THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

Vol. XXII—No. 9 New York, N. Y. Apr. 22, 1955

Toronto Local Opposes Ban On Commie Members

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Newspaper Guild has adopted a resolution disapproving any change in the ANG constitution which would bar communists from Guild membership.

Such a change is contemplated by action of the 1954 convention at Los Angeles, which directed the IEB to submit amendment language at next June's Albany convention.

The Toronto action is the first such by any local, and was unanimously carried at the annual membership meeting last weekend. Copies were directly sent to all other Guild locals, and to the meeting next month of the IEB. Anticipating debate at the Albany convention, the local instructed its eight delegates—chosen at the same meeting—to support the local's stand, on the convention floor.

The text of the resolution:

"Whereas, the American Newspaper Guild shares in the deter- of the first unions to recognize the dangers of communism; and

"Whereas, the ANG in a fair and democratic manner effectively countered attempts of communists to seize control of the ANG; and

"Whereas, the Toronto Newspaper Guild share in the determination of the ANG to resist and eradicate all forms of communist infiltration; and

"Whereas, no communist is eligible for membership in the ANG unless some newspaper publisher hires him; and

"Whereas, the ANG constitution provides adequate and effective disciplinary machinery for dealing with any attempt to interfere with or undermine the legitimate functioning of the ANG or any of its locals; and

"Whereas, the Communist Party is still recognized as a legitimate political party in both the United States and Canada; and

"Whereas, the proposed machinery for dealing with communists is cumbersome and unworkable;

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, that this annual meeting of the Toronto Newspaper Guild recommends to the annual convention of the ANG that Article II, Eligibility, of the ANG Constitution be not amended as proposed, but be left as originally proposed by the Guild's founder, Heywood Broun; and

"Be It Further Resolved, that we instruct our delegates to the convention to support this stand; and

"Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Guild's International Executive Board before its May meeting; and

"Be It Further Resolved, that we send copies of this resolution to all other ANG locals."

The position taken by the Toronto Guild, fourth largest in the ANG, resulted from the submission by the IEB to locals throughout the Guild of copies of language intended to carry out the expressed intention of the Los Angeles convention to bar communists and fellow-travelers from Guild membership.

The IEB referred to its constitution committee the task of drafting amendments for sub-

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Arbiter Grants $1.75-$6 At Washington Post T-H

An arbitrator who made special adjustments in the reporter minimums "as a means of bringing a beginner to a living wage more rapidly" has granted increases in minimums ranging from $1.75 to $6 as the result of the wage reopening provisions of the Washington Post and Times-Herald contract. He also awarded a general increase of $1.75 to $3.75. All the increases are retroactive to last Sept. 1, the reopening date.

The arbitrator, Walter Gellhorn of Columbia University, awarded the largest minimum increase to the starting reporter classification in order to eliminate the "inordinately low figure of $48." That minimum now is $54; top reporter minimum is increased from $113.50 to $118.50.

The award was made in two steps, and a third is in prospect. After deciding on the increases for starting and top experience reporters and on the general increase, Gellhorn allowed the Washington Guild and the publisher two weeks to agree on the complete key editorial progression, and minimums for various commercial jobs. With no agreement reached in that time, he took jurisdiction again to settle that issue. Now, the parties have two weeks in which to reconcile their views on editorial and commercial artists, with decision going back to the arbitrator after that period.

As a result of the award, top minimums for various classifications were changed as follows: editorial copy boy, from $40 to $42; librarian, from $102 to $107; library assistants, $52.25 to $54.75; assistant librarian, $64.50

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Guildsman Vic Reinemer Honored With Hillman Journalism Award

Awards in recognition of outstanding work in journalism, radio, television, magazine and the book fields during 1954 were made Wednesday by the Sidney Hillman Foundation in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel.



REINEMER

Vic Reinemer received a $500 award for 11 editorials appearing in the Charlotte (N.C.) News, dealing with civil rights and civil liberties. His work received the unanimous vote of the judges because of his "clarity and courage" in dealing with controversial subjects. Former associate editor of the News, Mr. Reinemer is now executive secretary to Sen. James E. Murray of Montana.

He was president last year of the Charlotte Local of the Guild, and was among those active in forming the new Southern District Council. A native of Montana, Reinemer was graduated in 1948 from the State University, studied and traveled abroad for two years, and while employed in Charlotte, wrote for the New York Times Magazine, the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, cartoonist for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, received a special award of $500 for his editorial page cartoons over the year, dealing "graphically and effectively" with great public issues.

Eric Sevareid received the $500 award in television for his April 18, 1954 telecast over the CBS-TV network on the Oppenheimer case, and for his July 4, 1954 telecast over the same network

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Cleveland Signs Contract Embodying Pension Plan

IEB Contract Group Demurs

The Cleveland Guild signed its contract with the Cleveland Press the day after the IEB Contracts Committee had wired that it "cannot permit signing Press agreement unless pension plan details and/or second year safeguards spelled out in contract."

The Committee pointed out that in view of "wording guaranteeing contributions only 'during 1956,' Treasury approval would appear doubtful, and apparently no payments will be made until approval (is) secured."

The Cleveland local, in signing the contract, also signed a stipulation which provides: "It is agreed that the pension section . . . is subject to approval by the Internal Revenue (Service) . . . In the event such approval is not obtained, this contract terminates Oct. 31, 1955."

The Contracts Committee is studying the legal aspects of the contract and stipulation before taking further action. The ANG Constitution requires that a local receive approval, or at least permission to sign, from the Contracts Committee of the IEB before it can execute an agreement.

Cleveland, Ohio — The Cleveland Newspaper Guild has taken its first contractual step toward establishment of a pension plan. In a new contract with management of the Cleveland Press, a Scripps-Howard daily, the Guild obtained an increase of $2.50 "across the board," effective during the first half of the two-year term, plus an additional $3 per-week-per-employe to be paid into a pension fund during the second year of the contract, starting next January 1.

First estimates, say local officers, indicate that such a fund will enable management to pay pensions of about $90 a month. Operating details of the pension fund remain to be worked out, and there is a stipulation that in the event the plan fails of official approval by the Treasury Department, the contract may be reopened next October 31, for reconsideration of the matter.

Pensions have been an objective of the Cleveland Guild for fifteen years, and progress has been slow. By 1952 the maximum severance pay, payable only on death or dismissal, was 36 weeks, but the contract that year carried no other provisions for recognizing past services.

In the 1952-53 contract, severance ceiling was lifted to 42 weeks, and an "alternate benefits" clause was added. Under the latter, an employe with 25 years service could retire on reaching age 57, and receive his severance pay in equal monthly payments, the amount each month to be designated by the employe.

Last year's contract boosted the maximum of severance pay to 50 weeks, and management also agreed to cooperate in supplying the Guild with material for study of a pension. Guildsmen Bob Bordner and Don Dunham headed the Guild group which carried on this study, which led to the present contract provisions.

The new agreement continues the "alternate benefits" clause and adds others. One provides that an employe with less than 25 years service may retire at age 65, and be paid severance at the rate of two weeks for each year of service. For health reasons an employe may retire at any time, with the same severance pay provisions, but with a maximum of 50 weeks' pay.

Should an employe adopt any of the foregoing plans, he would not be eligible to receive a pension. The pension plan contemplates that after January 1, an employe who is 65 and has at least 25 years of service with the company, may elect to retire, and will receive a pension for life. Pensioners waive severance death benefits, but have the option of insurance coverage, up to $5,000.

Before retirement, employes are covered by severance payment in the event of death. All employes have the option of elect-

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Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award



DEADLINE: MAY 15, 1955

The Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award—$500 in cash to the winner and a plaque to his local—was created by the 1954 ANG convention to encourage the development of local Guild leadership by stimulating participation in local activities and rewarding achievement.

It will be given annually for the most notable local work in furtherance of the Guild's basic purposes.

- Nomination of candidates shall be by executive boards or representative assemblies of locals, or by units within locals, and must be sent to the ANG Secretary-Treasurer, postmarked no later than May 15, 1955.
- Entries must be in writing, not to exceed 1,500 words, containing a detailed outline of the achievements of the candidate during the year ending March 15, 1955. Evidence of earlier accomplishments may be introduced as supporting argument.
- Eligible for the award shall be any officer or member, or any group of officers and/or members, of any local of the ANG, whose achievements during the year are within the scope of the award.
- Not eligible are officers of the ANG, members of the ANG staff or paid officials and employes of locals.
- The award will be judged by a panel of distinguished Guild members: John Biddison of Twin Cities, chairman; Herbert Monk, St. Louis, and Gervase N. Love, Washington. The winning entry will be announced at the 1955 ANG Convention in Albany, June 27-July 1.

"Have Job – Will Travel"

Suggests Circuit-Rider Plan For Broader News Experience

By R. D. LINTON
New York Herald Tribune Unit

This old newspaper bison has been ruminating on a idea for five years and wants others to do so—particularly older members who may be familiar with what I shall discuss—and argue about it for possible action at a Guild convention. What follows began as a letter to the Guild Reporter editor, but at his request was converted into its present form.

As a sort of preface, I'd like to point out that it seems to me the American Newspaper Guild not only should take the lead in efforts to improve the standards of competence of members of the working press, but is going to have to do this job because most publishers will not do so.

It seems to me quite clear by now that most publishers are concerned only with keeping down expenses and cutting costs and to hades with any improvement of standards of education of newspaper folk so that they can improve the quality of their work. In proof, I cite the files of "The Guild Reporter."

When I broke into newspaper work some 35 years ago, long before there was a Guild, newspapermen (there were few newspaper gals in those days) traveled around, from paper to paper, a lot more than they do now.

This was good, I believe, because we all learned a lot more, working on papers in many big cities. We learned that there were different ways of doing things, and we picked up knowledge and tricks of the trade that proved, at least to me and all the newspapermen I knew, very useful to us later on, when we had settled down to one paper. We also learned a lot about the cities in which we worked.

