturers are concentrating pressure on state legislatures—where it is more likely to be felt—already has been brought home to the Guild. Early this month the California legislature pushed through a bill which decreases the effective value of severance pay clauses in all Guild contracts in the state. Thus, legislative lobbying paid off for the publishers after their pleas to the courts had been rejected.

Should the "states' anti-labor rights" advocates have their way, however, even more repressive legislation is likely to spread across the country.

Already 13 states have laws banning union shops and maintenance of membership. One of them is Arizona. Senator Goldwater's bill would, The others are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Many of them also restrict strikes and picketing.

The labor laws in some of these states have either been invalidated or are not being used because of conflict with the federal act. Should Congress, however, go along with the latest proposal to give carte blanche to the states in these matters—watch out.

'Cure-Air' Bill Won't Pay Your Medical Costs

Rep. Oliver Bolton of Ohio has introduced a bill before Congress which is being touted as the answer to the country's health problems.

It isn't, says Work, Catholic labor published in Chicago. The measure would permit all medical expenses to be deducted from taxable income. Present law allows deductions only for medical expenses over five percent of gross income.

"The bill offers little or no help," Work comments, "to those who need it most—families with three or more children and incomes of \$3,500 a year or less."

"Such families, no matter how staggering their medical bills might be, would hardly be helped by further tax deductions, simply because their taxes already amount to little or nothing. Under present rates a family earning \$3,500 pays \$38 in income tax, and a family of more than five, nothing at all."

"The average family man's health problem is not his income tax but paying the medical bill itself."

"The bill's real aid would go to families earning \$10,000 a year or more. The \$10,000-a-year family with, say, \$600 in medical bills now saves \$34 in taxes, but \$204 under the Bolton proposal."

For the four New Orleans Guildmen it was

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSETT, Editor

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ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: SECRETARY-TREASURER: Harry Martin Ralph B. Mowat William J. Farrow
International Headquarters, 90 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

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June 26, 1953

119

Vol. XX—No. 13



TWO FORMER Washington Roundup columnists for the Guild Reporter have figured recently in the news. James Wechsler, now managing editor of the New York Post, did himself proud with his appearance before the McCarthy investigating committee, in which he told off the Wisconsin bully in forthright style.

And this week, the New York Times' list of books banned by the State Department under McCarthy intimidation included "The Loyalty of Free Men," by Alan Barth, of the Washington Post.

And, for that matter, one of the Guild's Broun Award winners, Bert Andrews, of the New York Herald Tribune, is author of another banned book, "Washington Witch Hunt."

For sales boosting purposes, being on the State Department's proscribed list isn't quite equal to being banned in Boston. But if curiosity should lead new readers to the pages of either Barth's or Andrews' book, it would be a gain for the forces of real democracy and understanding.

THEY TAKE journalistic dignity seriously in the Philippines, and no mere police force can intimidate the defenders of the press and its rights.

So it can be inferred from a clipping sent by former International Representative Ward B. Melody, now stationed at Manila for the Special Technical and Economic Mission of the MSA.

The clip is from the editorial columns of the Manila Chronicle, is headed "Hoodlums in Uniform," and spares no language in excoriating a suburban police force for roughing up a news man who was defending the right of his photographer to take pictures of what was apparently an illegal raid.

The suburban police chief is quoted as having said the camera man violated a ban the chief had imposed.

"Who the hell is he," the editor demands, "to impose bans on newspaper photographers? What was he trying to hide?"

"The Makati police force, of all the suburban police forces, has acquired a notoriety first for the general crookedness which characterizes the majority of its members, and second for the ruthlessness with which it pursues its gangster ways."

There is more to the tirade, but it followed that general line.

And was the news man who was roughed up an employee of the Chronicle? Not at all. He works for the rival sheet, the Manila Times, a point gener-

ously emphasized in the Chronicle's lead paragraph.

What free-wheeling, rampaging language would have been employed had a Chronicle man been the victim can only be surmised.

PROWLING BACK through the early files of the Guild Reporter is occasionally a rewarding process. Volume One, Number One, which came off the presses November 23, 1933, was financed by some comparatively well-heeled members of what was to become the New York Guild local, and carried here in the form of a cartoon.

