

THE
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Harvard Announces List Of 1955 Nieman Fellows

The Nieman Foundation at Harvard University announced today appointment of twelve newspapermen as Nieman Fellows at Harvard for the college year opening in September. They make the 17th annual group of newspapermen awarded fellowships for a year of background study at Harvard under the bequest of Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of Lucius W. Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal.

Mrs. Nieman's bequest, in honor of her husband, was "to promote and elevate standards of journalism in the United States." The first Nieman Fellowships were awarded in 1938. Two hundred newspapermen have held these fellowships at Harvard.

Three newspapermen from the British Commonwealth are appointed Associate Fellows without stipend. They are sponsored and financed by the Carnegie Corporation, which has supported three such fellowships at Harvard each year since 1951. A special Associate Fellowship without stipend was awarded Henry Shapiro, United Press correspondent, recently returned from assignment in Moscow.

Nieman Fellows for 1954-55
Fiers E. Anderton, 36, telegraph editor, San Francisco Chronicle. He plans to study U. S. foreign policy and modern European history.

Robert L. Drew, 30, is a mid-west correspondent of Life Magazine. He plans to study U. S. history and certain of the problems of cities.

Selig S. Harrison, 27, just returned from three years' foreign service in the New Delhi, India, bureau of the Associated Press, plans to work in Far Eastern studies to prepare for further foreign service.

Carlton M. Johnson, 28, is city editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger, will study local government and problems of the South.

Thomas G. Karsell, III, 34, managing editor of the Delta Democrat-Times of Greenville, Miss., plans to study municipal government and writing.

Albert L. Kraus, 33, a financial writer on the Providence Journal, plans to study economics, accounting and statistics.

Guy E. Munger, Jr., 30, is assistant state editor on the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News, plans to study economics and government.

Arch Parsons, Jr., 28, is the UN correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, plans to study American history and international affairs.

Mortimer F. Stern, 28, night city editor of the Denver Post, plans to study problems of public administration.

Henry Tanner, 36, foreign news analyst on the Houston Post, plans to study American foreign policy and Russia.

William J. Woestendiek, 30, Sunday editor of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, plans to study literature and the arts.

Samuel D. Zagoria, 35, reporter on the Washington Post, plans to study history and government.

Associate Fellow (without stipend)
Henry Shapiro, 48, foreign correspondent and bureau manager of the United Press in Moscow.

Associate Fellows (without stipend), sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation
Ian Cross, 28, chief reporter, Wellington Dominion, New Zealand, plans to study the history, government and foreign policy of the United States.

Fred C. Flowers, 35, special correspondent for the Melbourne Herald, Australia, plans to study American history and government.

William H. French, 28, reporter on the Toronto Globe and Mail, plans to study government and economics.

Time Table

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Publishers of Wilkes-Barre's two struck newspapers, the Record and Times-Leader, Evening News, have no intention of resuming publication before next fall.

This was confirmed here early this week, when Atty. Max Rosenn, counsel for the management during talks held since the strike April 8, told a politician in the presence of a judge that management had little desire to reach a settlement with the Guild because "there is very little advertising volume in the summer months."

Only 10 days before, the same Attorney Rosenn had informed Joseph M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre Guildsman and former ANG international vice president, that "because of the lack of business in the summer period, the publishers might not resume publication before the fall."

This statement was made at a time when mediators and Council of Churches spokesmen were striving to bring about a resumption of negotiations. Its timing was considered a pressure move to force the Guild to accept a negotiations agenda demanded by management.

See Long Strike At Wilkes-Barre

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Wilkes-Barre Guild strikers settled down this week (the 10th) for a summer of picketing and strike duty after publishers of the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company walked out of negotiations for the fifth time since April 7, the day before the walkout.

The publishers' retirement from the bargaining table came after the Guild rebuffed efforts by the publishers to set up an agenda which would have forced arbitration on unsatisfactory contract terms.

Sale of subscriptions and advertising in the Guild's publication, The Valley News, were intensified. Advertisements were run for additional carriers and brought responses from more than 100 boys who sought vacation time employment. Circulation continued to mount and the press run passed 20,000 copies for the first time since the publication was launched as an instrument to end the strike.

Contributions by Guild members and other union members continued in volume. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union held a district council meeting in Wilkes-Barre. ANG President Joseph F. Collis and Guild member William McCall spoke. The union, with 15,000 members in the Wyoming Valley, pledged support.

Mrs. Min Lurye Matheson, whose brother was slain in New York City about four years ago while working for the ILGWU, called the Wilkes-Barre strike "the best organized strike I've ever seen. You (meaning the ILGWU members) should take a walk down to North Main Street and see the 'intellectuals' of the

Guild walking in perfect step." David Ginsold, Northeast district manager for the ILGWU, said he was shocked at the word that the publishing company had purchased strike insurance, probably writing it off as an operating cost, with consequent reduction in Federal income taxes. He said this new technique in fighting unions would be reported to the ILGWU national executive board.

