

Vancouver Votes ANG Affiliation

The Guild

Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

Vol. XXIV, No. 3 Washington, D. C. Jan. 25, 1957

450-Member Sun Group Approves Transfer By Overwhelming Majority

Vancouver, B. C.—The oldest Newspaper Guild in Canada has voted overwhelmingly in favor of affiliation with the American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO, CLC.

The Vancouver Newspaper Guild, a direct affiliate of the Canadian Labor Congress, holds Charter No. 1 from the CLC, is certified bargaining agent for its full jurisdiction among 450 employees of the Vancouver Sun, and holds a contract with the Sun management. Last week it decided, by a vote of 238 to 99, to transfer its affiliation to the ANG.

The Vancouver group was organized more than a decade ago, and for a time was the only organization of its kind in Canada.

Its vote last week climaxed more than a year of intensive investigation and discussion. The announced result brought telegrams of congratulations from all parts of the continent to the local officers.

The approach taken by the local to actual voting was characteristic of the Sun Guild, with its long tradition of independent action. Throughout the entire course of its inquiry, step-by-step procedure was charted by the membership.

On only two occasions did ANG spokesmen appear at membership meetings. International Representative Charles Dale, assigned to the Vancouver area, addressed the local early in 1956, shortly before the membership instructed its 12-man executive board to launch an inquiry into ANG as a possible affiliate.

Later, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., flew to Vancouver at the invitation of the local to appear before a membership meeting. Last year also saw ANG Director of Organization J. Wm. Blatz meet with executive members during a trip to Vancouver for conferences with Canadian Labour Congress officials.

During another phase of its investigation, the local invited the then CCL Regional Director, Dan Radford, to outline to the membership his organization's attitude toward a possible transfer of affiliation. Last year also saw the local executive hold meetings with such CLC officials as Organization Director J. MacKenzie; Public Relations Director Jack Williams, and B. C. Regional Director Tom Gooderham.

In mid-1956 the CLC's National Secretary-Treasurer, Don MacDonald, advised the local by letter of the Congress' view that affiliation of the Sun Guild with ANG was not only in the best interests of the Sun Guild, but in the best interests of the large number of unorganized newspaper men and women in Canada as well.

The investigation also took two of the local's executive

Guild-wide Group Insurance Plan Is Ready; Toronto Participates

A Guild-wide program of group life insurance, which offers a \$1,000 policy covering each member of a participating Guild local, with good-standing membership as the sole qualifying factor, is ready for consideration and adoption by interested local officers and memberships. It was announced this week at ANG headquarters.

Locals which adopt its provisions can provide coverage by March 1, the earliest effective date, under the terms of a master policy for which ANG has already applied.

First Guild local to take advantage of the program is Toronto, where for the past year local officers have been exploring the possibilities of launching their own insurance coverage plan. Membership of that local voted this week to authorize its officers to pay premiums for the entire Toronto membership, comprising the third largest local group in the American Newspaper Guild.

Half a dozen other locals have expressed active interest in the program, which has been discussed for several years and which at the 1956 ANG convention was given impetus through the adoption of necessary constitutional changes.

Some months ago, ANG officers and Toronto Guild leaders pooled their efforts to find a suitable plan and carrier.

That cooperation resulted in choice of the Canada Life Assurance Company, as the carrier best qualified to meet the requirements of servicing the Guild-wide area which full participation would create.

Under the master policy, the company will provide \$1,000 insurance covering each member of a Guild local which votes participation. Single requirement is the good-standing of the individual member as to Guild membership. There is no age limitation, nor is a medical examination required. The insur-

ance remains in force as long as the individual retains his Guild membership, whether or not he leaves the immediate jurisdiction of a subscribing local.

Participation by locals is entirely voluntary, but each subscribing local must provide cov-

erage for its entire membership.

Charges in premium rates as between Canadian and U. S. Guild locals will vary at the beginning of the program. This is occasioned by the influence of both Canadian and State insur-

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VANCOUVER SUN LEADERSHIP—Executive members of the Sun Guild group hear the election tally results from Local President Chris Crombie, at the right. From the left, they are Jack Cowie, Gus Sivertz, Robert Nordin, membership director; Al Hunter, Don Grieve, treasurer; Art Smart, agreement committee chairman; Charles Cooke and Dave Masley. Absent were Tom Meade, vice president, and Dee Pearsall.

Time Editor Named 3rd Broun Judge

The choice of Thomas Griffith, a senior editor of Time Magazine, as a judge for the 1956 Heywood Broun Award competition was announced this week by Edward J. Donohoe, awards committee chairman, to complete the three-man panel.

Closing date for reception of

entries is February 1, at the Washington headquarters of the ANG. The judges will meet to review the entries, in time for announcing the choice of a winner on Monday, February 11. On that day the International Executive Board starts its quarterly session, and dedication of the newly-furnished Broun Room is also scheduled.

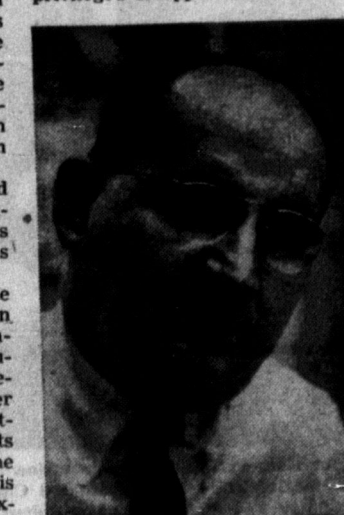
Mr. Griffith is a 41-year-old native of Seattle, a graduate of the University of Washington and a staff member for six years of the Seattle Times. While he was in Seattle he aided in organizing the Guild unit at the Times, became assistant city editor and was named a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University in 1942.

On completion of the Harvard fellowship he joined Time Magazine, wrote for national affairs and press sections until he was named a senior editor in 1945.