I believe that my superiors on the New York Herald Tribune will agree that I am more valuable to them because I have acquired experience by working on quite a few papers, from small dailies through medium sized ones to metropolitan sheets, in a lot of different jobs.

But, with the firm establishment of the Guild, the attempt to acquire such experience is too great a burden for the individual coming up in the newspaper field, what with the resultant sacrifice of the acquirement of seniority in severance pay, in sick leave, in vacations and, soon, I hope, in pension rights.

The young newspaperman or woman simply cannot afford to pay the price to get such experience, nor should he be forced to do so.

Talking this over one night with a bright copyboy I found he would be delighted to travel and so learn more about newspaper work and improve himself when he became a reporter.

It seems to me that a plan to permit this would fill a need in the craft and would be used by young reporters anxious to become better reporters.

Therefore I propose that the Guild take the lead, in cooperation with publishers, in adapting the baseball-league idea to newspaper work.

Here's how it could work: The Guild could work out with the publishers of papers in cities of various classifications, from small to big, an "exchange circuit" for each class.

Newspaper folk who wanted to enlarge their experience by working, say on a half-dozen papers in a half-dozen cities could file their applications with the Guild.

A reporter, for example, employed on a Chicago paper could arrange to exchange jobs, with no loss of any seniority, with reporters on papers in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and perhaps other cities, for six months or a year in turn in each city.

If a Chicago reporter decided to work six months in each of six other cities, for example, he would return to his original paper after only three years greatly enriched in knowledge and experience, and so be more valuable to his own paper.

Therefore, I believe, the publishers would go along with the idea, particularly as it would not cost them anything extra.

While reporters were on the "circuit," they would be paid according to the rate for each city, therefore no paper would be put to any extra expense by the exchange of reporters. Such exchange newspaper folk likewise would be under the local contracts as to severance, sick leave and any other benefits, so no exchange newspaperman would lose anything as he or she did "post-graduate work" in his profession.

Basing my belief in the value of such an "exchange" circuit—say of three to five years—on my own experience, I'd like to cite just one facet.

I was a good Hearst rewrite. But when I went to work in Detroit on Macfadden's "Daily Illustrated," I had to become a top re-write—and learned a lot of other things.

The city editor would toss over a column-long clip from "The Free Press" marked "3." This meant three paragraphs—and no paragraph could be longer than three lines on the typewriter. I paid out words like miser parting with gold.

Well, this is the rough idea. Now let the guys kick it around and improve it.

There is one more idea I have that I'd like to see discussed, particularly by copyreaders.

Is it advisable, as some Guild contracts now permit, to attempt to turn copyboys into copyreaders?

I don't believe it is, for several reasons, including the results I have observed in 18 years on the Herald Tribune.

In the first place, very few youngsters in their twenties have developed enough "news sense" to make good copyreaders.

Second, until one has learned to write, how can one learn to edit? Remember, learning to write good heads is the least part of the job of becoming a good copyreader.

It is my conviction that a good copyreader does not change or delete a reporter's stuff just to be changing it, or to be making marks on the copy.

Cut out wasted words, yes; rearrange paragraphs or sentences to improve, to get more "punch," yes; but no two good reporters write the same story alike. A good reporter is entitled to have his stuff let alone, not butchered up.

Third, a good newspaperman, regardless of the job he holds, is primarily a reporter.

The two chief "tools of the craft," in this order of importance, are curiosity and a vocabulary.

While a copyboy may have the curiosity, very, very few, if any, at this stage have the vocabulary and the ability to use it. Nor does he know enough; a good copyreader never knows enough.

The natural transition is from copyboy to cub reporter to good reporter. Then, if you want to swing to some other job on a newspaper, go ahead.

Fourth, as to how the copyboy-to-copyreader system has worked out on the Herald Tribune—it hasn't. In one case in particular, the ex-copyboy has a wonderful mind and an excellent education. But he is still a lousy copyreader after several years on the desk.

Again I suggest we all think this over, kick it around, then let the majority decide whether to adopt this angle in our contracts.

Buffalo Schedules Page-One Program

Buffalo, N. Y.—ANG President Joseph F. Collis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will be honor guest at the Buffalo Guild's Page One Ball next Saturday evening, April 30, and will present the local's awards for excellence in the field of news coverage.

The winners, chosen for work done during 1954, are:

Ralph Wallenhorst, Buffalo News, for "consistently fine reporting," and for journalistic enterprise.

Norbert Schulz, sports photo; Ralph Hinkson, spot news photo; Ernie Gross, individual reporting; Art Davis, feature story requiring research; Ellen Taussig, public service; Ralph Young, editorial writing; Ardis Smith, criticism and review; Charles Young, headline writing; Cy Kritzer, sports writing; Jim Nash, sports, and John Krieger, journalistic enterprise. All are News staff members.

I. Russell Sorgi, Courier-Express, feature photo; and Eugene Sochor, Courier-Express, humorous feature.

Francis Skimmin and Mel Patterson, Tonawanda News reporters, for coverage of a breaking news story.

For better legislation keep your eye on your Congressman.

ANG Demands 'Excessive,' Says INP-INS Management As Contract Talks Begin

Guild negotiators this week finished presentation of the case for a new contract to INP-INS management and, although there was no effort to complete bargaining on any point, a fairly clear picture of the company's position emerged.

As talks were recessed for a week so that management could attend the American Newspaper Publishers' Association convention, INP-INS emphasized its resistance to proposed clauses that would:

- Control economy dismissals.
- Prohibit interference with the Guild.
- Permit employes to refuse to handle hot copy.
- Put INS Special Services in a separate category.
- Eliminate speedups.
- Extend coverage of the contract to jobs now exempt.
- Permit employes to refuse permission to use their bylines.

And of course management, on the very first day of negotiations, characterized the Guild's overall proposal as "excessive."

Although the first sessions were intended merely to present management with a complete picture of the Guild's proposal, the presentation drew such comments as these:

On the proposal to prohibit interference with the Guild: "What makes you think that even if that language were in the contract, we couldn't make mistakes like that in the future?"

On the proposal to extend coverage: "We could name 100 editors-in-chief and they would all be excluded."

On the proposal to control economy dismissals: "We'd have (an arbitrator) determining whether survival of the property was at stake, taking over what must be strictly a management prerogative. . . . We'd like, gentlemen, to have some modicum of control over our business."

On the proposal to give employes control over their own names: It's "unworkable" because "everybody might get together and refuse all at once to let bylines be used."

Finally, on the proposal to limit Special Services to an optional, overtime chore: You're "playing the dignity drum until it's deafening."

In the face of all this disapproval of Guild proposals intended to make the employe more secure and (if management will excuse the phrase) more dignified, there was a curious reaction to the Guild's proposal on pensions. Said management's spokesman: "My response will require consultation."

Although management indicated most strongly its opposition to the provisions listed above, there was no indication of acquiescence or agreement on any of the other proposals.

The Guild also is seeking:

- A full Guild Shop.
- Severance pay for all who leave the payroll for any reason.
- Adequate minimums.
- Elimination of geographical differentials for highly skilled newsmen, matching the equality of those with less experience.
- A 35-hour work week.
- Additional holidays and premium pay for holiday work.

The Guild committee includes Max Fine, New York, chairman of the INP-INS National Committee; Harry Bergman, San Francisco, and James B. Scott, St. Louis. Ray Pitt, assistant wire service administrator, is chief spokesman. Francis S. (Doc) Rivett, ANG contracts analyst, substituted for Pitt for three days. Steve Ripley, ANG wire service administrator, is in a hospital for treatment of a back ailment.

Recently, the committee has been aided by Irv Shulman, New York INP, whose expenses are being paid by the New York local.

Representing management are: Tom R. Brislin, superintendent of bureaus and personnel director; Thomas A. Brennan and John B. Siefken, Hearst lawyers, and Francis T. Gallagher, INP Business Representative.

... Reinemer

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on the race riots at the Trumbull Park housing development in Chicago.

Station WNYC, New York City's municipally-owned radio station, received a special citation for its outstanding public service programs. Seymour N. Siegel, director, accepted the citation.

Charlotte Knight received the $500 Sidney Hillman award in the magazine field for her article, "What Price Security?", appearing in Collier's, describing the disturbing effects of the U.S. State Department's own security program.

A special $500 award, in the same field, was made to The Progressive Magazine, published in Madison, Wis., for its entire issue of April 1954 devoted to an "expose" of U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy and his methods.

Prof. Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University, received the $500 award in the book field for his "Freedom, Loyalty, Dissent," which dealt with important questions concerning our loyalty program.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation was created in 1947 to keep alive the late labor leader's ideas of enlightened labor-management relations, race relations, civil liberties, world peace and related interests.

Mr. Sevareid was the principal speaker at the ceremonies. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Foundation and Hillman's successor as president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, presented the awards.

The judges were Lewis Gannett, book editor, New York Herald Tribune; William L. Shirer, writer, former foreign correspondent and commentator, and Bruce Bliven, former chairman of the editorial board, the New Republic.

THE GUILD REPORTER
Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 29 Univerisity Pl., New York 3, N. Y.
$3 per year. Single copy 15c
Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1940 at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Apr. 22, 1955 Vol. XXII No. 9

Chicago Lists Nine To Receive Its Page-One Honors For 1954

Chicago, Ill. — The Chicago Newspaper Guild has announced the winners of its Page One "Stick of Type" awards for 1954. They will be presented at the Guild's 17th annual Page One Ball May 28 in the Palmer House. The winners:

Robert J. Casey, for his moving account in the Chicago Tribune of the loss and recovery of his sight.

George Daniels of the Chicago Defender, for his series on the search for a home by a family of 12.

Edward DeLuga of the Chicago Daily News, for his spot news picture of a young killer's torment upon viewing his victim's body.