In breaking off negotiations Monday, the publishers sought to limit contract discussion to tentative agreements reached since February 3 but erased by the strike April 8; arbitration as proposed by management, wages and a fourth week's vacation, and to those sections of the Guild's clarification document which the publishers wished to discuss.

J. William Blaz, ANG director of organization, put it very bluntly when he told the departing publishers: "This Guild does not intend to settle for the kind of contract it could have had without a strike."

Local president Carl Pesavento stated:

"It's plain the publishers don't care whether their customers get a paper tomorrow or September. The publishers last year bought strike insurance for 13 weeks. When they bought the insurance, they resolved to fight four unions now idle at the publishing company plant. The publishers don't care what happens to their customers. The Guild is concerned, and is trying to keep the people informed through the Valley News."

WILKES-BARRE STRIKE FUND

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—New contributions to aid the Wilkes-Barre strike have been acknowledged by the local treasury, as having been received since May 24:

ANG Defense Fund (\$35,000)	\$10,000.00
Baltimore	25.00
Cleveland (\$300)	100.00
Columbus, Ohio (\$75)	25.00
Laksh Valley (\$200)	100.00
Los Angeles (\$175)	100.00
Pittsburgh (\$300)	100.00
Portland, Ore. (\$350)	100.00
Richmond	50.00
Sacramento, (\$125)	100.00
St. Louis (\$300)	100.00
Salem	50.00
San Jose (\$75)	25.00
Seranton Tribune unit (\$85)	25.00
Seattle-Tacoma (\$300)	100.00
Shohorran (\$100)	25.00
Toronto (\$101.06)	30.53
Twin Cities (\$100)	50.00
W-B Sunday Independent	200.00
Buff (\$11.25)	100.00
Calif.-Nevada DC (\$100)	100.00
Pa.-Ohio-Indiana DC (\$300)	100.00
Bernard Mullady, Washington (\$20)	10.00
Friend at Portland, Me. (30)	5.00

Felix Wold, Detroit (\$25)	5.00
Dick Devine, Hammond (\$10)	5.00
ANG Staffer (\$25)	4.00
Lois Chambers, Toronto	10.00
Fred U. Ross, CIO News (\$15.50)	5.00
John Mulherin, Seranton Times	5.00
Dan Smyth, Chicago	25.00
Millon Zaitinsky, Washington	10.00
Ralph Chase, Boston	10.00
N. J. Brewery Worker	1.00
TLEN Printer	5.00
Sunday Independent printer	5.00
"Sympathetic Union"	100.00
United Garment Workers	25.00
Local 134	25.00
Tully Workers Local 903	25.00
Barnders and Walters	10.00
Central Labor Union, AFL	25.00
Carpenters and Joiners, AFL	25.00
(* Correction)	
TOTALS	\$11,830.53
PREVIOUSLY	
ACKNOWLEDGED	\$34,764.78
GRAND TOTAL	\$46,595.31

Tax Rebate?

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Striking members of Wilkes-Barre local this week were certified by the Luzerne County Board of Commissioners to receive surplus food being distributed by the Federal Government.

Members had only to give their social security number and the size of their family to receive a booklet of eight coupons good, according to the number of dependents, for quantities of beef, and gravy, processed cheese, dried milk, shortening, butter, pea beans, lima beans and kidney beans.

'Right-to-Work' Laws Menace to Unionism

New Orleans, La. — So-called right-to-work legislation looms large on the labor-relations horizon because:

1. Additional states are involved in movements for such legislation. Pending in the Louisiana Legislature is a bill stating that "the right of a person or persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or organization." In addition, there is a proposal for a constitutional amendment to the same effect.

2. Proposals in Congress to amend the Taft-Hartley act, including such amendments as further curbs on the right to strike and more power to the states in labor legislation. For the time being, these movements appear to be shelved.

Material in the accompanying survey was compiled as a project of the Guild's Southern Regional Vice Council, and written by Ernest G. Fischer, chairman of the council and member of the AP bureau staff in New Orleans. (See guest editorial on Local Copy Page, this issue.—Ed.)

Banning the union shop is contrary to the American Newspaper Guild's objective of a Guild shop. The Guild shop is designed to require the "free riders" to contribute their share to the maintenance of an organization which, by labor law and by contract, represents the non-union as well as the union workers.

Flying the false flag of "right-to-work," the closed and union shop were banned by Alabama in 1953; Arizona, 1947; Arkansas, 1947; Florida, 1947, constitutional amendment, no enforcement law; Georgia, 1947; Iowa, 1947; Mississippi, 1954; Nebraska, 1947; Nevada, 1952; North Carolina, 1947; North Dakota, 1945, approved by referendum, 1948; South Dakota, 1947; Tennessee, 1947; Texas, 1947, and Virginia, 1947, followed by 1954 Legislature considering amendments to obtain more effective enforcement.

On the other side of the ledger it should be added that

Iowa, Nevada and North Dakota in 1953 defeated bills introduced to repeal anti-union security laws. On the other hand, during the same year, North Carolina and Tennessee defeated bills to legalize the union shop.

