

85 Lose Jobs In Philadelphia Daily News Cutback

Philadelphia, Pa.—Eighty-five Guild members lost their jobs over the New Year's weekend in wholesale economy layoffs by the Philadelphia Daily News. Management said the drastic staff reduction was necessary to save the paper.

Many veteran employees of the Daily News were among those dismissed. Sixty-four of the jobs eliminated were in the editorial department.

All employees dismissed in the retrenchment received severance pay of more than two weeks' pay for each year of service with the paper.

The firings came within four days after a vote by the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia to relax the job security provisions of the local's contract with the Daily News to assure its continued publication. Guild spokesmen said owner M. H. McCloskey had demonstrated to their satisfaction that the Daily News "has been losing money steadily and that widespread reorganization of the paper is imperative if it is to continue to publish."

The local Guild, has established a job placement agency in an effort to find employment for those caught by the cutback, and ANG has asked other locals to inform the Philadelphia Guild immediately of job vacancies in their areas.

To date, about 15 of the displaced Guildsmen have found work. The Philadelphia Inquirer hired a copyreader and the United Press employed a few staffers. About a dozen found jobs elsewhere in the city.

McCloskey, a construction contractor and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, bought the Daily News about two years ago and immediately began pouring new capital into the operation in an effort to build up the paper. Under his ownership, the number of employees in Guild jurisdiction increased from 84 to more than 200 as circulation and advertising steadily rose to record highs.

Just before the dismissal, however, McCloskey told local Guild leaders the paper still was losing about \$50,000 weekly and that he planned to close it down by the end of 1956 unless the Guild granted him extra-contractual leeway in reorganizing the staff.

The Daily News unit voted 165 to 18 to accept McCloskey's ultimatum despite the view of the IEB Contracts Committee that the owner had adequate protections under existing terms of the contract and that it could not sanction their relaxation.

At a later meeting that night, the local's Representative Assembly directed an emergency committee to seek a more satisfactory agreement. McCloskey, however, refused to budge from his position.

Subsequently, Local President I. Michael Segel issued the following statement:

"In an effort to save the Daily News for the community of Philadelphia, the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia

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The Guild Reporter

Official Organ Of The American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC)

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Erie Guildsmen Dropped In Sale-And-Merger Deal

Erie, Pa.—Competitive newspapering in Erie ended last Sunday, with the sale of the evening and Sunday Dispatch to the owners of the evening Times, discontinuance of the Dispatch after 136 years of publication, and announcement that a new morning paper, would be absorbed into the new operation. All had been furnished job application blanks through the Guild.

Management announced its total severance obligations at \$150,000, payable in the case of Guild members under a contract held with the Record Publishing Company, of which Edward Lamb, Toledo lawyer, had been head for a little more than 11 years.

At this writing, Guild officers were studying details of several types of claims, such as earned vacation time and the question of payment in lieu of discharge notice.

The sale was consummated December 28, while Lamb, a Toledo lawyer, was reportedly at a winter resort in Canada. No word of the multiple transaction was issued to the employees. They learned of it January 2, when both the Dispatch and the Times published identical announcements of the deal.

It remained for Guild officers to make inquiry as to the details and relay the information to a unit meeting convened last Saturday afternoon in the Dispatch auditorium. Dispatch employees hired by the News will be covered by the existing Guild contract for Times employees, the Guild officers were informed. Two Dispatch workers were taken over by the Times to replace Times employees transferred to the News operation.

It was indicated that some assignments were of a temporary nature and that the permanent personnel of the morning paper would await designation until operation kinks could be determined and corrected.

Physically, the morning News will be printed in the Times plant. Editorially, the News is avowedly independent of the Times. The Sunday editions of the Times will, after this week, be known as the Erie Times-News with Parade, a Dispatch supplement, included.

Co-publishers of the combined morning-evening enterprise are George J. Mead and John Mead, Jr., whose father founded the daily in 1888.

Involved in the purchase is a sum variously estimated up to \$2 millions. For this the Times Publishing Co. acquired 90 percent of the Dispatch stock, some \$400,000 in bonds, and the 15-year lease on the Dispatch building.

The move leaves Lamb's interests in Erie vested only in Television Station WICU. Renewal application of the license (Continued on Page 2)

Hearst Memo Returns

Two units affected by the Hearst Memorandum provisions had reported this week on their polls of membership sentiment on acceptance.

Returns from the Detroit and Seattle-Tacoma units showed unanimous votes for approving the terms of the new pact, which sets working conditions and benefits, as distinguished from wage-and-hour provisions, negotiated locally in each case.



—Photo by Joseph Pohl, Erie Guild
\$2 MILLION DEAL—Peter Sala, president of the Erie Guild, tells Dispatch unit members of the contract protections afforded them when the Dispatch was suddenly sold into extinction at the year's end. At the left are Ray Mann and Don Hayes, international representatives. Hayes was on vacation in Erie when the news broke, stayed to attend the Guild sessions which heard the sale details.