Win Green of the Chicago Daily News, for his initiative and enterprise in getting the first interview with Sewell Avery in 10 years.

Robert Gruenberg of the Chicago Daily News, for his story on the forces behind the continued tension at Trumbull Park.

Richard J. Lewis of the Chicago Sun-Times, for his expose of the Dunbar school food hauling contracts.

Larry L. Mulay, city editor of the City News Bureau, for his many years of patience and understanding in the development of hundreds of reporters now working in all fields of U.S. journalism.

Joe G. Velna of the Lincoln-Belmont Booster, for his story on the difficulty of families with children finding apartments.

Ralph Walters of the Chicago Sun-Times for his versatile human interest pictures.

Judges were Carroll Arimond, city editor, Associated Press; Charles Davis, director of public relations, Chicago Defender; Edward H. Eulenberg, assistant city editor, City News Bureau; Merritt L. Johnson, copy desk chief, Chicago Daily News, and William A. Mueller, assistant to the executive editor, Chicago Sun-Times.

... Toronto

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mission to the 1955 gathering. The IEB, without acting on the language as drafted, sent out copies of the document in order to get the widest possible discussion before the Albany meeting, when the board, as directed by the Los Angeles mandate, must submit the amendment for convention action.

Recent issues of the Guild Reporter have carried the texts of letters from individual members, in all cases opposing the changes.

The Toronto meeting had Joseph F. Collis, ANG president, as guest speaker. He congratulated the local for its marked achievements in extending organization; pointing out that Canada presents one of the best organizational challenges for the Guild. He predicted that the day would come when Guild membership in Canada would reach 5,000 and more.

Fred Jones, local president, had reported that the local had shown phenomenal gains in numbers, was within the 300-mark of reaching second place among all Guild locals in size, and that there are still 1,000 employes in the local's jurisdiction who remain to be enrolled.

... Cleveland

(Continued from Page 1)

ing group insurance, by paying one half the premium for the first year of the employe's service, until the policy reaches a face value of $5,000, in 20 years. For all employes who by next January 1 have 25 years of service, the company will add another $2,000 in coverage.

Those who retire on pension may continue this $5,000 policy by paying about fourteen cents a week in premiums.

The pension plan will be administered by a group representing both management and the Guild.

Negotiations for the agreement started last October, and concluded early this month, after some 22 sessions.

Aqueous Union?

Ottawa, Ont.—Looking forward to an underwater merger is Ottawa Guild President Bob Buchanan. The Buchanans have added two goldfish to the household and have christened them AFL and CIO.



—Photo by George Grant, Cleveland Guild

SCRIPPS-HOWARD "FIRST" — Cleveland Press contract is signed by Louis B. Seltzer, editor, with James Turner, Guild president; William M. Davy, Guild executive secretary, and George E. Carter, Press business manager, seated left to right. Standing are Thomas Edwards, company counsel; Julian Krawcheck, Forrest Allen and Robert Bordner, of the Press Guild unit; Dan Ruthenberg, management's labor relations advisor, and Robert Sullivan, of the Guild negotiating committee.

Toronto Increases Its Dues Scale, Will Employ Full-Time Executive

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Newspaper Guild, which in three months' time had added nearly 500 newspaper workers to its bargaining jurisdiction, has adopted by referendum vote a recommendation of its leaders that the ANG model dues schedule be applied.

The vote was 468 to 187, with about three-fourths of good-standing eligibles returning ballots.

Adoption of the resolution paves the way for employment of a full-time local executive officer. The referendum question called for a Yes or No vote on three proposals—employment of an executive officer, his selection from "the ranks of the trade union movement" and the adoption of the dues scale.

Dues at Toronto have been graduated on $5 levels according to wages paid, but had a top of $3.50 per month for those earning $65 a week or more. The new schedule leaves dues in lower wage brackets unchanged, but adds $.25 per month for each $5 earned beyond the old maximum, until the new top of $5 is reached at the $95 pay level.

Thus, a top-pay member in Toronto will have his monthly dues increased by $1.50.

Almost from its inception, the Toronto Guild has maintained a rented office, with first a part-time secretary, then a full-time secretary and now an office staff of two, handling its clerical details.

Need for an executive officer has been felt for many years, but the recent influx of new members and additional collective bargaining responsibilities made the step imperative.

More than 100 editorial employes at the Globe & Mail were covered by Guild certification late in January. A maintenance department group of more than 50 at the Telegram was next to be merged under Guild protection, and two weeks ago the 300-member circulation department at the Telegram won Guild certification.

To meet a technicality raised by a change in the corporate title at the Globe & Mail, recently bought by a Montreal industrialist, the Toronto Guild has applied for recertification, before the Ontario Labor Relations Board. Negotiations for a first contract to cover editorial employes have already begun. The board has set today, April 22, as a time for handling the certification change.

When membership applications are processed, it is expected that the Toronto local will number close to 1,500, stepping it up to a point of challenging San Francisco-Oakland for the position of second largest Guild in the ANG.

Toronto will be the locale of the 1956 Guild convention, with the Royal York Hotel reserving space for that gathering.

Board Rescinds May Assessment

The International Executive Board has cancelled the assessment levied for May, as a result of a poll of the board members conducted by William J. Farson, ANG secretary-treasurer.

In notices sent to all local treasurers, Farson wrote:

"While the picket line is being maintained in Brooklyn, the Finance Committee believes that, barring unforeseen emergencies, we will be able to take care of our Brooklyn Eagle strikers and also reach our goal of a $200,000 defense fund by the time of the convention."

The May assessment was to be the third of the levies voted by the Board after the Eagle strike was called January 28. The assessments for March and April continue in force.

... Washington Award

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to $67.75; junior clerks, $50.50 to $53; stenographers and phone operators, $56.75 to $59.50; secretaries, $64.50 to $67.75; senior clerks, $67 to $70.25; principal clerks, $87 to $91.25; outside classified solicitors, $69.75 to $73.25; inside classified solicitors, $56.75 to $59.50.

In setting up the reporter minimum steps, Gellhorn bypassed both the Guild suggestions that the previous award be applied across-the-board and the management approaches of identical step-ups for each year or, application of the general increase to the intermediate steps or a 4.4 percent increase to match that at the top.

Having tabulated the minimums resulting from the suggested approaches as well as from his solution, Gellhorn explained why he rejected the Guild and management theories and added:

"My two awards have the effect of spreading his earnings somewhat more evenly over his first years in the newspaper profession while providing a moderate increase that recognizes two salient aspects of his situation—first, he is a member of a highly skilled occupational group; but, second, he is just beginning to acquire the skills of the group. The jump from one pay rate to another . . . in the early stages of a man's career may . . . reflect not only the pace at which he is learning but also recognition that young people acquire obligations before they have become fully polished professionals."

As a result of the award, he says, reporters will average $56 the first year and $66 the second year of experience, compared to $51 and $63.55 for similar experience levels under the old contract.

He explains that somewhat sharper increases in steps in the later years reflect that these reporters are "far advanced . . . toward full professional status.

On drawing up the minimum tables for the commercial jobs, Gellhorn again refused to be guided entirely by management arguments that only the general increase should apply, nor by Guild claims that the general increases should all be boosted by $1.25 (to parallel the relation of top reporter minimum increase and general increase) and then applied to the commercial minimums.

The Guild's approach, he said, was rejected because the relationship between general increase and top reporter minimum adjustment "cannot now be plucked out of context." The Post's approach on the other hand, he added, "would lead to a rather wide discrepancy between the adjustment for reporters and for other classifications and might thus tend to create 'intra-plant inequities.'"

His solution was to compute a "weighted" percentage increase in the reporter minimums. This average, based on the population at each of the levels in the group, was approximately 5 percent.

"Concededly, application of this percentage to all other scales is not immune to criticism," he commented. "The parties have in previous years tended to match up their minimum scale adjustments and their general increases; so I am to some extent departing from past practice. . . . The percentage approach does have the virtue of maintaining the essence of the rate relationships the parties created in the past, without (so far as I can see) creating any fresh anomalies that will have to be wrestled over when next the parties meet."

Miss Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the IEB Contracts Committee, and Seymour J. Spelman, attorney for the Washington Guild, handled the presentation of the Guild case.

NLRB Sets May 3 Date for Rutland

Rutland, Vt.—A postponed date of May 3 has been fixed for hearing by the National Labor Relations Board of the representation application of the Guild in behalf of employes of the Rutland Herald.

Workers in all Guild-jurisdiction departments at the Herald signed Guild cards to form a majority, and seek bargaining rights.

No Time For Generals

Guildsman Beats Top Army Brass In Hassle Over Book Rights

Seattle, Wash. — Melvin B. Voorhees, pioneer member of the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild, has emerged victorious from a long hassle with Army "brass" over his book: "Korean Tales," written while he was a lieutenant colonel in Korea.

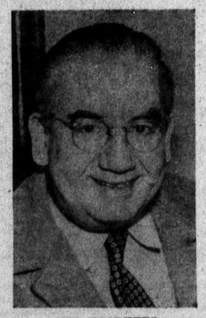
The Army's recent dismissal of the last of its court martial charges against Voorhees clears the early-day Tacoma Guildsman of Army accusations that his book violated its censorship regulations.

The book had its inception in letters Voorhees wrote to his wife, while he was chief censor of the Eighth Army in Korea. In the spring of 1952 he sold his manuscript to Simon and Schuster.

Voorhees wired the publishers to get Army clearance, but Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn, Deputy Chief of Information, concluded that two critical chapters: "The Generals," and "The Press," violated the "policy" and "propriety" requirements of Army Regulation 360-5.

In one chapter Voorhees in effect accused Gen. Douglas MacArthur of himself violating censorship by announcing from Tokyo that the Eighth Army was about to strike in Korea.

