

THE GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Vol. XX—No. 20

Published the 2nd and 4th
Fridays of each month

NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 9, 1953

Registered as second-class matter May 27, 1940,
at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912

Seattle Wins, Plant Still Down Strike Breaks Gannett Silence — He Bargains Now

Portland, Me. — For the first time since Aug. 21 the management of the struck Portland newspapers is meeting face to face with Guild negotiators.

End of publisher aloofness came Wednesday of this week, when federal mediators on the scene, arranged the meeting. A second meeting followed Thursday afternoon into the early evening hours, and a third was scheduled for Friday morning.

International Representative Joe Garland who has represented ANG on the scene since the strike started September 13, had only this to say about this new development:

"Issues are crystallizing, and apparent progress being made. We seem to be closer to agreement than at any time in the past, but some basic issues have not yet reached a decisive point in the discussions."

Developments over the last fortnight include:

- Issuance by the strikers of an eight-page strike paper with tabloid format, with which the Guild hopes to help finance their strike and also service the community with local news.

- Continued inroads on the circulation of the two struck papers, owned by the Guy Gannett Publishing Co., Press-Herald & Express and Sunday Telegram.

- Intervention of the Federal Mediation Service and the consequent reopening of negotiations after 57 days break.

The Federal mediators who succeeded in getting strikers and management together are: Dr. Harry Smith of Durham, N. H., and Dr. Raymond J. Malone of Portland.

For good measure the publishers have five representatives: John Morgan, labor attorney of Boston, who does the talking; Frank Phillips, Worcester, Mass., representing the New England Newspaper Association; Hayden Davis, circulation manager, and Charles Weaver, personnel manager.

Garland is backed in the meetings by Dawson and a committee of 15 Guild members and officers.

The Guild's strike paper, flagged "The Portland Daily Examiner," hit the streets on October 5. A good technical clean job, its coverage blankets the

(Continued on Page Three)



COUNTING COLLIS IN—Official canvass of the returns in the election of a Guild president and eight vice presidents was conducted by the National Referendum Committee at Guild headquarters. Both presidential candidates attended, and shook hands after the final count determined Collis the winner. Seated clockwise, from the foreground, are Thomas Fay, New York; Don Schram, Detroit; George A. Harris, Boston; William H. Pyne, Baltimore, and William J. Farson, ANG secretary-treasurer and committee head. Standing are Harry Martin and Joseph F. Collis.

Joe Collis Next ANG President, Defeats Martin By 214 Ballots

By the unprecedentedly slim margin of 214 votes, Joseph F. Collis has been elected president of the American Newspaper Guild for a two-year term starting November 1, over his opponent, Harry Martin, incumbent, who on that date finishes a six-year period as titular head of the Guild.

The final tally, as announced by the national referendum committee after reviewing official returns and tabulating individually mailed ballots, was:

For Collis, 7,498.

For Martin, 7,284.

There was a total of 15,218 ballots cast, for a percentage of 63.6 of the number of eligibles. Some 436 voters failed to record a presidential preference, this number being more than twice the margin which separated the contenders at the finish line.

For the first time, a Guild election's outcome was unknown in advance of the official session

of the referendum committee. Unofficial returns sent to the Guild Reporter indicated a finish so close that the outstanding mail ballots, collecting in a locked mail box at New York, carried potential determination of the winner.

The committee found 86 returns in the mail box, of the 592 ballots mailed out, a response of 14.5 percent.

Although Martin carried the mail vote by 62 to 24, together with five late-reporting locals not included in the Guild Reporter tabulation of September 25, these returns were insufficient to overtake the commanding lead which Collis had piled up in the New York local.

New York City membership, which comprises the Guild's Region V, gave Collis a majority over Martin of 3,100 votes. Prior to tabulation of the New York count, Martin had led almost two to one in the 19 locals then

reported. When the Region V results came in, they reversed the ratio completely, and from that point Collis was never headed.

Collis carried Region I with 1,807 votes and 14 locals, to 1,132 votes for Martin, who won a majority in 13 locals of the region.

Fourteen locals of the 14 in Region II went for Martin, 27 of the 29 in Region III were Martin's, and 13 of the 14 in Region IV went for the incumbent. He also captured all three locals in Region VI.

Three locals which received ballots failed to make returns.

The decisive role played by the New York vote is further shown by the fact that of New York's eligibles, 70.4 percent cast ballots. Elsewhere throughout the Guild, the turn-out averaged slightly less than 61 percent. The weight of numbers

(Continued on Page Five)

Seattle, Wash. — Having won substantial money and fringe gains and a picket line clause in a new contract settling their strike at the Seattle Times, 225 Guild members remained idle, observing the lines of mechanical crafts who continued to bargain with the paper for what they considered minimum demands.

At Guild Reporter date line closing this was the situation:

Guild: Had settled for substantial wage and auto mileage increases with upping of severance and retirement pay from 40 to 56 weeks and other contract improvements.

When the plant would resume publication was a question among management and mechanical crafts, with the status as to each as follows:

Printers: Had settled for \$4.50 weekly increase with a picket line protective clause which all unions were demanding.

Mailers: Had settled for \$5.75 and a picket line provision.

Stereotypers: Holding out for \$4.50 and other demands.

Engravers: Offered \$4.50 and still demanding \$4.83 which, because of different hours, they regard as the hourly equivalent of \$4.50 for other mechanical crafts.

Pressmen: Holding out for basic structural changes in their old contract which they regard as vital.

The new contract won by the embattled Seattle-Tacoma Guild embodied concessions by both management and Guild, but was regarded as recording a substantial strike victory by the members and ANG headquarters.

When the strike was called on July 16 the major issue was money, but in the final showdown the Guild won a number of notable contract improvements, as well as wage concessions. As to money:

New contract: Increases averaging slightly above 6 per cent (dollar increases from \$2.50 to \$11).

Publisher offer before strike: 3.5 per cent average including a 5.8 increase for top reporter category.

Example: For various positions classified in the reporter-photographer-copyreader group in the old contract, top minimums go up all along the line, with an increase from \$102 to

(Continued on Page Three)

Wire Service Council Maps Expanded Program

Broad program of expansion of Guild wire service activity was projected by the National Wire Service Council at its St. Louis fall meeting, over the Oct. 3 weekend.

At the same time the Council hailed the steady march of past months to improve contracts covering 2,500 wire service workers—and in particular the contracts' enforcement.

The eight-member Council, ANG policy adviser for the wire services, also heard from ANG Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak that the wire services in the Guild presently enjoy their healthiest condition.

"The wire services," Novak said, "are in good shape."

The Council met at St. Louis Local headquarters through Saturday and Sunday. One of

the participants in discussions was Adolph Rahm, international vice president from St. Louis.

Highlights included:

1. A wire service administrative report indicating impressive success in nationwide contract enforcement for all four services—AP, UP, INS-IMP and CP.

2. An "interunion cooperation" project looking toward advantages from contact with craft unions.

3. A reorganization of the annual wire services regional conferences aimed at bringing the Guild home to more wire service men and women.

