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Minimums Up $1.75-13.50, Other Gains in AP Pact

Tentative agreement on a renewal contract embodying improvements in wages and conditions has been reached by negotiators for the Guild and the Associated Press. AP Guild members across the country are voting this week on acceptance of the proposed agreement, which will cover more than 1,500 employes.

The proposed new agreement, to run from Nov. 5, 1954 to Dec. 31, 1955, provides the following:

- Increases in minimums ranging from $1.75 to $13.50.
- Upgrading of newsmen minimums in 27 bureaus, and elimination of one entire bureau group.
- A $139 top minimum for newsmen in eight major cities which include more than half of all newsmen covered by the contract.
- A general increase.
- Improved severance pay, vacations, holidays, night differential, checkoff and other provisions.
- Improvements in the company pension and insurance plans.

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How Minimums Compare In Proposed AP Text

The following table shows the old and new newsman top minimums for the 27 AP city bureaus which are being upgraded by the proposed settlement:

City	Old Minimum	New Minimum
Albany-Troy	$114.00	$127.50
Baltimore	119.00	127.50
Buffalo	119.00	127.50
Charlotte	114.00	127.50
Cincinnati	119.00	127.50
Cleveland	119.00	127.50
Columbus	119.00	127.50
Dallas	114.00	127.50
Denver	119.00	127.50
Des Moines	114.00	127.50
Grand Rapids	119.00	127.50
Harrisburg	119.00	12.750
Indianapolis	119.00	127.50
Lansing	119.00	127.50
Louisville	114.00	127.50
Memphis	119.00	127.50
Miami	119.00	127.50
Milwaukee	119.00	127.50
Newark	119.00	127.50
New Orleans	119.00	127.50
Oklahoma City	114.00	127.50
Portland, Ore.	119.00	127.50
Richmond	114.00	127.50
Sacramento	119.00	127.50
San Diego	119.00	127.50
Seattle	119.00	127.50

Local 220 Chartered In British Columbia



CHARTER CEREMONY—Pictured are Don Redford, regional CCL director in British Columbia; Bruce Smillie, president of the ANG's newest local at New Westminster, B. C.; Duncan Stewart, past president of the CCL local now transferred to ANG affiliation; and Justin McCarthy, Jr., ANG international representative.

Thirty-six members of the New Westminster, B.C., Newspaper Guild, a directly chartered affiliate of the Canadian Congress of Labor, have signed American Newspaper Guild applications and have been granted a charter by the IEB as Local 220, ANG-CIO-CCL.

The new ANG local is the fourth in Canada and the first to be chartered west of the Providence of Ontario. New Westminister is a city of 29,000 a short distance from Vancouver. Its daily newspaper is The British Columbian, with an evening circulation of 11,000, and the 36 members who have become ANG affiliates are in the editorial, circulation, advertising, business, maintenance and job printing departments. The plant is unionized throughout.

Columbian management is presently under contract with the CCL-chartered Guild, the agreement expiring in a few weeks, on December 1.

Under Canadian labor law, the newly-chartered ANG local has filed for certification with the British Columbia Labor Relations Board at Victoria. Since all the membership of the CCL local is represented in the ANG local application, the transition is expected to offer no serious legal complications.

Executive members of the new local, as listed on the charter, are:

President, Bruce Smillie; vice president, Charles Jennings; recording secretary, Marjorie L. Baker; corresponding secretary, Elmer McLellan; treasurer, Herbert Hamm; junior director, Robert Atlee; past president, Duncan Stewart.

The New Westminster group is one of four in British Columbia chartered as federal locals by the CCL. Officials of the CCL have long advocated their direct affiliation with the American Newspaper Guild, but until action by the Los Angeles Convention in August there was one formidable obstacle.

At Los Angeles, ANG policy was amended to provide that in the case of such groups as exist in British Columbia, the ANG would waive its requirement that newly-chartered locals must adopt the model dues schedule. To the British Columbian groups, such a requirement would have meant almost doubling their existing dues payments.

Justin McCarthy of Chicago, international representative has been consulting with the New Westminster group during the affiliation moves.

New Westminster leaders conducted a "fact-finding survey" by personally inquiring into the operations of the nearest U.S. local, that at Seattle-Tacoma, before reaching a decision on the transfer. They said that full cooperation had been given by Local President George W. Lambert and Executive Secretary Fred Martin, at Seattle.

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Food Package Delivery Available At 50 Cents Through CIO "Crusade"

Guild locals this month are being asked to join the CIO Food Crusade, a project of the CIO Department for International Affairs.

As explained in a letter from ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson to local presidents and treasurers, some 18 million pounds of government surplus foods, such as rice, butter, beans, flour and shortening, have been allocated without charge to CARE, of which the CIO is a member agency.

For the cost of transportation only—amounting to fifty cents for a package weighing up to 15 lbs.—CIO affiliated unions can send food packages to needy union members in six critical areas of the world.

There is a stringent time element involved. To make the deadline, it will be necessary to have the Guild's share guaranteed by November 29. Farson's suggestion is that instead of consuming time by making personal solicitations, each Guild local vote an amount from its treasury for this worthwhile objective, making that sum as large as possible.

Checks payable to the American Newspaper Guild should be sent directly to Farson at ANG headquarters. Contributors of $50 or more may designate the country of destination desired, but all packages will be acknowledged by the recipients, as a form of "receipt."

NLRB Amends Agreed Unit In Precedent Making Case

Board Abdicates, Is Novak Comment

ANG Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak had this to say regarding the Newport News NLRB case:

The history of the Newport News Daily Press Inc. case, in which the National Labor Relations Board upheld the Guild, is an example of the manner in which the Republican-oriented Board is abdicating its authority and making it easier for anti-labor managements to thwart the legal rights of employes.

The Board's decision to throw out an "independent" union's petition and amend the guild's certification proved that the Guild was right several months ago when it charged the management with refusing to bargain in good faith.

Lack of resolute action in the Board's chain of command at that time permitted the Publisher to use every legal artifice in an effort to overcome the law.

Management failed in its efforts to subvert the legal process, but that was not the fault of the Board's chain-of-command. Indecision early in the game has permitted the Daily Press management to use up almost nine months without a single session of honest bargaining. We now must redouble our efforts so that employes in our jurisdiction in Newport News, Va. can profit from organization and collective bargaining.

The Board used this case to set forth officially its new jurisdictional criteria announced last July. At that time the ANG diagnosed the change as having no effect on the Guild's present operations; we still hold that view.

But, as dissenting Board Members Murdock and Peterson so ably point out, the size of a newspaper company "is not a true or reliable index of its impact upon the flow of interstate commerce" since "the nature, and not the magnitude of these enterprises determines their effect on commerce."

The majority of the Board have in their decision made it appear that the minority is seeking to establish new standards. But this view is effectively refuted by the minority, which points out that "it would appear the sole consideration . . . is an effort to restrict the Board's jurisdiction so that more of the Federal authority . . . is . . . reallocated to state governments . . . such an objective (is) one for Congressional rather than Board determination . . ."

The decision itself is unprecedented in another way, for the Board realigns a unit which was set up by consent of Guild and management. The lesson here is that we must always seek to determine the appropriate unit on the basis of facts in the case, rather than on expediency. Such a policy may, and probably will, result in more delays in getting to a representation election once organization has proceeded to the point of asking for recognition of the Guild as the representative of employes in our jurisdiction for the purpose of collective bargaining.

The Taft-Hartley law and its administration by the present National Labor Relations Board are not, in our opinion, equitable at best. We should not of our own volition further complicate matters by decisions of expediency.

In removing papers with gross annual revenues of less than $500,000 from its jurisdiction, the Board has almost removed hope of organization or collective bargaining for the employes of papers in states which do not have workable labor relations laws.

Washington, D. C. — In the first case in its history involving a Guild unit the National Labor Relations Board went beyond a consent election agreement and in a three-phase decision handed down on October 26:

1. Amended the Guild's certification to include most of these employes excluded and to exclude others who were included, although the previous inclusions and exclusions were at the request of management.

2. Dismissed a petition of the Peninsula Independent Editorial Association for recognition as bargaining representative for a group of employes of the Newport News Daily Press and Times-Herald who had been excluded as supervisors from the unit for which the Guild was certified on November 30, 1953.

* * *

3. Applied, gratuitously, an earlier promulgated policy of the board limiting its jurisdiction to newspapers, having a gross income of $500,000 or more annually, in addition to being engaged in interstate commerce.

Events leading to this decision began on October 16, 1953 when the Guild filed a petition with the NLRB for certificationas collective bargaining representative for the editorial employes of the Daily Press and Times-Herald with certain exclusions.

The regional NLRB then scheduled a conference on November 5 between the Guild and management. At that meeting, a consent election agreement was entered into which excluded from the bargaining unit the managing, city, sports and wire editors, editorial writers, a clerk in one of the papers' bureaus and a part-time darkroom employe. The agreement included the bureau managers. All of the exclusion and inclusions were requested by management and agreed to by the Guild.

Pursuant to the consent agreement an election was held on November 19 which the Guild won by a vote of 30 to 7. Board certification followed on November 30.

The Peninsula Independent Editorial Workers Association

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Free Rider Stems From Indifference And Guild "Fears"



By RALPH B. NOVAK

IS THE GUILD a dirty word?

Not too long ago I visited a local, which, like a number of others, has an acute free rider problem. This problem is not particularly new in this local, but the situation has been getting progressively worse during the past year.

Organizing these free riders has been the subject of many letters to local officers and the subject of many discussions with the local executive board. All agreed the free riders were a serious problem and something ought to be done about them. Plans were made and plans were made, but nothing ever happened. Finally, in exasperation, I made another personal visit to the local and, instead of more discussions with local officers, talked with rank and file Guild members.

This is what I discovered: Guild had become a dirty word.

The Guild and its activities (except for Page One Balls and such-like affairs) were never the subject of conversation. Why? Because management might not like it! People did not even get together over lunch and discuss Guild affairs—they might be overheard. On company time and premises every other subject under the sun was a legitimate topic for discussion. But the Guild and its business—no sir.

Naturally grievances, except for the most flagrant and public contract violations, were never brought to the attention of unit or local officers. It followed that with grievances not being processed for Guild members, with new and many old employes being unaware of their contract rights and benefits, it was practically impossible to interest non-members in joining the Guild.

WHAT I HAVE WRITTEN above is not peculiar to one local, but is found to some degree in quite a few locals. Sometimes I wonder just what has happened to the spirit and initiative of individual Guild members. There was a time when Guild members individually and collectively not only were proud of their affiliation, but also jealous of their right to play an active part in shaping the policies when it actually was dangerous to individuals to acknowledge Guild membership, much less become active.