Political Debate 'Fixed' By GOP Press, NY Editor Charges

A New York editor has accused the American press generally of applying a double standard in presenting political news.

"It is the instinct of most editors," said James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, "to believe that what is good news for the Republican Party is good news for their readers. And that is why, I submit, we have moved so far from the concept of the newspaper as an independent force that 'wears no man's collar.'"

Wechsler made the charge in a speech at the Jewish Community Center in Cincinnati. It was largely ignored by other newspapers.

Referring to the recent Presidential election campaign, he accused publishers of "scandal-

ous deceit" in their handling of stories about the health of President Eisenhower and the "transformation" of Vice President Nixon. And he condemned the majority of newspapers for failing to perform their critical function when faced with news unfavorable to the Administration.

Wechsler, who holds an honorable withdrawal card from the Guild, once wrote the Guild Reporter's Washington column. A summary of his remarks at Cincinnati follows.

My thesis is simple: The American press is overwhelmingly owned and operated by Republicans who fix the rules of U. S. political debate. And I use the word "fix" advisedly.

I know it is a freer press than any prevailing in communist or fascist countries, but that is nothing to be complacent about. It is a press that has generally grown comfortable, fat and self-

righteous; and which with some noteworthy exceptions voices the prejudices of entrenched wealth rather than those qualities of critical inquiry and rebellious spirit we associate with our noblest journalistic traditions.

It is a press that is far more concerned with the tax privileges of any fat cat than with the care and feeding of any underdog.

It is a press that sanctimoniously boasts of its independence, and means by that its right to do what its Republican owners damn please. The press used to be regarded as a public trust, not a private playground.

It is a press that is far more forthright and resolute in condemning communist tyranny in Hungary than in waging the fight for freedom in the United States.

As evidence on that point may I cite the abject and total failure of a large section of our press to challenge the Eastland

committee's assault on the New York Times—an attack plainly and crudely designed to stifle that newspaper's criticism of the committee.

The attack failed, insofar as the Times was concerned. But how many other publishers and editors—especially those who did not speak up in behalf of the Times—are even more cautious and faltering now in battling for the Bill of Rights than they were before the Times came under fire?

The tragedy is that most of these owners are no longer newspapermen, if they ever were. The distance, if I may say so, from Scripps to Howard is not measurable in any terms except those of the human spirit.

Frankly I am weary of listening to lectures about the virtues of our newspapers or our magazines. They manipulate news; they select their big stories and bury others; they pontificate

about the purity of their news columns and yet few of them are willing to risk real debate about the great issues of our time. They obfuscate, they confuse, they smother.

Once upon a time I heard a distinguished correspondent of the London Times observe that "the function of a newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable." How many papers can claim to be doing that now?

I speak with some passion on this matter. I value my profession. It is the only one I know. But this I also know—that there are only a handful of newspapers in America on which I could work without selling my soul.

It is not for those of us who supported Adlai Stevenson to say that the press dictated the result.

I say only that much of the (Continued on Page 7)

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GR Mail Delivery Again Varies

Mail delivery of the December 14 issue of the Guild Reporter, as indicated by the returns of a coupon printed therein, was as mixed a performance as was its previously reported predecessor, in November.

Both surveys, however, serve to clear at least the Washington post office, the point of mailing origin, of any suspicion that Guild Reporter sacks were allowed to gather dust there before being shipped out.

Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio points received copies within four days of the publication date—not an abnormal transit time for second-class mail matter, and somewhat extraordinary when the volume of Christmas mail and packages is taken into account.

And the arrival times in other parts of the Guild Reporter's far-flung readership were for the most part within a 12-day span following press day, with Montana, California and other Western points reporting inside that delivery time.

Again the extreme, in time as well as in distance, among the reported deliveries was that in the Hawaiian Islands. The December 14 copies reached there January 7, 10 days after another issue, that of December 28, had come from the Washington presses.

But the adjective "mixed" still applies to the over-all operation. Some copies were reported delivered on Sunday, December 23, along with avalanches of Christmas cards. None, apparently, arrived on Christmas Day.

Lima Guild In Bid For New Contract

Lima, Ohio—In preparation for renewing its contract which terminates February 28, the Lima Guild has appointed Joseph Connor as local executive secretary, to devote his full time to collective bargaining matters. Connor has obtained a leave of absence from his news job for the purpose.

News management has notified the Guild that it desires to "terminate" the agreement in its expiration date, a routine notice for which the National Labor Relations Act provides.

In view of the experience of the Guild local during the first year of new ownership of the paper, by Freedom Newspapers, Inc., the Guild leaders expect that substantial changes in the existing agreement will be proposed by management.