In his chapter on the press, Voorhees criticized certain types of correspondents as dishonest and unethical, contrasted to the majority, who were a credit to their profession.



MEL VOORHEES
Wins Out

Voorhees conferred in the Pentagon with General Dorn and made about 75 changes in the manuscript.

"I found out what really was the trouble," Voorhees said. "He wanted me to delete everything I had said about General MacArthur. And, he said that my criticism of some of the correspondents would make his work with them very difficult. I said that what he was attempting was not legitimate censorship; that it was one man, attempting to impose his views on me. I didn't know of anything in the Army regulations that would allow him to do that."

(General Dorn himself had written Simon and Schuster that "security matters are scarcely involved in this manuscript.")

Colonel Voorhees took the corrected copy to his publishers, expressed belief his book would reflect favorably upon the Army, and authorized publication.

He was tried on charges of: Refusing to withdraw the manuscript from publication; submitting it to a publisher without obtaining Army clearance; permitting publication by Argosy Magazine of an article identical with his corrected copy of "The Generals," and writing a couple of articles for the New York Journal-American at its request, on the Korean situation. These last never were published, as clearance on them never was obtained, as Voorhees had directed that it be.

In February, 1953, he was found guilty on all five counts by an Army court martial, which ordered his dismissal from the Army.

Three months later an Army Review Board admitted it was somewhat confused by Army censorship regulations, dismissed four of the five counts, but let stand his conviction on the charge based on the unpublished Journal-American articles, and his dismissal from the service.

Voorhees took the case to the United States Court of Military Appeals, which reversed the decision of the Board of Review, and ordered a rehearing. The Army instead chose to dismiss it. Voorhees thus stood cleared of all the charges.

Voorhees now edits The Argus, a Seattle weekly. He joined the Guild in Tacoma in 1936, and served as president of the local early in its history. When he became editor of the Tacoma Times, he obtained an agreement with the publisher that anyone hired, within the Guild's jurisdiction, would be expected to become a member of the Guild.

Voorhees was a delegate to the Memphis ANG convention of the Newspaper Guild.

He got his journalism schooling at the University of Washington, and worked at Vancouver, B. C., Wenatchee (Wash.) and Portland (Ore.) before coming to Seattle.

He was commissioned a captain in the Army in September 1943, and served in England, France and Germany. The Army sent him to Korea in July, 1950.

Voorhees has recently written a novel based on the Korean War: "Show Me A Hero," which is enjoying a brisk sale.

Tom Gerber, of Boston, Is Winner Of New England District Award

Boston, Mass.—Tom W. Gerber, Boston Traveler reporter, has won the fifth annual award of the New England District Council. The award of $100 and a Guild citation is given for the most outstanding journalistic achievement in New England in 1954 in the "spirit of Heywood Broun." Broun was the founder of the Guild and an outstanding U.S. liberal writer.

The award was presented at the annual dinner of the Boston Press Club. John H. Thompson, award chairman and Guild international vice president, said the award was given for a series on "Church Charity Rackets in Boston." The series resulted in a cessation of activities by some of the groups involved, and prosecutions by the Massachusetts attorney-general's office.

Second place went to Joseph C. Howe of the Salem Evening News for his reporting of "Communist Infiltration of a Leather Union."

Cornelius Dalton of the Traveler won third place with his series on "The Second Legislature."

All three winners are Guild members.

The judges were members of the Boston University faculty. They were: Dr. Joseph A. Del Porto, chairman of the division of journalism, chairman; Prof. Howard Stephenson, chairman of the division of public relations, and Robert Baram, instructor in the division of journalism.



DOCUMENTATION—New contract, carrying gains for nation-wide membership of United Press Guildsmen, is signed at New York after completion of bargaining sessions. Seated from the left are Ross Downing and Jack Bisco, of UP management; William Ray Pitt, ANG assistant wire service administrator, and Sol Fox, of the New York UP unit. Standing are Guildsman George Muldowney, Mert Akers, of UP management, and Guildsman Bob Liles.

Ottawa Ouster Move Fails Before Ontario Labor Board

Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa Newspaper Guild has weathered the latest attempt to undercut its position at the Ottawa Journal. The provincial labor board has refused to validate an application for certification made by a group in the Journal's editorial department, designating itself as the Editorial Association. The Ottawa Guild filed as an intervenor, since its interests as bargaining agent for both editorial and circulation staffs were directly affected. The Guild is currently in negotiations for a new contract, and had recessed its meetings because of what Journal management called the "nebulous situation" in the editorial department.

The labor board thought it was nebulous, too.

When the board members scanned the application cards supporting the association's petition, they adopted a ruling which read:

"The evidence presented by the applicant fails to satisfy the requirements of the Board in regard to membership and the application is accordingly dismissed."

The 25 membership cards submitted in support of the association's petition bore dates prior to a "reorganization" meeting held in January, which purported to replace a group held to be management-dominated at a previous board hearing.

Thus the board held that the cards bore the taint of the former "company union" and could not be held valid evidence of the character of the newly-named association.

The decision, continuing the Guild's certification as representative of employes in both departments, ends a two-year attempt by dissident editorial workers to disrupt the Guild's status. Had the petition been held valid, the board might have ordered direct certification of the association, or divided the Guild's jurisdiction by ordering an election in which the editorial employes would have chosen between the Guild and the association.

Three Contests For AP Group

Balloting is under way in three of the five regions of AP-Guild membership, to determine membership on the new AP national committee.

Two regions have named committeemen without opposition. New York City's region will be represented by Mel Rifkind, while Matt Kramer, of Portland, Ore., will serve for Region 5, the Far West.

In Region 2, the Atlantic-Northeast, three have been nominated, with one to be chosen. The candidates are James Calogero, Boston; Ralph Bernstein, Philadelphia, and William Langzettel, Portland, Me.

In the Washington-South third region Warren Rogers, Washington, and George Hackett, Louisville, are the candidates.

Nominees in the Midwest-Southwest fourth region are John Hogan, St. Louis, and Richard Smith, Cleveland.

Each unit concerned in the election has been asked to prepare ballots and conduct its election, impounding the actual ballots but reporting the results to the National Wire Service Council's election committee at ANG headquarters by May 15.

How long since you invited someone to join the Guild?

SDX Awards Go To 5 Guildsmen

Washington — Five Guildsmen are among the 1954 winners of Sigma Delta Chi journalism awards for outstanding work in their fields.

The awards were announced this week at the midyear meeting of the professional journalistic fraternity's executive council. These Guildsmen were among the recipients:

Richard Hyer and William P. Walsh, San Francisco Call-Bulletin, general reporting award for investigation of Federal Housing Administration frauds.

Carl T. Rowan, Minneapolis Tribune, foreign correspondence award for a series of articles on India.

Leslie Dodds, San Diego Union and Evening Tribune, for news pictures.

Edwin Emery, University of Minnesota, an associate member of the Twin Cities Guild, who receives the journalism research award jointly with Henry Ladd Smith of the University of Washington.

SDX also announced awards in the magazine, radio and TV fields.



LABOR LEADERS HONORED—For work in the campaign of the Greater New York Fund scrolls go to James C. Quinn, left, secretary-treasurer of the city Central Trades Council, and to Guildsman Morris Iushewitz, right, his opposite number in the city CIO Council. Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittinberger, Fund president, is second from left, and next to him is William N. Thomson, general manager, N.Y. Daily News.

Work Stoppages Hit Low In '54

Washington — Final data on work stoppages in 1954 prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that the number of stoppages, the number of workers involved and the number of idle man days all hit a new low.

The 3,468 stoppages involved 1,580,000 workers and represented lost time equal to .21 percent of the working time of all workers.

LA News Plant, Realty, To Be Sold At Auction By Bankruptcy Receiver

Los Angeles, Calif. — Physical assets of the bankrupt Los Angeles Daily News, comprising equipment at the plant and realty owned by the corporation, are to be sold at auction next Tuesday by George T. Goggin, trustee named to liquidate the defunct firm's holdings.

Bids will be received at the Federal Building courtroom of David B. Head, referee in bankruptcy, before whom numerous hearings in the case have been held, in action instituted by three members of the LANG Daily News unit.

More than 300 Guild members, thrown out of work last December 18 when the News publisher, Clinton D. McKinnon, sold part of the firm's assets to the Chandler interests, publishers of the Times and Mirror, have claims against the company for back pay, accrued vacation pay, dismissal notice pay and accumulated severance.

At a continued hearing set for next Wednesday Guild Counsel Robert Rissman will argue against a proposal of the trustee to give second priority to the contractually - guaranteed dismissal notice pay. Goggin is expected to hold that such claims are not in the same category as are moneys unpaid for work actually performed.

Among other unresolved matters before Referee Head is whether Chandler's Times-Mirror Company, in purchasing from McKinnon the name, circulation lists and features of the News, is liable under a chattel mortgage held on the News property by a local life insurance company.

Nor has it been ruled whether the bankruptcy trustee can reclaim, as an asset, some $39,000 in accounts receivable which McKinnon assigned to Robert Smith, after the December decision to sell out the daily. Smith preceded McKinnon as News publisher, and received a continuing retainer for the year that McKinnon operated the business.

About 50 of the more than 300 former workers at the News still are jobless, the Guild local's welfare fund records show. Most of those still unemployed are older circulation and transportation workers, who have found no openings in their former job classifications and who find it difficult to find other work.

The properties have an inventory value of more than $532,000, divided into approximately $555,000 for presses and other mechanical and office equipment and $277,000 for land and buildings.

N. Y. Guild Protests C-U Farm-Out Policy

The Consumer's Union of the U. S., Inc., noted for its testing of various products, is about to shed one of its departments and buy reports from an outside agency.

The Consumer's Union has fired two engineers in its appliance division and announced that two others would go as the entire division is eliminated. Its reason: the department head quit and "we cannot replace him."