That spirit, of course, still exists in many areas today, but increasingly it seems to be concentrated in areas of new organization.

For example, in a recent organizing drive on an unorganized publication, the leaders of the project—as well as all other employes on that publication—had ample warning that management wouldn't like it if it discovered their participation in the Guild drive. Yet a sizeable number of employes showed up one day proudly displaying their Guild buttons.

But in too many locals today too many members are either indifferent to or actually afraid of their Guild membership. And this is true in places where we long have had contracts. There is no excuse for indifference, nor any reason for fear, if your contract is properly administered and enforced. And the latter depends largely on you.

YOU, THE INDIVIDUAL Guild member, are the Guild. It will be exactly as effective or ineffective as you yourself make it.

It is up to you to know your contract and make sure it is enforced. If you have a grievance of your own, or know of some contract violation, report it to your steward or grievance committee. If your officers are not informed of grievances, obviously they cannot process them.

As everyone knows, for all the good intentions on the part of management to live up to the spirit and letter of a contract, it is just in the nature of things that grievances will arise—small as well as large. It is the Guild's business to see that these grievances are settled to the satisfaction of our members and of the Guild. It may surprise some people, but enlightened managements would rather have grievances taken care of than allow them to accumulate and erupt into a burning issue which might lead to unrest and even work stoppages.

Again, it is up to you to help insure that grievances are processed, that your steward system is working properly, and that your grievance committee officials are seeking out and processing grievances.

And the free rider also is your problem. In the long run, he costs you money. There is no monopoly on organizing in the Guild.

That new employe in your department—seek him out, tell him about the Guild and the contract rights and benefits it has won for him, and ask him to join. You would be surprised how many members we can pick up that way.

Novak Asks FTC To Include News Mergers In U S Probe

The Federal Trade Commission's order for a "speedy but thorough investigation of the current wave of mergers" drew Guild attention this week, in connection with the sale and suspension of two large dailies, the St. Louis Star-Times and the Washington Times-Herald.

In a letter to the FTC chairman, ANG Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak expressed the hope that these two examples, for which, he wrote, profit motive alone was responsible — would be included among others in the investigation.

The Guild's interest was in the needless loss of livelihood by hundreds of newspaper workers, Novak pointed out, as well as concern with a tendency toward monopoly ownership of papers and control of the news.

Novak enclosed copies of resolutions adopted by the 1951 Guild convention regarding the St. Louis sale, which occurred that year.

"We feel that papers like these had something to say which deserved to be said, however much some of us may have disagreed. The silencing of these voices in the interests of profits and business expediency can only mean that the strength of our democracy, as we conceive it, is considerably diminished," said Novak.

Unfair Charges Are Filed Against Long Island Press

Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed by the New York Newspaper Guild in the wake of an organizing campaign among 43 circulation department employes at the Long Island Star-Journal, a Newhouse daily published in Long Island City.

When Guild interest developed among circulation department workers, the Guild asked for recognition as bargaining agent.

Within a few days, says the Guild's charge, forced resignations, threats of loss of employment and transfer, close questioning of employes by supervisors and spying on union activities were reported by the group.

Pennsylvania Result Due To Grass Roots Campaign

Harrisburg, Pa.—George M. Leader, 36-year-old York County chicken farmer, vaulted from political obscurity to national prominence Nov. 2 when he was elected the first Democratic governor of Pennsylvania in 20 years.

Sweeping the state with unprecedented majorities, the lanky, soft-spoken Navy veteran also pushed aside numerous political axioms in becoming the Commonwealth's third Democratic chief executive since the Civil War, and the Nation's youngest governor.

Accepting his victory calmly, Leader attributed the completely unpredicted Democratic landslide to "the main issue of my campaign — simple bread-and-butter economics, unemployment and lower farm income.

"Also I think it expressed resentment against the leadership in Washington and Harrisburg, leadership which refused to recognize these problems and combat them."

Political seers who once questioned the wisdom of Leader beginning his campaign early last Spring admitted it had paid off. Driving his own car over the state since last March, Leader spoke anywhere anyone would listen, shook hands and heard personal problems in thousands of villages and farm towns as well as on street corners in the larger cities.

Republican attacks on Leader for voting against the state's loyalty oath bill while serving his first term in the state senate two years ago backfired, with resentment stemming from his home county where the Leaders have been land-owning Pennsylvania Dutch farmers for 150 years.

Over the state voting sentiment almost matched the enthusiasm of his home county. Pennsylvanians, impressed with Leader's obvious sincerity and honesty, gave the York county "golden boy" a 274,384-vote plurality, largest gubernatorial margin in a century.

In Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Leader jumped ahead in first returns, and never dropped behind. Rule-of-thumb reckoning by Democrats is they must carry these two cities by comfortable majorities to offset Republican strength in the rest of the state. The axiom was knocked out when the Leader sweep gave him more than 75,000 lead in the 65 counties outside the state's two largest cities. He could have won, even without the large cities.

His popularity in the central, farming counties was accounted for by Leader's background as a working poultryman and hatcheryman, who began with a G.I. loan after World War II and built a business that now produces over 1,000,000 chicks a year.

Regardless of party, voters obviously took the advice of GOP advertising which cried, "Don't let George do it. Do it yourself." The voters did it themselves, and did it for George.

No one in Pennsylvania derived greater personal satisfaction from the election of George Leader as Governor than Cole Atwood, York Guildsman. Last Spring, when the campaign started, Atwood resigned his office as local president, obtained a leave of absence from his newspaper job and went on a 24-hour-a-day schedule as publicity advisor and personal escort for the candidate. He pounded out releases, polished the text of speeches, and accompanied the candidate wherever he made his way.—Ed.

As one life-long York Republican put it: "This is the first time York county has had a chance to elect a governor and I wanted to be in on it."

Victory for the Democrats meant, to most voters, an end to the Pennsylvania one-percent sales tax, a reorganization of state government, an effort to attract new industry to Pennsylvania and a concrete program to bring relief to the long depressed coal regions, as well as a new deal for labor unions in a state long harried by its Manufacturers' association.

As a candidate Leader made no secret of his firmly-founded liberal beliefs and followed his own plan of "talking sense to the people of Pennsylvania."

When Leader issued his victory statement and pledge, the citizens of Pennsylvania knew it came from his heart with sincerity and honesty:

"As Governor I shall endeavor by the best application of human wisdom to give Pennsylvania government of enduring virtue, justice and judgment keyed to the needs of our people."

Murray Scholarships

Philip Murray Memorial scholarships, set up by a $10,000 fund jointly contributed by the CIO Steelworkers union which Murray headed at the time of his death and by Histadrut, Israeli labor federation, have been awarded to eight students at the Max Pine trade school at Tel Aviv.

The aid goes to students otherwise unable to complete their training courses, four being enrolled in electro-mechanics and two each in aero-mechanics and auto-mechanics courses.



AID TO UNICEF—New York labor spokesmen pledged support of organized labor to UNICEF, United Nations agency supplying 31 million children and mothers in under-developed countries with medicines, milk and medical equipment. Left to right are Morris Iushewitz, New York Guildsman who is secretary-treasurer of the city CIO Council; Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the AFL Garment Workers union, and Maurice Pate, executive director of the Fund.

California-Nevada Council Furthers Political Action

Reno, Nev.—A four-point political program to be spearheaded by an area chairman was adopted by the California-Nevada District Council at its meeting here October 23 and 24.

The program was approved after a round table discussion of all phases of political action by about 20 delegates to the district council, representing eight locals. The discussion was led by Paul Freye, international vice president of the ANG, who was appointed for that purpose by Glenn Dodd of San Diego, president of the council.

After the round table President Dodd appointed a committee of three, consisting of William Friel of Reno, Elizabeth Chapman of Stockton and Freye of Sacramento, to draw up the recommendations which were adopted at the closing session of the council.

The council recommends that each local appoint a political action chairman who shall (1) make CIO-PAC dollar drive collection facilities available, (2) present data on candidates and distribute information on legislation, and (3) urge voter registration, help get out the vote and suggest campaign participation in a party of the individual's choice.

Point two of the council's program includes the appointment of a council political action chairman, not necessarily a delegate to the council. His duties are (1) to assemble reports from local chairmen, (2) watch for, analyze and lead Guild action if necessary on pending labor legislation, (3) distribute information on candidates and legislation, and (4) to make reports to each district council meeting, not necessarily in person.

The other two points of the council's program include the allowance of expense funds for the council's chairman by the council and request that reports by locals at each meeting include their up-to-date activities in the field of political action.

President Dodd will shortly appoint a district council chairman to begin this program.

... New Charter

(Continued from Page 1)

The current Columbian contract provides a top minimum for reporters of $90, for a five-day, 37½-hour work week. Dues are checked off and there is a maintenance of membership clause.

Donald MacDonald, CCL secretary-treasurer, has written to the New Westminster organization, congratulating its members on the transfer, which is, he says "in conformity with Congress policy." He added the wish that "your best interests will be promoted and advanced in your new affiliation. We feel sure that they will be."

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... AP Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

The tentative settlement was reached in New York on Oct. 25, and currently is before the AP membership for a vote. The Guild negotiating committee is recommending acceptance. Negotiations were conducted over a period of four weeks by a Guild committee composed of Douglas C. Loveiace of San Francisco, chairman; Warren Rogers, Jr., Washington; Richard H. Smith, Cleveland; Richard O. Coons of New York, and ANG Wire Service Administrator Steve Ripley.

Highlight of the proposed settlement is the adjustment in minimums which includes upgrading of one entire bureau group of 19 cities and represents another long stride in the Guild's efforts toward elimination of existing "geographical differentials" in the determination of newsmen top minimums.

The new alignment leaves three bureau groups, with top minimums of $139, $137.50 and $117.50. Top minimums for eight cities in the bottom group of bureaus were raised from $114 to $127.50; nineteen cities which had been in a separate group were raised from $119 to $127.50, and top minimums for the other bureaus went up $3.50.

The starting minimum is raised from $57.50 to $60 nationally. Differentials exist only at the top minimum level.

The general increase runs from $1.25 to $2.50, on the following schedules:

$1.25 per week under $66.00.
$1.75 from $66 to $89.99.
$2.00 from $90 to $113.99.
$2.50 from $114 up.

Conditions changes include an improved checkoff; an increase in severance pay ceiling from 48 to 48 weeks, and four-week vacations after 12 instead of 15 years.

An unusual provision is a new clause guaranteeing employes half-time extra for any work after 7 p. m. on Christmas Eve.