In addition to the 15 states mentioned above as having outright bans on closed or union shops, there are 11 states which have laws regulating, but not prohibiting closed and union shops. In most instances the effect of the legislation is to limit the complete freedom of unions to obtain closed or union shops solely by economic power.

States in the latter category are California (1944), a union may not have both a closed shop and a closed union; Colorado (1943), a three-fourths majority vote of employees in bargaining unit is required to enter into an all-union agreement; Kansas (1943), a majority of employees is required to enter into an all-union agreement; Louisiana (1949), contracts requiring membership or non-membership in

a labor organization declared against public policy; Maryland (1949), closed and union shop declared against public policy, but law not enforceable in courts; Massachusetts (1947), discharge for non-membership in union and unfair labor practice; Michigan (1949), use of force to compel union membership declared unlawful;

Minnesota (1939), use of force to compel union membership or non-membership made an unfair practice; New Hampshire (1949), coercion to join or not to join a labor organization made an unfair practice, and Wisconsin (1949), an all-union agreement permitted if two-thirds of the employees (provided such two-thirds constitutes a majority of all employees in bargaining unit) vote affirmatively.

States which rejected proposals to prohibit closed and union shops were Maine, where two referenda were voted down in 1948, and New Mexico, where a proposed constitutional amendment was defeated in 1948.

"Right-to-work" bills introduced in 1953 were defeated in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming.

The Louisiana proposal follows some of the language of the North Carolina and Virginia "right-to-work" laws. Virginia's has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. Incidentally the North Carolina statute makes the flat statement that "the right to live includes the right to work." The implication is that someone, somehow, is bound to provide employment, regardless of economic conditions.

Before the Louisiana Legislature the proponents of "right-to-work" measures made the familiar arguments:

* That such measures already are law in some 15 states, including most of the South.

* Such enactment would restore the workingman's right of choice without endangering union rights to collective bargaining, peaceful picketing, shut-downs and other lawful means of dealing with management.

* States where such laws are in effect have not experienced decreased wages or increased unemployment.

* That the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld three test cases.

* There is no penalty clause, the proposal is not "punitive," and affects unfair management (Continued on Page 5)

Local Lacks Written Records, Loses Out In Arbitration Case

Milwaukee, Wis. — The Milwaukee Guild learned this week that its lack of understanding that management of the Milwaukee Sentinel was continuing negotiations on the question of a reduced work week for four sub-editors was a mistake.

A Board of Arbitration held that the matter was not arbitrable under the wage reopening section of the Hearst National Memorandum, which is part of the Sentinel contract.

The Guild's lack of written records, particularly absence of a reservation in its agreement on wages last June, was cited particularly by the Board of Arbitration in its finding. This lack forced the Board to assert its awareness "that there may, in fact, have been . . . an oral agreement (to continue negotiations) and that such agreement was subsequently violated by one of the parties. But, it concluded, the Board must make its findings on the basis of the evidence placed before it."

The issue was a holdover from the 1953 interim reopening on wages and hours. Minimums were settled in a written agreement last June 10.

While negotiations on minimums were in progress, the parties had named sub-committees to explore the reduced work week question. They reached no agreement.

Negotiations were resumed by

others, entered the picture for the first time, when the Milwaukee Guild front-paged a story June 2.

That story held more than 100,000 copies, and it was the first time the Milwaukee Guild had been in the news since the strike.

Records in the Washington Newspaper Guild's Placement Bureau show that some 31 other Times-Herald Guildsmen have employment of one kind or another, but none in the Milwaukee market, according to WNG Administrative Officer Max Fyfe who has been in charge of the job placement activities.

The Star's story said that Hillman had informed that newspaper of the possibility of publishing a morning newspaper here "something like the Wall Street Journal." The paper would be at least, at least in the beginning, a "press service." The Star quoted Hillman as saying, "The whole thing is very nebulous."

One of Hillman's publications was the Freeman, described by the Star as "a vehicle of right-wing opinion." If the new Washington newspaper should come into being the story continued, "it will be a right-wing publication and support Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin."

The Star said that Hillman "mentioned the possibility of getting 30,000 to 35,000 readers who want that point of view to be given expression."

Forrest Davis, Cincinnati Enquirer editorial writer, will edit the new paper, if it materializes, the Star said. Davis, former Washington editor of the Saturday Evening Post, was editor of the Freeman.

The Star quoted Davis as describing the new projected publishing venture in this manner: "It is going to be something like the Manchester Guardian and the London Express. That is, a small eight-page paper like the Express with some of the brilliance of the Guardian. We hope to make it a political paper, no comic strips, that people will be willing to pay for. I doubt that it will ever accept advertising."

It will be a conservative paper, rather than a Republican one, as strong for Senator Byrd as for any Republican. It will be the organ of any one politician."

Study your Guild contract . . . and know what clauses

the Guild on Aug. 7. On Jan. 7, the Guild formally moved for arbitration under American Arbitration Association procedure.

The Sentinel resisted arbitration of the hours issue on the grounds that the wage proposal accepted by the Guild constituted a final settlement of the reopening and that it did not agree at any time to continue the work week issue "open" under the reopening provisions as a matter separate from the wage issue.