At Marysville, Calif., also operated by Freedom Newspapers, pressmen were forced into strike action by management's refusal to agree to a union shop; and in all other publications in the eleven-paper chain open shop conditions prevail.

itself, when letter carriers stretched their legs at home for the first time in weeks. It took only six days to achieve delivery in St. Louis, Mo., but that same time elapsed before one Philadelphia suburb got around to delivering the paper.

And the same day that Toronto, Sioux City and New Orleans reported delivery, a copy finally got to a reader in Corona, Long Island suburb of New York.

It required just two weeks to get a Toledo reader his Guild Reporter, the same day that one was delivered in Whittier, Calif., and a day earlier than a copy got to New City, N. Y.

As to what can be done about expediting the service, there is much shoulder-shrugging but few concrete suggestions.

The economic fact is that second-class matter is handled dirt cheap. It is a vivid red ink figure in the post office department, the heads of which have striven vainly for a break-even status.

Sixteen copies of the Guild Reporter of eight-page size are delivered for a cent and a half, to 16 different addresses. No one

pretends that second-class matter pays its way, and few can quarrel with the post office dictum that its delivery must await clearance of all first-class matter on hand.

Yet the gap between second-class and first-class rates is enormous, the difference in the case of the Guild's newspaper being the margin between less than one-tenth of a cent and six cents. To make the jump, i.e., to mail the Guild Reporter first-class in an envelope, would be to multiply the costs by more than 60 times, for postage alone.

Stationery costs for the envelopes would also be an extra. And the cost would increase proportionately for larger-than-eight-page issues.

And it would be naive to suggest that our members' employers, the press of the nation, join with the Guild in urging that higher rates be charged, in the interests of better delivery handling. The country's newspapers have for a century been substantially subsidized by low mailing rates, due originally to the valid argument that easier communications were necessary for the nation's progress. By 1957, the situation is regarded as an untouchable vested interest.

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Detroit News Replies In Lockout Wage Suit

Detroit, Mich.—Management of the Detroit News has filed a blanket denial of charges made in a court suit by the Guild and maintenance employees of the News for payment of wages lost during last winter's lockout.

The Guild's action is based on a clause in its contract with the News forbidding discrimination against employees by reason of their Guild membership.

The maintenance department is the only non-mechanical group of News employees under union contract. When all three Detroit dailies closed down last winter, the News maintenance staff was told it would not be needed "for the duration." Unorganized department personnel

was kept at work and under full pay, although no papers were published for the six weeks of the stereotypers' strike.

Management asserts in its reply to the suit that maintenance staffers refused to work unless permitted to do so by the Guild, and that none reported for or was refused work.

The suit seeks \$20,000, exclusive of interest, court costs and attorneys' fees.

That the President was in better physical shape than ever as a result of a heart attack and an ileitis operation, and that Richard Nixon was a new man—without any operation at all.

It was in the handling of these stories, it seems to me, that the Republican press made its influence felt. There is no mathematical formula for evaluating the performance; it is a matter of what questions were asked—and not asked. How many newspapers, for example, gave serious attention during the campaign to the medical data offered in refutation of the roseate announcements of the White House medicine men?

And no gradually it became considered almost bad manners and bad form to discuss the subject of the President's health, as it seemingly became bad form to question the validity of the Vice President's rehabilitation.

I cannot dispute the success of Mr. Nixon's performance. He succeeded in persuading his right-wing Republican partners that his heart still belonged to them; at the same time the more moderate Republican journalists were permitted—may encouraged—to picture him as a totally changed man. And the only occasion, as I recall it, on which he was subjected to truly vigorous questioning about his split personality was at a press conference of undergraduate editors at Cornell. Out of the mouths of kids came the ques-

tion that adults should have been asking.

I have gone through two Presidential campaigns as the editor of the only newspaper in New York which supported the Democratic candidate. I do not demand a recount; nor do I dispute the enormous personal affection and goodwill commanded by President Eisenhower. And may I say here that if any of my remarks seem harsh they are accompanied by my prayers for the health and well-being of the President. For there can be no partisan joy for anyone in the catastrophe of H-Bomb war which I know the President is striving to avoid. Nor can there be any partisanship about the danger of a Nixon accession.

But my subject is the press. I have brought along a lot of documents amplifying the thesis already stated. When I arrived here today, however, I thought it might be fruitful to begin by examining a day's example of your local press. This does not purport to be a complete examination, but perhaps it is not unrepresentative.

I hold in my hand the editorial pages of the three Cincinnati papers for today. The Enquirer carries Fulton Lewis, Jr., Frank Kent and Westbrook Pegler.

The Times-Star carries David Lawrence, George Sokolsky and George Dixon.

The Cincinnati Post (Scripps-Howard) is comparatively neutral; it carries Othman and Andrew Tully, and an essay by Bob Ruark saying you can tell good men from bad by looking at their faces. I think Bob is a funny fellow, but it had never occurred to me that history was a beauty contest.