Night differentials are raised about 20 percent, with the night differential going from $1.20 to $1.40 per shift, the overnight differential from $1.80 to $2.10 per shift for those earning $50 and up, and from 60 cents to 90 cents, respectively, to 70 cents and $1.05 for those earning under $50. The overnight bonus applies on shifts requiring four or more hours between midnight and 6 a. m.

Other new provisions guarantee that the Guild will be notified of all dismissals, broaden experience credit, and extend sick leave and full vacation coverage to part-time employes.

As part of the settlement, improvements also were negotiated in the company's pension and insurance plan. These are subject to acceptance also by the AFL Commercial Telegraphers' Union, representatives of which were part of the committee negotiating the improvements.

These improvements include lifting of restrictions in the group annuity plan on the number of years of participation and an amendment to the insurance plan providing additional non-contributory insurance, to employes who participate in the contributory plan, at retirement.

The raising of one entire bureau group establishes top minimums of $139 and $127.50 for the vast majority of newsmen covered. Only about 15 percent of all newsmen remain in the bottom group of bureaus. Among the 39 cities where there are both AP bureaus and newspaper contracts, in 32 the minimum now will be either $139 or $127.50, and in only seven will the $117.50 rate apply.

The top minimum of $139 applies in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington.

In the $127.50 group, the following cities were raised from $114:

Albany-Troy, Charlotte, Richmond, Dallas, Des Moines, Louisville, and Oklahoma City.

Cities raised from $119 to $127.50 are Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Lansing, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Newark, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., Sacramento, San Diego and Seattle.

The other cities in this group are Atlanta, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, raised from $124.

District reporters on the New York local staff, who had been $6.50 below the $135.50 minimum for the New York bureau, were moved up to within $4 of the new top minimum of $139.

Negotiations opened Oct. 4, were interrupted for the week of Oct. 11-15 because of the meeting in New York of the Associated Press Board of Directors, and resumed on Oct. 18.

The agreement, if ratified by the membership, will be retroactive to Nov. 5, 1954.

Urbanek Named To Presidency Of Utica Guild

Utica, N. Y.—John Urbanek, vice president of the Utica Newspaper Guild, has been named as president until the local's annual elections in January, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Ray Warner.

Warner leaves this week to join the staff of the Akron Beacon-Journal, transferring to that local Guild membership.

Urbanek served as Utica president in 1951 and 1952, and currently heads the committee on contract negotiations.



INITIALING ASSOCIATED PRESS PACT—Negotiators for a new Guild contract with the leading wire service news agency indicate accord on the outcome of their bargaining sessions by subscribing to a rough draft of the agreement. Seated are ANG Wire Service Administrator Steve Ripley; Wes Gallagher, of AP management, and Doug Loveiace, San Francisco Guild. Standing are Richard Coons, New York Guild; L. H. Thompson, of AP management; Richard Smith, Cleveland Guild; Harry T. Montgomery, AP management; and Warren Rogers, Jr., Washington Guild.

British Council Report Treats of News Ethics

By CHARLES K. DAWSON
Portland, Me., Guild

London, England—American newspapermen will find few surprises among the topics and arguments laid out in the first annual report of the British Press Council.

In fact, aside from its direct comments on press affairs in the United Kingdom, the general observation and opinions offered in the report might readily be applied to the state of the press in the United States.

By and large, the Council has concerned itself with problems which have bedeviled and bemused American editors, reporters and the reading public since the rise of mass-circulation newspapers.

It goes without saying that the Council places itself foursquare on the side of virtue when it comes to excesses in crime reporting, treatment of sex, official secrecy and the invasion of private life.

There is also a section modestly pointing with pride to extensive coverage given during the past year to reports linking cancer and smoking—though the tobacco industry "is one of the most lucrative sources of advertising revenue."

On the question of what makes a good newspaper, the report hedges, as could be expected from the makeup of the council.

Both the proprietors of the best British papers and the owners of those variously described (often explosively) as otherwise, are represented on the Council.

The Daily Telegraph took note of this in an editorial discussing the Council's genesis and its first report. (The Council was instituted at the suggestion of a Royal Commission which, in 1947-1949, investigated Socialist complaints of press bias.)

Said the Daily Telegraph:

"Those who contended that it (the Council) would find little to do, beyond being a postbag for cranks, may feel themselves justified.

"For a large section of the Press, the council is more of a superfluity than a utility.

"For the rest, it remains difficult to see how the council can deal with charges of the excessive flaunting of sex and sadism, since the rest are represented on it . . ."

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This much can be said, however—that the Council is making a brave attempt at serving as the conscience of British newspaperdom. And on that basis, its first report can provide food for newspapermen's thought on both sides of the Atlantic.

Topic by topic, here are some quotes:

Invasion of private life—"The newspaper world ought to consider whether it would be better not to carry the hunt for exclusive particulars to such an extreme, but to agree on methods to cut down the number of reporters putting their questions to a harrassed victim."

The report added that "pestering is not all on one side. The newspapers are themselves constantly being pestered for money, or publicity, or both."

Crime reporting—"Most of these complaints appear to us to be grossly exaggerated. The press reports both crime and punishment, and we believe it to be good for the nation to realize, by frequent illustration, how unlikely it is that crime will pay, and how hard is the way of the transgressor."

Treatment of sex—"The editor who knows his business will draw a clear distinction between those reports with a sex element that may excite imitation of wrong conduct and those in which the interest is scientific or at least arises from a healthy curiosity about the mysteries of human existence, the subject of so much classic literature."

Official secrecy—"Some critics, when they refer to alleged press intrusions, cherish the simple belief that they can suppress a piece of business or a document of which the public ought to be appraised, merely by labelling it, 'Private and Confidential.'

"Many a fussy little jack-in-office would like to set up his own Official Secrets Act in this way. Every experienced editor will refuse to be fenced off.

"If hushing up a matter is against the public interest the duty of the press is clear: it must tell the public what is happening."

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The report had this to say about the state of the British press in general:

"At present the mass public appears to favor daily newspapers with an emphasis on pictures, strip cartoons, and short features of human interest at the expense of political and foreign news and articles involving solid blocks of letterpress; on the other hand, a smaller section of the public is being increasingly drawn to a type of journal where pictures are kept to a minimum and strip cartoons are absent, but where a detailed coverage of home, foreign and imperial news is given full scope."

The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially, called the report "encouraging," and said that the Press Council "has begun to find its feet as defender of the rights of the press, so often encroached on by public authorities."

Charles K. Dawson, former president of the Portland, Me., Guild, is studying at Ruskin College, Oxford, England, this academic year under State Department student exchange auspices. He will from time to time share his observations of the British labor and press scene with Guild Reporter readers.—Ed.

... NLRB Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

came into being after proposals for a contract were sent to management, but before any negotiating sessions had been held. On learning of the "independent's" formation a meeting was arranged between the Guild and the publisher to clarify the latter's position. At this meeting publisher representatives stated that they had no interest in or knowledge of the rump organization and would not negotiate with any union except the Guild.

Two short negotiating meetings followed before the city editor of the Times-Herald asked the NLRB to set aside the Guild certification. He was informed by the NLRB regional director that the proper procedure was to file a decertification petition which he did. That petition was dismissed.

While the decertification petition was pending the Guild sought to continue negotiations. Management then took the position that it could not bargain with the Guild while a question of representation remained unresolved.

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The defeated but undiscouraged city editor next asked the NLRB in Washington for leave to appeal from the regional director's order dismissing the decertification petition. In this he was joined by five other supervisory employes who had been excluded from the November election. The Publisher asked for, and was granted, permission to file a statement in this proceeding. In its statement the Publisher, through attorney Earle K. Shawe, a former NLRB staff member, sided with the petitioners. The company, through Shawe, refused to accede to a request for resumption of negotiations until such time as there was a disposition of the appeal proceeding.

The request for leave to appeal was denied and the PIEWA then filed the representation on which the NLRB has just decided. The Guild intervened.

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Hearings on the "independent's" petition opened last April 16 and were concluded on May 5. Before the start and during the progress of the hearings the Guild again sought to resume negotiations but was unsuccessful. A refusal-to-bargain charge was filed by the Guild against the Publisher on April 28. To date the NLRB has made no move to act on this unfair labor practice charge.

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Curiously, or rather significantly, at the hearings the company's position was that the NLRB should not exercise jurisdiction over this case because it was strictly a local enterprise. Management had previously agreed it was in the Board's jurisdiction. Company lawyer Shawe even went so far as to try to show the board that newsprint was bought from a local warehouse. Documentary evidence demonstrated that the company had a contract with the New York agent of a Canadian paper manufacturer. Again, as in the decertification appeal, an attempt was made by Shawe to have the Board set aside the November 30 election and order a new one in which the previously excluded employes would vote. This, despite the fact that the petition which brought on the hearings merely asked that the "independent" be certified as bargaining agent for the excluded staffers and made no demand for any change in the Guild certified unit.

The decision was unanimous.

However, Board members Abe Murdock and Ivar H. Peterson dissented vigorously with Guy Farmer, chairman and members Philip Ray Rodgers and Albert C. Beeson on the setting of the $500,000 criterion in determining board jurisdiction in newspaper cases.

Said Murdock and Peterson in their dissent, "We believe that the Board should continue to take jurisdiction of all such newspaper companies, (engaged in interstate commerce), and dissent from an arbitrary standard which places 68 percent of the daily newspapers outside the Board's jurisdiction."

Twin Cities Lecture

Montreal Editor Sees Bias In Technical Objectivity

Minneapolis, Minn.—The American press has moved from a period of frankly biased presentation of the news into one of a "bias of objectivity," in the opinion of a Canadian editor.

This view was given by George V. Ferguson, editor of the Montreal Star, who presented the eighth annual Twin Cities Newspaper Guild Memorial Lecture.

Ferguson said that "the rigidities of our technique are now biasing the news. In an attempt to be absolutely fair, we have wound up by being often obviously very unfair."

"We are all enslaved by the god of speed," he said, "and, since we are writing for the Kansas City milkman, we simplify, we condense, we pare things down to bare essentials. The results are often disconnected and unhappy."

Vice of Speech

In their quest for speed, Ferguson said, newspapers have allowed technology to become their master. "We who, in our private affairs, take days, weeks, or even months to come to the wisest possible decisions, are driven by the fierce exigencies of our craft to make decisions in a matter of moments."

The result, he pointed out, is that our test in the office "too often is not even what is the most important news, but what will sell most papers.

Ferguson warned of the consequences of the struggle between news media to capture and hold the mass audience. "The struggle involves an unending search for the largest common factor in reader interest, and it is an obvious fact that that factor is pretty low," he said.

When competition breaks out in violent form, he pointed out, the first part of the content of the newspaper to suffer is its serious news. "We expand features, comic strips and entertainment. We redouble our search for the neurotics, the psychopaths and the ill-adjusted who are the source of sensational news.