4. A per capita dues study proposal, advocated as a means for determining the wire services' actual financial stake in the Guild's national operation.

5. An organizing program concentrating at the grass roots.

Noteworthy was ANG Wire Service Administrator Steve Ripley's report on contract enforcement. Ripley reported on settlement of grievance after grievance, including the vital Los Angeles AP photographers' arbitration of out-of-town overtime.

"We are going to see that these wire service contracts are enforced if we have to have an arbitration every week," Ripley told the Council.

"There is no point in expending time, money and personal sacrifice in getting contract gains and then losing them through non-enforcement."

Council President Felix B. Wold of Detroit, IEB member, pointed out the success in grievance

proceedings and illustrated the value of arbitration clauses which are now a part of all wire service contracts.

The Council set up the inter-union cooperation project with a view to gains all around that could ensue from contact with the AFL's CTU (Commercial Telegraphers Union) members.

With Jerry Sullivan of Kansas City as coordinator, the Council set itself up as a committee of the whole for an exchange of information.

The reorganized regional conferences, in a series of four, are intended to make fullest use of growing rank and file participation, including the less well organized South.

In contrast to last year's short schedule, the conferences will

be spread over a period of four months. Further, each conference will be attended by a Council member and at least one ANG representative.

A New York conference in early December will lead off the series. Others will follow in Milwaukee in mid-January, Memphis in mid-February, and San Francisco in mid-March.

The conference theme will be "promotion and education."

The Council asked the IEB to make a survey of locals' per capita costs in servicing wire service units. Wire service leaders have questioned whether their members have received full return on their dues dollar.

Vice President Rahm, as a participant in the St. Louis dis-

(Continued on Page Four)

Free Press and Ethics

Local 1 Opposes Bar Cannons in Court Pix Ban
Guild Says Free Press Is Violated

Cleveland, O.—This ANG Local No. 1's newly chartered Ethics Committee has hardly gotten their code stencilled when the organized guardians of lawyers' ethics unfurled the cannons of the American Bar Association to stop all news-picture taking in the courts.

The claim came when newspaper photographers were refused admittance to the ceremonial swearing in of new members of the bar.

The explanation was that "this assembly was legally a session of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio," hence not to be photographed by news photos.

The Guild, asserting what it considers press rights, is now in conflict with both the organized lawyers of the ABA, and the courts.

This situation is the aftermath of the contempt conviction of three Cleveland Press staffers by Common Pleas Judge Joseph H. Silbert, after they attempted to stop picture taking of the arraignment of a fellow member of the Bench, who had been indicted on a felony charge.

City Editor Louis Clifford, Photographer James Thomas and Reporter Sam Gialino who decided to take the picture anyway, despite court displeasure, are on their jobs while the Press attorneys are preparing briefs for appeal to higher courts.

The Guild's Ethics committee met, took "jurisdiction," and issued a formal statement, challenging ABA ethics on courtroom photography.

Following is a complete text of the statement signed by Tom Boardman, chairman of the committee:

Photographs play an effective and often necessary part in reporting the news. Without seeking to encourage open defiance of judge's orders—a practice which, if widely followed, could result only in court chaos—the committee nevertheless urges publishers and employees of newspapers to vigorously resist efforts to restrict the right to take photographs.

The committee also recognizes that between the right to take pictures and the right of a defendant to a fair trial, the right to a fair trial is paramount.

However, in the case under study, there is no evidence that photographing had any adverse effect on the rights of the defendant. The proceeding was a routine arraignment. There were no witnesses to be upset, no jury to be

distracted. Other judges, including Judge Silbert, have consistently permitted photographs in similar cases.

The committee also questions whether the canons of ethics of the American Bar Association, which Judge Silbert cited as his reason for prohibiting the photographs, constitute a legitimate restriction on newspaper photographers.

These canons are not law. The public has no voice in framing them, nor would it have any voice in future revisions, which might further restrict the access to the news.

It is important both to the courts and to the press that the rights of photographers in courtrooms be defined more clearly by law. The case now before the courts offers the opportunity to develop such a definition.

In developing the law, the fundamental point should be that the courts belong to the

Eugene Photog Wins Grand Prize
In AP's Northwest Photo Contest

Eugene, Ore.—Guildman R. Harlow Schillies, Eugene Register-Guard Chief Photographer and feature writer, is winner of top prize in the Associated Press Northwest Photo Contest sponsored by newspapers in Oregon and Washington.

The grand trophy marked the 12th award won in the past four years by Schillies in both of his specialties. At Portland, Oregon, Sept. 25, Schillies won.

The grand prize for all photos.

- First in the non-metropolitan feature division.
- First in the non-metropolitan portrait division.

The grand award is a cup presented by W. H. Cowles, Spokane newspaperman and director of the Associated Press. The picture which won grand prize was of a sleeping baby.

Schillies was a Navy combat correspondent in World War II. Last winter a book titled "Top of the Valley," a compilation of his photos, was published.

Among the Guildman's other awards is one for feature writing presented by the Press Club of Oregon in 1951 for stories published in the Oregon Journal's Sunday Magazine section.

Other winners in the AP contest:

Metropolitan—News-John Miller, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, "Ti Hurts."

Press Ethics

Local Guild Has Own Ethics Code, But Lets Bosses 'Roll Their Own'

By BOB STAFFORD

Cleveland, O.—A newspaper code of ethics, formulated in 18 months of study by special committees of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild, calls for publishers to work co-operatively with Guildsmen to carrying out its terms.

As finally adopted by the local's executive board, the code has no direct allusion to publishers. A preliminary draft printed in the Guild Reporter several weeks ago contained a section relating to publishers. This was eliminated and several other changes made before the final version was adopted (Sept. 23).

Said a statement of the Ethics Committee: "While the principles stated herein are listed primarily for the guidance of newspaper employees, it is recognized that attainment of high ethical standards is the joint task of employees and management, working co-operatively within their own range of responsibility."

Thus, this code of professional behavior is commended not only to newspaper employees, but also to newspaper management for adoption in the mutual endeavor of best serving the community, the nation and the world."

Said Tom Boardman (Press),

people, and are public places.

Only in circumstances when a judge believes photographs will impair an individual's right to a fair trial, or will distract from the sobriety or dignity of the proceedings, should any restrictions be imposed.

And the restrictions then should not be blanket bans on all pictures, but rather the establishment of rules limiting the numbers of photographers who can be present at any time, or fixing the times during a trial when pictures may be taken.

Arbitrary outlawing of all courtroom picture taking which the Bar Association is attempting to impose is unnecessary, and a serious restriction on the freedom of the press.

The Cleveland Press should vigorously push its defense through the higher courts in an effort to win a sound legal interpretation of the rights of photographers in courtrooms.

Eugene Photog Wins Grand Prize
In AP's Northwest Photo Contest

Eugene, Ore.—Guildman R. Harlow Schillies, Eugene Register-Guard Chief Photographer and feature writer, is winner of top prize in the Associated Press Northwest Photo Contest sponsored by newspapers in Oregon and Washington.