Now foreign news editor, he had previously edited sections on art, press, music, sports, education and books. His present duties have led to one around-the-world trip and numerous shorter excursions into areas of fast-breaking news events. He counts the past three months as the busiest and most complex of his news-gathering life, with the exciting but tragic events in Hungary and the Middle East.

Twenty-three entries have thus far been received in the Broun Award competition, and if the pattern of previous years is repeated, the closing days of the entry period will bring several times that number for a final total.

The choice is of work done in 1956 "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," who exemplified both a liberal viewpoint and a desire to achieve justice for the underprivileged or oppressed.



THOMAS GRIFFITH

Broun Room Dedication, Award, Set For Feb. 11

Both the formal dedication of the Heywood Broun Room at ANG's Washington headquarters and announcement of the winner of the 1956 Broun Award are set to coincide with the opening day of the next quarterly meeting of the International Executive Board, Monday, February 11.

By that day, the oil painting of the late founder and first ANG president, done by August Mosca, New York Guildsman-artist, will have been placed in the niche awaiting it. Small plaques indicating the donors of the various library units and furnishings of the Broun Room will also be affixed.

For the dedication, invitations have been sent to Mrs. Connie Broun, the widow of the columnist, and to his son, Heywood Hale Broun. Mosca and officers of the New York Guild, which sponsored the portrait, will also be guests, and invitations have gone to James B. Carey and Al Hartnett, top officers of the Electrical Union, whose building the Guild occupies as a tenant.

The dedication ceremonies will be brief, and will be followed by luncheon for the participants and IEB members, at the Philip Murray Building.

At the luncheon session, judges for the Broun Award competition will report their choice of a 1956 winner.

members, President Chris Crombie and Agreement Committee Chairman Art Smart, to Toronto as observers at the ANG's 1956 convention. Their on-the-spot inquiries formed the basis of a 12-page brief distributed among local members last October. While recognizing the progress made under a federal charter, the brief concluded in effect, that greater progress was possible as an affiliate of an international specializing in the newspaper industry.

The local subsequently sent observers to an ANG training institute conducted by ANG Research and Information Director Ellis Baker in Seattle. Four delegates—Vice-President Tom Meade, Treasurer Don Grieve, Membership Director Robert Nordin and Agreement Committee Chairman Smart—attended and reported to the membership.

It was shortly after this that the executive committee ended its inquiry with a unanimous recommendation in favor of ANG affiliation for the local. The secret ballot was held in mid-January, and counting began after absentee voting closed this week.

One of the first telegrams received by the local came jointly from Executive Vice-President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Perlik, who "offered profound thanks to the Vancouver Sun newspaper men and women for overwhelmingly providing the American News-

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Sidney Hillman Award Honors Mrs. Roosevelt

New York City—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, introduced as "the beloved first lady of the free world," has received the eighth annual award of the Sidney Hillman Foundation for meritorious public service.

At a dinner ceremony at which the award was presented, Mrs. Roosevelt was hailed as:

"A leader in the fight against exploitation of workers in industry; in the struggle against discrimination, bigotry and hate; in her tireless efforts to help backward nations achieve their freedoms and opportunities; in the struggle for peace among men."

"As an American spokesman in the United Nations, as unofficial ambassador to the world, Mrs. Roosevelt has won the hearts and minds of millions in support of the democratic ideal and reverence for human dignity."

As a newspaper columnist, she is a member of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

A scroll and a check for \$1,000 were presented to Mrs. Roosevelt by President Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The ACW and employers jointly formed the Sidney Hillman Foundation in 1946 to honor the union's first president, who died that year.

Hillman headed the union from the time of its formation in 1914 until his death. He was one of the organizers of the CIO and held a number of high government positions during World War II.

Previous Hillman awards have gone to former President Harry S. Truman, Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, and other leaders in liberal public life.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she accepted the award "with great humility and pride and with a sense of responsibility."

Recalling a close association with Hillman, she said the late clothing union leader's "standards and values meant a great deal to labor—for he always emphasized two things: the responsibilities of citizenship and labor leadership."

Turning to the current world situation, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted the United States has a major problem in "re-establishing" leadership in the United Nations.

Perlik Issues Reminder On Local Audits

Reminders of the constitutional requirement for annual audits of local financial operations are being sent to local treasurers by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

The letters are in furtherance of a Toronto ANG Convention recommendation, which noted that "too many locals have been lax" in the matter of having their books audited, both for local membership inspection and transmittal to the ANG office.

Perlik points out that local treasurers have been prompt in supplying the U. S. Treasury Department with Form 990—relating to tax exemption—while completion of such a form does not meet the constitutional requirements for an audit.

Section 13 of Article III of the Guild constitution provides: "All audits shall be available to the membership of the local and a copy of the annual audit shall be sent to the IEB within thirty days of its completion."

Perlik asks treasurers to supply the data for the immediate past fiscal year, with copies for previous years if available. The purpose is to rebuild ANG files for the past five-year period.

First Lady

New York City—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, often referred to as "the first lady of the free world," now deserves the additional title of "first lady of American trade unionism," IUE President James B. Carey suggested at the Hillman awards dinner.

Carey noted that this month marks Mrs. Roosevelt's 26th year as a union member.

She joined the American Newspaper Guild in January 1937 when she started writing her daily column. As a Guild member she has been a member of three federations: the AFL, of which the Guild was an affiliate at the time of her enrollment; the CIO, from which ANG obtained a charter in 1937, and now the merged A-CIO.

Like many other prominent columnists she is a Guild member by choice and pays the \$16-a-month top dues rate set by her local, the Newspaper Guild of New York. As a syndicated columnist not covered by Guild contract, she has no obligation to be a member.

SFONG In Move At Napa Daily

San Francisco, Calif.—The San Francisco Oakland newspaper Guild has started proceedings to represent the 12 editorial and display advertising staffers of the Napa Register.