That "Hot Angle"

"This is what takes with the mass audience which wants to be thrilled or amused, and the space it takes in our columns leaves not too much room for the dull and distant events upon which the fate of our civilization and our culture depends."

Turning to the role of the press in the conduct of American foreign policy, Ferguson said that the emphasis by newspapers on speed and upon the immediate impact of the presentation of facts and opinions pushes into the background the sense of continuity, of the flow of history.

"What stands in first place are the hot angle, the presentation of conflict, the headline or the arresting sentence which will hold the reader long enough for him to buy the day's paper.

"The result is a form of breathlessness, a panting sense of excitement. The fact is that real, hard news is very often neither exciting nor unexpected. When it appears so, it is often either because we don't know enough about the past, or we have forgotten it."

Noting the state of uncertainty in which the world is living, Ferguson said that the media of mass communication cannot be very different from what they now are. The huge majority of newspapermen, in their use of professional standards of judgment so different from the standards they apply to their private affairs, do so because there is no other way to act, he said.

"If we believe in progress and in a basic human will to improvement," Ferguson stated, "we are bound to believe that newspapers will get better, too.

Fun, Not News

"We are in what we call the objective era of reporting; and we regard this as a vast improvement over the old days when no editor gave any political opponent a break.

"Newspapers, largely dedicated in their news and comment to public affairs, were consciously unfair. To a vastly increased degree, they do so no longer. But it is also true that newspapers are no longer so dedicated. They have become vast entertainment media."

Turning again to the interpretation of news in terms of conflict, Ferguson compared the reporting of foreign affairs to the line of the sports pages "which so often explain that, while the home team lost, the score did not fairly represent the real quality of the teams."

This is a dangerous extension of a sports page tendency, he warned, "for if there is to be a positive improvement in world affairs, it will have to be by negotiation and compromise, and a tie game is never very interesting or satisfying."

Ferguson decried the unwillingness of newspapers, as well as of state departments and foreign offices, to look fairly and impartially at the various Soviet proposals which have been made. He cited the instant denunciation and condemnations of whatever emerges from a Red capital.

Editorials Can Correct

Another tendency which he noted was that of reporting events, negotiations or discussions in terms almost wholly of what is said by Americans and Russians. The American people must be made aware of the varying currents of opinion among their allies, he warned, or they will be in "for an endless series of shocks and rude surprises. If you extend such a series indefinitely, it will result in a serious weakening of the strength of the free world coalition."

Looking to a solution which can provide better understanding, Ferguson said the editorial page at present oers the only page at present offers the only such hope. It is there, he said, ity and proportion, divorced from headlines and hot leads, can be presented.

The lecture series, sponsored by the Twin Cities local, in conjunction with the University of Minnesota school of journalism, honors three Twin Cities newspapermen who lost their lives during World War II.

Chicago To Arbitrate Defender Grievances

Chicago, Ill. — The Chicago Newspaper Guild has invoked the arbitration clause in its contract with the Chicago Defender to settle job classification grievances of three members.

In one dispute, the Guild has demanded back pay for Zack Weston and George Daniels. The Guild contends they were employed as rewrite men though improperly classified as reporters.

The other grievance involves Mrs. Rosemary Booker Smith, the only employe of the Defender formally classified by the management as a rewrite man during the period of the current contract.

She was classified as a rewrite man when she returned to the paper Jan. 11, 1954 after a year's leave of absence. The Guild claims she was not given pay and experience credit for prior years as a reporter from 1949 to December, 1952.

The Guild contends Mrs. Smith is entitled to back pay in excess of $2,400.

In grievance sessions, the Defender publisher, John H. Sengstacke, argued that Mrs. Smith was never a reporter. During her years of service before she became a beginning rewrite woman, she was an "apprentice," he said.

There is no classification or pay rate for an "apprentice," as such, in the existing contract, although both the reporter and rewrite classification schedules provide for graduated step-ups from beginner's to journeyman's sidered by the management to be anything else. She covered assignments, gathered information and wrote news stories for pubrate.

Mrs. Smith testified she was hired as a reporter in 1949 and never suspected she was conlication. She was a reporter by every definition known to the Guild.

Although Weston and Daniels performed work considered rewrite by daily newspaper standards, they were reporters by Defender standards, Sengstacke said. The Defender, a weekly, negotiated a rewrite classification into the Guild contract years ago only as a means of awarding merit raises to deserving reporters, the publisher said.

Charles Davis, onetime Guild unit chairman who is now city editor and a management negotiator, said the Guild and the management had made a side agreement several years ago to permit one man to be classified at the higher rewrite-bracket rate for every two in the reporters' bracket. The Defender offered to reinstate the formula to settle the Weston-Daniels grievance. The Guild rejected the offer.

The Guild currently has no record of such a formula ever having been devised and refuses to recognize it.

Sunflower Sense

Even Alf Landon is against the so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Landon, who (in case you've forgotten) ran for president in 1936 on the Republican ticket, says:

"It is not a question of whether we believe in the union shop or not.

"The question involved in this legislation is governmental interference with the independence of both management and labor to negotiate whatever kind of contract they may agree upon."

Cincinnati Guildsman Hits Half-Century Mark

Cincinnati, Ohio—Last month the first president of the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild completed fifty years of service on the Cincinnati Post. He is Alfred Segal, conductor for the past 34 years of the Post column, "Cincinnatus," in which Segal personalizes journalism for thousands of Post readers.

The Guild persuaded him to attend a dinner in his honor, a more difficult task than electing him as its first local president when Cincinnati Local 9 was chartered back in 1934. Segal had done straight reporting, went to France with Ohio troops as World War I correspondent, served as a draftee to help Scripps-Howard coverage of the Snyder-Gray murder trial in the twenties, and became city editor before launching the column.

The Post, incidentally, claims a longevity record for Segal's "Cincinnatus," as to consecutive tenure of a single "conductor."

Segal reacted to the Guild's dinner by using the affair as grist for his columnar mill, reporting the event in the third person.

Excerpts:

"'In my archives I keep a letter from a man named Keller who the next day was to be electrocuted at Columbus. Keller's letter said: "If I'd only tried a little bit to be a man like Cincinnatus."

"'In my column The Post has let me write as I please and I guess that to be a free man is the best of all achievements."

"Segal concluded with a postscript: 'Maybe there's still another achievement of the 50 years worth mentioning. Some months ago a minister said to me: "Segal, in the Cincinnatus column, you have the largest congregation anywhere, and I envy you. So many people to talk to! But best of all is that you don't have to live with your congregation.'

"That was all of Segal's talk to the Guild. He had frequently said in his column that no speech should be more than 15 minutes long, and his was much shorter. In respect of the occasion the Guild voted to present a radio set to the Negro Home for the Blind at 932 Dayton street, in Segal's name. His column had collected hundreds of dollars for that institution. And that's what this picture is all about. Segal is seen presenting the radio set to Mr. George Martin, manager of the Negro Home for the Blind."



CINCINNATI MILESTONE—Alfred Segal, right, was honored by the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild on completion of 50 years of service on the Cincinnati Post, the last 33 years as conductor of the column, "Cincinnatus." The Guild local presented a radio set to the Negro Home for the Blind, a favorite project of Segal's. Receiving the gift at the Guild dinner is George Martin, manager of the Home.

Hold Chicago Institute, Detroit Meet Upcoming

Thirty-five delegates from half a dozen locals attended the third annual ANG-Midwest District Council regional weekend training institute in Chicago Oct. 30-31.

The next regional institute, on the theme, "Building the Union," will be held at the Port Shelby Hotel in Detroit Saturday, Dec. 4. This institute will be presented in conjunction with the quarterly meeting of the POI District Council.

Originally, the Detroit institute had been scheduled for both Saturday, Dec. 4, and Sunday, Dec. 5, but the Sunday sessions have been rescheduled for Saturday night.

The revised agenda follows:

1:00 P.M. Saturday, Dec. 4: What Makes a Good Local Good?

1:30 P.M.: Completing Your Organization (free riders and new departments).

4:00 P.M.: What to do with New Members.

5:30 P.M.: Dinner.

7:30 P.M.: Keeping Your Membership Informed.

8:45 P.M.: Steward Systems.

10:00 P.M.: Cocktails.

On Sunday morning, the POI council will hold its business meeting.

Institute sessions will be conducted by J. William Blatz, director of organization; Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information, and John Barry, assistant director.

The Chicago institute was held in the LaSalle Hotel. Delegates were guests at cocktails Saturday night at the Chicago Newspaper Guild office.

Those attending that institute included:

Ed Marciniak, Dan Smyth, Daniel T. Sullivan, Jack Ryan, Grant H. Siverts, Nelson Fitch, Bill Newman, Bob Gruenberg and Jim McCartney, Chicago;

George Place, David Bluvstein, Charles House, Herb Hansen, True Farris, Elsa McCloud, Ruth McCloud, Marion Kraft, Theresa Ehlers and Robert J. Braun, Milwaukee;

Art Pollasky and Charles J. Kelley, Sheboygan; LeRoy Anderson, Kenosha; Eugene Borden, Allen T. Naive, Don Pillette, Terry Schuette and Paul Schuette, Gary;

William F. Brooks, Jr., Earl T. Almquist, R. J. Brinkman, Dick Wanek, Walter B. Grannes and Mike Ranney, Twin Cities.

Vail, Guild Vilifier, Fails in Election Bid

Chicago, Ill.—A former congressman, who once introduced a bill to outlaw the American Newspaper Guild, was beaten decisively Nov. 2 in an attempt to ride back into the House on a wave of race prejudice.

The ex-legislator, Richard B. Vail, an anti-labor manufacturer, was whomped 74,670 to 47,839, by the incumbent Rep. Barratt O'Hara in the Second Illinois district.

O'Hara's victory was a triumph of tolerance over bigotry. Vail and his supporters deliberately made race the issue. Their campaign "punch" was a photograph of O'Hara with a group of Negroes at a Brotherhood dinner. Vail's campaign paper printed it under a caption:

"Who Backs O'Hara? Camera Tells."

In the same piece of literature, a slur on the Guild and an attempt to raise religious prejudice appeared in the same paragraph, as follows:

"The Chicago Daily News and the Sun-Times in the recent primary recommended O'Hara for the Democratic nomination. That's the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, in action! Many will assume, because of Mr. O'Hara's Irish name that he is Catholic. In justice to the patriotic Catholics of the district it should be made clear that he is not."

Vail's career has been a fantastic one. Originally a Democrat, he was defeated in 1914 in a race for a state legislature nomination in a Democratic primary. The New Deal made him a vigorous Republican.