The grand trophy marked the 12th award won in the past four years by Schillies in both of his specialties. At Portland, Oregon, Sept. 25, Schillies won.

The grand prize for all photos.

- First in the non-metropolitan feature division.
- First in the non-metropolitan portrait division.

The grand award is a cup presented by W. H. Cowles, Spokane newspaperman and director of the Associated Press. The picture which won grand prize was of a sleeping baby.

Schillies was a Navy combat correspondent in World War II. Last winter a book titled "Top of the Valley," a compilation of his photos, was published.

Among the Guildman's other awards is one for feature writing presented by the Press Club of Oregon in 1951 for stories published in the Oregon Journal's Sunday Magazine section.

Other winners in the AP contest:

Metropolitan—News-John Miller, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, "Ti Hurts."

Metropolitan—News-John Miller, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, "Ti Hurts."

Said a statement of the Ethics Committee: "While the principles stated herein are listed primarily for the guidance of newspaper employees, it is recognized that attainment of high ethical standards is the joint task of employees and management, working co-operatively within their own range of responsibility."

Thus, this code of professional behavior is commended not only to newspaper employees, but also to newspaper management for adoption in the mutual endeavor of best serving the community, the nation and the world."

Said Tom Boardman (Press),

Code of Ethics

Article I—Accuracy

A. The journalist shall relentlessly employ reasonable means to insure that the information given the public is factually correct.

B. He shall challenge all items of information whose accuracy is open to doubt and shall scrupulously avoid presenting such items as fact.

C. He shall identify unconfirmed news as such.

D. He shall immediately and voluntarily seek to rectify published information in his own organization which he finds to be inaccurate or misleading.

Article II—Objectivity

A. The journalist in his duties shall not inject his own political, economic, social, racial or religious prejudices.

B. He shall not distort, slant or suppress an essential fact.

Article III—Fairness

A. The journalist shall strive honestly to present all sides of a controversial issue.

B. He shall reject items injurious to moral character or reputation unless it is in the public interest to publicize them or unless the persons involved are of such importance that the public is entitled to information concerning their conduct. Whenever charges against moral character or reputation are made, the journalist shall provide opportunity for reply, if possible in the same article in which the charges are made.

C. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

Article IV—Integrity

A. The journalist shall not let personal interest influence his professional conduct.

B. He shall not accept any inducement to publish or suppress a story. He shall not exploit his newspaper connection to obtain favors.

C. He shall safeguard matters revealed to him in confidence and refuse to disclose sources of confidential information.

Article V—Personal Conduct

A. The journalist shall avoid any action in his public behavior which might reflect unfavorably on his profession.

B. He shall respect the sensitivity of individuals regarding their private lives.

C. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

D. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

E. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

F. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

G. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

H. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

I. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

J. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

K. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

L. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

M. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

N. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

O. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

P. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

Q. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

R. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

S. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

T. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

U. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

V. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

W. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

X. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

Y. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

Z. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AA. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AB. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AC. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AD. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AE. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AF. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AG. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AH. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AI. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AJ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AK. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AL. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AM. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AN. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AO. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AP. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AQ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AR. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AS. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AT. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AU. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AV. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AW. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AX. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AY. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

AZ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BA. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BB. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BC. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BD. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BE. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BF. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BG. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BH. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BI. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BJ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BK. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BL. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BM. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BN. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BO. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BP. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BQ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BR. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BS. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BT. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BU. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BV. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BW. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BX. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BY. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

BZ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CA. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CB. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CC. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CD. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CE. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CF. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CG. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CH. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CI. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CJ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CK. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CL. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CM. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CN. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CO. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CP. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CQ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CR. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CS. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CT. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CU. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CV. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CW. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CX. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CY. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

CZ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DA. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DB. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DC. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DD. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DE. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DF. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DG. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DH. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DI. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DJ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DK. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DL. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DM. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DN. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DO. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DP. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DQ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DR. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DS. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DT. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DU. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DV. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DW. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DX. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DY. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

DZ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EA. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EB. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EC. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

ED. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EE. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EF. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EG. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EH. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EI. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EJ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EK. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EL. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EM. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EN. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EO. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EP. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EQ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

ER. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

ES. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

ET. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EU. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EV. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EW. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EX. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EY. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

EZ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FA. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FB. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FC. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FD. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FE. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FF. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FG. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FH. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FI. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FJ. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FK. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

FL. He shall never be guilty of plagiarism.

Copy Boy Job Hasn't Changed in Sixteen Years

Chicago Archives List Chores, as Seen by Toilers Themselves

Chicago, Ill.—Guild antiquarians at the Sun-Times have unearthed a 16-year-old treasure trove of (former) Chicago Times archives, in the form of a collection of bulletin board material written solely by Times copy boys, circa 1937.

Among the literary fragments are many that were clearly not intended for indiscriminate publication, such as impassioned letters to the editor, verses free and metered, and essays on a wide variety of topics.

One of the posted documents, however, has historical meaning if only to show that copy boys' duties haven't undergone startling changes in the passing years.

It is a sober listing of the day's routine, evidently authored by the then-extant head copy boy, and doubtless useful as a check list for newcomers under his supervisory eye.

It follows, verbatim:

WHAT THE HEAD COPY BOY WORRIES ABOUT

Being a chronological study of the duties of copy boys on a metropolitan evening newspaper (The Chicago Daily Times).

Preface

We leave aside for the moment the duties of the midnight to 8 a. m. shift, which is a separate study. Also, we take the liberty of personifying the copy boy staff in one super-copy boy who does the work of the eight to twelve usually employed.

The Schedule

8 a. m.—Boy arrives, checks printers and turns on Market machine, checks files, sees that the city editor's tin basket is in place, collects all used carbons and undistributed duplicates, provides the rewrite man with books, sees that the managing editor, the city editor and the files have Two-Star Final editions of the Trib-

une and Herald & Examiner.

8:15—Boy goes to mail room for Late News Pictures edition of the TIMES, which he distributes in the manner appointed. Then he makes books, sharpens pencils, fills executives' water coolers, minds the City Press tubes, and is useful. (These things he must do throughout the day.)

9:00—The mail comes in, and must be distributed. Simultaneously, the boy must call the weather bureau, get the official temperatures for the hours from midnight to 9 a. m. and send them down through the tubes to the copy-cutter. Also, during the summer months, he must call the Harrison crib to get the temperature of Lake Michigan at 7 a. m., which in its proper form, must also be sent down to the copy cutter.

9:15 a. m.—Boy must now cover the printer, the City Press tubes, the rewrite man, and yet always be seated on the chair at the west end of the city desk, carry marks and "make-up" to the appointed spike in the composing room and fetch back proofs.

9:40—About this time through the City Press tubes comes the day's weather forecast, from which the NEW LEAD WEATHER is taken, and the WEATHER CLOCK set, both being sent to the composing room via tube immediately.