Pearce Davis, impartial chairman, whose vote decided the issue, held that although both sides sincerely believed in their positions, "there is insufficient evidence to warrant an award that the issue of work days and hours for the Sub-Editors was negotiable by contract right subsequent to the June 10, 1953 supplementary agreement of the parties."

Reasons for reaching this conclusion, as stated by the arbitrator, were:

(a). The hours reduction for Sub-Editors was a "money" bargaining issue . . . it must be presumed that the June 10 settlement was agreed to in consideration of all Union "money" demands and Company "money" offers unless specific exception was provided . . . No specific exception was inserted in the June 10 supplemental agreement . . .

(b). The conversations and discussions between the parties on the Sub-Editors issue subsequent to June 10 do not appear to have had the character of active negotiations of contract right type. The Board notes particularly the long delay between June 10 and the date of the first renewed discussions on the Sub-Editors matter, and the general desultory character of the "negotiations" . . .

(c). . . no reservation of the Sub-Editors issue was claimed to have been presented to the Union when it voted favorably on the company's May 22 offer . . . Nor does the Union claim the membership was informed that negotiations were to continue as a matter of contract right . . . The Board believes this is a most persuasive point . . . the vote of the Union membership actually determined the fate of the company's May 22 offer . . .

(d). When the Board turns to the past practice . . . for light, it finds only the evidence submitted by the company. The burden of this evidence is that when the parties have settled interim negotiations with reservations, such reservations have been explicitly stated and clearly understood by both company and union . . . the evidence submitted by the company has not been refuted by the Union . . .

(e). . . The Board is aware of the possibility that there may have been such an oral agreement to separate the Sub-Editors matter and continue bargaining and that such agreement was subsequently violated by one of the parties . . . The Board must make its findings on the basis of the evidence placed before it . . .

Clayton L. Dickey, executive vice president, presented the Guild's case with the aid of the Evening Star front-paged story June 2.

Robert C. Bassett, Hearst labor attorney who since has become publisher of the Sentinel, presented management's case. Business Management Henry Gronkiewicz and Hearst Attorney Edward C. Landergren, Jr., were present. The case was heard by a panel of three arbitrators.

Hearings were held April 13 and 15 and briefs were submitted a week later.

Six-Year-Old Grievance Settled By Washington

Washington, D. C. — The United States Court of Appeals has ruled that a Times-Herald woman reporter fired from her job in 1948 was discharged without good and sufficient cause, but it refused to agree with a Guild contention that she was entitled to damages over and above severance pay.

The appeals court at the same time rejected a Times-Herald request to set aside a lower court ruling that Mrs. Tina Marranzano was fired without justification.

Significant in the appeals court's decision is the fact the court recognized a breach of contract had occurred, it said, in effect, this is not sufficient grounds on which a discharged employee may seek damages.

Mrs. Marranzano now will be paid her severance pay, plus 6 percent interest — approximately \$2,600. Ironically, the money will come from another newspaper, the Washington Post and Times-Herald, which bought the T-H last March.

A reporter for 12 years with the Times-Herald, Mrs. Marranzano was fired over an incident involving one of her days off. She was fired on the spot by the then executive city editor, Garvin Tankersley, who is married to Col. Robert R. McCormick's niece, the former Bessie Miller.

Mrs. Marranzano had entered into an agreement with Tankersley to take a day off and make it up later. Tankersley pointed out to the reporter that if she were unable to make up the time on the date she had agreed to then she would still owe the paper a day.

As it developed Mrs. Marranzano was injured in an automobile accident and was unable to report to work on the day she was "paying back" the paper. The Times-Herald excused her from work.

Some time later Tankersley approached the reporter and told her he wanted her to make up the day by working on Election Day. When Mrs. Marranzano asked if she would be paid for the day, he told her she would not. The reporter said that before giving an answer she wanted to take up the matter with her Guild representative, William Flythe, Jr., later assistant city editor, who was sitting nearby.

Tankersley blew up and said in effect, "Here's something you can talk about, you're fired." He charged her with insubordination, gross misconduct and wilful neglect of duty.

Mrs. Marranzano claimed breach of contract and filed suit in District Court in March, 1949, asking \$10,000 in damages. In her suit she contended she had been fired without good and sufficient cause.

The Times-Herald moved to dismiss Mrs. Marranzano's suit on the ground the contract in question was between the news-

paper and the Washington Newspaper Guild and that an individual employee did not have legal standing to file suit.

Three months later the District court ruled in favor of the Times-Herald.

Meanwhile, the Guild made its attorney, Benjamin Sigal, available to the reporter to help her with her suit. Seymour Spelman, the Guild's present attorney, took over the case when Sigal resigned.

The adverse District court action was appealed and in July, 1950, the court of appeals handed down a unanimous reversal. The higher court ruled that an individual employee covered by a collective agreement does in fact have a standing to sue for breach of contract because he stands as a third party in the relationship. The case was returned to district court for trial and in January, 1953, the court ruled Mrs. Marranzano had been fired without good and sufficient cause.