During labor's organizing effort of the 30's, the CIO attempted to organize Vail's plant, the Vail Manufacturing Co. Vail called in his workers and told them to choose between their jobs and their rights under the new Wagner act.

Those who stood for their rights were fired. The National Labor Relations Board investigated and found the company guilty of unfair labor practice. The U. S. Supreme Court eventually upheld the finding.

In 1946, he ran for Congress on the Republican ticket. The nationwide housewives' resentment over government rationing and the meat shortage swept him into office with other Republican candidates throughout the country.

In Congress, Vail served on J. Parnell Thomas' un-American activities committee and made a record as a red-baiter. He attacked the Guild, organized labor in general, the University of Chicago and the Truman administration, charging communism.

In 1948, O'Hara ran against Vail and defeated him by 7,000 votes. In 1950, Vail defeated O'Hara by 10,000. All Democratic candidates in Cook County were hurt that year by their own candidate for sheriff, Daniel Gilbert, who admitted gambling activity to the Kefauver committee during the campaign.

In 1952, despite Eisenhower's landslide, O'Hara beat Vail by 5,000 votes.

In the 1954 Republican primary a disabled World War II veteran, Thomas A. Lewis, ran against Vail for the nomination. Lewis, son of a philanthropist who had given away millions to the needy, had the support of nearly all the Republican ward committmen in the district.

On the day before the primary, white neighborhoods were deluged with anti-Negro circulars, mailed or posted by the Citizens for Vail Committee. The catchline was "Don't Let Them Grab Your Home."

"The contents of this circular may seem at first glance to border on the indelicate," said the circular. "However, fire must be fought with fire."

The circular carried reprints of editorials indorsing Lewis which had been printed in two Negro newspapers.

"Is THEIR candidate and THEIR champion going to defeat YOUR champion with YOUR vote?" the circular demanded. "Vote for Richard B. Vail for Congress."

Vail defeated Lewis in the primary and campaigned against O'Hara with all stops open.

The Southeast Record, a paper published by the Vail committee, said:

"Hordes of strange Negroes are descending upon Chicago and other northern cities, demanding housing and employment . . . They load our relief rolls . . . The white citizens of Chicago have looked to their elected officials for relief — in vain."

The Sun-Times and Daily News indorsements of O'Hara were ascribed by Vail to the Guild's machinations. But the Chicago American, under contract to an AFL newsmen's union, finally had a bellyful of Vail. After indorsing him originally, the American later repudiated its own indorsement.

Catholics of the district resented the inference by Vail's supporters that they should vote against a non-Catholic with an Irish name. Some pastors spoke up openly for O'Hara.

The verdict at the polls—a majority of nearly 27,000 for O'Hara—was the most decisive of the four contests that have been held between the two men.

Toronto Tely Pact Gives $2-$15 Weekly Increases

Toronto, Ont. — Salary increases ranging from $2 to $15 a week retroactive to July 1, are provided in a new agreement signed today between the Telegram and the Toronto Newspaper Guild, a branch of the CIO-CCL American Newspaper Guild.

Embracing 154 news department employes, the contract gives an average weekly increase of approximately $4.50; strengthens union security provisions; wipes out wage differentials between women's department reporters and general reporters during the first three-year period, and improves the vacation plan.

Another highlight is the extension of severance pay as a death benefit. Under the previous pact two weeks pay for each year of service was credited to the employe up to a maximum of 20 weeks, payable on dismissal except for just and sufficient cause. The amended section guarantees that if an employe dies his severance pay credits will be paid to his widow or his estate.

"The negotiations with the Guild were carried on in the same spirit of friendliness and co-operation as marked the negotiations a year ago when the first contract with the Guild was signed by the Telegram," said John Bassett, chairman and publisher of the Telegram.

In a joint press release with Ken Johnson, chairman of the Telegram Unit of the TNG, Mr. Bassett added: "The committee representing the Guild showed a sympathetic understanding of the problems of management and accepted responsibility on behalf of the Guild for the continued strength and prosperity of the newspaper."

He said the settlement was reached quickly and in the best possible spirit.

"I believe the relations between the Guild and The Telegram have gone a long way toward achieving that elusive goal —good labor-management relations," Mr. Bassett concluded.

"The contract itself is sufficient evidence of the continuing mutual respect and understanding between The Telegram and the Guild," said Mr. Johnson.

Under the new pay schedule the key classification of reporters and photographers is increased $5 a week with a top minimum of $95 after five years' experience.

Copy editors receive a similar raise with a top minimum of $100, also after five years.

Women's department reporters, who are on a three-year progression schedule, were given a $10 increase, putting them on par with news room reporters with similar experience.

The salary range extends from $125 for top categories including assistant city editors to $37 for messengers, who received a $2 weekly boost.

Under the union security clause, the maintenance of membership provision is strengthened by the modified Rand formula, requiring all new employes to pay the equivalent of union dues whether or not they join the Guild.

Night differentials were increased from 80 cents to $1, and mileage for out of town trips raised from seven to eight cents a mile in line with the city rate.

Three weeks vacation after seven years instead of 10 was also granted, along with an increase of from one to two years leave of absence for an employe accepting a position with the Guild, the CIO or the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The new agreement continues to extend: an additional five percent boost to employes engaged as reporter-photographers; the checkoff of union dues; granting of up to six months leave of absence a year with full pay for sickness; up to a week's leave of absence a year without loss of pay to attend Guild or CCL conventions; time-and-a-half pay for overtime beyond an eight-hour day or 40-hour week with double time for statutory holidays when worked; disability pension of $22.50 a week.

It also covers a contributory hospitalization and surgical plan; a job security clause stipulating that before there are any dismissals for economy reasons the publisher and the Guild will discuss other means of effecting necessary economies; a minimum 10,000 mile auto allowance annually for employes requiring a car for their work.

The contract also recognizes the right of Guildsmen not to handle struck work or cross picket lines.

Besides Mr. Bassett, management's negotiating team was composed of secretary-treasurer D. S. Perigoe; managing editor J. D. MacFarlane, and executive assistant, Roy H. Elmhirst.

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., international representative of the ANG, headed Guild negotiators, including Fred Jones, president of the TNG; Ken Johnson, Ron Poulton, Allan Kent, Gerald Toner and R. J. Frewin.



SFONG SPONSORS FILM PREMIERE—San Francisco's Fox Theater will present "Desiree," Cinemascope adaptation of the Napoleonic novel, under the sponsorship of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, with proceeds going to Guild-designated welfare and charity funds. Pictured are Marlon Brando as Napoleon, Jean Simmons in the title role, and Cameron Mitchell.

Wire Council Nominations Close Nov. 29

Wire Service Guildsmen throughout the country have been notified that nominations are open for officers and members of the National Wire Service Council.

Candidates for the office of president and secretary-treasurer may be nominated by members in good standing of any of the wire service groups. Candidates for the office of vice president and delegate for each of the three groups shall be from the group affected.

The three groups are: Associated Press, United Press and Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), and INS - INP - Central Press.

Nominations close November 29. No nomination will be effective until a written statement from the candidate stating he is willing to serve is received at ANG headquarters. If no nominations are received the incumbent officers and delegates will be considered re-elected.

Teamsters Lose Again At Indianapolis Times

Indianapolis, Ind.—For a second time an attempt by the Teamsters union to splinter off Times circulation department employes from a bargaining unit now under Guild contract has been thwarted by a decision of the National Labor Relations Board.

The decision, with an order dismissing the representation of Local 135 of the Teamsters union, follows that handed down in a previous case involving the same department.

Said the decision, "The requested unit does not constitute either a traditional craft group or a functionally distinct departmental group . . . Accordingly we find that the proposed unit is inappropriate."

The Indianapolis Newspaper Guild intervened in the proceedings, as it had on the previous occasion.

20 Awards Are Granted At Twin Cities P-1 Ball



VOTED QUEEN AT TWIN CITIES—Virginia Stszemp, of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune circulation department, elected Page One Queen by Twin Cities Guild members.

Minneapolis, Minn.—More than 500 Guildsmen and their guests frolicked at the annual Page One ball of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, held at the Calhoun Beach Hotel in Minneapolis.

Co-chairmen of the ball were Ed Goodpaster, Minneapolis Tribune rewriteman, and Marty Nordstrum, Tribune photographer. Robert Smith, Tribune rewriteman, edited the Page One book.

Mrs. Margaret Vennum, chairman of the Minnesota committee of the American Field Service, was presented the local's 1954 public service award. She has made the state first in the nation in the number of European high school exchange students making their temporary homes within its borders.

Selected Page One queen by vote at the ball was Virginia Stszemp of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune circulation department.

Winners of Page One awards for excellence in journalism were:

Wendell Weed, Star, spot news story; Richard Helgerson, Tribune, spot feature; Falsum Russell, St. Paul Dispatch, short feature; Frank Murray, Star, made feature; Charles McPadden, Russell Asleson and Arthur Hager, Tribune, interpretive story; Tribune news staff, coverage and layout; Virginia Kunz, Tribune, women's news and features; Scott Long, Tribune, cartoons; Roy Dunlap, St. Paul Pioneer Press, columns; Lou Gelfand, Pioneer Press, sports spot news; Dick Gordon, Tribune, sports feature; Dick Magnuson, Pioneer Press, spot news pictures; Earl Seubert, Star, feature pictures; Paul Siegel, Star, sports pictures, and Marty Nordstrum, Tribune, picture series.

Special awards went to Roy Dunlap, Pioneer Press, for public service; Irvin Rudick, Frank Murray and Walter Johnson, Star, for team effort, and Fred Neumier, Dispatch, for sustained campaign.

Award for the best editorial went to Leo Sonderegger of the Tribune.

A-Power Issue Reviewed

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.) has an article in the October Progressive giving a very clear picture of what happened in congress on the Atomic Power issue. Fragmentary reports in most papers did not present the picture as a whole.

SFONG Rejects Memo, Seeks Local Bargaining

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild this week notified the International Executive Board that it has voted to reject the proposals contained in the Hearst National Memorandum, soon to be renegotiated, and seeks permission of the IEB to negotiate locally on clauses now embodied in the Memorandum.

In a telegram to ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Pearson, SFONG Executive Secretary Sam B. Eubanks said he would be in New York Sunday when the IEB quarterly sessions begin, in order to explain the local's position.

The Hearst Memorandum in effect for the past two years covers Hearst units in all Guild-contract locations except in New York City, where two years ago the units at Hearst's Mirror and Journal American withdrew. The New York local has since negotiated all contractual matters through its local committees.

Several weeks ago, Hearst units across the country were asked to vote approval, disapproval or suggest changes in the text as prepared by the IEB contracts committee.