The drawing, unsigned for perhaps discretionary reasons, showed a bulky figure telling Uncle Sam, "Hands Off—We'll Preserve Press Freedom!" The prosperous gentleman was labelled "Some Publishers," and the reference was to the objection by newspaper owners to being included in the code of fair practices later identified by the Blue Eagle symbol.

Four years later, the December 13, 1937, issue of the Guild Reporter reprinted the cartoon, with a difference, although the alteration gained no editorial mention. This time the bulky figure of the newspaper owner bore an amended label, reading simply "Publishers!"

IT HAS BEEN twenty-five years since Hecht and MacArthur jelled the popular conception of the rakish, ribald newspaperman, but the effects of their work linger on.

The story is that Richard Conte, boning up on a reporter's role for a forthcoming movie, ran off a series of old-time newspaper films to see what the job entails. He culled the following list of taboos, and has them posted in his dressing room:

1. No cigarette dangling from right side of lower lip.
2. No hat perched, far back on head.
3. No loosened collar, and tie pulled far to one side.
4. No worn trench coat with turned-up collar.
5. No press card tucked in hat band.
6. No using of any of these phrases: "Stop the presses!"; "I have a scoop"; "Here's your headline!"; "Gimme re-write"; "Tear out the front page!"

Conte's finished product, when released, is one we simply gotta see.

Your contract is effective only if it is well enforced.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

THE MOST PLEASANT PICTURE I've seen in a good many days was that one of two East Berlin citizens tossing bricks at a Soviet tank which was heading straight for them. Maybe the machine gun put a crimp in popular uprisings as we used to know them, but there still seems to be a point of aggression where a man will reach down and rip a brick loose from the pavement with intent to toss it at an enemy.

The problem of easing up on repression, which is what the Soviets were trying to do in their part of Germany, is like letting go slowly your grasp of the champagne cork. Somehow it usually seems to blow itself out of your hand and whack the ceiling—or maybe a high-ranking guest.

I imagine the conversation next day at the Politburo table in the Kremlin would have been of more than passing interest. Joker No. 1 who suggested the let's-adopt-a-softening-up line in order to wean western Europe away from the U.S.A. doubtless got an "I told you so" from Joker No. 2 who had argued that it would be dangerous. The only come-back, I guess, would be for No. 1 to complain that if No. 2 hadn't been so tough in the first place the idea would have worked.

At any rate, it's pleasant, and worth a moment's time out, to think of some dissention among the high command on the other side.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY SO in this period when we are in such a nutcracker handled by an old man named Syngman Rhee. The old man is a professional revolutionist who spent the bulk of his adult life in exile from Korea (then under repressive Japanese control) and all his energy in trying to figure out how to throw out the enemy. It is impossible for him to take a relaxed, hopeful attitude on the basis of American promises.

At this writing it is impossible to foresee the outcome of the truce issue and I leave that to the daily papers. But it is worth mentioning some of the feeling here in the capital.

Rhee has not been alone in condemning the truce. Among Congressmen and senators of the old isolationist wing there have been mutterings and grumblings, largely muted, however, because President Eisenhower has been so vocal and uncompromising for the truce. McCarthy was frank enough to cheer Rhee publicly but others are waiting like birds of prey in case the truce collapses. Here lies a very great danger.

IF THE TRUCE COLLAPSES, we will return to the stalemate war. Despite noises from Rhee for driving the communist Chinese out of all of Korea, this Administration is dead set against such an idea. In fact, some in high places have been saying that would mean World War III.

Labor Board Rejects Washington's Election Plea

Baltimore, Md.—The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has dismissed objections by the Washington Guild to a representation election held for the circulation department at the Washington Daily News, in which the Guild received 22 votes, against 48 for "no union."

The NLRB ruled that the Guild had failed to prove its

charges that the News management had unlawfully interfered with the employees' freedom of choice, and accordingly held that the election results stand.

News management admitted that the circulation manager interviewed all eligible employees and sought to persuade them to vote against the Guild. The interviews took place in a glass-partitioned office, in full view of other employees, a circumstance which led the Board to view the situation as differing

from that in the General Shoe case, cited by the Guild as applicable.

In the Shoe decision, employees were summoned "on the carpet" by the personnel and general managers, under circumstances that doubtless unduly impressed the employees.

The board's decision argued that no such Olympian relationship held between the Washington news employees and their immediate supervisor, the circulation manager.

The Guild Reporter

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