In its decision district court said the reporter had a right to confer with her Guild representative and that her agreement with Tankersley to make up the work day was a private individual agreement which the court called an invalid contract.

The court, however, awarded her damages equal only to the amount of severance pay to which she was entitled. The Guild took the position that she should have been awarded \$10,000 to cover the period in which she was out of work, arguing at the same time the contract stipulated severance must be paid if an employee is discharged for any reason other than gross misconduct or wilful neglect of duty. In its ruling the court said it used the severance pay clause to measure "liquidated damages."

An interesting sidelight to the case was that Mrs. Marranzano's case was that Mrs. Marranzano's complaint put her up against the Riggs National Bank which was supervising operation of the Times-Herald at the time she was fired. That was in the period between the death of Eleanor ("Cassie") Patterson and when the paper was taken over by the Seven Dwarfs, the employees to whom she left the paper.

Riggs bank was represented by the Chicago Tribune's law firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis.

Now, working under the pressures of time, as we do, we are bound to make quite a few mistakes. But these mistakes ought to be just that kind of error — ones created by hurry — not the errors of judgment created by pressures exerted by outsiders. Our judgment — even if wrong — should be our own honest judgment as editors, not induced by favors of any kind.

This seems so much a truism to me that I am still a trifle bewildered when newspaper editors who say it are put on the griddle. And like Paul Douglas, I can testify that any editor who attacks the acceptance of gratuities is inviting some needling.

Last year a friend of mine in New York State wrote me about the meeting of the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors. In his letter, he said:

"Not only was it one cocktail and free-loading session after another, but to top it all off they gave a top spot on a discussion program to the vice president of

Editor Sees Press Dangers In Influence

THERE IS A WISECRACK to the effect that while a bottle may not be influence, a case is. Nobody seems to recall who first said it, but, actually, United States Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois defined the issue of influence and gifts far more precisely in his magnificent Harvard lectures in 1952, "Ethics in Government."

Conceding that an arbitrary line drawn on the acceptance of gifts has its ridiculous aspects and admitting that his own standard would probably provide mirth for the public, Douglas disclosed that he had established his line at \$2.50. (He does not accept bottles at all.)

"If a gift is worth more than that," he said, "I send it back with a courteous note. If the present is worth less, I accept it and then either give it to my staff or send it to one of the hospitals. If the gift is from a long-time friend, either I or my family will use it."

Senator Douglas went on to say he could smile at the jibes of his friends. "With all its borderline difficulties," he said, "the rule has helped us to keep me free from major involvements and it has done so with a minimum of spiritual wear and tear. Moreover, as people have become aware of my policy, the volume of presents has noticeably declined, so that we no longer have much of a problem."

I consider it odd that there are so few American newspapermen who seem to recognize the same ethical pressures working on the press, as on government.

Wherever men run newspapers, there are other men who attempt to influence what is printed — for good purpose, or for not so good. It is a never-ending process.

There are politicians who would influence us. There are business men. There are labor leaders. There are civic-minded persons who want us to campaign for the fine and decent things. And there are always the press agents, whose job it is to get their clients' point of view printed. The object is always the same: To influence what is printed.

I see nothing particularly wrong with this striving to acquaint newspapermen with one party side or the other. It is our job to listen — and to sift out the facts from the propaganda.

My point, of course, is that we are always the objects of this type of propaganda campaign. To deny that it holds dangers strikes me as straining credulity.

We in this hemisphere take some pride in our calling. I think we put out the best — in terms of quantity and in terms of responsibility — newspapers in the world. Certainly, we have our share of what Tom Hanes, of Norfolk, Va., calls "journalistic slinkers." But I am inclined to look upon our total performance as rather outstanding and inspiring.

Nevertheless, I am deeply concerned about some of our inopes. If newspapering is to go ahead, it must face its challenges with candor and courage. One of these challenges is our ethical concept of our work.

One of the sessions at the New York editors' meetings had to do with sports. The question was: "What do you do about promoting sports trying to influence your sports staff?"

One answer was: "They have learned long ago to resist."

Another: "No such trouble. Still another: 'Liberal salaries and strict rules on outside work have stamped out the practice in most cities.'"

Don't these editors read? Haven't they read about the trotting track scandals in New York? What about the sports writer who was dismissed on charges of press agency for his track? What about the sports writers who were appearing on a television show sponsored by the track?

Wasn't it a newspaper owner, who was head of the trotting track commission, who did an unnewspaperlike thing when the scandals broke? Wasn't it he who ordered the hearings closed to the press? And wasn't it Governor Dewey who ordered them reopened? Odd this — to find a political figure ordering newspaper people to hold their tongues when the press may be admitted.

I recall, too, one case in upstate New York where a sports writer resigned from his position to become press agent for a horse track. I was told at the time that he hadn't written a column in a year that did not have to do with either that same race track or a professional basketball team.

Which brings up a point about newspaper editors. Most of them, I think, are not one moment away from the fact that they are paid to write well — but can they write well?