10:00—Boy goes for Late Loop Turf edition of the TIMES.

11:00—The 10 and 11 o'clock TEMPERATURES must be sent to composing room.

11:10—About this time arrives from City Press WEATHER MAP and WEATHER DATA for the 24 hours ending 7:30

a. m. this day. This must be composed in TIMES style and sent down as Insert A, Insert B and Add-at-End Weather. (For TIMES style see the paper and stock forms.)

12 noon—Boy goes for Final edition of the TIMES, and gets noon TEMPERATURE. 2 o'clock. If possible, boy goes to lunch (1/2 hour). Also, in these two hours copy readers may want lunch brought to them, the boy should oblige.

1:30 p. m.—Any time now the Final replate edition (popularly known as the Final Home) is due. Boy should go for it. (Often it runs as late as 1:25 p. m.)

2:00 p. m.—The one and two o'clock TEMPERATURES must be sent to the composing room. Also, during the summer months, he must call the Carter Harrison crib to get the temperature of Lake Michigan at 2 p. m., which is sent to the composing room to substitute for the 7 a. m. report.

2:50—The Night Edition of the TIMES is due; boy goes to fetch it.

3:00—The three o'clock TEMPERATURE must be sent to the composing room.

3:30—The United Press printer is to be turned on. It runs tests. "See the quick brown fox jump over the lazy dog 1234567890 K sending," till 4 p. m., when it starts feeding copy.

4:00—The Sports Extra edition of the TIMES must be fetched.

5:15—The Five Diamond Sports replate edition of TIMES must be fetched.

5:30—Boy must now begin to tidy the city room, clearing desks, closing typewriters, gathering used carbons etc.,

and must also see to it that there is a good supply of books for the "night side." Also, he must file all editions of the TIMES, the late editions of the American and News, and must see that the files contain Final Two-Star editions of the Tribune and Herald & Examiner, and the editions of New York News and New York Times which came in the mail.

Reporter Defends Craft In Labor Delegate Role

Montreal, Can.—Fred Jones, vice-president of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, found himself doubling in brass at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

As labor reporter for the Toronto Telegram, he took notes and covered the sessions. As alternate delegate he took the floor to reply to a Communist delegate's assertion that bunched reporters and newspapers in the classification of "strike breakers."

He gained the floor on a point of privilege and lashed out at unionists who like to make the press their whipping boy.

The remarks of the delegate, the labor reporter said, were an insult to the intelligence of the delegates and a complete fabrication and distortion of the facts by the very people who accuse every one else of distortion.

The employees involved are covered by terms of the city-wide contract. The Call-Bulletin, fourth paper in the agreement, does have a classified section. At the conclusion of negotiations for the citywide agreement, recently approved by the membership, management spokesmen said they would review classified minimums and possibly would make adjustments.

The adjustments raise the starting minimum in telephone sales and voluntary ad takers (inside classifications) to \$60 and the outside sales classification to \$62.50.

The new top becomes \$90 for outside sales, \$72.50 for telephone sales and \$62.50 for voluntary ad takers.

The only sizable adjustments upwards were made on the lower experience ratings. One management spokesman said his department heads had "enthusiastically approved" the \$50 starting minimum in the inside rates.

The press doesn't try to break strikes, he said. When unions go out on strike and some of their more radical members—"and unions have some radicals"—crack a few skulls, reporters have to report it, he said.

"That's news and we can't ignore it," he emphasized.

"It's a lot of nonsense to say the press is out to break strikes. We have a reporting job to do and we try to do it honestly and fairly," Mr. Jones added.

News suggested that too often labor delegates condemn reporters and news coverage because

Seattle Settlement in Nutshell

Seattle, Wash.—Here's what the Guild's agreement with the Seattle Times provides:

WAGES—An increase averaging slightly over 6 percent. Dollar increases range from \$2.50 to \$11. Seven groups receive special consideration, with an added year's experience rating as follows: editor group, up from \$110 to \$118; reporter, \$102 to \$109; society and club reporters, \$72.50 to \$82.50 (after two added years); classified telephone solicitors, \$37.25 to \$42.50; classified outside salesmen, \$72.50 to \$78.50; display advertising salesmen, minor accounts, \$72.50 to \$78; circulation district advisers, \$89 to \$95.

Other groups: salaries under \$45 a week, \$2.50 increase; \$45 to \$55, a \$2.75 increase; \$55.01 to \$65, a \$3.25 increase; \$65.01 to \$75.50, a \$3.75 increase.

RETROACTIVITY—Wage increase to be effective May 4, 1953.

SEVERANCE PAY—Increased from 40 to 56 weeks. Severance pay also payable on an employee's death.

RETIREMENT PAY—Increased from 50 to 56 weeks.

PICKET LINE CLAUSE—Provides that Guild members may refuse to cross picket lines of the craft unions—printers, stereotypers, pressmen, mailers and photoengravers—at the place of employment.

MILEAGE—Increased from 6 to 7 cents a mile for all miles run over 60 miles a day, with a minimum of \$3.75 a day, with the agreement that if the Guild negotiates a mileage minimum of \$4.20 a day on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer (to which the P-I management has tentatively agreed), The Times will accept the same arrangement for circulation employees and photographers.

DURATION—A two-year contract from Oct. 1, 1953, with reopening for wages only April 1, 1955.

Collis Defeats Martin, Takes Presidency Nov. 1

(Continued from Page One)

In the New York tally brought the national average vote to 63.6 percent.

New York also saw its "late" of vice presidents at large come through victorious. The local executive committee and representative assembly had publicly endorsed, and urged election of, the six candidates who finished winners.

The Guild's new president is assistant managing editor of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., morning Record. He became known nationally in Guild circles as a delegate to numerous conventions, and at St. Paul, in 1945, was chosen as a vice president at large, on an unopposed slate.

He proved himself a formidable vote-getter in 1947, when he finished first in a field of ten; and again in 1949, when he topped the ticket for at-large candidates, among ten in the race. In 1951, like all other nominees, he was elected at the Pittsburgh convention, without opposition.

Collis was one of the founders and the first president of his home local at Wilkes-Barre. Its early days were rigorous, and

Celebration for Collis

In Wilkes-Barre and the Middle Atlantic region friends of Collis prepared to give a dinner dance in his honor at Wilkes-Barre on October 17. Labor leaders and his many Guild friends who have been associated with him were invited. Arranged for approximately 450 people.

The local was forced to strike to attain a contract. When it was signed, it contained the Guild's first provision for a citywide Guild Shop, and the local has maintained a high degree of union consciousness and militancy. Collis held the presidency twelve years, stepping down at his own request.

As an International Executive Board member, he has served on the finance and organizing committees, and on numerous special groups set up by the board.

He aided in forming the Middle-Atlantic District Council, and was the recipient last year of the council's award for "distinguished service to the community, to organized labor in general and to the Guild in particular."