It plans to hand over the job of testing home appliances to outside "consultants" whose testing facilities also are for sale to various manufacturers. Consumers' Union has always claimed that its impartial tests are beyond any manufacturer's control.

The New York Guild is fighting the curtailment in staff. The unit's shop paper says of the proposed change:

"What is involved . . . is the decision to abandon the processes that have established CU as the leading authority in the field.

"The reading public has been made aware . . . of the extent to which CU goes to present impartial reports . . . and emphasizing that always the tests are conducted . . . under the eyes of management. . . .

"We shudder to think of the reaction of subscribers when they are informed that they are being fed second-hand reports."

Eisenhower To Lay AFL Cornerstone

Washington—President Dwight D. Eisenhower will take part, along with other outstanding public officials and labor leaders, in the cornerstone-laying ceremonies of the new AFL headquarters building in the Nation's capital April 30.



PAGE ONE MATTER—Mayor Robert F. Wagner gets his tickets for the New York Guild's Page One Ball—at the Sheraton Astor Hotel next Friday night—from Maureen Sullivan, beauty queen of the annual affair, and M. Michael Potoker, local secretary-treasurer. The Mayor is honorary chairman for the big event.

Circuit Court Backs NLRB In Full Payroll Data Case

New Orleans, La.—The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, chiefly noted in Guild circles here for its uncompromisingly anti-labor decisions, has come through in support of the New Orleans Guild in directing enforcement of an order from the National Labor Relations Board, requiring the New Orleans Item management to furnish the Guild with complete payroll data.

NLRB counsel had taken to court the refusal of the Item to accept its ruling, after the Guild had filed charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act and the board had issued charges and determined the case.

The Fifth Circuit Court cited cases in the Second and Fourth circuits which involved the same principles, and which in the Fourth Circuit Court case had been taken to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Only a few days after the New Orleans enforcement order was issued, the Supreme Court refused to review the Fourth Circuit case, which involved the Whitin Machine Works, of Charlotte, N.C.

The Whitin case set new precedent when the NLRB held that not only base wage rates, but names and individual pay rates, were proper subjects for submission to unions when the bargaining agents desired to negotiate new wage rates, or sought to police an existing contract.

Treating of unilaterally-granted merit increases, the New Orleans court ruling says:

"The right to grant merit increases without the consent of a statutory bargaining agent obviously should not imply the right to withhold information thereon, since such a rule might foster discrimination against union adherents in the granting of merit increases, and thereby promote that industrial strife and unrest which the (Taft-Hartley) Act seeks to avoid."

The court added that "we think no showing has been made that the wage information here sought is otherwise just as conveniently and accurately available to the Union through its own membership, or that it would be unreasonable or burdensome to require respondent (the Item Company) to furnish it."

Magee Is Named Baltimore Exec.

Baltimore, Md.—Ralph Lowell Magee has become executive secretary of the Baltimore Newspaper Guild. He resigned from his position as a copyreader for the Baltimore Evening Sun to take the full-time Guild post.



MAGEE

Magee, who is 34 and a native of Washington, D. C., had been on the Evening Sun copy desk since shortly after his graduation from the University of Maryland in 1953.

While at the U. of Md. School of Journalism, Magee was successively political reporter, news editor and managing editor of The Diamondback, university newspaper. He won the Maryland Press Association's award to the outstanding journalism graduate in 1953.

In the newly-created post, Magee will handle the affairs of the five units which comprise the Baltimore local. The units are composed of the employes of the Baltimore Sunpapers; the AP's Baltimore bureau; the Baltimore Afro-American; the UP's Baltimore office and the Slater System, which operates the restaurant in the Sun building.

Magee has had varied experience since he was graduated from Washington's Central High School in 1938. He did part-time work on the old Washington Times-Herald, did a stint in the office of the Seaboard Railroad's dining-car accountant and was on the White House staff as a correspondence secretary of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt before enlisting in the Army at the outset of World War 11.

Magee recalls that his service with the Army Signal Corps included maintaining airborne radar equipment on B-29 bombers and teaching native girls how to do shorthand on Guam. He enrolled at the U. of Md. after leaving the Army in 1946 and took a course in electrical engineering for two years. He interrupted his studies for a time and transferred to the School of Journalism when he returned to the university.

Delegates Elected

Twin Cities

St. Paul, Minn.—Six delegates to the 1955 ANG Convention were elected at the March membership meeting of the Twin Cities local.

The Twin Cities delegation will be composed of Local President Frank Murray, William Brooks, Jr., local secretary; Miriam Alburn and Myron H. Ranney, Star and Tribune unit; Adolph Johnson, Associated Press unit, and Ronald Brinkman, Dispatch and Pioneer Press unit.

Elected alternates were John Carmichael, newly-elected local executive secretary now on duty with the ANG staff, Walter Grannes, Star and Tribune unit, and Mrs. Mary Hartmann, At-large unit.

St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo. — The St. Louis Newspaper Guild will send ten delegates to the ANG convention in June at Albany. Those elected were:

Rollin Everett, executive secretary of the local; Jim Woods, local president, assistant state editor of the Post-Dispatch; Cleve Mathews, chairman of the Post-Dispatch unit, a copy desk man; Jack Mathews, chairman of Post-Dispatch stewards and an assistant advertising makeup man; Judy Markezich, last year's Globe-Democrat unit chairman.

John Sabin, KMOX unit chairman; Guy Thompson, Globe-Democrat district circulation man; Frank Suroff, local treasurer and a Post-Dispatch display advertising salesman; A. J. (Mike) Millner, a copy desk man who is chairman of Globe-Democrat stewards; Adolph J. Rahm, IEB member and City Hall reporter for the Post-Dispatch.

Alternates are Bernice Petersen, Post-Dispatch part-time classified saleswoman; John Hicks, Post-Dispatch reporter; Sam Lambert, Post-Dispatch pictures department.

New York

New York Local will be represented at the Albany convention by 25 delegates chosen as a slate by the Representative Assembly, and unopposed by petitions for other candidates, as provided for in the local's bylaws.

Those named are Joseph P. Murphy, local president; Thomas J. Fay, Joseph B. Kommer and William R. Burgess, vice presidents; Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president; M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer; Wilfred Alexander, Lawrence Benjamin, IEB Vice President Victor Leo, Eileen Callahan, Eugene Connolly, Eileen Durning, James B. Egan, Ralph J. Frantz, Morris Iushewitz, Edward Johnson, I. Kaufman, Frank Marra, George McNickle, Marian Minus, George Muldowney, Arthur Rosenstock, IEB Vice President Edward Easton, Jr., and Ray Kallmeyer.

Stockton

Stockton, Calif. — William Rogers, who is president of the California-Nevada District Council, has been named a delegate to the ANG convention in Albany. Stockton Local will also be represented by Norman Marquis, a circulation staffer.

Toronto

The Albany convention in June will have eight delegates from the Toronto Guild local. Chosen by membership vote, they are IEB Vice President C. Joseph Beauclerc, Mike Russell, Nada Bozinoff, Ron Thompson, and Jerry MacDonald, all of the Star unit; Fred Jones, local president, and Bill Brooks, of the Telegram unit, and Fred Thompson, of the newly-formed Globe & Mail unit.

Denver

Denver Guild membership has elected William Miller, Rocky Mountain News editorial, and Donald W. MacMillan, local executive secretary, as delegates to the Albany convention.

Toronto Guildsmen Win National Awards

Toronto, Ont. — Well-known Guild members were among those cited in the Canadian National Newspaper Awards for 1954, when certificates and $400 each in cash were given the winners, at a King Edward Hotel ceremony last Saturday night.

Gwyn (Jocko) Thomas, of the Toronto Star, won first prize for spot news reporting, his second such award in the series started in 1949; while Allan Kent, Telegram reporter, received an honorable mention.

Thomas wrote a series on a highway scandal in Ontario. Kent's story was his coverage of a sensational murder trial at Belleville.

The awards preserved unbroken a record by the Telegram of having placed in every one of the five annual competitions. Charles B. Pyper, Tely editorial writer, and Ted Dinsmore, photographer, were winners in their respective categories this year.

It Seems to Us...

Among Ourselves



Sees Principles Abandoned If Commie Ban Is Adopted

TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: The Guild's 1955 convention has a ponderous resolution before it, and one with many ramifications. To adopt it would, certainly, alienate a large section of the membership. To reject it would just as certainly leave the Guild open to perhaps unfounded—but nonetheless damaging—accusations, for in a political climate such as now exists, a noncommittal attitude is tantamount in many eyes to tacit approval.

The resolution would bar from membership in the Guild anyone belonging to the Communist Party or a like organization. For the purpose of the proposed article, membership in the party is defined not as a political conviction, but as participation in an internatonal conspiracy, whose aim it is to subvert our constitutional processes.

Herein lies one of my objections. If we are to give credence to the view that communism is an international conspiracy, cunningly conceived and completely devoted to our ruin, we must also recognize, if we wish to be objective, that its leadership is well able to blind a number of its followers to its real purpose. I would deem it not unlikely that a sizeable number of party members have only a political conviction in common with the party's varied aims.

Once we have arrived at this conclusion, the premise on which our earlier definition is based takes on a false ring. We have admitted that probably not all party members are wilful participants in a conspiracy. Which leaves for administrators the impossible task of determining not whether a man belongs to the Communist Party, but rather why.

In my opinion this resolution—if adopted—would prove a cure worse than the disease for which it was prescribed. We have seen enough accusations hurled, enough hearings held, to know what can happen when a man is merely accused of former communist affiliation, let alone present and continuing membership in the party.

It's not inconceivable that a newsman could, at some future date, be refused a job because he was once denied membership in the Guild on the ground that he was a communist, even though he might since have renounced that affiliation.

There is also the question of national laws. In Canada the Communist Party is a legal body, and has the right to name candidates for federal, provincial and municipal office; in fact many known communists now serve in public office. The Canadian Parliament has not passed a law making the party illegal, and until it does, communists have a right to the same protection—including the right to be members of a collective bargaining unit—as any other Canadians.