A consent election among the five employees of the advertising department has been agreed upon by management. In the editorial department, a formal hearing was held to determine whether the sports editor and a full-time correspondent in St. Helena, 20 miles from Napa, are supervisors. Management argues that they are; the Guild says they are not. If the NLRB includes the two in the unit, the editorial group will have seven eligibles. If they are not included there will be three supervisors over five employees.

WS Guildsmen Still Debate Merits Of National Local

Although last November's referendum among wire service Guildsmen on the question of seeking a separately chartered local was carried in the affirmative, debate on the merits of the proposal continues in volume.

The objective of the Boston wire service unit, published in the January 11 Guild Reporter, sparked a reply from two members of the National Wire Service Council, which in December decided to apply for a charter in accordance with majority wishes. The reply is on Page 5.

And membership at two other points has voiced its views. In a letter directed to the International Executive Board, which is the wire service membership, can hold directly responsible for carrying out policy.

The letter discusses financial, organizational and other objections to the proposal. Wire service men, it says, can finally pay their own way under an adequate administrative setup. It is the Pittsburgh view that higher dues rates at the top salary brackets will not affect the signing-up of newcomers.

Vancouver Votes

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paper Guild with an opportunity to serve them." Both offices applauded "this latest demonstration of forthright trade unionism which has always characterized your activities." They expressed confidence that the decision would prove both pleasurable and profitable for the Sun Guild.

Another early telegram of congratulations came from Organization Director Elatz. In it, he said that Sun Guildsmen had "once again demonstrated the qualities of leadership which have kept them in the forefront of newspaper men and women everywhere to bring to them the benefits of unionism."

He expressed the hope that the local's overwhelming vote would give "strength and courage to those in our great industry to follow in your footsteps."

ANG President Collis pointed "every effort by ANG to make the decision fruitful and beneficial." With the Sun Guild in the ANG, he said he was sure that "we will be able to even better the tremendous strides forward being taken by Canadian newspaper men and women under the banner of ANG."

ANG Vice-President for the Canadian Region, Joe Beuchler telegraphed the Sun Guild that its vote would start "a great chain reaction all across Western Canada."

CIC Regional Director Tom Gooderham said in Vancouver that the overwhelming vote was "gratifying" and that its effects would be felt across the country immediately.

President Murray Goldblatt of the Sun Guild's present contract, a two-year agreement, expires at the end of September. It provides a top reporter minimum of \$97.75 after six years, 14 weeks severance pay, 90 per cent maintenance of Guild membership in editorial, and full Guild shop in all other departments: advertising, circulation, maintenance, promotion, and commercial printing.

Stalling Tactics Cause Delay In Jamestown Sun Proceedings

Jamestown, N. Y.—Management of the Jamestown Sun has failed to reply to a letter from the Guild asking for contract negotiations, in spite of a finding by the State Labor Board holding the Sun guilty of illegal refusal to bargain.

The State Board separated the issues into two cases, one covering the discrimination against and discharge of the Guild leader, and the other the refusal to bargain.

The order to bargain was issued in late November and was followed by the Guild local's formal demand for renewal of negotiations.

This week's response by management to the Nelson case consisted of a request for a bill of particulars, and for "further relief."

CWS Gets Contract How Congress Works—And Why—Is Lab Topic Of Newsman Group

By DAVE SECRET
Columbus, Ohio

Ottawa, Ont.—In a seven-hour night session called after the Canadian Wire Services membership had been alerted to strike action, the CWS Guild and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation reached agreement last week on a contract.

The strike call, previously authorized by membership referendum, was prompted by management's flat refusal to adopt recommendations of a unanimous conciliation board's report. The Guild negotiators, although the conciliation report failed to meet its full contract desires, had recommended acceptance of it to the membership, and had resumed negotiations on that basis.

Management balked on two points, one involving Guild security and the other a long-disputed clause which would spell out definitions of experience ratings for new employees. Both had been recommended on the Guild's terms, by the conciliation panel.

Final settlement came when management agreed to adopt the Guild language on experience ratings, and Guild negotiators yielded on the demand for a Guild Shop clause.

The settlement ended ten and one-half months of bargaining. Guild leaders credit membership firmness, the aid of the Canadian Labor Congress and the Council of Broadcasting Unions, and a \$10,000 check from the ANG defense fund, as chiefly instrumental in bringing about a settlement they can recommend to the members.

The breakdown which preceded the final all-night meeting came when management wanted the Guild to agree that a man could be discharged if the Guild so much as attempted to have his experience rating improved.

This counter-proposal was so far from the middle-ground recommendations of the conciliators that the Guild committee went back to their hotel, drafted strike-call telegrams, and set up by telephone, weekend meetings of units on both Montreal and Toronto, on strike details.

Then Bernard Wilson, head of the Federal labor department's division of industrial relations, asked both parties to return to separate meetings with him. The settlement was thereupon worked out and initialled by the principals.

About \$11,000 in retroactive pay was involved in the settlement, since previous agreement on wages had been negotiated. Newsman will go to a minimum of \$101 as of last June 1, and next June 1 the top minimum will be \$106. In that job category, the weekly increases are \$4.07 the first year and \$5 the second.

For other job classifications, the following Sunday the Lima News carried a Page 1 story of the convention, reporting that Connor had attacked Hoiles and quoting liberally from the newspaper.

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Columbus, Ohio

A group of six young journalists, selected in national competition for congressional fellowships, are enjoying the experience of a lifetime this winter in the "inner sancta" of congressional offices on the state and local level, they are now finding out how it works on the national level, from the inside out.

As one of the six immersed in Middle-East policy, tariff problems, federal aid for schools, civil rights legislation, and expediting an overdue veterans' check for a campaign worker's nephew, I can speak for the group when I say, "This even beats a Nieman!"

The half dozen journalists and five college teachers of political science were picked by the American Political Science Association on the basis of education plus practical experience. By the end of the legislative session, after actually participating in one full session of congress, we should be able to write or teach politics with a keener appreciation of the legislative and political processes. This is the idea which four years ago inspired the Edgar Stern family of New Orleans (publishers of the New Orleans Item) to endow the fellowships.