It was at a meeting of the district council that his candidacy emerged last May, a scant six weeks before the Boston convention was to make nominations.

number of locals ever won by a candidate for high Guild office in a single election.

I am proud of the high calibre of the individuals who supported me. Any bitterness that I might feel over the outcome is more than sweetened by the privilege of having had the overwhelming majority of the Guild's outstanding time-tested leadership in my corner. I am happier to lose in association with Guild men and women of such high character, integrity and accomplishment than I would have been to win in some other company.

There will be, naturally, some regret in my relinquishment of the Guild presidency on Nov. 1. The Guild presidency on Nov. 1. For six years, I have given everything that I am and have to the Guild and the tasks to which it set me. A rest, long overdue, will be most welcome.

I have not had a real vacation since my first election to the IEB back in 1938, my vacations having been spent at Guild Conventions, which, as any delegate

knows, scarcely come under the heading of rest or relaxation.

Naturally, I am proud of the Guild's achievements during my year as President—tremendous growth in membership, in influence and prestige, in financial and organizational stability, in betterment of wages and working conditions for the men and women of the world's greatest free press, all historic gains that are without precedent or parallel to all the members of the IEB, the Guild staffs at headquarters and in the field, the officers in the various locals and regions, and the loyal rank-and-file for their magnificent contributions respectively toward these collective accomplishments. At home and abroad, the Guild has assumed commitments of leadership from which I am sure the members would permit me to turn back, be the officers who they may. The winning of the world's genuine journalist insurance reserves of the states.

Labor Department checkup showed more than \$400 billions at year end in unemployment insurance reserves of the states.

We must now pick up the challenge at the other end of the country.

So let every Guild member pitch for Portland.



ROBERTA BAILEY

PAUL A. FREYE

ED MARCINIAK

EDWARD EASTON JR.



WILLIAM M. WARE

FELIX B. WOLD

ADOLPH J. RAHM

AL DIPMAN

THE WINNERS—The Guild's biennial election which closed last week with the announcement of the official count, brings three new faces to the scene around the big T-shaped table at the quarterly IEB meetings. They are Miss Bailey of Philadelphia, who will be the Board's lone woman, Freye of Sacramento and Marciniak of Chicago.

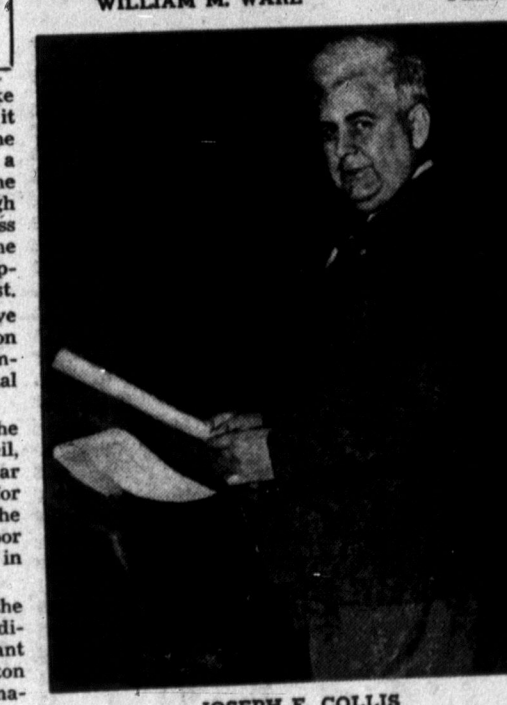
Of the 15-member Board, including the president, executive vice president, and secretary-treasurer, there are 12 of equal rank and authority with titles of vice president: six elected by national ballot, six regionally.

With the withdrawals of Mike Lapine of Cleveland, Chandler Forman of Chicago, and President Elect Joseph F. Collis (to run for president) from the field at large, Ware, Easton and Wold had to stand for re-election.

Adolph Rahm of St. Louis in Region 3, and Dipman of San Francisco in Region 5, encountered rival candidates in their areas and were also on the ballot.

With the exception of Harry Martin, the retiring president, no incumbent board member failed of re-election.

At left is a picture of the ANG's sixth International President in a pose with which future Guild conventions will be familiar.



JOSEPH F. COLLIS

'CLOSE RANKS' COLLIS SAYS

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President-elect

Now the voting is over, the returns tallied and the result certified, I want first of all to say a hearty "thank you" to every Guild member who expressed his confidence in me.

And to those who did not vote for me I want to pledge my sincerest efforts to understand their preference and to work cooperatively with them.

Nobody could be more conscious than I am of what a minute numerical difference there was between the two groups. This was no landslide, indicating overwhelming support for one side. This was close, dictating careful consideration for the other side's attitude.

Luckily, our trade-union differences were small, too. I campaigned on a program of tough, hard-headed organizing and bargaining. I intend to carry out honestly my part in a program of that kind.

Now that the decision has been made, may we all settle down and work together toward this end, so the Guild will grow in size and strength and public repute. Having settled our differences, let's close ranks and lick our problems with a solid front.

To my former opponent I extend a friendly hand. I'm sure he'll be carrying a sign right alongside of me when the going gets rough.

As I stated at the beginning of the campaign, we will be faced with many attacks from publishers. In Seattle we have beaten back the first with such a victory that any other publisher who may want trouble will think again.

We must now pick up the challenge at the other end of the country.

So let every Guild member pitch for Portland.

St. Louis Meeting Hails Gains in WS Contracts

(Continued from Page One)

cussions, said he was concerned with what he called "inequitable and disproportionate distribution" of wire service dues money.

The wire services pay total annual dues of about \$90,000.

The Council action came as a follow-up to the Boston convention's defeat of the wire service division, or local, proposal.

Ray Pitt, assistant adminis-

trator, detailed a plan for pushing wire service organization at the unit and local level. He said he has already started the program.

The Council also examined the possibilities of the pending AP contract reopening. The contract, covering 1,500 employees, is reopening on general increases, wage minimums and classifications, health insurance and other matters.

The full Council membership was present. It includes Ronald W. Gilbert, Indianapolis AP, secretary-treasurer; Joe Wilson, San Francisco UP, vice president; Bob Parkin, St. Louis UP, delegate; J. Harley Murray, Washington (D. C.) INS, vice president; James Scott, St. Louis INS, delegate; James Smith, Boston AP, vice president, and Jerry Sullivan, Kansas City AP, delegate.

WIRE SERVICE Huddle—Here are the strategists which in St. Louis hammered out the stepped-up ANG wire service program for the year—The National Wire Service Council, with Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, and Steve Ripley and Ray Pitt, wire service administrator and assistant, (clockwise around table): J. Harley Murray, Washington INS and Council Vice President; Jerry Sullivan, Kansas City AP; Novak, Ripley; Ron Gilbert, Indianapolis AP; Council Secretary-Treasurer; Felix Wold, Detroit AP; Council President and IEB member; Bob Parkin, St. Louis AP; James F. Smith, Boston AP and Council vice president; Joe Wilson, San Francisco UP and vice president; Pitt. (James Scott of the INS St. Louis Bureau, was absent at the moment and failed to get his picture taken.)