It is said that communist members might try to take control of the Guild and use it for their own purposes. So they might, if they can persuade enough members to vote for them. It's the business of those who don't want them in office to run their own candidates; that's democracy in action.

And if any do gain office, and are found to be endangering the Guild, ample provision for their disciplining is made in the ANG constitution. We are well equipped to deal with a threat to the Guild; but we are not equipped to deal with international conspiracy, and should not try.

It boils down to this: I believe firmly in the traditions and principles on which I have been raised. I believe they are sound, and have served us well. I believe that their product—democracy—is strong enough to withstand any attacks from within or without, whether by communists, fascists or anarchists. And I believe that if we lose faith in the strength of our system, if we abandon these principles in an effort to bottle up those who oppose us, that system will get sick, and fall prey to the very forces we seek to combat. When a man's home is threatened by floods, he does not rush into the streets with a broom and try to sweep the water away. He plugs all the gaps around his house, making it watertight and therefore rendering the water's assault ineffectual.

I exhort the 1955 convention to do just this—make the Guild impervious to attack or subversion. Let it resolve not to deny anyone membership, but to produce such a positive, strong policy and program—guided by democratic principles—that no one will want anything else.

PETER REILLY
Canadian Wire Services Guild

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

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

Compliments UP Team In Contract Negotiations

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: As a member of the UP National Committee which selected the negotiating team, I would like to compliment the negotiators for an expert job in a tight situation.

The contract which the UP membership has approved stands as a tribute to Chairman Ben Svere, Sol Fox and Lloyd Lapham, who carried the bulk of the negotiation load with the aid of ANG Wire Service Administrator Steve Ripley.

I hope all Unipressers will support enthusiastically the traditional first-week collection drive.

FRANK LITSKY
New York UP Unit

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Alert Membership Can Check Commie Advances

TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: The proposed constitutional changes designed to bar communists and fellow-travelers from Guild membership are, in my opinion, and in that of many members of the Canadian Wire Services Guild, unwise, dangerous, and unlawful in that they conflict with the law in Canada.

It is the function of the Parliament in Canada, as the supreme law-making body, to outlaw communists if it thinks fit to do so. In its wisdom, it has not done so; nor has any Parliament in the British Commonwealth of Nations, of which Canada is a proud and independent sovereign member.

No labor union can abrogate the function of Parliament or attempt, by good, bad, or merely stupid intention, to limit the function of the judiciary to decide what is or what is not subversive. That, to a Canadian at least, is self-evident.

The Guild is not a secret society; it is a public body with a public responsibility before that of temporal tactical expediency.

American law may differ from Canadian law. Its intepretation appears to vary from state to state with the local political climate. But the Guild is an international union and therefore subject to the opinions and laws of other lands where it may operate. To the United States, Canada is a foreign country in fact and law, though not necessarily in all sentiments. The Guild headquarters operates under American law. The Guild in Canada is under Canadian law—and the word "American" in its title does not affect the issue.

But in the opinion of many Canadian members, the danger inherent in banning communists from the Guild is greater in the field of principle than of law. Remember, that by barring one man from Guild membership — and by so doing from employment in most cases — on grounds other than court proven criminal activity, you have opened the door to the very evil you seek to defeat.

I bow to no one in my detestation of communists and communism, but to adopt communist and nazi methods of fighting that to which we object kills the democratic idealism on which the Guild is based.

To outlaw communists may give the Guild an immediate tactical advantage in union politics and in relations with some employers, but the final result can only be the destruction of the freedom of choice and assembly on which the Guild was founded. Measures based only on expediency inevitably play into the hands of the communists and—don't forget this—into the hands of other damnable bigots in black or boiled shirts.

Communists can be kept out of office by the awareness and votes of the rank and file. That is the democratic way—and the only effective way. If membership is lazy, ignorant, scared or unwilling to assume its responsibilities, then any union—or government—will fall by default to crypto-communists or power-happy eager beavers.

The proposal to set up a star chamber to probe the political opinions of members is revolting to any decent person. A union executive has no more right than an employer to sit in judgment on private beliefs. Detection of subversion is the function of the police and security services; its punishment is the duty of the judiciary.

The panic resolution passed at the Guild convention last year showed remarkable naivete among men and women who, above all people, should be aware that your really dangerous communist does not advertise the fact. The little Red who squiggles and squirms in Guild affairs is easily detected and is regarded as an expendable fool by the real communist leaders, who may well be circulation managers or managerial big shots.

Sir, a Guild founded on fear will founder. Make no change in the constitution; get rid of the communists by voting them out of office; by outvoting them at unit meetings; by opposing any motion they put up; by showing them up as the damned fools they are. They cannot stand ridicule.

And remember that even a ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States does not outrank that of the Supreme Court of Canada.

HUGH LAMING,
Canadian Wire Service Guild

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In L.A., Even Skunks Read Advertisements

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor: Re the following from the April 8 Guild Reporter (Local Copy Page)—

Out of Los Angeles comes wind of a mysterious, and somewhat dubious, activity. A recent issue of the L.A. Guildsman carried this advertisement: "Skunk Wanted (four footed variety please!) preferably deodorized."

I'm the culprit that placed the ad in the Guildsman. Thought you'd be interested in knowing that I got four legitimate replies from it, and wound up the proud possessor of a cute little civet cat.

I'd also like to comment that under the circumstances, it was decidedly necessary to specify "four footed variety"!!

PAT STAFFORD
Secretary LANG

Sam McGuire, new president of the Detroit local, has held Guild cards in his local, (Charter No. 22) since it was organized in 1934. Born into the organized labor field near Pittsburgh, he worked on papers in Pittsburgh, New York and Philadelphia before becoming a Detroit Times copyrender in 1927. He's now editorial page editor, a job he's held for five years.

Former Scranton Guild president **Donald R. McCrea** has been promoted from assistant city editorship at the Times to the managing editor's spot on the Sunday Independent. His 26 years of newspapering has been entirely in the Scranton area.

Frank Litsky, UP radio sports writer, engaged to Arlene Friedlander, of New York City. Frank is eastern member on the Guild's national UP committee, and secretary of the NY Sports Broadcasters Association.

Richard O. Gruver, city editor at the Kingston Freeman for 21 years, has resigned to join the personnel department of the new IBM plant at Kingston, where he will aid in the publication of the company's house organ. . . **Joseph Kelly,** his assistant at the Freeman, moves into Gruver's post, and **Irwin J. Thomas** becomes assistant c.e. . . . **Richard McCarthy,** local radio sportscaster, joins the Freeman staff.

With the recent arrival of Richard John, the family of Ted Mulcahey, sports editor at the Pawtucket, R.I., Times, adds up to three sons and three daughters.

William W. Peery, of the Denver Rocky Mountain News, is a regional vice president of the National Press Photographers' Association, which will meet for its tenth anaual convention early in June at Colorado Springs.

Eileen Durning, one-time chairman of the Time, Inc., Guild unit and now a member of the New York local's executive board, leaves her job at Fortune Magazine to head the 75-man staff in the New York State Commerce Department's publicity department. She's the first woman to hold the job.

Former Guildsman **Dick Eimers** has been named chief of the Associated Press bureau in Portland, Oregon. Eimers was a Guildsman when correspondent in charge of the Spokane AP bureau, later becoming a field representative.

Ken Byrd Named To ANG IR Staff

Kenneth R. Byrd of the Antonio, Texas, has been appointed by J. William Blatz, director of organization, to the ANG staff of international representatives, and will take over the duties of John Carmichael, New Orleans, when the latter goes to his new post as executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild.

Byrd is taking leave from his editorial job with the San Antonio Light, where he has been employed for the past five years. He operated a weekly newspaper in western Texas for three years before going to San Antonio, and worked for a short time in New York City with the Fairchild publications.

Byrd is now president of the San Antonio Guild, Local 25, which holds a contract with the Light, member of the Hearst chain, covering all departments except circulation and advertising. Byrd has headed nearly every Guild committee at San Antonio, and was active in negotiations for two contracts, with gains which moved the top reporter minimum from $80 to $100 since 1951.

The San Antonio man figured prominently in handling two grievance cases which won wide attention, one involving discrimination and the other discharge. Active policing of the contract, and aggressive organization moves have marked the past several years of his Guild activity. Within the past year 18 circulation drivers were brought under a contract supplement, which will be merged with the major agreement when both terminate in late August.

Byrd was prime mover in the formation of the council of labor unions at the Light plant, which has had marked influence in the growth and effectiveness of both the Guild and the craft unions.

Byrd was his local's delegate to the 1951 convention at Pittsburgh. He is 31 years old.

Pawtucket Chooses Officers For Year

Pawtucket, R. I.—Frank C. Pritchard, Pawtucket Times reporter, is the new president of the Pawtucket Guild. He succeeds Ben Poulten, who stays ex-officio on the local's executive committee.

William L. Fesik and John L. Moore have been named vice presidents; Frank Giusti is recording secretary, Joan Noonan, corresponding secretary, Frank E. A. Hultgren, treasurer, and Mrs. Patricia Richard, assistant treasurer.

Local Copy

Notes From The Counting House: Small Daily's Profits Up In '54

Profits were up in 1954 on the typical small daily analyzed yearly by Editor & Publisher.

With a circulation of 12,465, the paper had a net income of $49, 846.05, an increase of 19.78% over the 1953 net.

Total operating revenue was $553,923.13,fo r a gain of 8.2% over the previous year. Expenses totaled $463,650.83 in 1953, and increase of 4.3% over 1953.

Operating profit showed an increase of 34.2% for the year.

The paper's revenue outgained its costs in 1954 for the first time since 1948, the report showed.