It's not about sports alone, either. In one upstate New York city, I noticed last November that the employment of newspaper reporters in side political jobs had become a political issue. One of the candidates for office said he would end the practice if he was elected.

As I understand it, all this concerned the employment of reporters serving under such titles as "City Historian," "County Historian," and "County Publicity Agent," each receiving small, but regular, sums, for such labor as they perform.

There was one baffling instance where a newspaper ran into the problem of breaking a news story and then quoted the "County Publicity Agent" as being unable to do anything about seeing to it that all the news got out. I considered it a trifle ironic that his editor was quite active in "freedom of information" work at the time.

Another of my New York friends, who has not yet found himself sufficiently mature to graduate into this post-graduate school of journalistic sophistication, is distressed about still another phase in his state's drift of newspapermen to the employment of the state and the development, under Governor Dewey's administration, of what my friend calls the greatest handout machine in the state's history.

But let us get down to the core of things: the influencing of newspapermen in what they print.

FOR the moment I want to touch on some newspapering in New York state, but it should be clearly understood that I am not discussing all New York editors. Please remember that New York boasts at least one of the great newspapers of the world; and that the state has some sturdy fighters for editorial integrity like Fred Stein among others. What I hope to demonstrate is that the defensive attitude can becloud judgment.

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Fortnight published an attack upon the management of horse racing in the state. The magazine charged a news blackout existed.

The article was then assailed by some newspapermen. I cannot say that I was particularly surprised when Fortnight then proceeded to follow up by reproducing excerpts from the reports of jockey clubs — and that these excerpts showed 3200 checks going to men described as reporters.

There was a situation in Texas last year where three reporters in a metropolitan city were employed by the Housing Authority and paid \$75 a month each to write material for their papers. One of the reporters said later that "the Authority wanted someone who could point out the favorable side of the picture — to develop stories showing the good things the project did, on our own time."

The Housing Authority director was charged with misuse of funds in directing it to this use and went on trial. Two of the reporters who had been on his payroll covered the trial for their papers. I do not for one moment suggest that they did not do a good and accurate job of reporting the trial, but I do think it an unusual procedure for that.

In all this, I do not blame the reporters. I think an editor owes it to a reporter to give him direction, to insist on certain rules of procedure. When you permit a man to hold outside press agency jobs, you are asking for trouble — and you are openly encouraging influence peddling.

Yet, there are editors who refuse to take this seriously. They fail to see any corrupting influences. One editor friend of mine said: "Let's preserve some of the niceties of this rugged life. Too many people have been taking pot shots at Santa Claus."

Is it taking a pot shot at Santa — or at the bartender mixing the dry martinis — if I question the wisdom of newspaper photographers doing a side business in, let's say, wedding pictures?

This is no hypothetical question. I went through this line in St. Louis. I found there newspaper photographers on hire for taking wedding pictures. It is so odd that the idea got around that you had to employ "Mr. So-and-So" to take your picture, or you didn't stand much chance of getting it into the paper? Yes, we cut it out. But it goes on still in city after city.

How can we claim integrity when newspapermen employ men whose services are for sale to outsiders — outsiders who only purport to be to angle the news columns for their own interests? How can we claim integrity when we permit staff members to accept costly gifts?

How, in short, can we possibly claim integrity unless newspapers are willing to pay for their own news coverage — and not to demand subsidy — as so many still do in both sports and political matters.

A man who writes for a newspaper has no right to sell himself or his newspaper to a chamber of commerce, a major industry, or a major advertiser.

A man who edits a newspaper has no right to sell himself to anyone or anything.

Am an who writes for a newspaper has no duty except to write the facts — for the newspaper that pays him.

Let us live by the motto of the old Salem Register: "Here shall the press the People's right maintain, Unswayed by influence, Unbribed by gain."

I think his fears have good

ONE Texas editor, in a letter to me, said that one of the best known names in the oil industry has "several reporters on each paper" in a certain town on his enterprises' payroll.

Suppose, he postulated, that this oil man put out a story about hitting a new pool. Some widow, he wrote, might be impressed enough to invest her savings only to have the new pool turn out to be salt water.

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HOOSIER HOSTS — The Torro House, Inc., Newspaper Guild welcomed the Guild's P.O.J. District Council at its recent two-day meeting. Seated from left: Joseph Jankov, Torro House local president; ASB Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farnen, Council Secretary Evelyn Ulrich, Indianapolis; Council President Bob Van Wagoner, Buffalo; ASB Vice President Adolph J. Kahn, St. Louis; Steward, Robert Bruner, Torro House treasurer; and James Frazee, Buford Mills, Carl Bridwell and Frances Hughes, all of Torro House.



STEWARDS SYSTEM PAYS OFF — Active work by departmental stewards is credited by the St. Louis Guild with the success of its recent Stewards' day, when 120 donors appeared at the Guild hall to give blood. Red Cross officials arranged for the event, latest in a series of annual Guild donations.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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FIVE of the dozen newspapermen listed today as receiving fellowships from the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University are dues-paying members of the American Newspaper Guild.