But, at least on this day, not one Cincinnati paper published any dissenting view like Fleeson, the Alsops, Stokes, Pearson, to say nothing of Kempton or Lerner. I am told that Walter Lippman and Mark Childs appear occasionally in Cincinnati; but certainly as of the day under examination there was no semblance of any free competition of ideas in the Cincinnati press.

And while no single day or single city tells everything about the press, certainly these exhibits must be regarded as relevant evidence.

The fundamental problem is the imbalance of control, so plainly documented in the Editor & Publisher survey on editorial alignment in the campaign; per-

haps even more important, was the almost total identification of the big-circulation magazines—Life, Saturday Evening Post, Time, Newsweek, Colliers—with the GOP. Of all of them, Look was alone, I believe, in withholding an official endorsement of Ike and in giving Stevenson reasonably generous notices.

It is not that the press dictates the popular vote; Roosevelt proved that. It is, as I said at the outset, that the press does much to determine the national climate in which issues are debated—or evaded.

Now for additional specific examples:

(1) Shortly before election day GOP Chairman Hall refused to appear before a Congressional committee investigating charges of flagrant favoritism in the award of a contract for expansion of a government-owned nickel plant in Cuba. Hall said he was "too busy" to appear until after election day. How many papers really played this story? How many editorially cried out against Hall's attempt to evade the witness stand?

I don't blame Mr. Hall; he knew there would be little protest if he ducked the issue and that a lot of papers would have felt obliged to give him some attention if he testified. He beat the rap.

(2) Not long ago the Administration announced that it would not permit U. S. reporters to go to Red China. It did so on the specious theory that this would in some way imply approval of communist oppression in China. Some newspapers protested the ban—but briefly, mildly, and surely without the passion they would have shown if so arbitrary a curb on press freedom had been imposed by a Democratic administration.

(3) The debate of American Middle Eastern policy is a matter of record. I do not contend that it has been suppressed. I do say that the press would have echoed with cries for impeachment if Dean Acheson had been guilty of the blunders embodied in Dulles' on-again-off-again relations with Col. Nasser. Even more serious, I believe, was the general cover-up of the failure of the American delegation to act promptly and courageously in behalf of Hungary in the days immediately preceding the election. How many newspapers really told that story of those dreadful hours of American indecision and ineffectuality?

Free Press Also Fat And Flatulent, Says Wechsler

(Continued from Page 1)

press covered up for the blunders and failures and absenteeism of the Eisenhower Administration, and thereby gave its all to achieve that result. And its performance was one of which few editors can be proud.

This is not a matter of news inches, although it might be argued on that plane, it is a matter of emphasis, of display, and of concealment. There were proposals early in the campaign year for formal studies of press coverage of the campaign. Why were those proposals so overwhelmingly voted down? What were the press lords afraid of?

I would venture to suggest that they were not concerned about the measurement of column-inches given the rival candidates. It is easy to achieve a mathematical balance. I think what concerned them was the kind of scandalous deceit in which they conspired to sell two stories:

• That the President was in better physical shape than ever as a result of a heart attack and an ileitis operation, and that Richard Nixon was a new man—without any operation at all.

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(4) As for pictures, which many believe carry more weight than words, Ike got 90 percent of the picture space with 36 photos for 28,160 square inches. Stevenson got only eight worth 2,250 square inches.

"My findings," the professor wrote in a letter to the Plain Dealer, "not only totally refute your claims of bi-partisanship, but actually suggest that the Plain Dealer was one of the most noticeable examples of the 'one-party' press to appear during the entire campaign."

Again let me emphasize that I do not argue this story would have altered the election result. But surely it offers support for the view that the press applied a standard of charity to Administration failures in foreign affairs that never prevailed during the Democratic days.

(4) For several days the headline news of the campaign was the synthetic controversy over Adlai Stevenson's stand on the Hiss case. Let it be acknowledged that Mr. Truman first provoked the argument; but let it also be acknowledged that the press echoed Len Hall's manifestoes on the subject with a degree of passion grotesquely out of proportion to the issue—or to any conceivable news interest in it. Stevenson's deposition for Hiss had been fully aired in the 1952 campaign; every responsible legal group agreed that he had done no more than any citizen was morally obliged to do. How many newspapers would have been similarly aroused if the Democrats had called attention to Mr. Dulles' past—and wholly unimpeachable—relations with Hiss?

(5) Stevenson's position on the H-Bomb became a central source of controversy in the campaign. It was the Times, I believe, that first reported that many top Administration officials—possibly including the President—had at one time urged almost precisely the same proposal for a moratorium on H-Bomb tests. How many newspapers followed up the "Times" story? The question here is not who was right or wrong; it is whether so many newspapers would have damned the proposal if it had been issued by President Eisenhower rather than by his Democratic opponent.