This corresponded to the pattern revealed by E & P's cross section study of the smallest circulation group, 10,000 to 25,000. Papers in this group had revenue increases averaging 2.53% and cost increases averaging 2.16%.

In the other circulation groups studied, however, expenses were outgaining income, on the average.

In the 25-000-50,000 group, expenses rose 2.87% while revenues were up 1.08%. In the 50,000-100,000 group, the cost increase averaged 5.19% and the revenue increases 2.71%. Papers studied in the highest circulation group —over 100,000—had expense increases averaging 1.83% and revenue gains averaging .30%.

E & P stressed the fact that these percentages are averages, noting that some papers in each circulation group had revenue increases higher than their cost increases.

Things the E & P cross-section survey didn't reveal: number of papers in each sample and their individual cost and revenue percentages, profit percentages, and dollar figures.

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* * *

The newspaper industry may have its best year yet in 1955. The Printers' Ink National Advertising Index showed an 18% gain for newspapers in February, following an 11% increase in January, over the corresponding months in 1954.

And total advertising linage, as measured by Media Records in 52 cities, continues upward with a 7.6% gain in February over February 1953. This followed a January increase of 7.3%.

Off the Spike

Capital Gain

How much is a union call worth in cash?

There's no way of measuring the actual value in dollars and cents, but a U. S. Court of Appeals recently set a minimum of $3,000.

It seems an alleged communist brought suit in District Court in St. Louis to block his expulsion from a Tool and Diemakers Union. The court refused to take jurisdiction on the grounds that no equity claim of $3,000 was involved, and the court only accepts cases involving more than $3,000.

But the Court of Appeals reversed the finding, stating: "Should his wage scale of about $137 a wek be halved by his expulsion . . . as from his testimony seems possible, his loss would soon exceed $3,000."

O, Brave New World

A Department of Labor report shows that 41 percent of the establishments investigated in 1954 in just one state, Ohio, violated the minimum wage, child labor or overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act.

The report reveals that 3,743 employes were cheated out of $428,101 in wages as a result of the violations. The breakdown shows that 622 firms failed to pay proper overtime compensation; 98 employers violated the federal minimum wage requirement; 182 violated child labor provisions, and 83 violated safety and health requirements.

Do workers need unions?

Happy Holidays

Holidays are now recognized in 99 percent of all union agreements and are paid for in 92 percent, according to the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. Premium pay for work on holidays is specified in 95 percent of all contracts with double time or more guaranteed in 88 percent of them, BNA's study shows.

Flying High

The AFL Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses' Association has increased wages of its members by as much as 250 percent since the union's formation in 1945. Until then a stewardess, or a purser, was paid approximately $125 a month for more than 100 hours of flying. Salaries for stewardesses now start at $200 monthly and go to $350 for 85 hours of flight time. Pursers' salaries begin at $295 and go to $450 monthly.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Representation hearing set, April 27, on application by independent union (Guild intervening) for New Orleans Item circ. dept. (25 eligible).

Representation petition dismissed, Ottawa Journal Editorial Employes Association (Guild intervening).

Representation hearing set, April 22, Philadelphia Daily News editorial (85 eligible).

Representation hearing set, May 3, Rutland (Vt.) Herald, all depts. (60 eligible).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

United Press, contract renewal approved.

Akron Beacon-Journal, contract renewal approved.

Manchester Union Leader, contract renewal approved.

NY: The Reporter, contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES

New York Page One Ball, Hotel Sheraton Astor, April 29.

P-O-I District Council Quarterly Meeting, May 7-8, Lima, O.

ANG International Executive Board meeting, May 15-19, New York.

'Plain Old-Fashioned Race Prejudice' Bars Jobs To Negroes, Dean Says

By ARMISTEAD S. PRIDE
Dean, Lincoln University School of Journalism

Seven years ago when Ebony magazine ran its lensy eye over the country for a count of Negro newsmen on daily newspapers, it came up with a total of fifteen. Four years later Our World took its turn and reeled off just a dozen. Today the figure stands slightly higher. There are twenty-one Negroes, including two of the four Negro Nieman Fellows, working in news-editorial capacities on general dailies and one weekly.

Negroes, almost all of them college graduates, may be found on the staffs of these dailies: the Denver Post, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago American, Illinois State Journal and Register, Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, Detroit Free Press, Minneapolis Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Newark Evening News, New York Post, New York Herald Tribune, Cleveland Press (with two), Cleveland News, Toledo Blade, Portland Oregonian, Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin, Chester (Pa.) Times and Milwaukee Journal. The weekly is the Clifton (N.J.) Leader, whose managing editor is a Negro. . . .

Twenty-one Negro news-editorial workers (none in advertising) out of some 80,000 persons staffing the 1,784 general daily and 9,770 general weekly newspapers in the land come to hardly a drop in the bucket, far less than the ten percent Negro racial proportion prevailing in the total population. Perhaps had the Negro not become the perennial low man on the totem pole in the American scheme of things and had his skills and abilities kept up with the likely newspaper demand for his services through the past scores of years, then he might today number something like six or eight thousand, instead of the paltry twenty-one. . .

How does one account for such a paucity in numbers of Negro personnel on general newspaper staffs? The answer has already been suggested but the executive of a Rocky Mountain daily newspaper may best speak for himself, and perhaps for his fellows, as far as the lack—total lack—of Negro advertising help goes:

"We don't hire Negroes in the advertising department because we have found that likes should call on likes in selling and since the Negro population is low in (name of city) we don't feel there is place for Negro salesmen."

The editor of an Indiana daily became more expansive:

"It is certainly true that opportunities for the Negro in that field have been very limited in the past and that very few Negro journalists have found jobs in it. For this there are several reasons, the principal one, no doubt, being plain old-fashioned race prejudice. Besides that, however, it is a fact that very few young Negro men and women tried to get into it. Apparently, those qualified have found their prospects better in other fields, and have gone there. In the last six years, for instance, not a single Negro with even the minimum educational background we require of any applicant has applied for an editorial department job on this newspaper, although there is no reason and no policy that would prevent us hiring a Negro for such a job if we had a vacancy on our staff and a qualified applicant were available."

The "plain old-fashioned race prejudice" has played a large part in the picture presented by the news, editorial and advertising offices of American newspapers—a picture practically shorn of a dark face. That picture—and knowledge of it is easy to come by—had led potential Negro journalists to believe they were not wanted there. The general newspaper office thus joins the hundreds of job sources wearing the sign: "No Negroes Allowed." Knowing this, the Negro youth has traditionally confined his journalistic bent to a smaller sphere or he has shifted his talents to other directions, where the promise of employment and future livelihood has been more certain.

In its national conventions for the past four years, the American Newspaper Guild has recognized the lean-to policy prevailing among the daily newspapers. A 1951 convention resolution declared:

"The most general type of discrimination is the virtual barring of Negroes from white-collar departments—editorial and commercial—of daily newspapers, despite an occasional single Negro reporter on a large daily."

Each year since then the national organization has prodded Guild locals into assembling information on the hiring practices of newspapers and, through its Human Rights Committee, has concentrated its effort to gain publisher support for its anti-discriminatory stand.

Newspaper executives have a responsibility, beyond editorial proclamations, in helping to bring about more integrated American news staffs. Their news-editorial and advertising personnel could start reflecting the racial makeup of their reader clientele. They could demonstrate in their state, regional and national meetings, through resolutions and panel discussions, that they are amenable to—and in fact urge—Negro front-office employment. Individually, they could start the ball rolling by signing on up-and-coming Negro high school or college graduates as copy boys, thus orienting them to the rigors of office routine and accustoming office personnel to having a dark-skinned worker around. Others could get the "feel" of things as reporter cubs, copy readers, proof readers, or even advertising apprentices.

Any such program of staff integration would surely proceed not on the basis of hiring a Negro because he is a Negro, irrespective of ability and qualifications, but rather on the basis of not overlooking, intentionally or unintentionally, the colored prospect of efficiency, capacity and high promise.

What Are We Doing?

The accompanying article is a condensation of Dean Pride's "Low Man on the Totem Pole," which appears in the current issue of Nieman Reports, published by the Nieman Alumni Council, elected by former Nieman Fellows at Harvard University. Its publication here coincides with the distribution by the Research and Information department this week of a questionnaire on local activities in the area of Human Rights. The Los Angeles convention called on locals to submit semi-annual reports covering their Human Rights programs.

Recruiting: Cash vs. Glamor

What can be done to encourage able young men and women to seek careers in journalism?

That problem has been vexing editors and publishers for some time. Most of them conclude the answer is to emphasize the "glamor" of the profession.

The Guild thinks another answer is rather obvious. Here's how Kenosha Guild President LeRoy Anderson expressed it recently in a letter to the editor of a weekly, who had some ideas on the subject:

"Your article dealing with the lack of interest in young people for entrance into the field of journalism states that the reason is unknown. I submit that the reason is as old as man's economic life. Most weeklies offer little more than a 60-70 hour week with little pay. Dailies (Guild excepted) do little better. Show this to the student who has some talent for journalism and he almost invariably directs his efforts to some more lucrative field.

"Your plan for hiring students in the summer months at $35 a week is a practical one, but most students cannot afford the luxury of such an opportunity. Most must earn enough money during the summer to defray the major portion of the next school year's expenses. Milwaukee area students, for example, have the breweries and construction work with much higher pay as an attraction. Other areas in the state offer comparable money attractions.

"A more proper solution to the problem of the shortage of journalists would be to make the profession a more attractive one in which to work. Most of today's weeklies are highly commercialized and little more than chatty little social bulletins.

"Today's youngsters are not so taken with the alleged glamor of professions. War and its potential has forced them into a world of practical realities where they can't be deluded with promises of Horatio Alger-like success. They want a chance to make a decent living commensurate with their abilities; they want security and the chance to take their place in their community's professional life.