WIRE SERVICE Huddle—Here are the strategists which in St. Louis hammered out the stepped-up ANG wire service program for the year—The National Wire Service Council, with Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, and Steve Ripley and Ray Pitt, wire service administrator and assistant, (clockwise around table): J. Harley Murray, Washington INS and Council Vice President; Jerry Sullivan, Kansas City AP; Novak, Ripley; Ron Gilbert, Indianapolis AP; Council Secretary-Treasurer; Felix Wold, Detroit AP; Council President and IEB member; Bob Parkin, St. Louis AP; James F. Smith, Boston AP and Council vice president; Joe Wilson, San Francisco UP and vice president; Pitt. (James Scott of the INS St. Louis Bureau, was absent at the moment and failed to get his picture taken.)

REGION I	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR SIX VICE PRESIDENTS AT LARGE														TOTALS
	DUES REFERENDUM		Colins	Barin	Salley	Salley	Chuback	Bassett	Freese	Martindale	Cross	Swart	Ward	Wright			
Boston	102	437	249	311	208	205	175	219	224	182	253	271	190	474			
Brooklyn	8	28	14	20	16	13	12	12	20	26	18	16	28	29			
Buffalo	24	40	30	34	38	30	28	44	26	45	31	39	27	35			
Elizabeth	10	118	100	23	128	28	20	55	29	42	23	43	27	28			
Essex	12	24	15	24	19	21	23	23	19	19	23	27	17	22			
Harrisburg	1	17	4	15	3	6	2	5	1	7	4	13	14	3			
Hastings	2	19	21	0	19	21	21	21	20	2	0	1	19	2			
Hudson County	5	2	2	0	4	4	5	4	3	5	1	3	1	11			
Jamestown	5	11	16	1	4	9	6	7	5	9	11	13	10	10			
Kingston	0	21	20	1	4	19	8	21	9	6	12	10	10	10			
Lahigh Valley	2	51	52	1	38	45	35	49	39	40	12	34	13	10			
Lynn	2	34	8	27	10	14	7	28	10	26	15	15	21	34			
Manchester	1	48	4	45	4	11	5	11	10	13	9	7	6	47			
Newark	1	6	5	2	4	5	4	7	1	3	1	4	3	2			
Newburgh-Beacon	0	17	12	5	17	16	17	17	1	0	3	17	0	14			
Pawtucket	0	55	3	42	20	19	22	28	17	17	17	30	12	52			
Philadelphia	450	150	530	65	56	575	499	550	511	515	60	518	75	54			
Portland, Me.	374	69	361	146	351	186	325	235	265	227	385	268	126				
Rochester	22	36	28	37	15	35	26	47	33	38	25	40	25	52			
Salem	2	57	10	39	30	42	35	67	45	54	39	51	38	37			
Scranton	0	19	16	3	0	1	0	16	16	17	1	16	14	20			
Tri-City	20	48	67	1	67	68	68	67	4	5	0	32	43	20			
Utica	10	68	52	28	34	44	20	66	41	30	32	43	34	36			
Wilkes-Barre	1	39	4	37	5	4	5	3	3	34	11	15	2	186			
Woonsocket	59	72	136	0	136	135	134	133	75	11	15	2	186				
York	9	15	2	19	5	10	8	8	3	6	13	9	6	15			
At-Large	10	20	20	12	21	26	15	30	21	14	20	16	14	24			
TOTALS	1,108	1,551	1,607	1,132	1,111	1,771	1,391	1,970	1,647	1,531	967	1,728	1,011	1,236			
REGION II																	
Atlanta	1	21	1	21	22	1	20	3	2	0	21	28	22	21			
Baltimore	17	34	26	16	14	30	19	34	29	34	15	34	45	10			
Charlotte	6	10	10	14	5	18	8	18	12	14	9	12	14	9			
Chattanooga	4	28	14	16	13	19	10	23	19	20	10	22	13	23			
Columbia	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8			
Dallas	1	5	3	4	5	3	1	5	5	4	2	5	5	6			
El Paso	0	20	2	20	12	15	10	14	10	9	9	7	9	10			
Greensboro	15	6	0	29	7	8	3	7	16	14	16	17	14	16			
Houston	110	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	113	113	113	113	113			
Knoxville	4	44	9	39	29	12	5	29	60	40	34	42	40	25			
Memphis	4	223	9	234	18	14	16	17	224	220	216	212	214	217			
New Orleans	46	18	12	54	17	12	23	25	45	41	44	50	45	45			
Richmond	2	37	1	38	1	18	19	20	37	36	24	32	26	18			
Salt Lake City	9	0	4	4	2	5	3	3	4	3	6	5	2	7			
Salt Lake City	3	44	18	20	17	32	16	33	34	34	12	29	16	27			
San Antonio	137	214	152	227	106	259	221	264	207	308	153	196	231	110			
Washington	6	13	7	12	10	12	11	9	7	11	12	16	11	12			
At-Large	6	13	7	12	10	12	11	9	7	11	12	16	11	12			
TOTALS	369	733	278	866	279	469	297	506	628	793	678	616	637	674			
REGION III																	
Akron	1	37	15	23	17	19	19	20	16	15	11	34	24	18			
Battle Creek	3	0	3	0	1	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	4			
Bay City	2	59	3	59	0	3	3	59	0	3	0	59	61	59			
Chicago	129	192	71	274	80	100	107	228	209	339	217	205	122	93			
Cincinnati	51	146	28	165	58	124	97	146	108	138	56	158	64	159			
Cleveland	113	277	49	359	52	50	97	242	274	295	226	381	259	316			
Columbus	11	243	40	215	128	105	80	128	157	138	136	169	147	191			
Dayton	52	456	75	410	86	83	78	369	93	331	345	349	476	379			
Detroit	2	22	6	18	4	3	18	17	26	38	18	19	6	5			
Grand Rapids	3	23	0	24	3	18	3	17	8	25	9	14	17	14			
Hammond	2	34	6	28	7	15	7	21	17	25	7	20	21	16			
Indianapolis	0	10	0	9	3	6	2	6	4	8	7	5	3	5			
Joliet	0	10	0	9	3	6	2	6	4	8	7	5	3	5			
Kansas City	5	23	8	28	7	12	23	19	15	24	14	15	28	6			
Lake Superior	0	57	3	51	17	16	12	31	9	40	12	11	13	20			
Lansing	0	32	0	32	5	5	24	20	7	23	9	24	30	24			
Lima	1	25	19	6	10	13	14	8	22	19	10	9	16	8			
Madison	0	12	0	12	5	11	3	6	8	3	7	11	5	11			
Marion	0	12	0	12	5	11	3	6	8	3	7	11	5	11			
Milwaukee	77	160	40	201	49	55	177	163	74	260	104	184	177	234			
Minneapolis	7	27	6	28	7	15	7	22	9	26	32	9	28	24			
Rockford	94	286	93	290	171	163	218	200	192	223	218	236	162	242			
St. Louis	28	112	2	39	4	3	40	3	41	40	39	40	37	3			
Shenandoah	0	48	11	37	2	3	3	3	6	44	48	44	42	5			
St. Paul	4	65	3	66	1	3	3	3	64	67	62	67	65	64			
Terre Haute	36	89	43	75	49	36	44	61	61	57	58	78	51	78			
Toledo	21	320	59	375	23	297	244	18	19	26	12	15	19	13			
Twin Cities	1	40	5	41	5	3	36	41	3	39	43	41	41	3			
Youngstown	0	11	3	18	5	11	7	13	10	11	8	12	12	9			
At-Large	676	2,634	692	2,618	855	1,266	1,063	1,904	1,596	2,218	1,740	2,341	2,064	1,992			
TOTALS	676	2,634	692	2,618	855	1,266	1,063	1,904	1,596	2,218	1,740	2,341	2,064	1,992			
REGION IV																	
Bakersfield	5	10	3	13	2	5	4	8	15	14	7	4	11	6			
Denver	16	15	9	23	16	19	12	33	15	14	17	16	13	23			
Great Falls	2	59	5	52	3	1	52	52	50	49	50	4	51	3			
Los Angeles	106	295	154	359	180	141	163	204	323	189	265	235	176	245			
Portland, Ore.	14	15	7	24	8	11	9	18	12	18	12	21	23	18			
Pueblo	45	5	2	49	3	34	5	49	48	48	5	49	39	13			
Reno	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Sacramento	25	40	9	35	6	15	15	33	64	26	9	27	25	8			
San Diego	25	57	9	72	14	13	17	69	73	60	64	59	55	21			
San Francisco-Oakland	241	590	314	540	292	292	331	281	506	321	266	304	332	289			
San Jose	7	28	8	27	14	12	11	16	30	17	23	21	9	26			
Seattle-Tacoma	77	108	67	200	67	67	93	170	184	128	90	146	164	173			
Stockton	16	37	96	13	11	35	12	65	88	65	13	61	56	11			
At-Large	1	40	5	41	5	3	36	41	3	39	43	41	41	3			
TOTALS	654	1,362	611	1,339	617	670	746	904	1,300	955	764	954	961	836			
REGION V																	
New York City	345	4,550	4,046	946	1,416	3,584	829	4,354	3,528	3,645	851	3,780	3,493	1,274			
At-Large	15	13	8	18	17	16	8	25	15	13	10	17	18	18			
TOTALS	360	4,563	4,054	965	1,433	3,599	837	4,379	3,543	3,658	861	3,797	3,503	1,292			
REGION VI																	
Canadaia W.I.	21	4	7	19	8	29	11	22	17	17	14	20	26	8			
Ottawa	28	3	1	33	0	29	8	27	28	8	29	10	25	25			
Toronto	141	156	47	256	146	190	128	178	134	157	118	156	124	179			
TOTALS	180	163	55	306	162	256	146	227	175	262	146	205	154	213			
Members-At-Large	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1			
GRAND TOTAL	3,330	11,266	7,409	7,284	4,482	8,003	5,123	9,971	8,961	9,547	5,901	8,822	8,535	8,241			