(6) The Talbot case was a dramatic illustration of the benevolence exhibited by the press toward ethical standards. As Ralph McGill, the distinguished editor of the Atlanta Constitution, pointed out some time ago: "The Talbot method violated no laws, Firms seeking con-

tricts seemingly were 'invited' to use his firm in obtaining management surveys. Occasionally, it was said, a letter on Air Force stationery encouraged further action. It was not ethical. Nor was it illegal.

"This is what has come to be known as influence peddling. "The Republican newspapers faithfully reported Secretary Talbot's resignation.

"But they did not dig into it. They did not become excited. Nor did they really become critical. There were no violent charges of Pendergastism! None attacked the President for the appointment. On the contrary most of them found plausible excuses and then dropped the matter."

(7) It is now clear that the Republicans rallied many Negro voters—and many people of all races and creeds—on the issue of civil rights. Perhaps this is what the Democrats deserved for harboring Jim Eastland so long. Yet I would suggest that an analysis of most Northern dailies would show that they gave little prominence—and surely little editorial comment—to President Eisenhower's repeated refusal to take a position on the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. That is what I mean by the power of the press to promote or to bury great issues. How many newspapers made it big news each time the President ducked—and there is no other word for it—press-conference questions about his stand on the court decision? How many editorials called attention to the story?

I do not believe in the conspiracy theory of history. I know we are all creatures of instinct and habit. My thesis is that it is the instinct of most editors to believe that what is good news for the Republican Party is good news for their readers. And that is why, I submit, we have moved so far from the concept of the newspaper as an independent force that "wears no man's collar."

But after the campaign was over, Professor Eugene C. Murock of Marietta College's Department of History and Political Science, turned his measuring instruments on the Plain Dealer, just to see how things "evened out." The professor's study of the paper's campaign coverage from Sept. 23 to Nov. 1, the day the newspaper strike-lockout began, produced the following findings:

1. Eisenhower received 1,135 column inches to 882 for Stevenson, which is "remarkable" since Stevenson made twice as many speeches as Ike.

2. On Page One, the President "demolished" Stevenson with 220 inches to 112 inches. On the first five pages, Ike got 375 inches, Stevenson 153.

3. Front page headlines also heavily favored Ike who got four eight-column banner streamers, one three-column, nine two-column and 15 one-column headlines. Adlai got no streamers, only one four-column; four two-column and 15 one-column headlines.

4. As for pictures, which many believe carry more weight than words, Ike got 90 percent of the picture space with 36 photos for 28,160 square inches. Stevenson got only eight worth 2,250 square inches.

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(4) For several days the headline news of the campaign was the synthetic controversy over Adlai Stevenson's stand on the Hiss case. Let it be acknowledged that Mr. Truman first provoked the argument; but let it also be acknowledged that the press echoed Len Hall's manifestoes on the subject with a degree of passion grotesquely out of proportion to the issue—or to any conceivable news interest in it. Stevenson's deposition for Hiss had been fully aired in the 1952 campaign; every responsible legal group agreed that he had done no more than any citizen was morally obliged to do. How many newspapers would have been similarly aroused if the Democrats had called attention to Mr. Dulles' past—and wholly unimpeachable—relations with Hiss?

(5) Stevenson's position on the H-Bomb became a central source of controversy in the campaign. It was the Times, I believe, that first reported that many top Administration officials—possibly including the President—had at one time urged almost precisely the same proposal for a moratorium on H-Bomb tests. How many newspapers followed up the "Times" story? The question here is not who was right or wrong; it is whether so many newspapers would have damned the proposal if it had been issued by President Eisenhower rather than by his Democratic opponent.

(6) The Talbot case was a dramatic illustration of the benevolence exhibited by the press toward ethical standards. As Ralph McGill, the distinguished editor of the Atlanta Constitution, pointed out some time ago: "The Talbot method violated no laws, Firms seeking con-

tricts seemingly were 'invited' to use his firm in obtaining management surveys. Occasionally, it was said, a letter on Air Force stationery encouraged further action. It was not ethical. Nor was it illegal.

"This is what has come to be known as influence peddling. "The Republican newspapers faithfully reported Secretary Talbot's resignation.

"But they did not dig into it. They did not become excited. Nor did they really become critical. There were no violent charges of Pendergastism! None attacked the President for the appointment. On the contrary most of them found plausible excuses and then dropped the matter."

(7) It is now clear that the Republicans rallied many Negro voters—and many people of all races and creeds—on the issue of civil rights. Perhaps this is what the Democrats deserved for harboring Jim Eastland so long. Yet I would suggest that an analysis of most Northern dailies would show that they gave little prominence—and surely little editorial comment—to President Eisenhower's repeated refusal to take a position on the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. That is what I mean by the power of the press to promote or to bury great issues. How many newspapers made it big news each time the President ducked—and there is no other word for it—press-conference questions about his stand on the court decision? How many editorials called attention to the story?