The program is much more than a "year of study." The first month was spent in orientation—a series of interviews and discussions with 35 people "in-the-know," about what goes on in Washington. They included Democratic chairman Paul Butler, Defense Mobilization Director Arthur Flemming, congressional textbook author Dr. George Galloway, several senators and representatives, congressional parliamentarians, Washington Post managing editor Al Friendly, New York Times Washington staffers, Justice William O. Douglas, and an assortment of similar people who were able to give us both the big picture and the little picture.

One of the first revelations was how much time these "big names" were willing to spend with us. Paul Butler discussed "why we lost the election" for nearly two hours, and answered a lot of pointed questions. With all discussions off the record, our interviewees opened up as—Jack Anderson of the Reading, Pa. Times, Serge Logan of the Racine, Wis. Journal-Times, Bert Ivry of N.Y.U., John R. Johnson of University of Minnesota, Jason Ruby of the Arkansas Gazette, and Dave Secret of INS, Columbus, O., the American Political Science Association program is one of the outstanding opportunities open to young newsmen.

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FOR PUBLIC SERVICE—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt accepts the eighth annual award for meritorious public service given by the Sidney Hillman Foundation at a dinner in New York. Seated with the former first lady are, left to right: Mrs. Beate Hillman, widow of the first president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Jacob Potofsky, current president of the ACW; and Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers.

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Deadline February 15

to apply for 1957-58 American Political Science Association Fellowships. Fifteen to be selected, half political science teachers, half newsmen. Stipend \$4,500 tax-free for nine-month period Nov. 15-Aug. 15. Preference given age group 25-35 with at least two years practical news experience, not in Washington. For applications write immediately to American Political Science Association, 1725 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.

group when I say, "This even beats a Nieman!"

The half dozen journalists and five college teachers of political science were picked by the American Political Science Association on the basis of education plus practical experience. By the end of the legislative session, after actually participating in one full session of congress, we should be able to write or teach politics with a keener appreciation of the legislative and political processes. This is the idea which four years ago inspired the Edgar Stern family of New Orleans (publishers of the New Orleans Item) to endow the fellowships.

The program is much more than a "year of study." The first month was spent in orientation—a series of interviews and discussions with 35 people "in-the-know," about what goes on in Washington. They included Democratic chairman Paul Butler, Defense Mobilization Director Arthur Flemming, congressional textbook author Dr. George Galloway, several senators and representatives, congressional parliamentarians, Washington Post managing editor Al Friendly, New York Times Washington staffers, Justice William O. Douglas, and an assortment of similar people who were able to give us both the big picture and the little picture.

One of the first revelations was how much time these "big names" were willing to spend with us. Paul Butler discussed "why we lost the election" for nearly two hours, and answered a lot of pointed questions. With all discussions off the record, our interviewees opened up as—Jack Anderson of the Reading, Pa. Times, Serge Logan of the Racine, Wis. Journal-Times, Bert Ivry of N.Y.U., John R. Johnson of University of Minnesota, Jason Ruby of the Arkansas Gazette, and Dave Secret of INS, Columbus, O., the American Political Science Association program is one of the outstanding opportunities open to young newsmen.

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The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. \$3 per year. Single copy 15¢. Guild Reporter deadline at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication. Re-entered as second-class matter July 30, 1956, Washington, D. C. Post Office, under Act of Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1925.

January 25, 1957

Vol. XXIV—No. 3

A Shorter Work-week

Guild efforts to get a work-week of less than 40 hours have borne fruit. The newly-issued summary for the Collective Bargaining Manual makes an impressive list. But—

It still doesn't look good when placed alongside the performance of other unions in our industry, or against the current total of 205 contracts the Guild has negotiated.

More than three-quarters of all printing and publishing contracts contain work-weeks of less than 40 hours. The Guild shows less than half of all its contracts with this leisure-giving provision.

Nor has the present "round" of bargaining been outstanding in this respect. Three recent additions are welcome—the 35-hour week in Scranton, a cut of two and one-half hours at Labor, Washington weekly, and the lopping off of fifteen minutes per day in Gary.

These Guild gains are the first of their kind in nearly a year of negotiations, although valiant efforts have been made in many quarters, by local bargaining teams.

We cannot content ourselves by remembering that nearly two-thirds of our total membership actually enjoys the shorter week, a condition brought about by the fact that many of our larger locals have achieved it.

The Guild itself is proof that "white collar" workers need not necessarily be treated more shabbily by our employers than are prior-organized workers in the shop.

It's high time newspaper managements stop their denial, to Guild-covered groups, of benefits so generally granted to other employees.

Welcome, Vancouver!

The thumping vote margin by which 450 employees of the Vancouver Sun decided on American Newspaper Guild affiliation is more significant than even its generous figures indicate.

The step came only after all factors had been considered, in a long, painstaking inquiry. ANG takes understandable pride in the Vancouver findings that the American Newspaper Guild, weighed and not found wanting, can best serve, and be served by, the Vancouver Sun employee organization.

For a two-way street has been opened. ANG gains a seasoned, responsible and self-reliant bloc of members. It gains a potent example for other undecided groups now in similar status.