One unit, at the Detroit Times, asked that vacations also be made a subject of the national negotiations.

Five units, one of them the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, voted approval. The other San Francisco Hearst unit, at the Examiner, failed of a quorum at a meeting called to act on the matter. Subsequently the local's Representative Assembly adopted the rejection motion.

Others approving were units at the Los Angeles Herald and Express, the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph and the Boston Record-American. The Milwaukee Sentinel unit has scheduled a November 16 meeting.

No response has been had from groups at the Albany Times-Union, the San Antonio Light and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Ford Foundation Opens Fellowship Competition

The Ford Foundation announced today the opening of its Foreign Study and Research Fellowship competition for the academic year 1955-56. The awards, which will be made in April and May, 1955, are for study and research dealing with three areas: Africa, Asia and the Near East, and Soviet Russian and Eastern Europe.

The purpose of the awards is to increase the number of Americans professionally competent to interpret the cultures, histories and current problems of these foreign areas.

This is the fourth series of fellowships offered under the Foundation's Foreign Study and Research Fellowship Program since it was initiated in 1952. In the three previous years fellowships were awarded to a total of 313 young men and women, enabling them to begin or continue research and training pertaining to foreign countries.

The fellowships, covering from one to three years of post-graduate work either in the United States or abroad, are designed to provide training for persons at a variety of academic and professional levels. Students just beginning their graduate work may apply, as well as advanced scholars. A limited number of awards will be made to persons of recognized competence outside of academic fields.

The present competition is open to United States citizens and to aliens permanently residing in the United States who can give substantial evidence of their intention to become citizens, the Foundation announcement said. Applicants should not ordinarily be over 40 years of age, and age limits of 30 and 35 apply to certain of the Soviet and East European Area fellowships.

Details and application forms may be obtained from The Ford Foundation Foreign Study and Research Fellowship Program, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. The deadline for filing applications is January 7, 1955.

Guild Staff At Trainman News Gets Reassignment of Duties

Cleveland, O. — Heavier emphasis on public relations, publicity and trade union education is the aim of staff reshuffling of the Trainman News and the tying up of public relations work with the editorial functions of the TN staff, as announced by President W. P. Kennedy, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Kennedy explained that the work of the official publication and publicity department had become so inter-related that the editorial staff and management of the official publication would function as a unit with publicity and public relations.

This move puts into effect policies developed by the recent convention of the Brotherhood, an independent union with a membership of 215,000 brakemen, switchmen, conductors and bus operators.

The new setup puts Byrl A. Whitney, who filled in briefly as editor of the TN, in the top post of director of research and education with offices in Washington.



WHITNEY

It brings back as editor of the paper I. S. Lippe, who became public relations director in 1946, who organized the TN and resigned to become labor attache to the U. S. Embassy in Cuba.

Two assistant editors, G. H. Hennemuth II and L. E. Corsi, will also assist with the expanded program.

Whitney was from 1930 director of the Brotherhood's research and education program, and filled in as Editor of TN during Lippe's absence. After January 1 his office will be in Washington.

The three editorial men on the TN are not only members of the Trainmen's local, but also of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

Whitney is a graduate of the University of Iowa, has a law degree from George Washington University, and has been admitted to practice in the U. S. Supreme Court. He was for a time legal advisor in the Commercial Laws Division of the Department of Commerce.

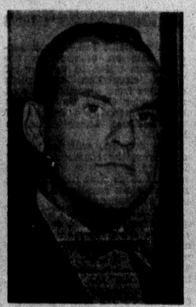
Lippe's experience has been in labor journalism most of the period since he was graduated from the University of Illinois, having first worked on dailies in Rochester, N. Y., and in Indianapolis and South Bend, Ind. He established and edited the Journal of the Laundry Workers International union, edited the publication of the Indiana Teamsters. He is a former vice-president of the Eastern Labor Press Assn., and member of the board of the now defunct Labor Press Associated.

Heinemuth is a native of Jermyn, Pa., and attended Scranton-Lackawanna College. He served 28 months overseas in World War II, and was for a time an operative in G-2. He became assistant editor of the TN in 1947 when Lippe set it up.

Corsi, a graduate of Western Reserve University, worked for a while as reporter for the Cleveland Press, and as radio writer and reporter, served in the army and was for a while editor and photographer for the American Fruit Grower, a farm publication.



I. S. LIPPE



G. H. HENNEMUTH II



L. E. CORSI

Guild BOOKSHELF

JOE MUST GO. Leroy Gore. Julian Messner Inc., New York, and The Copp Clark Company Ltd., Canada. 192 pp. $2.85.

It is definitely indicated in this narrative by the man who led the recall movement against Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in Wisconsin, that Gore is not going to take the door, through which the McCarthyists of Wisconsin invited him.

His recall organization which signed up more than 400,000 citizens in the state, amateurish as he frankly admits, failed to obtain the necessary 403,000 legally qualified signatures, which is the big problem for all recall and referendum circulators, however hard they try and however carefully they operate.

The book, written in free-wheeling vernacular, is good reading. It is the simple story of his experiences as an obscure country editor, who was catapulted into one of the most controversial public wrangles of the decade. He relates in detail the reactions of average democratic Americans in the "miasma of fear" which McCarthyism has no doubt created in the country.

It is more than a dramatic yarn. It is a book for social psychologists and political scientists to study — a case history of a situation, research material, that the courts have not yet taken cognisance of.

Gore admits that he himself was scared at times, but not scared enough to run out the door. He says that only the electorate of Wisconsin can rid the country of McCarthy, and promises that with experiences gained in the first try, he's going to succeed in the second. The book comes timely from the press as the United States Senate debates the question of censuring the man whom this small town Republican newspaper editor is determined to eliminate from public life altogether.—G.A.

BILLION DOLLAR BLACKJACK. William G. Bonelli, Chris Research Press, Beverly Hills, Calif. 230 pp. Paper bound, $1.00.

With its subtitle, "The Story of Corruption and the Las Angeles Times," and its luridly designed and jacketed exterior, this little book might at just glance be taken for news stand sensation and a muck-raking best seller.

But the author is a California attorney, a former Los Angeles City Councilman, has served in the State Legislature at Sacramento, has been a professor of political science at Occidental College, for four years was director of the State Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, and has served for 16 years as the Southern California member of the State Board of Equalization, charged with tax adjustments and the bothersome business of issuing liquor licenses.

With that eminent background, including without doubt a sound knowledge of California's libel laws, the author has produced a thumping indictment of the ownership and operation of the Los Angeles Times and Mirror. He finds — and proves — it to be directly adverse to the public interest, devoted solely to furthering its own far-flung financial empire, and devoid of "social conscience."

Honest newsmen have long despised the news-handling "standards" of the Chandler dailies. This book gives them further reasons for that opinion, and more, it leaves no doubt of the formidable qualities of the adversary Bonelli has chosen to expose, and oppose.

One can at least wish the author well in his contest with raw, unprincipled power.

SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST. Anonymous, committee sponsored. Ballantine Books, New York City. 169 pp. Paper bound, 35 cents.

The mail man brings to our desk these days considerable publicity matter arguing against U. S. military aid to the Moslem states of the Middle East. The newspapers show the effects of it. There is no doubt a Zionist lobby in this country. Lately came this booklet from the enterprising publisher, which documents a better case for Israel's position than that made by the Zionists themselves. Wealthy Zionist contributors who like Ike may not like some of the conclusions of this book, which seems to face the facts of life in this filthy back-alley of civilization.

The publication is the text of a policy proposal given by a committee to the President last April, which apparently neither the President or anyone in the administration having any say-so on foreign relations has taken time to read.

The argument is simple, and backed up by facts. Our policy of building up military power in the Middle East with American dollars is like pouring nitroglycerin down a rat hole. This military equipment will likely be used to liquidate Israel, the only oasis of Western democracy in a desert of 20th century barbarism, and in any event to keep in power tricky local governments, so that they may continue to oppress and repress millions of starving, illiterate, diseased and somewhat lumpen fellahin, slaves and tenant farmers.

It may shock some liberals who write glibly about the evils of "colonialism" to learn that the big oil companies are probably humanitarians compared with the unreliable gangs of crass native semi-feudal exploiters, grafters and thieves with which our State Department is currently dealing. The moral of the booklet is that you won't build up a solid dike against Communism in this corner of the planet by dealing out millions of American dough to these scoundrels, bribe-taking ruling cliques, who don't have their illiterate and hungry people behind them. We are just buying their "official neutrality" and inviting the double-X.

The researchers have done a competent job for this book. The sponsors are 20, nine of whom are high churchmen of the Baptist, Unitarian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Evangelical denominations. The committee also includes the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, two union leaders, Jacob Potofsky and James G. Patton, and Freda Kirchwey, president of the Nation Associates.

Facts and conclusions reached sound authentic to any reader shrewd enough to spot occasional news stories and magazine articles about social and political conditions in the Middle East.

Perhaps a political administration which will concoct a Dixon-Yates contract, give away the public domain and the people's natural resources, and enact plutocratic tax laws, couldn't be expected to understand all this.—G. A.

Post Management Gagey on Job Security Measure

Washington, D. C. — With J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, as chief witness, testimony was completed in the circulation arbitration between the Washington Newspaper Guild and the Washington Post company.

The dispute involves signing of "independent contracts" with circulation zone and area managers by the Post management, while the men are still under Guild contract.

Blatz, who was present at meetings between the men, Guild representatives and management representatives, testified that the Guild had been unable to get from management representatives answers to questions as to whether any circulation men would be fired, as a result of the changeover.

The hearing was the second to be held by Arbitrator James J. Healy, Boston, of the Harvard University faculty. At an earlier session, Arbitrator Healy heard evidence as to the arbitrability of the matter and on its merits, also.

Subsequently he ruled that the dispute was arbitrable.

The additional testimony was received as a result of a request by Seymour J. Spelman, WNG attorney.

Management was represented by Charles Horsky and Adrian Fisher of the firm of Covington and Burling.

Attending as observers were Edward L. Merrigan of the American Arbitration Association and Max Fyle, WNG administrative officer.

10 Years Young

The Sheboygan Guild, presently composed of 45 members, will observe the 10th anniversary of its founding, with a dinner dance Dec. 8.

NLRB Makes Own Law — And It's Not Good

The law, according to an old adage, is what the judges say it is.

You'd have to go far to find a better illustration of the truth of this saying than is furnished by recent history involving the Taft-Hartley Act and the National Labor Relations Board.