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor
 Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.
 Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy 15¢. Yearly \$3.50.
 Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1925.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Harry Martin
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: William J. Farnson
SECRETARY-TREASURER: Ralph B. Novak
International Headquarters: 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Philip Price, 13 W. Custis St., Alexandria, Va. 3—Adolph J. Rahm, 1536 Midland Drive, University City 14, Mo. 4—Al Dipman, 416 Milton Ave., San Bruno Calif. 5—Victor Leo, 3044 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph F. Collis, 352 Pierce St., Kingston, Pa. Edward Easton, Jr., 2 East 12th St., New York, N. Y. Chandler Forman, 557-A Dobson, Evanston, Ill. Milton J. Lapine, 95 Thornhill Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. William M. Ware, 22 Headlands Blvd., Painesville, Ohio. Felix B. Wold, 149 Taylor, Detroit 2, Mich.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Slatz
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker III.
INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, Joseph L. Campo, John Carmichael, Joseph G. Colangelo, Joseph E. Garland, Robert Greenock III, Alexander Hieken, Ray Mann, Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., Ed O'Connor, Charles A. Ferlik, Jr., Wm. Ray Pitt III (Asst. Wire Service Administrator), Maxwell E. H. Pyle (on leave), Stephen Ripley (Wire Service Administrator), Robert Van Wagoner.

October 9, 1953

Vol. XX—No. 20



OF the 23,775 Guild members eligible by good standing to vote in the recent dues mandate referendum and election of officers, more than a third, or 9,093 did not consider it either pleasurable or obligatory to attend to a smattering of detail, which confronts them once in two years, of putting some little x-marks on a little piece of paper and depositing the folded sheet in mail or ballot box.

This insignificant department could thunder about this deplorable situation, but it would seem to be only so much redundant homiletics. The truant voter is used to getting his sermon on the day after the election. He is a tough and hardy character, and it is not in the record that editorial scorn and denunciation ever moved him to remorse.

Nevertheless the subject of the non-voter is an intriguing one, and write something about it we must. It is our editorial duty, because after an election, you are supposed to write an editorial about the fellow who didn't vote.

The self-disfranchised citizen is the great mystery man in the minds of all the eager-beavers in the arts of good citizenship. They try and try to understand his psyche but the effort seems hopeless. Also it is a good indoor sport for politicians, philosophers, sociologists, psychologists and labor leaders, to speculate on why some people won't vote.

YOU should suppose that a chap would vote in his union election, when he must be aware that that collectivity is partly his boss, but our mystery man doesn't think so. He never talks about his secret, but cherishes it as something very private, and hides it locked in his bosom to his grave!

Candidates have varying suppositions about him. The defeated candidate can always find some solace in the sad statistics, reckoning that if the vote had turned out, he most assuredly would have won. But the winner, on the same data, draws the opposite conclusion. If that stay-at-home vote had gone to the polls, that margin would have been all the larger, in fact a landslide!

Neglecting to vote is a manner of saying nothing when decisions are to be made. Lately a good deal is being heard about the general right of neutrality, the right to remain silent if you prefer to say nothing, the right to mind your own business and be let damned well alone. One high jurist has held recently that this most popular right

comes under the heading of the right to "pursuit of happiness."

Our president elect, Joe Collis, may have given unwittingly a clue to our 9,000 when he stated that "luckily our trade union differences were small." Maybe all those 9,000 agreed with Brother Collis, and just went along pursuing their happiness, thinking it not necessary to let voting distract the merry chase!

BUT let none think this piece a sly defense of the non-voter. To the contrary. He should be ashamed of himself!

All good Guild members should vote. That's the policy!

In 20 years there has been a lot of "blood letting" in Guild conventions, over the matter of keeping the ANG thoroughly democratic, and today no union has a more democratic constitution. No Guild board or convention vetoes a membership referendum decision—that has been done in some unions.