Vancouver gains the eager cooperation of all ANG locals and leaders, offered with a heartfelt welcome and a pledge of fullest aid in its collective bargaining efforts.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Phillip Murray Building
1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRESIDENT: JOSEPH F. COLLIS

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WM. J. FARSON

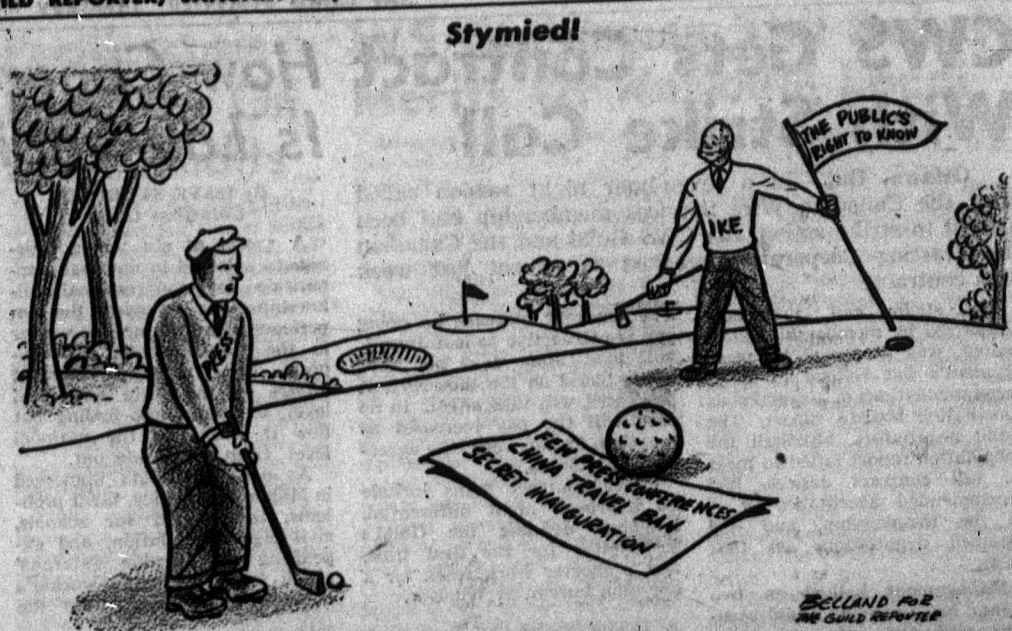
SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quince, Mass. 2—Richard Lane, 51 North Rose St., Memphis, Tenn. 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 8, Mo. 4—Fred D. Fletcher, 4807 Raymond Way, Santa Rosa, Calif. 5—Arthur Rosenstock, 600 E. 13th St., Bronx, N. Y. 6—C. Joseph Beauchere, 150 Indian Road, Creve, Toronto 8, Canada.

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DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker, III

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Stephen Ripley
INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Berger (on leave), Kenneth E. Byrd, Joseph L. Canino, Joseph G. Colangelo, Charles Dale, Don Hayes, Fred Jones, Ray Mann, Maxwell E. H. Fyle.



IT SEEMS TO US

Defends On-Job Training For N.Y. HI Copy Readers

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: Dave Linton in his GR piece (Dec. 28) is off base in his criticism of Guildmen who start as copy boys and are trained in the shop to read copy.

Admittedly it would be better if they started as reporters, but this isn't always practicable these days. The Herald Tribune has had good success in making desk men of them.

The lad of whom Dave is specifically critical got off the financial-news copy desk to become a reporter and is successful as a financial writer. One lad who went from copy boy to general-desk copy reading has left the paper after becoming a valuable rim man, and is now press officer of the American Embassy at Paris. Another is still on our rim and doing very well.

It would be a shame to let the brickbats lie, because promotion inside the office is a Guild aim here and is increasingly satisfactory to all.

ROBERT STERN
New York Guild
Herald Tribune unit.

Says Marital Union Pays No Overtime

SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor: I will share with you an amusing thought in connection with reading the Page 8 article in the December 28 Guild Reporter, on "Union Services and Products."

The only poor person in this whole union story that doesn't belong to a union and receive union benefits such as wages and overtime, was Mrs. America herself.

Doing her housework, probably working about ten hours a day and not much pay — she seems to know all about unions and union-made goods, but alas, they haven't a union for her yet.

MRS. MARY STRAND
Part-time
Post-Intelligence,
Part-time
housewife and mother.

Warner Clarifies Needed GR "Coverage" Of Councils

KENT, OHIO

Editor: Your attitude toward the POI Council survey of GR reading habits is, I think, highly commendable. But I'd like to correct one erroneous impression I don't believe was implied in the letter from me that prompted your editorial.

At issue is the definition of "coverage." You apparently consider this to include personal presence of a reporter. I consider it to require only a reason-

Call unit of the Elizabeth News-
paper Guild to write you in com-
mendation of Daniel McLaughlin,
ANG vice president, for the cap-
able manner in which he ne-
gotiated our 1957 contract. His
advice not to accept man-
agement's original offers gave
us a contract we are well
pleased with.

Letters shall be limited to 200
words and shall avoid libel and
subjects detrimental to the Guild.
Members subjected to personal at-
tack shall be given opportunity to
reply in the same issue, but publi-
cation of either attack or reply shall
not be delayed longer than one issue.
During elections or referenda let-
ters on the question to appear in
the edition immediately preceding
the distribution of ballots shall be
confined to rebuttal of material ap-
pearing in the preceding edition.

ably accurate account, however
obtained.
I would be the first to com-
plain if the GR began staffing
each of the quarterly meetings
of the nine district councils. But
I see no reason why GR sub-
scribers can't expect some GR
staffer to obtain a telephone re-
port after each council meeting
from the council president or secretary.

Granted, again, that the ideal
setup is to have the report sent
in by the council. But it just
doesn't work, no matter how
logical it appears.
Whether the funds or the man-
power is available to satisfy my
wish is, as previously stated,
something I don't know. But I
repeat, if they are not I think
it is high time we subscribers
did something about it.

RAY WARNER
Akron Guild

Patterson Unit Thanks
McLaughlin For Services
PATERSON, N. J.
Editor: I have been instructed
by the chairman of the Paterson

Both should be understood by all Guild mem-
bers in the wire services—regardless of whether
they are for or against a nation-wide Local. But,
in published arguments against the NWSC action
petitioning the IEB for a Local, these two vital
points seem to be ignored.

AT THE TORONTO CONVENTION last July,
ANG Executive Vice President William J.
Farson told the NWSC that he would recommend
revision in wire service administration
if a Local was not established. During the De-
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Farson—in reply to questions from NWSC mem-
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While Farson emphasized that these were only
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Scranton Guild

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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Pensions --- Romantic Yearning?