I do not believe in the conspiracy theory of history. I know we are all creatures of instinct and habit. My thesis is that it is the instinct of most editors to believe that what is good news for the Republican Party is good news for their readers. And that is why, I submit, we have moved so far from the concept of the newspaper as an independent force that "wears no man's collar."

But after the campaign was over, Professor Eugene C. Murock of Marietta College's Department of History and Political Science, turned his measuring instruments on the Plain Dealer, just to see how things "evened out." The professor's study of the paper's campaign coverage from Sept. 23 to Nov. 1, the day the newspaper strike-lockout began, produced the following findings:

1. Eisenhower received 1,135 column inches to 882 for Stevenson, which is "remarkable" since Stevenson made twice as many speeches as Ike.

2. On Page One, the President "demolished" Stevenson with 220 inches to 112 inches. On the first five pages, Ike got 375 inches, Stevenson 153.

3. Front page headlines also heavily favored Ike who got four eight-column banner streamers, one three-column, nine two-column and 15 one-column headlines. Adlai got no streamers, only one four-column; four two-column and 15 one-column headlines.

4. As for pictures, which many believe carry more weight than words, Ike got 90 percent of the picture space with 36 photos for 28,160 square inches. Stevenson got only eight worth 2,250 square inches.

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Local Copy

Plain And Fancy Dealing

Campaign publicity between candidates varies from day to day but in the long run things will even out, the Cleveland Plain Dealer argued in an editorial last October.

"So, let's hear no more about the 'one-party' press. . . . It simply doesn't exist."

Just a few days before, the paper noted, Adlai Stevenson got more column inches of newspaper space during a visit to Ohio than did the President.

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Local Ballotting Returns

Seattle-Tacoma

Seattle, Wash.—John M. (Hack) Miller, photographer for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has been elected president of the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild, re-assuming a Guild post he held ten years ago. He succeeds Hugh Harrison, of the Times.

Lois Nelson was elected secretary and Herb Gauger was re-elected treasurer. Marjorie Jones, Verda Berge, Dan Coughlin, Bill Smith and Harold Olson were chosen vice presidents.

The mail referendum brought a 90 percent return of ballots, 454 in all.

Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont.—Two top posts in the Ottawa Newspaper Guild were filled by acclamation at a meeting that formed the first part of a successful dance and buffet luncheon. Eric R. L. Cawdron, a former president, was re-named to the office, succeeding Murray Goldblatt, and Ben Dworin became first vice president. As circulation department representatives, Bill Hanna and Bud Mayo were also unopposed for places on the executive. Election of other officers will be on January 20.

Akron

Akron, Ohio.—George Scriven has been named to the local's executive board, succeeding William C. Gargash. Craig Wilson, local president, and Ray Warner have been named delegates to the next meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council at Terre Haute, January 25 and 27.

Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga.—Officers for the new year at the Atlanta Guild are headed by Hugh C. Schutte, AP, as president. He succeeds Burgess Damron, who became AP unit chairman.

Others chosen are: Vice president, Emil Morone, UP Pictures, who is also UP unit chairman; secretary-treasurer, James C. Laxton, AP, for his eighth consecutive term.

Sioux City

Sioux City, Iowa.—Tom Fennell has been re-elected president of Sioux City local 123. Robert Schmidt was chosen vice president; Ben Shuman, secretary-treasurer; Robert Gonsley, controller, and Bob Dodsley, chairman of the standing committee.

Executive board members elected were Dean Oggel, Clarence Olson, Kenneth Sanders and Dick VanOrstrand.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif.—Don Brackenbury, of the Long Beach unit, has been named first vice president of the Los Angeles Guild local, in a contest with John McLean, Herald-Express unit. The count was 345 to 160. Bill Pique defeated Jack Lockwood for the local vice presidency which is filled by members of the Her-Ex unit. The vote was 149 to 119.

Administrative Officers Justin F. McCarthy and Brackenbury were named to the California-Nevada District Council from the local, defeating Jess Brown and Michael Holby, both of the Her-Ex unit. The votes were: For McCarthy, 323; for Brackenbury, 257; Brown, 246, and Holby, 126.

Unit chairmen have been named, as follows: Herald-Express, Brown; Long Beach, Brackenbury; Citizen-News, Larry Glenn; San Pedro, Henry Jennings; Triangle, Gene Alley.

Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio.—Robert Drake, Plain Dealer reporter, is the new president of Cleveland Local 1. A vice president in 1956 and long a member of the local executive committee, he was chosen without opposition to succeed Webb Seely, of the News.

Mike Lapine was elected without opposition as treasurer, succeeding Gene Kelly of the News. Lapine, public service director of the Press, is a former international vice president of ANG. Kelly declined to seek reelection. Vice presidents and members of the local executive committee are being chosen by referendum. All new officers will be installed Jan. 24.