We choose to think, or imagine, that the small vote indicated a basic guild unity, and when and if "trade union differences," become large in the organization, today's stay-at-homes will take to the hustings... but that's just theorizing.

PERHAPS the only safe conclusion is that Guild members are much like the commonality of Americans in a casual attitude towards voting, and hold precious that old Yankee custom of staying home on election day.

This Guild election season has brought beautiful autumn days. The kids were to be gotten ready for school, screens had to be taken down for the storm windows, and the bulb dug and some pruning done. Fishing was good after the dog days, driving was pleasant; golden rod burnished the fields along the highways. And there were the pen-nants and the series, which take lot of concentrated attention, especially for those who always figure the Dodgers can possibly win!

Yes, it is the perfect season of the year to pursue happiness, and (even if we didn't all vote) to wish Joe a successful career as ANG president, and good luck to Harry who acquitted himself honorably in the office, and was quit of it the same way!

Those Sales Tax Blues

Signs in the headlines the last week indicate Republican politicians in Congress fear voter kick-back in their balliwicks if they vote that Eisenhower-favored sales tax.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
 Washington Guild

THIS town is beginning to get the hydrogen bomb jitters. But the Administration can't make up its mind whether to tell the public the facts. They might scare us to death.

Just where it will end up is anybody's guess. Ike says he is trying to sort out his thoughts on this and the related problem of how to deal with the Russians. The only sure thing is that it won't be pleasant news.

Some tough political decisions will have to be made by the Administration and no matter what they are there will likely be a ruckus in Congress come January. A balanced budget seems more remote than ever as of today.

Two facts dominate:

1. The Russians have the hydrogen bomb and soon—a year to three years, according to one reliable estimate—will have enough of both to kill millions of us in a surprise attack on the U.S. The fact that we will have twice or several times as many of the bombs won't make any difference because the Russians will have the element of surprise since we would not strike first.

2. The Russians don't want to sit down at a conference and talk over the problem of Germany, key to Europe. They are stalling, it seems quite clear. In the Far East they keep working to divide us from our allies, aren't particularly interested either in a conference on Korea. It is practically impossible, then, to find out their real intentions.

MUCH of the latter problem is connected with our own failure to identify the enemy—Russian imperialism, Soviet communism, international communism or what have you. We disagree with our allies on many facets of this problem and there is no real public understanding. What to do about Red China is hard to decide until there is what the thinkers like to call a frame of reference, for example.

The "great deterrent," in Churchill's phrase, has been the American ability to deliver the A-bomb to Russia. But Soviet defenses, including jet fighters, have made the B-36 obsolete and there is as yet no adequate alternate.

Russian possession of the H-bomb and the prospect of a sufficient Soviet nest of A and H bombs in the near future means we must look to our defenses. They are fragmentary today in terms of radar warning, of fighter interceptors, in terms of anti-aircraft artillery or guided missiles, certainly in terms of civil defense.

For the first time there is frank talk in high quarters here that Americans take too much for granted the traditional American ability to win any war in which it fights all out, not in limited Korea fashion. But I have yet to find anyone

who has been about the country coming back to Washington with a report of any public alarm over all these gruesome facts.

THE new set of Joint Chiefs of Staff are struggling now to come up with the answer—what kind of armed forces do we need in the H-bomb world? How much of our military budget must we spend on continental defense? How can we defend our huge urban populations in the seaboard cities against guided missiles with A-bomb warheads flung at us from Soviet submarines surfacing in the vast Atlantic off our shores?

Frightened people cannot make decisions, Ike said the other day. Yes, but neither can uninformed people. There is a vast argument in the Administration as of this writing over what to tell the American public.

But plenty will have to be told to keep the budget balancers and tax cut boys from getting their way in the next session of Congress. An election year is a tough year for honest decisions by politicians. So much has been postponed and will pile up on the Congressional table that it will take real leadership by Ike to put over the main issues—an adequate defense budget, properly divided, and to hell with the balanced budget for balance's sake.

In Europe, in too many countries, the tendency when the hard facts have to be faced is to call for a top level meeting with Malenkov in the hope he won't be malevolent for once. Curiously, this hasn't happened here so far.

There is considerable concern here lest Churchill's desire for a meeting with Malenkov bring us to the conference table with no real hope of success. Some see in Churchill's talk of a "second Locarno" a too ready willingness to divide the world into spheres of influence, leaving most of the Soviet satellites, if not all, to Moscow's tender mercies.

Senator Knowland spiked that thought rather effectively the other day by demanding free elections in the satellites first, an impossible condition from the Russian view, before there could be any non-aggression pact. Anyway, the streets have long been littered with the shreds of such peace pacts, trampled by the boots of Hitler and his ilk.

IF the mood of this piece is dark it is only because the mood of much of Washington today is dark—certainly of that part which is wrestling with these problems. There is recognition, of course, of the internal weaknesses of Malenkov's regime as shown in the recent frank discussions of the low state of Soviet agriculture, for example.

But totalitarian regimes have a way of going on despite the best statistical proof that they can't.

It certainly is true that only by facing up to the blackest of facts can a solution be found. But it will be no solution unless there is public understanding and agreement. And that is a long way off today.

NLRB Packed Against Labor, Humphrey Says

St. Paul, Minn.—Whatever happens to the Taft-Hartley law in Congress, the Eisenhower Administration "has other anti-labor strategy in its bag of tricks," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey warned the Minnesota Federation of Labor convention. He cited the "packing" of the NLRB with "National Association of Manufacturers-minded board members."

The resignation of Martin P. Durkin as Secretary of Labor, the Minnesota Democrat said, "shows who is really calling the tune for the Administration on labor policy. The Administration had hoped to stall the Taft-Hartley issue by holding out 'pie in the sky' amendments."

"At the same time, it hoped it would never have to deliver by actually asking for such legis-

lation. When Durkin forced the Administration to 'put up or shut up,' it made clear where its basic loyalties were. It is big business elements that provide the main underpinnings of Administration labor policy, as well as in every other issue."

Pointing out that two new labor board members have been named, "with a third appointment in the wings," Humphrey said it now seems clear that even if the Republicans don't go through with legislation toughening T-H against unions, "they will achieve the same goal

by packing the board with anti-union members and interpreting out of existence whatever protection for unions Taft-Hartley carried over from the Wagner Act."

He called attention to some of NLRB Chairman Guy L. Farmer's recent dissenting opinions, unfavorable to labor, as "omens of things to come," then asked: "Where are the liberal Republicans in all of this? Are they going to take this board-packing lying down? Are they going to permit union-busting by administrative rule?"

The Guild Reporter

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

Chattanooga Elects

Chattanooga, Tenn.—New officers started terms this month for the Chattanooga Guild. They are:

President, Harry F. Young; vice president, Springer Gibson; secretary, Leon Hughes, and treasurer, Zillah Hickox. The first three succeeded, respectively, Howard Smith, Harold Twitty and Will King. Hickox was re-elected.