To cite two examples:

● Last spring, a company lawyer presented to the NLRB an ingenious plea for reversal of an order it had issued against his client. The NRLB, he said, ought to review the case, rather than seek court enforcement of its order. The reason: the membership of the Board had changed since it issued the ruling. The Board pointed out that it was a quasi-judicial agency and said that a new judge doesn't retry old cases just because he's a new judge.

You'd never know that both those efforts lost.

The Board hasn't rehashed any old cases. But it has, in approximately 18 months, overturned precedent rulings in almost every facet of labor relations. And all without a change of a comma in the law.

"The Board is doing a goodly amount of reconsideration these days," one of its members, Eisenhower appointee Philip Ray Rodgers, recently told a management group.

Latest major "reconsideration" was the adoption of new standards that remove a substantial diction.

In the newspaper field, the Board has served notice it will not consider cases involving papers with a gross income of less than $500,000 a year. That throws 85 percent of the dailies and 95 percent of the weeklies out of NLRB jurisdiction.

Overall, the Board's new rules, according to dissenting member Abe Murdock, will eliminate "at least 25 percent, and perhaps as much as 33 percent, of our past jurisdiction." In contrast, the Republican majority said the Board's caseload would be cut by only 10 percent.

This led the New York Times to comment editorially:

"In either case, the effect of these decisions has been to amend the federal labor laws — both as to the Board's jurisdiction and as to labor's rights and privileges. By narrowing its own jurisdiction, the Board has expanded the area for state regulation of labor relations. As Mr. Murdock said in his dissenting opinion, this 'entails a usurpation of legislative power by an administrative agency, contrary to the principle of separation of powers under our constitutional system.' If the law is to be amended, Congress, not the Board, should do it."

Removal from the NLRB's jurisdiction means removal from any legal protection for organizing or collective bargaining in a large number of cases because state laws are inadequate.

The "new" Board has not hesitated to overturn even its own rulings. Last spring it ruled that the commercial departments at the Niagara Falls Gazette constituted a separate bargaining unit and refused to consolidate them with an existing editorial unit. The Guild protested that this was a change from the Board's oft-stated position that the plant-wide unit was the most desirable one. The Board hasn't gotten around to that appeal yet. But a few months later it ruled that all commercial departments at the New Brunswick Home News should be a single unit for the purposes of an election and should be consolidated with the existing editorial unit. And still later it cited previous rulings that the widest unit possible was the most desirable as justification for amending the Guild's certification at the Newport News Press.

Both the CIO and the AFL have criticized these shifts in policy, which upset long-accepted rulings of past boards, as disruptive to stable labor-management relations. They got this reply from Rodgers in his recent speech:

"Disagreement with these decisions has, in certain quarters, been broadened to take in all the aspects of a political attack upon the NLRB and particularly the so-called Eisenhower appointees to that board.

"The charge, oft-repeated, is that the present board is prejudiced in favor of management . . ."

Like Board Chairman Guy Farmer, another Eisenhower appointee, Rodgers said he would interpret the law as he saw it.

"Which again points up organized labor's complaint against appointees with strong management backgrounds," commented **Labor's Daily.** "Invariably, people look at a problem from a point of view moulded by their experience. This year's decisions by the board thus become logical and consistent in their protection of employers, a shift from the past when the emphasis was on protecting the worker dependent on his employer for his livlihood."

Before being named to the NLRB, Farmer was a member of a Washington law firm handling relations for employers; Rodgers had been an assistant to the late Senator Taft, and the third member of Ike's NLRB team, Albert C. Beeson, had been industrial relations director for the Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. of San Jose, Calif.

The two Truman appointees to the Board, generally in the minority these days, are Murdock, a former congressman whose second five-year term expires Dec. 16, 1957, and Ivar Peterson, a former NLRB employe whose term ends Aug. 27, 1956. Other Truman appointees also had public backgrounds.

Some of the more obvious pro-management shifts in recent NLRB policy were listed by the CIO News. Under Farmer-Rodgers domination, the CIO News noted, the Board has:

● Specifically designated union-sponsored work slowdowns, partial strikes and refusals to work overtime as unfair labor practices. Formerly, such acts were merely denied the protection of the Taft-Hartley Act.

● Widened the loophole for employer intimidation by declaring that if an employer faced with a representation election prophesies he "might" move or closed down should the union win, he's still within his rights. But if he says he "will" move — and no reasonably smart employer would be that dumb — he's guilty of an unfair labor practice.

● Upheld the principle of guilt by association by approving the discharge of employes who did not participate in an illegal strike and who either reported to the job or were home sick. Reasoning: They did not sufficiently disassociate themselves from the strike.

● Encouraged raiding by abandoning the principle under which a newly certified union is protected for a year. Under the new rule, the union's status can be challenged if its contract expires during the first year of certification. Reason: The old rule acted as a "restraint" on the workers' right to choose their bargaining representative.

The CIO News could find only these "white spots" on the Board's recent record:

"It has ruled that craft groups cannot be indiscriminately carved out of existing bargaining units, a view that had been pressed by the CIO; and reiterated the old board policy that an employer must furnish a union, on request, a list of the names and wage rates of employes in the bargaining unit."

Local Copy

A PAGE especially for local officers, stewards and committeemen, conducted by the Department of Research and Information.

NLRB's NEW GROUND RULES

From BNA'S Union Labor Report, Oct. 15

The "New" Board	The "Old" Board
1. Permits management to make anti-union speech on company time and property before NLRB election without letting union reply under similar circumstances, unless company has broad no-solicitation rule.	1. Held that employer who made anti-union speech on company time and property had to grant union's "reasonable" request for chance to reply under similar circumstances.
2. Permits management to question employes about union activities if "under all circumstances" it doesn't interfere with their rights.	2. Ruled that questioning of employes about union activities was in itself a violation of the law.
3. Excludes from the bargaining unit relatives of management only if their interests are clearly allied with management.	3. Automatically excluded from the bargaining unit close relatives of management people.
4. Permits discharge of employes who refuse to cross picket line at another firm.	4. Held that company could replace, but not discharge, employe who refused to cross picket line at another plant.
5. Permits a company belonging to an employer association to lock out its employes if another member of the association is struck.	5. Considered it illegal for a company to lock out its employes in answer to a strike against another member of association.
6. Holds strike over contract issues illegal unless union waits 60 days after giving notice or until expiration or modification date, whichever is later.	6. Held that union could strike at any time after waiting out 60-day notice period, even if its contract was still in effect.
7. Holds strike over contract issues unlawful if union fails to give 30-day notice to conciliation services.	7. Had no ruling.

Notes from the Counting House

If the latest newspaper production techniques and new equipment live up to advance notices, "a lot of one newspaper towns around the country may find themselves with new competition," Robert U. Brown commented recently in his weekly column in Editor & Publisher.

Reason: Lower costs of new equipment may sharply reduce the amount of capital necessary to start a competing daily.

As an example of what may be in store for the industry, one newspaper executive told the Pennsylvania Publishers Association earlier last month that perfection of photo-composing methods and magnesium plates may bring changes in the construction of presses.

"I can't see why we should not be able to have presses of lighter construction that cost a lot less money," said C. M. Snyder, general manager of the Quincy Patriot-Ledger, which is using Photon to set classified display and is experimenting with other new techniques.

* * *

But Brown sounded a warning in his column that too many papers are using new devices — such as TTS — to cut costs at the expense of news coverage.

"It is so economical to use the tape off the news wire that many publishers are feeding it to the machines with little if any editing. The wire carries international, national and state news. The result is that many so-called 'home-town' or 'community' newspapers are filling their columns to an overwhelming degree with non-local news.

"The newspapers that are so economy minded that they have all but eliminated their coverage and display of local news are not fulfilling their roles as newspapers. If the new devices live up to expectations of efficiency and lower cost production, these newspapers might find themselves with competitors who will perform that function."

* * *

The community-employe owned Cincinnati Enquirer has declared another dividend of 30 cents a share on outstanding common shares, payable Dec. 15. Earnings for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 were more than $1 a share. Earnings for the previous fiscal year, when a similar dividend was declared, were $1.34 a share.

* * *

Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., has advised stockholders of a net loss of $1,266,800 for the first nine months of 1954, compared with a net income of $1,552,400 for the same period last year.

* * *

September linage measured by Media Records in 52 cities was 0.3% below September, 1953. For the year through September, total linage was 1.7% below the total for the comparable period last year, when a new all-time high was recorded.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Representation petition filed Oct. 26, Long Island Star-Journal etc. dept. (42 eligible).

Unfair charges filed against Long Island Star-Journal, Oct. 8, for rejection of employee.

Representation petition by independent union for editorial supervisors dismissed and Guild certification amended, Oct. 26, Newport News Daily Press & Times-Herald.

Decertification petition dismissed, Nov. 2, after Guild disclaimed interest, Portsmouth (Va.) Star (edit.)

NLRB hearing completed, Oct. 20, on consolidated charge brought by Guild against Teamsters Union for coercing street sellers into paying initiation fee and dues, and against New Orleans Item for forcing street sellers into Teamsters Union and firing employes for testifying at NLRB hearing.

Representation petition by Teamsters Union attempting to split off street salesmen from Guild contract coverage dismissed, Nov. 3, Indianapolis Times.

Application for certification filed, Nov. 2, New Westminster, British Columbia, all depts. (56 eligible).

Recognition demanded, Tacoma News Tribune & Ledger, national adv. dept. (6 eligible).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

Cleveland Catholic Universe Bulletin, wage reopening settlement approved.

Portland Oregonian & Oregon Journal, contract renewal approval withheld because of continuing lack of job security.

ACTIVITIES

IEB Meeting, Abbey Hotel, New York, Nov. 14-17.

Mid-Western UP Unit Chairmen, voluntary meeting, Chicago, Nov. 13-14.

Nominations close, Nov. 20, for 1955 National Wire Service Council.

Central Michigan District Council Meeting, Lansing, Nov. 14.

ANG-FOI Regional Training Institute, Dec. 4, and FOI District Council Meeting, Dec. 5, Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit.

Beeson Declines Reappointment To Labor Board

Turns out Albert C. Beeson may have meant what he said, he was misquoted as saying back in January.

Beeson, after his nomination at that time to the NLRB, told San Jose Mercury reporter Norman Bowman that he intended to return to his job as industrial relations director of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. in San Jose after a year's leave of absence granted him to accept the government post.

After the story appeared in print, Beeson denied ever making the statement and said the reporter had since apologized.

Bowman and the Mercury denied any apology and insisted the story had been correct.

Beeson then "clarified" his denial by saying he had been referring to another story and apologized for challenging the veracity of the reporter and the paper.

And just last week Beeson announced he would not accept reappointment to the NLRB after the expiration of his current term, Dec. 16. His wife, he explained, recently underwent a serious operation.