"Think Mr. Publisher and Editor, how many of a newspaper's employes come to it with an investment approximating $10,000. Virtually none save the journalists. Realizing this, how can the young student be expected to give most of his life to the profession without adequate financial reward? Yes, I agree, doctors and lawyers start from more humble beginnings, but the financial reward is always there."

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO-CCL)

Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.: letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy is 15c. Yearly $3.00.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925.

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Will Sell Brooklyn Eagle, But Only To 'Right' Buyer

Frank D. Schroth, publisher of the Brooklyn Eagle, which suspended publication when craft unions honored Guild picket lines set up January 28, announced last week that he will sell the business.

He has placed the sale in the hands of a New York broker, O. Rundle Gilbert, but has stipulated several restrictions on disposal of assets. For example, Schroth reserves the right to sell to other than the highest bidder, and is reported to have turned down one firm offer made in behalf of a New Jersey prospective buyer.

His latest move lends some, if not satisfactory, clarification to his previous announcement, made March 16, that he "intends" never to resume publication of the Eagle.

That announcement, obviously leaving Schroth in business until a sale or other disposition is made, failed to halt picketing by members of the Eagle unit. The Guild members voted unanimously to continue strike activities in full, and are still doing so, until Schroth's "intentions" become clear.

One New York Guild official expressed the Guild's view when he said, "We are obliged to play this two ways. We won't withdraw pickets as long as management is able to resume physical operations. But we don't stand in the way of Guild members seeking other jobs in the meantime."

There are more than 100 Guild members who have found other employment, some of them joining with non-Guild Eagle executives in staffing a greatly-augmented Brooklyn coverage by the World-Telegram & Sun, Scripps-Howard daily published in downtown Manhattan.

Schroth explained his sale restrictions by saying that he would prefer to sell the Eagle intact, so that the most populous borough in New York City could again have its "home-town paper." But he attached the proviso that he would select the buyer in such case, regardless of the amount he might be offered, in order to "best serve the interests of Brooklyn and its people."

Should no unit sale be consummated by May 2, he directed that Gilbert auction the physical assets thereafter, the sales dates being set for May 11-13. The property will be divided, for such sale purposes, into three lots.

One would be the name, good will, morgue and library, and circulation lists.

The second lot would consist of printing machinery and equipment.

The third lot would comprise the office equipment and furnishings.

One additional item, available to a purchaser, is a lease on the new structure at 124 Livingston street, to which the Eagle had planned to move this month. The old Eagle building is to be razed to give space to a new court building, part of an extensive civic improvement project.

Gilbert P. Gallaher

Chicago, Ill.—Funeral services and burial for Gilbert P. "Gil" Gallaher, 49, an assistant city editor of the Chicago Daily News, were held Saturday, March 26. Mr. Gallaher died Tuesday, March 22. He lived at 7706 Catalpa, Chicago. Mr. Gallaher, a fifth generation newspaperman, joined the Daily News in 1927 as copy boy to the late Henry Justin Smith, managing editor. Before being named an assistant city editor in 1952, he served as night picture editor, night city editor, and picture editor. He was picture editor from 1943 until 1952. Mr. Gallaher was a pioneer in modern picture techniques and was one of the first newspapermen to use Wirephoto. He was an accomplished photographer and his pictures appeared in many newspapers and magazines. Surviving are the widow, Evelyn; three daughters, Sharon, Darcy, and Cynthia; his mother, Mrs. Eva Gallaher; and a brother, Clifford.



GALLAHER

Lose NLRB Election At West Coast Daily

San Francisco, Calif. — An NLRB election to determine a bargaining agent for the editorial staff of the Hayward Daily Review resulted in only two affirmative votes for the Guild.

After the Board had ruled out two Guild leaders as ineligible because of their "supervisory" status, there were only eight left in the proposed unit. Two failed to vote, two cast blank ballots and there were two "No union" votes.

The Review is an evening daily with a circulation of 9,178.

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR when the editors come to town, combining their annual meeting with the loveliness of Washington's April. The editors landed in coveys, the azaleas flamed, the dogwood and redbud lurked against the soft green of the leafing trees, the shy spirea pushed out its white blossoms. And shy Harry Truman of Independence (Mo.) gave the serious thinkers something to get mad about again.

He came right out in public and said the newspapers gave Democrats a bum rap. While the accusation was not exactly news it provoked something of an editorial convulsion. There hasn't been such an outpouring of indignation and heavy handed irony since the last time Harry made a Democratic speech.

This reporter wishes, however, that Mr. Truman and the editors would get their facts right for once. When the former President complained at the Rayburn dinner about the newspapers, he wasn't really complaining about news coverage. He was talking about the editorial writers, columnists, publishers and other interpreters.

I don't care how glibly he said later that he was speaking solely of the news columns and that every newspaper had a conceded right to its own editorial opinions. He was still kicking about editorial interpretations—the extraordinary kindness of the editors in refusing to beat Eisenhower on the head for offenses which, if Truman had committed them, would have produced cries of "time for a change" and "throw the rascals out."

This can be partly demonstrated by Truman's speech. He accused the Eisenhower administration of "bad management" and of playing partisan politics with "our security, our foreign policy, our civil service and our nation's resources." Then he swung against the newspapers, charging them with a "remarkable display of cooperation to keep much of this bad management from the people." He said there was no parallel in our history "to the cloak of protection thrown about this administration by so much of the press."

* * *

NOW TRUMAN COULDN'T POSSIBLY have meant that the newspapers had concealed the basic facts of this "bad management." The firing of Foster Dulles' "old friend" Edward Corsi and the uproar about the Refugee Relief Act cluttered up the newspapers for days. The leak of the Yalta papers, the fact that Carl McCardle leaked them, the fact that White House Press Secretary Hagerty interfered and stopped the New York Times' beat on this has been printed. Admiral Carney's leak about the Matsus was printed. Carney was identified as the source, and Hagerty was identified as the source for the counterleak.

General Ridgway's dissatisfaction with Eisenhower-dictated Army cuts has been printed. Vice President Nixon's trial balloon speech about sending troops to Indo China was printed—and the later decision not to send troops. The "numbers rackets" played by Republicans in regard to security risks was printed. Eisenhower's bluff about "unleashing" Chiang Kai-Shek in Formosa and the later decision that Chiang wouldn't be allowed to "drag us into war" was printed.

THE DIFFERENCE between the way newspapers treat Eisenhower and the way they treated Truman—and previously Roosevelt—is in what the editors make out of the facts.

Let an obscure White House secretary whom Truman had barely seen end up with a mink coat, and this was evidence of the old "Pendergast gang corruption." Let a tax collector turn crooked and it was "time for a change." There were few major Truman blunders in high policy. The man had nerve and insight and when he faced the necessity he moved with iron determination and took the responsibility on himself. Many editors came to sense this but they still muttered about General Harry Vaughan and the "moral climate" of the White House. They wrote as if Truman's correctness and courage on big issues did not determine, in history, the "moral climate."

And how do the editors treat Eisenhower? They wear 16 pairs of kid gloves. They let him get away with a pretense that he knew nothing about the Yalta papers and hadn't even read them, as if that were an excuse. They let the White House run away from the Corsi case, disclaiming all interest and responsibility.

If Truman had committed the blunders about Formosa and Indo China that Eisenhower has committed, he would be pilloried as a weakling and a "little man" incompetent in his job. When Senator Neely bluntly says that Eisenhower hasn't now and never did have any qualifications for his job, most of the editors ignore this major issue and attack Neely for attacking Eisenhower's church-going habits.

As Doris Fleeson points out, newspapers have been remarkably uncurious about "Mamie's cottage," the little number built for the President on the Augusta golf course. They haven't howled about the overload of corporation and utility executives whose private company Ike enjoys so exclusively, although they would have said Truman was selling the people out if Harry had fraternized primarily with union leaders. Still, all this is a matter of editorial interpretation, not the news columns.

* * *

IT WOULD BE NICE, sometime, if when Turman attacked the press he would say, "Yes, I'm talking about the editorial columns. Sure they have a right to their opinions, but I've a right to say that their opinions are partisan and mealy-mouthed. They are soft on Ike because he's a front they'd like to keep so their Republican golf-club friends can run the country."

Truman's private thoughts about Eisenhower's performance may be described as ranging from half disbelief to cold contempt. He can still smile in public, pointing out that he himself promoted Ike in the Army, but with his old staff aides and cabinet members he doesn't hide his mingled distress and scorn. He thinks it was simply immoral for Eisenhower to pretend for partisan purposes that he was "unleashing" Chiang. It didn't hurt the Democrats, he believes, but it hurt America with our friends and allies, misled Chiang himself, and was the start of a policy of "fantastic vacillation" that has genuinely endangered our welfare.

Believing devoutly that the head of the executive department is the one man who mustn't pass the buck, he finds it incredible that whenever Brownell or Dulles or Charlie Wilson runs into trouble, Eisenhower isn't home that day. He doesn't know whether Ike's aides think he is a fool, and didn't bother to tell him things, or whether Eisenhower just lacks the guts to take responsibility when things get rough.

Chicago Sponsors Institute For Stewards

Chicago, Ill.—Stewards of the Chicago Guild's unit at the Daily News attended an institute last week at the downtown campus of the University of Chicago, with John Caldwell, director of the university's Union Education Service, as "evaluator" for the evening's program.

Taking part were Ed Marciniak, IEB vice president; Dan Sullivan, chairman of the unit's committee on new members, and Dick Leekley, of the Chicago Guild staff. Robert P. Holley, local president, was an observer.

Stewards, twelve in all, attended a Guild-sponsored dinner before proceeding to the campus, where a two-and-one-half hour program dealt with such subjects as building membership, "unionizing" the membership, enforcing the contract and the "life of the Guild" locally, regionally and nationally.

Nick Shuman, unit chairman, was aided by Carl Ihde in making the institute arrangements, intended to spur membership gains in all departments at the News.