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President

WHEN GEORGE SOKOLSKY talks about either the working newspaper man or retirement pensions for news industry workers, as he did in his King Features column last week, it should be made quite clear that the views he expresses are uniquely his own.

They most certainly aren't those of Guild members or of the leadership of the ANG. Nor even of a growing group of newspaper publishers who have sat down with Guild negotiators to talk over the mutual benefits which come from a pension system.

Sokolosky's column was prompted by an inquiry from a student who wanted to know about newspapering as a career. "What are some of the disadvantages and how does your pension work?" the student asked.

Well, George allows he doesn't have any pension, but fails to add that his take-home pay is enough to permit him a high margin of savings, insurance annuities and other investments for his future. Such emolument is unknown to the vast majority of us wage-earners in the newspaper business, one reason why we're interested in pensions.

BUT SOKOLSKY GOES FURTHER. He lumps all who would "work for a pension" as lacking initiative and ingenuity and as unwilling to face risk. This hardly describes American news-
men, individually or collectively.

SEE CHANGES INEVITABLE
WS Dues To Jump, Local Or No

Much of the objection to a local charter for all wire service membership stems from a lack of understanding of Guild structure as such, and of the status of wire service operation at present, say John A. Goldsmith, UP, and J. Harley Murray, INS-IMP, members of the National Wire Service Council. They have written the following to correct such misconceptions.—Ed.

MEMO TO WIRE SERVICE GUILDMEN:

Let's face these facts:

• The present wire service set-up is, as far as ANG is concerned, already a thing of the past.

• Alternatives to a wire service Local currently under consideration would increase dues for many in the wire services.

The first of these two points has been a matter of public record for some time. The second was learned more recently.

Both should be understood by all Guild members in the wire services—regardless of whether they are for or against a nation-wide Local. But, in published arguments against the NWSC action petitioning the IEB for a Local, these two vital points seem to be ignored.

AT THE TORONTO CONVENTION last July, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson told the NWSC that he would recommend revision in wire service administration if a Local was not established. During the December meeting of the Council in Washington, Farson—in reply to questions from NWSC members—suggested alternative plans for such administration. They would have the effect of boosting dues for most wire service members.

While Farson emphasized that these were only outlines of suggested alternatives to a Local, he said that, whatever is done, more money will be needed to administer wire service affairs. One suggestion would put wire service members under an arrangement similar to the Hearst memorandum—with ANG designating an official to negotiate contracts, and the cost of other features of the present set-up—Council, national committees,

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DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED to President Eisenhower that has sharpened, it seems to me, the quality of his understanding of his office and of the urgencies of the country. It seemed to this reporter that much of the Inaugural Address and many of his Jan. 24 news conference statements were magnificent.

He must be read in context. He adhered to a party that found its wellspring of emotion in opposition to Roosevelt and Truman. It proclaimed in 20 long years of defeat, a litany of isolationist and "sound money" clichés.

The late Senator Taft built the GOP toward a Fortress America concept. Treasury Secretary Humphrey has remained an authentic spokesman, within the Administration, of narrow and absolute budget orthodoxy. Commerce Secretary Weeks has remained an apostle of conservative New England business doctrines.

Mr. Eisenhower for a long time appeared content to talk about "modern Republicanism" without doing much about it. He appeared content, in some ways, to serve ceremonially rather than to assert the mastery of his office. He is talking very differently now—and it is all to the good.

THE PRESIDENT IN HIS inaugural directed attention to the "one third" of the world's people whose poverty and hunger, if continued, will forever be a menace to our prosperity and security. Roosevelt many years ago called the South our "economic poor-house" and spoke of "one third" of the nation that was "ill fed, ill clothed, ill housed."

Four years ago Mr. Eisenhower seemed to be feeling from Point 4 concepts. But this year he spoke of "want, discord, danger" among peoples in far lands. He said we must help others "rise from misery, no matter how far the scene of suffering may be from our shores."

He said: "Wherever in the world a people knows desperate want, there must appear at least the spark of hope, the hope of progress—or there will surely rise at last the flames of conflict." Wendell L. Willkie in 1944 fought and was rejected and died in his effort to turn the Republican party toward "one world" concepts. Surely it is not strained to suggest that Willkie at last is gaining vindication.

In warning that his press conference spoke with unusual strength in warning that his total Middle East program would be "fatally" jeopardized if the economic section should be detached and beaten in detail.

IN THIS PRESS CONFERENCE the President also "dumped" the budget theories of Secretary Humphrey—and dumped them hard. Humphrey had created a sensation in a briefing session on the budget in which he was easily goaded into denouncing "spending," inviting Congress to slash the President's \$72 billion budget and warning that the "trend" toward taxes and expenditures would produce a "depression" that would "curl your hair."

A few hours later a publicity man for the Secretary of the Treasury telephoned reporters to suggest that Eisenhower "agreed" with Humphrey, that the budget wasn't the President's, that the budget proposals came just from some unidentified "spenders."

The President on Jan. 23 butchered Humphrey without saying a word that would unnecessarily humiliate him.

• In relation to military spending, he pointed out that procurement costs a lot, that prices are rising, that guided missiles are expensive and just reaching the stage of development.

• He justified part of the bigger budget by citing the fact of pay increases for 5.5 million government civilians and military employees. Obviously he thought these pay raises were necessary.

• He talked categorically about the "needs" of our people for such services as schools and indicated that he would support the people, through the federal government, as long as these "needs" were expressed.

• He casually remarked, in a subordinate clause, that his new budget took no more of our Gross National Product, our total expanding output of goods and services, than earlier budgets.

This last is pure Leon Keyserling. New Deal, Fair Deal doctrine. The concept of keying government spending to our expanding economy comes from Roosevelt and Truman, not Humphrey.

• The President rejected Humphrey's repudiation of "deficit" spending as a cure for depression. He said he didn't think there would ever be a serious depression, because of the built-in (Rooseveltian) stabilizers of social insurance, but that there would be "no limit" to government action to combat a depression threat.