Portland, Me.

Portland, Me.—Merton G. Doyle is the new president of Portland Guild, named without opposition. Re-elected were Harold Bulger, as treasurer; J. Francis Haggood, as secretary, and Blaine E. Davis and Laura Sanborn as unit chairman and secretary, respectively.

Miss Haggood served as the Guild delegate to the merger convention of the state AFL-CIO.

Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—Robert Holley has been named to a third term as president of the Chicago Guild, in a contest in which he received 139 votes to 95 for Carlton Ihde. Both are Daily News staffers.

Officers elected will serve for a two-year term, under a recently approved by-laws change.

Others chosen: Vice presidents, Al Katz, Sun-Times; Ray Pasknick, Steel Labor; and Don Bowers, INS; treasurer, Robert Zonka, Sun-Times; secretary, John Dunsmore, Wall Street Journal.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth, N. J.—Fred Cassin, of the Plainfield unit, has been named first vice president of the Elizabeth Guild and Ken Barton, Elizabeth unit, has been elected assistant secretary. The posts were the only contested spots in the annual election of local officers.

All officers will be installed January 25, when delegates to the St. Louis ANG convention will be chosen.

Madison

Madison, Wis.—Irvin Kreiman, Capital Times reporter, has been re-elected to his fourth term as president of the Madison Guild. Also re-elected were Calvin Erickson, first vice president; Tom Barlet, second vice president; Kaz Oshiki, treasurer, and Art Hinrichs, trustee. Richard Golden was chosen secretary to succeed Eiler Rubjerg, and Betty Danfield will succeed Herbert Marcus as a trustee. All are members of The Capital Times staff.

Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 7) tonight (Dec. 27) agreed to cooperate with the management of the Daily News in a reorganizational program designed to insure continued publication of that newspaper.

The Guild unit at the Daily News and the Representative Assembly of the local acted at successive meetings tonight after Guild officers had been told by M. H. McCloskey, chairman of the Daily News, that unless the Guild agreed to cooperate in the reorganization of the paper by relaxing certain requirements of its contract with the Daily News, he would cease publication tomorrow.

"Mr. McCloskey demonstrated to the Guild's satisfaction that the Daily News has been losing money steadily and that widespread reorganization of the paper is imperative if it is to continue to publish.

"Accordingly, to facilitate the necessary reorganization, the Guild has agreed to relax the job security provisions of its contract with the Daily News for a period of ninety days, in return for assurances from Daily News management that anyone who resigns or is laid off during that period will receive full severance pay of more than two weeks' salary for each year of employment by the paper.

"The Guild was impelled to take this action not only out of consideration for as many of its own members as possible, but also out of consideration for the needs of the 500 other union employees of the Daily News and the welfare of the community.

Under the terms of the Guild's contract with the paper, service time for the purposes of severance pay accrual is credited only back to the date of McCloskey's purchase of the Daily News. McCloskey agreed, however, that employees dismissed in the reorganization would receive full severance pay for all service time with the paper. The accrual rate is slightly in excess of two weeks per year of employment. Those employed 12 years, for example, receive 31 weeks severance pay.

There were cutbacks in non-Guild departments, too, although their full extent is not known.

Getting That Story—It's Tough In Canada

The rigors of pursuing news copy in the barren wastes of Canada are here portrayed by Guildsman George Bain, in a column he wrote for the Toronto Globe & Mail, which has granted permission for the Guild Reporter to reprint the piece. Bain covers Ottawa affairs for his daily, under the column heading, "Minding Your Business."—Ed.

By GEORGE BAIN
Toronto Guild

Ottawa, Dec. 5—Sometimes in this job it's almost a shame to take the money. The other day, for instance, that was when the Commercial Counsellor of France, in behalf of Les Membres du Comité des Vins de France, held a wine-tasting, or a reception-degustation, as the invitation said. Herewith some fragmentary notes from the back of an envelope speckled with what may be Chateau Mouton Rothschild 1951:

Invitation said 5:30. Arrive by cab at French Embassy 5:30. Punctuality is a virtue. Struck again by thought that if a Hollywood set designer were given the job of creating what would represent a super-elegant, easy do better than this one. Acres of marble. Great sweeping staircase. Place dripping with crystal chandeliers. Main reception room size of a football field, with ceiling-to-floor windows overlooking Ottawa River. One smaller room paneled in, of all things, birchbark. Real crazy.

Time wasted reflecting on architecture. Thirty seconds. Man at door handing out small parcels of literature including book, "French Wines"; pamphlet entitled, "A French Art: How to Enjoy Wine"; program for the evening, stating: "In order to avoid mixing wines of different character, the tasting will proceed as follows—Wines 'A' from 5:30 to 6:15 o'clock, wines 'B' from 6:15 to 7 o'clock; wines 'C' after 7 o'clock. Arm self with glass suitable for Alsatian wine." Time 5:31. Late start.