Under the terms of that Foundation's charter, they will spend a scholastic year at Cambridge, attending lectures, doing research reading and taking part in project work in any field of learning that they choose. While there, the Foundation matches their take-home pay, and provides for all their educational expenses. The only understanding is that at the end of the year they return to their jobs, to carry out the founder's expressed wish to better the output of newspaperdom by improving the training and background of its personnel.

At last year's Boston Convention, Guild delegates heard from Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Foundation, how carefully the applicants are screened before final selection.

It is a matter of pride for the Guild that these five — Piers Anderton, of San Francisco; Selig Harrison, AP; Guy Munger, Greensboro; Arch Parsons, New York, and Sam Zagoria, Washington — have achieved the honor and opportunity of spending their next year at Harvard.

Their choice may set at rest the groundless fear that Guild membership and activity somehow interfere with being a top-grade craftsman.

LAST issue of the Guild Reporter took pains to print in full the anti-Guild statement of Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville papers, who confronts a second attempt within 15 years by his editorial employees to organize for collective bargaining. The Ethridge statement does him scant credit, and his own employees have ere now seen to it that the obvious fallacies were refuted.

Publisher Ethridge, for example, retreats a full fifteen years to quote from his 1939 pronouncement on the same subject. Union organization was, he said, neither "proper" nor "profitable" for "professional newspapermen." And, he now adds, that feeling has been confirmed by "history and by the course of the Guild movement."

We can only assume that Publisher Ethridge's attention has been strangely diverted from Guild facts. While he wasn't looking, newspaper people have found Guild membership proper (and profitable) for them, and their union responsible in its contractual relationships.

And scores of publishers, many of lesser stature in professed liberalism than Ethridge, have learned that Guild conditions don't "stultify" — an Ethridge word — the work of newsmen; that, contrariwise, a Guild contract stabilizes workmanship and personnel, lends mutual respect to management-labor relation-

ship, and gives the newsmen a self-respect and self-reliance long lacking in his craft.

Still another Guild fact that Publisher Ethridge hasn't noticed is that the word "professional" has quite disappeared from the present-day newsmen's self-descriptive adjectives. Guildsmen learned, at least fifteen years ago, that their jobs simply weren't "professional;" that they were basically just employees of an employer, and had best act as such if they expected, first, to hold their jobs, and second, to get and hold a decent wage return on their investment of time, talent and interest. And, basically, that meant getting an agreement in writing as to working terms and conditions. And, inevitably, that led to the Guild.

Just as inevitably, we believe, Louisville newsmen will embrace the Guild movement; and Publisher Ethridge will catch up with his lost fifteen years of Guild progress.

Time was when a "white collar union" was experimental, doubtful of success. The Guild's last fifteen years have resolved the experiment, removed the doubt.

"Louisville papers please copy."

Weeks & Rogers To AP Committee

In two regional contests for places on the AP National Committee, wire service members this week returned ballots indicating a choice of Wallace A. Weeks, of the Boston bureau, for Region II, and of Warren Rogers, Washington, in Region III.

Weeks, a committee incumbent, defeated George Bowen, of Baltimore, while Rogers won over George W. Hackett, of the Louisville staff.

The two elections completed the personnel of the AP Guild committee. Others unopposed in the regional nominations were Douglas Lovelace, San Francisco; Richard H. Smith, Cleveland; and Richard O. Coons, New York. All have had previous service on the national group.

Olesen Vice President Of Washington Guild

Washington, D. C. — Don Olesen, reporter on the Washington Post and Times-Herald, is the new vice president of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

Olesen was elected at a general membership meeting to succeed James Graham. Graham, on the staff of the Times-Herald until its absorption by the Post, is now city editor of the Annapolis, Md., Capital.

Mitzi Bales, of the Post and Times-Herald copy department, was chosen to fill the vacancy on the WNG executive board caused when Olesen moved to the vice presidency.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

Washington Guild

HOIST THE STORM SIGNALS, more troubles ahead. That is, hoist away if you can tear yourself from the TV circus and readjust your vision to the other side of the world—to Indochina in particular.

Twice your Uncle Sam has marched up the hill of intervention, once actually setting the tentative date of April 28 for an air strike. But we wouldn't do it without the British and they said no. Those crises were over Dien Bien Phu.

At this writing the dispatches are full of dire warnings of a Red assault on Hanoi and the Red River Delta. A showdown at Geneva seems possible. It could be that we will have to face the choice of American intervention or losing northern Vietnam.

It has been my feeling that the commie tactic has been to push us as far as possible on the battlefield and at the conference table and then grab up the poker pot just before Uncle Sam pulls out his six shooters and starts firing away.

If that theory is right, we are close to the last hand.

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION is split and torn on what to do about Indochina. The range is from the interventionists in the executive branch to the political isolationists in the GOP on Capitol Hill.

We in the U. S. have been used so long to Presidents who forcefully execute the powers of their office that it is very difficult to get used to one who turns over to lesser officials the business of consulting with congressional leaders and with foreign governments on war and peace.