THE PRESIDENT IS STILL a "hard money" man; he believes in the "independent" right of the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates and run the country by manipulating monetary devices. He may not know that Herbert Hoover, in the Twenties, begged Calvin Coolidge and Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon to interfere politically with the "independent" Reserve Board and compel a check on speculation.

Local Elections Name Leadership For New Year Of Guild Activity

Salt Lake City—Salt Lake City, Utah—Philip D. Keif, of the AP bureau staff, is the new president of the Salt Lake City Guild, named for a full term after serving three months in place of Howard Benedict, transferred to New York. Dave Dugas, UP, is vice president; and John V. Hurst, AP, is secretary-treasurer. AP unit chairman is Dwight L. Jones.

Pueblo—Pueblo, Colo.—Kenneth E. Hudson, Star-Journal farm reporter, has been re-elected president of the Pueblo Guild. Miss Gertrude Roy also was re-elected treasurer.

New officers are Joseph F. Stell, who was named vice president, succeeding Doyle Molen, and Robert Overton, who succeeds Stell as secretary.

Because of the comparative nearness of St. Louis to Pueblo, the local voted to send six delegates to the 1957 convention. Each will have one-third of a vote but the delegation will vote PNG's ballots as a unit.

Delegates are Hudson, Stell, Lee Shuford, Mrs. Hazel Goodbar, Philip Mayer and George Croucher.

Rochester, N.Y.

Rochester, N.Y.—In the first three-way contest for office in the Rochester Guild's history, Steve Hammer, of the Democrat & Chronicle, has been named president of the local. The other contenders were Al Nash and Mike Lewis, both of the Times-Union.

Mitchell Kaldy, D&C, won the vice presidency after the second nominee, Bill Murphy, D&C, had declined to run.

Others named without opposition were:

Treasurer, Peter Stutz, D&C; recording secretary, Charles Luckett, T-U; corresponding secretary, Constance Gompert's, D&C; delegates to the Empire State District Council, Tom Murphy, T-U, and Art Dursch, D&C; delegates to the Gannett Conference, Frank Dostal, D&C, and Bill Vanderschmidt, T-U.

A membership referendum approved a proposal to start a credit union.

Lansing

Lansing, Mich.—The Lansing Guild has elected William P. Howley, State Journal copy editor as its 1957 president. He succeeds Hal Flidey, who moves to the executive board. Howley had served the local as its secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Ann Miller was chosen vice president and Plummer Milfin becomes secretary-treasurer, with William Burke and William Ingram named to the executive board as members-at-large.

Jamestown

Jamestown, N.Y.—Mrs. Elsie Nelson has been re-elected president of the Jamestown Guild local, in elections which also saw the following choices:

For vice president, Arthur E. Payne; for secretary, Mrs. Geraldine Derby; treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Boswell.

Charlotte

Charlotte, N.C.—Officers for 1957 of the Charlotte Guild local have been chosen as follows: President, Charles Kuralt; vice president, Austin Adkinson; secretary, Arthur Yates, Jr.; and treasurer, Richard Bayer. Adkinson is an AP bureau staffer, the others are employees of the Charlotte Observer.

York

York, Pa.—Henry R. Morgan has been named president of the York local, after four years of service as local secretary. John R. Ashbrook and S. Leon Trone were chosen for a second term as vice presidents. The treasurer, Lloyd B. Harris, was re-elected for a fifth year. Joseph A. Meyers was elected secretary, and Donald R. Kohr as assistant secretary.

Youngstown

Youngstown, Ohio—Fred Childress is the 1957 president of the Youngstown Guild, succeeding William R. Loch, who becomes a member of the executive board, with Richard Riley and Floyd Passinger.

Vice president is Andrew Holliday, secretary is Miss Vera Arnato and treasurer is William Wirtz.

Portland, Me.

Portland, Me.—Two vice presidents and nineteen members of the executive committee have been chosen, to round out the Portland Guild's roster of 1957 officers.

John K. Murphy and John Lamsin, the latter representing vice service membership, are the vice presidents.

To the executive committee there were named: Richard Kendall, C. Hasty Thompson, Laura Sanborn, Philip Clancy, Richard Staples, Richard Cousins, Margaret Brink, Merle Cooper, John Moore, Paul Porter, Harry Foote, Albert Barnes, Raymond Galey, Fred Jones, Edward O'Brien, Robert Niles, John Stiers, Robert Browne and Philip Fox.

Bakersfield

Bakersfield, Calif.—Keith O. Rahn is new treasurer of the Bakersfield Newspaper Guild, succeeding Al Kay, who held three terms in the post and moves to a vice presidency of the local for the new year.

Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore.—Robert Swan has been elected president of the Portland Guild local, succeeding Stan Naas. Lynn Wykoff continues as secretary-treasurer and William Logan has been named vice president.

Reno

Reno, Nev.—The Reno Guild has elected James Barnhill as local president for 1957. An advertising salesman for Reno Newspapers, Inc., treasurer of the California-Nevada District Council and leader in last year's organization of his department into the Guild, he replaces Maxwell O. Jensen. The latter becomes a member of the executive committee, after two terms as president.

Albany

Albany, N.Y.—Chris Cunningham, of the Knickerbocker News, has been re-elected president of the Albany local. Others named were George Kearney and James Gallagher, both of the Times-Union, as vice presidents; Ann Bolich, KN, as secretary; and B. Paul Lyman, T-U, as treasurer.

Sacramento

Sacramento, Calif.—Sacramento Guild officers for 1957 are headed by Charles Driscoll as president. Three vice presidents have been installed, Brian Duff, Freddie, the last-named being a former ANG vice president. Frances Du Val is secretary-treasurer.

Brockton

Brockton, Mass.—Officers of the Brockton Guild were re-elected at this month's annual membership meeting, which also named a delegate to the ANG pension seminar in Chicago in March.