Walter heaves in view bearing two tall slender bottles—Gewurztraminer in one fist, Clos de l'Abbaye in other. Difficult choice, requiring thought, running maybe to a split second. Glass filled, encounter old friend, who says: "What you drinking?" Tell him Clos de l'Abbaye. He says: "How is it?" L'Abbaye great. He says: "I'm drinking Chablis and I don't care for it." Tell him it's wonderful with oysters. He says: "I guess I should have brought an oyster." Peasant.

Glass no sooner empty than new waiter at elbow. Turns out to be old friend who's serving at French Embassy only for evening. Never heard of a free-lance sommelier before. Live and learn. Old waiter friend has bottle Chablis, bottle of Meursault. Lighten his load, by a glassful of Chablis. Anxious to avoid suggestion of favoritism, later allow to have pressed on self small splashes of Meursault and Gewurztraminer. Feeling noble.

Meet old friend member of French Embassy staff. Discuss at length, minute-and-a-half, probable political effects of positions different parties took last week in Commons on Suez. No conclusions. Meanwhile, tasting has progressed to wines "B"—red wines. Stuff flowing like water—St. Julien, Chateau d'Arnaud 1952, Chateau Olivier la Garde Graves Rouge 1947 (didn't know before there was a Chateau Olivier red), Chateau Mouton Rothschild 1951, Pommard, Chambertin, Nuits St. Georges and Cote Rotie. Bearing up bravely like a little man, manage to get at least one sniff at most of them. Zowie.

Run across another old friend. Place filled with old friends,

some of them brand new. Introduced to French Commercial Counsellor, Raymond Trench. Immediately pursue with him question that has long been in mind, namely: Why does Ontario Liquor Control Board have such a bad selection of indifferent French wines at such outrageous prices? Suggest to him LCBO cyppling public. Can do much better in Quebec. Mr. Treuil, a practicing diplomat, refuses to be drawn into discussion of affairs of LCBO. Okay; it's his party.

Making way to buffet for bit of Brie or cracker—must keep one's strength up—meet old friend going in other direction. Pleasant-looking man, friendly. Familiar but can't quite place him immediately. Greet him: "How are you? Good party, eh?" He asks if having good time. Tell him absolutely. Exchange few more words and go separate ways. Light dawns belatedly. French Ambassador.

Stricken by faux pas, seek consolation in wines "C" now appearing—Sauternes, Vouvray, Petillant Demi-Sec, Anjou Saumur Rose Petillant, Anjou Blanc Petillant, champagnes, Taittinger Special Reserve Brut Blanc de Blanc (and a Blanc de Blanc to you, too) 1949, Moet and Chandon "Dry Imperial 1949, Charles Heidsieck Brut 1949, Mumm Cordon Rouge and Pommery Sec. Must have popped enough corks to make a raft.

Meet old Deputy Minister-type friend. Discuss whereabouts of Paul Martin now somewhere in South Pacific. Strange subject. Allow waiter to press on self glass of Vouvray. Delectious. Another old friend says: "Have you tried the Taittinger?" Admit to having neglected it. Old friend says: "Get with it; it's great." Old friend obviously with it. Intercept waiter and examine his bottles. Two other kinds of champagne. Ever resourceful, decide to make do with what on hand. Taittinger can wait. Subsequently put arm on other waiter seeking to carry out old friend's suggestion. Can't find waiter with right bottle but have great time trying.

Perseverance pay off. Old friend right; it's great. But, then, so were all others. Zowie! Discover party very much thinned out. Reporter, hard evening's work done, puts pencil on table and wine glass in breast pocket and slopes off into night.



Cleveland Guild Thanks All For Aid In Strike

Cleveland, Ohio.—Thanks for the aid extended to Cleveland Guild members during the November strike and lockout was expressed by the local's executive board at its December meeting, in a resolution adopted unanimously.

It read: "The Executive Board of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild wishes to make public its thanks to all those individuals, brother locals, district councils and organizations who contributed to the success of the recent strike in Cleveland.

"Special gratitude is due those locals that contributed so generously from their treasuries during the strike and the lockout. These financial gifts not only were substantial, moneywise, but also gave even greater moral encouragement to Cleveland Guildsmen who were out of work for 26 days. Both the money and the fraternal spirit thus demonstrated were vital in our battle.

"The board also votes special thanks to the three top officers of the American Newspaper Guild for their prompt, decisive action. All three, Joseph F. Colla, president; William J. Farson, executive vice president, and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer, were on the scene either before or during the strike and lockout. Their presence, advice, encouragement and counsel helped solve many problems. Their immediate dispatch of defense funds and promise of full ANG assistance when and if needed helped assure victory.

"Thanks also should go to Irving Leuchter, ANG general counsel, for valuable legal assistance, and to Sidney Shulman, ANG auditor, for his help in launching the strike paper."