In the void of Presidential action, the two strong men of the Administration in foreign matters exercised power—Secretary Dulles and Admiral Radford. According to my best information, they did it with approval and backing of the President, not at his urging.

There are many here in Washington who think the whole business of American intervention has been only bluff and that the President has been and is firmly opposed. My feeling is that he has not been firm either way and that he acquiesced in the Dulles-Radford proposals for intervention provided the allies and the Congress went along.

Four-Day Philly Strike Wins Initial Contract, Halts Firing, Demotion

Philadelphia, Pa. — A four-day strike by newly-enrolled Guildsmen at the Kensington Guide, neighborhood weekly, resulted this week in a Guild contract, reinstatement of discharged employees and restoration to his job of another employee who had been demoted.

The short-lived walkout occurred just after last week's paper had been circulated. Management capitulated in time to avoid missing this week's issue, due for publication yesterday.

The Philadelphia Guild had signed members in all departments, and was engaged in negotiating a contract after a recognition election conducted by the State Labor Board.

Last Thursday management discharged three of the staff and demoted a fourth. Two of the group were on the negotiating committee. Management said its move was dictated by a need for economy, but negated this claim by attempting to hire replacements. Guildsmen walked out of the plant, established a picket line and gained the aid of two crafts in the plant, the printers and stereotypers.

The weekly circulates in a heavily industrialized and unionized section of this city. Promptly several large advertisers cancelled space in this week's paper, one of them saying he "couldn't afford" space in a struck publication.

By Tuesday, management was ready to talk terms, and a contract. In a 13-hour session which ended at midnight and took only brief times-out for lunch and dinner, a contract was drafted and initialled.

The demoted employee was restored to his editorial job, with an immediate \$7.50 pay increase under the contract minimums, and another \$2.50 payable July 1, 1955. Two of the three discharged staffers were put back

on the payroll, the third having obtained a preferable job when the strike was called.

A five-day 40-hour work week was guaranteed, with model contract provisions for job security, and standard holiday clauses. Three weeks' vacation is earned after five years service. Guarantees for minimum working hours were written for circulation men, ho are part-time employees. Their car expenses are also guaranteed as to minimum.

The contract provides for step-up wages, payable now, next January 1 and July 1, 1955, and runs for nineteen months, until December 31, 1955, that also being the expiration date for the management's contract with the typographical union.

David S. Schick, Guild administrative officer, directed the negotiations and strike activities.

The Guild Reporter

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

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFERENCE has been due to contrasting assessments of the Soviet intentions. Our people have argued that Russia was not ready for war and hence would not come in if we intervened in Indochina, even if the Chinese communists came in.

The British feeling has been that once we intervened the Chinese would come in, we would then probably use atomic bombs, China would call for Soviet help and Russia would in the end come in and this would be World War III with all its horrors.

The dilemma in Washington, as far as the Eisenhower Administration is concerned, is that the Administration is caught between two forces. One is the we-ended-the-Korean-war, cut-taxes and streamlined-the-armed-forces line so popular, the politicians think, this coming November. The other is the GOP declaration that no more real estate must be lost to communism and that all our Far East troubles started with the Democratic loss of China.

The British want a practical solution—divide the country so that a firm line can be established in place of a sponge. Then there will be firm military lines everywhere between the communist and non-communist world, Germany, Korea, Indochina. Then try and reduce tensions over these lines, avoiding war.

The communists, the history books make clear, will take any free real estate, we evacuate or which they can get hold of through internal subversion. But so far they have stopped and even fallen back in the face of force—Iran, the Berlin airlift, Greece.

SO FAR IN INDOCHINA our side has been unable to show that necessary strength, and the public Anglo-American quarrel has diminished the very strong power that actually resides on our side.

What we have left is the threat of the use of that power. The problem here is the communist assessment of that threat—or bluff, if you like.

The forthcoming events should tell us whether the commies figure now is the time to make peace or whether they figure they can still more by more fighting in Indochina and more stalling at Geneva.

In the latter case, the storm warnings will have been well hoisted. An indecisive government in Washington could let Indochina go—or it could suddenly say, no, we will fight.

Gains Registered In Two Contracts

Settlements of contract negotiations at Hazleton, Pa., and Kingston, N. Y., are listed by the ANG Collective Bargaining Department.

The Hazleton Plain Speaker & Standard-Sentinel contract adds \$3 to all weekly minimums, provides a third week of vacation after 15 years, boosts mileage rates from 8c to 9c, and reduces from 10½ to 9 the hours constituting the working day spread. The reporter top minimum is \$91 after five years.

At Kingston the Daily Freeman contract will extend for two years, with stipulated increases this year and next. The present increases range from \$2.50 to \$4.50, those for next year from \$2 to \$2.50. Service requirement for a third week of vacation drops to eight years in 1954, to five years for the second half of the contract term. Severance pay ceiling is up four weeks, to 34 weeks' pay. Reporter top minimum becomes \$96.50 after four years, that for display salesmen \$97.50 after four years.