●

For better legislation keep an eye on your congressmen.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO-CCL-IFJ)

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November 12, 1954 — Vol. XXI — No. 22

Denver's Gridiron Show Wins Press Acclaim

Denver, Col. — Denver Local's annual gridiron, the ninth, was successful as usual this year, in more ways than one.

It was financially successful—the house sold out—and the show was regarded as tops. In fact Cervi's Rocky Mountain Journal, a Colorado business publication, gave it a lengthy review that might have been something out of a Guild publication.

The dinner was held in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, with Bob Stapp of the Rocky Mountain News as emcee. In connection with the show the Guild issued its first number of Byline Magazine, feature filled, and placed it for newsstand sales.

Attorney Richard M. Smith, Jr., directed the show. Guildsmen were the actors, and lampooned the local bigwigs and politicians.

Here's part of what the business journal told the business community about the Guild's gridiron, now an institution in Denver:

"Gridiron dinner put on by the Denver Newspaper Guild last Sunday night in the Silver Glade of the Cosmopolitan Hotel was the most polished performance in the nine-year history of the event. It also was very entertaining, depending on how you like your victims roasted.

"Standout feature is that the CIO-affiliated Guild has 'arrived' in Denver.

"Many of the town's most 'social' social delineators plunked down their $12.50-per to be present. Some important people also were there. Some people who think they are "important" were not there.

"Put another way: the Denver Newspaper Guild as an entity has developed a position of authority, of stature and force for itself not only in its profession, but for the community as a whole.

"This is most gratifying to the dwindling band of Guild pioneers who bucked discouraging odds in the late thirties to establish this glorified labor organization and who fought on to keep it alive in the early forties.

"The Guild is a dynamic, dignified and living symbol of the glory and goodness of the people who carry the hod, draw the water and chop the wood."

Critique of Labor Press

Those interested in problems of the labor press might check an article, "Liberalism and the Labor Press," by Max Awner, in the July number of Nieman Reports. Awner is editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, and prize winner in AFL's International Labor Press Award.

Washington ROUNDUP

By ELEANOR COAKLEY
Washington Guild

WASHINGTON is still talking about the election, and speculation inevitably gets around to what influence certain trends will have on Sen. Joe McCarthy.

With the opening this week of Senate debate on a committee recommendation that he be censured for conduct unbecoming to a senator, this most controversial figure of our times steps once more into the spotlight. To be sure, the klieg lights, TV cameras and microphones will not be there, but the press gallery and the prospects of preserving one's pronouncements in the Congressional Record (reprints can be mailed free under Congressional frank) will be enough to inspire many extravaganzas of oratory. . .

McCarthy, who had expected to know, when the sessions opened Monday, what his status was to be in the 84th Congress must operate in a haze of uncertainty until the results are official in New Jersey, Oregon and Ohio.

Were he sure of his committee chairmanships for another two years, he could take this opportunity, while making "a record so the people will know what the Senate is doing", to lay the groundwork for future spectacular investigations and committee hearings.

On the other hand, if it were definitely known that, because of a Democratic Senate, he would have to step down from his committee chairmanships, he might follow quite a different line. He might, for instance, put into the record enough accusations and insinuations to force his successors into projects which would occupy them for the next two years and forestall their looking into matters embarrassing to him or his friends.

• • •

AS IT IS, the junior senator from Wisconsin does not know upon whose toes he may safely tread, and by the same token, his colleagues cannot be guided in their voting by the knowledge of just how important a fellow he will be on January 3, 1955.

In addition, McCarthy must consider that the election returns reflect a waning of his popularity which is a serious threat to his political future.

To most political observers the election returns show a definite trend against McCarthyism, as it has been practiced in the past two years, as well as the McCarthy-like techniques used in this campaign, notably by Vice President Nixon.

Democrats might be expected to resent the "20 years of treason" charge leveled at them, but it was not the Democrats who piled up the favorable votes for the only Republican McCarthy refused to endorse, Clifford Case of New Jersey. The deplorable smearing of Case by the McCarthyites in his own party served to rally voters around the candidate rather than to discourage them.

With McCarthy immobilized during the campaign Dick Nixon tried to do his job for him but the voters didn't go for what Adlai Stevenson termed "McCarthyism in a white collar."

Nixon's mud-slinging failed to defeat Sen. James Murray in Montana and former Senator Joseph O'Mahoney in Wyoming. In New York where the Nixon barrage was heaviest, Democrat Harriman won the governorship over Republican Ives.

While it is true that John Carroll lost the Senate race in Colorado, Nixon's campaigning was only one factor. Carroll also had to buck dissension in his own party and the personal popularity of President Eisenhower in his favorite vacation state. The McCarthyites might claim a victory for their spokesman, Nixon, in the defeat of Glen Taylor in Idaho, but here again, the Democrats were not 100 percent behind Taylor. And there can be no doubt that the heavy voting for Neuberger in Oregon and Douglas in Illinois were pointed rebuffs to character-assassination techniques.

• • •

EVEN MORE disquieting to McCarthy must be those straws in the wind, blown directly from his home state, Wisconsin. McCarthy supporter, Rep. Charles J. Kersten was defeated in Milwaukee by anti-McCarthy Henry S. Reuss, and there is nothing comfortable about the margin by which Gov. Walter J. Kohler, who failed to repudiate McCarthy, was reelected. William Proxmire who opposed Kohler said the vote showed that McCarthy, "whose strength is much less than his party's, will not survive another Wisconsin general election."

McCarthy has to face another fact. He is not indispensable to the Republican party. His failure to take an active part in the campaign, did not bring the Republicans overwhelming defeat and he is unable to claim the title of chief talisman to the party. At the same time the rightwing extremism which he represents seems to have left the unpleasant taste of fanaticism in the voter's mouth.

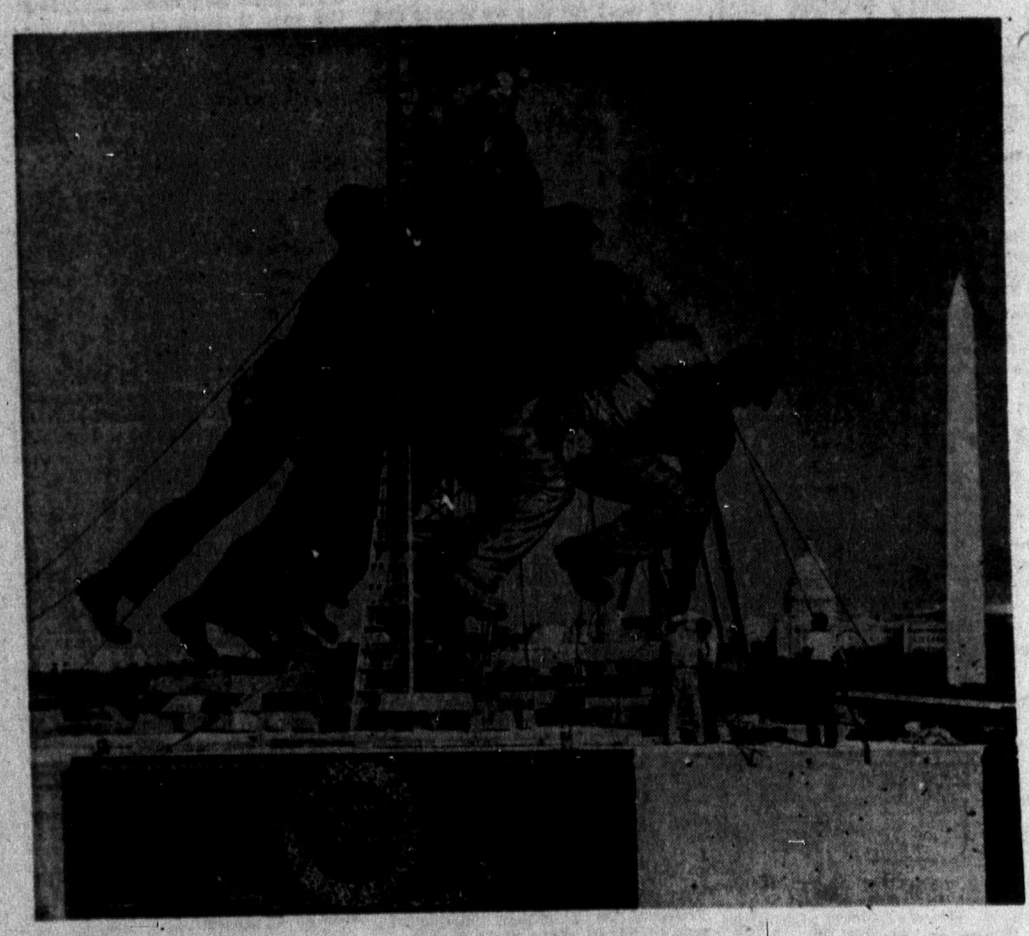
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FINALLY, by remaining out of the campaign, McCarthy must have disillusioned a goodly number of his followers. If he truly believed in this cause, they might argue, he would have traveled the length and breadth of the country in righteous wrath, without regard for political considerations. The true evangelist is not silenced by political expediency or the indictment of his enemies.

McCarthy has not given us many clues as to how he will proceed, perhaps because he has himself been unable to chart a clear course. He has, of course, sought to minimize the almost certain censure by discrediting the jury. None, he has said, is likely to approach the matter without prejudice and a censure will be no surprise to him.

Conscious of the accusing eyes upon him, McCarthy has provided for a diversion by reopening the Peress case and hinting darkly at "the silent master who decreed special treatment for Communists" in the Pentagon.

But whether the hard-pressed Senator's feints and subterfuges will be of any real help to him is doubtful, for no one has yet disproved the premise that you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.



HUNDRED-TON REPLICA — Bronze casting of the group at Iwo Jima photographed by Guildsman Joe Rosenthal, SFONG treasurer, dwarfs the workmen swarming about it at Arlington, Va., where it is being readied as a gift to the country from the Marine Corps. It is the largest bronze ever attempted, standing 78 feet high, and is valued at $1.5 million. The sculptor is Felix de Weldon.

ANG Offers Aid In Court Code

Facilities of the American Newspaper Guild have been offered by AN GExecutive Vice President Ralph B. Novak to "any group which is brought together for the purposes of discussing a code for court room news and photographic coverage."

The quotation is from a letter which this week went from Novak to Richard P. Tinkham, public relations chairman of the American Bar Association.

In a recent address to the Virginia Bar Association, Mr. Tinkham suggested that a committee be formed to devise a code for court room news and picture coverage. He noted that such a committee should include representatives of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Publishers Association, the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, "and any other media which desire representation."

The Guild Reporter
99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.