The officers for 1957 are: President, Mrs. H. Corinne Thompson; vice president, Thomas E. C'Brien; treasurer, Howard J. Foster; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence U. Peterson, and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Doris I. Miller. Roger Culbert, Lawrence Gribben and Vernon W. Stromwall were named to the executive committee.

Alton L. Caldwell, Jr., and Mrs. Thompson will serve as New England District Council delegates. To the Brockton Central Labor Union the local will send Grant C. Albaugh, Charles Coy, Cornelius T. Lyons and Mrs. Thompson.

Denver

Denver, Colo.—William H. Miller, 31, a reporter for the Rocky Mountain News, was elected president of the Denver Newspaper Guild for a one-year term at the annual meeting at the Albany hotel.

Miller succeeds Harry T. Farrar, of the Denver Post, who was not a candidate for reelection.

Other officers elected for 1957 are: Farrar, first vice president; Gene Meakins, United Press, second vice president; Pauline Witte, United Press, secretary; and Louise Miller, Denver Post, treasurer. The executive secretary is Donald MacMillan.

The new president, a graduate of Denver university, worked on the Durango (Colo.) Herald Democrat and joined the News editorial staff in September, 1951.

He has served on the Guild executive committee, as News unit chairman, and as a delegate to the ANG convention in Albany. During World War II, he was with the Merchant Marine.

Battle Creek

Battle Creek, Mich.—John L. Walters is the new president of the Battle Creek Guild local, succeeding Nick Gergacz.

The local elected Thayne W. Tompkins as vice president and returned Rosanna M. Sayre as secretary and William H. Young as treasurer.

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Delegates to the Empire State District Council are Kathleen Treadway, KN, with Cunningham and Gallagher. To the Troy Area CIO Council the delegates are Marge Hamecher, KN, and Jim Davey, T-U.

Scranton

Scranton, Pa.—Sid Benjamin, a news staffer at the Scranton Times, is new president of the Scranton Guild local. He succeeds Al Viola, first circulation department member to head the local.

The local reelected Jack Hart and Al Williams, Tribune editors, as secretary and treasurer respectively, and chose Anthony J. Sandone, Tribune photographer, and Jack Kelly, Times sportswriter, as vice presidents.

Utica

Utica, N.Y.—Charles McCarthy, Observer-Dispatch police reporter, has been chosen president of the Utica Guild by acclamation. He succeeds Phil Spartano, who has served two terms. Others unanimously chosen were Arthur E. Pfanz as treasurer and Charles Ryan, Jr., who succeeds William Carpenter as secretary.

Charles R. Booth is Press unit chairman and Spartano becomes its dues collector. For the Observer-Dispatch, Mrs. Edna Coe is unit chairman and H. Paul Draheim is collector.

To the executive committee were named Jean B. Treacy, Spartano, John Urbank, Carpenter and Ernest King. Delegates to the Greater Utica Industrial Union Council are McCarthy and Urbank, and McCarthy and Spartano were named delegates to the Empire State District Council.

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Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn.—John R. Finnegan has been re-elected president of the Twin Cities Guild and 13 other officers have been named, without opposition. Vice presidents are Richard Wanek, editorial, and Harry Rydell, commercial. Both, like Finnegan, are from the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press unit. Secretary is Adolph Johnson, AP; treasurer, William F. Brooks, Jr., Minneapolis Star and Tribune unit.

John Carmichael was re-elected secretary. Directors at-large are Falsum Russell, John Carlson and Peter Pappolis, all Dispatch and Pioneer Press; and Harold Chucker, Frank Murray and Joe Anderson, all Star and Tribune. D-PP unit delegate is Loei Schrader; S-T delegate is John Sloan.

Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont.—Eric Cadron succeeds Murray Goldblatt as president of the Ottawa Guild. The annual membership meeting also chose Ben Dworkin and Pat Best as vice presidents, Ted Craig as treasurer and Marie Brule as secretary.

The local has approved a local assessment for a negotiations fund.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth, N.J.—Herbert L. Nebel has been returned to a second term as chairman of the Elizabeth Guild local. He succeeds David Kay, who contributed Savings bonds totalling \$775 as prizes.

Paterson

Paterson, N.J.—Herbert L. Nebel has been returned to a second term as chairman of the Paterson Call unit of the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild. Others elected were Steve Hritz as vice chairman, Jack Kearns as treasurer, Helen Pasternak as recording secretary and Ray La Conte as corresponding secretary.

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board remain to be named by the Associated Press and United Press units. Retiring from the board this year are Marshall Genshow, Bob Jaspersen, Ron Brinkman, Miriam Alburt and Archie Love.

New D-PP unit officers are John Connelly, chairman; Audrey Schumacher, vice-chairman; and Lucille Cassidy, treasurer.

S-T unit officers are Anderson, chairman; Scott Donaldson and Bill Anstett, vice-chairman; Fred Michener, secretary, and Bob Weber, treasurer.

Hawaii

Honolulu, T.H.—Ron Bennett, Honolulu Advertiser reporter, is president of the Hawaii Newspaper Guild for 1957. Others installed at the annual dinner meeting are: Vice president, Robert Kraus, Advertiser columnist; secretary, Roy Cummings, Star-Bulletin copy desk; and treasurer, Shurei Hirazawa, Star-Bulletin reporter.

Other executive committee members are Charles Turner and George Webb, from the Advertiser unit, and Robert Johnson, John O'Grady and George Kajiwara from the Star-Bulletin unit.

Turner is unit chairman at the Advertiser, with Edward J. Greaney as vice chairman, and Clarence Ho as treasurer. The Star-Bulletin unit has Johnson as chairman, Roy Kraus as vice chairman, and Edith Soper as secretary-treasurer.

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Local Copy

ONWARD AND UPWARD—Life's finer things get attention from the New York Guild, which has just conducted its fifth annual art exhibit and contest. Secretary-treasurer M. Michael Fetoher, at the left, accepts a check covering prize money from David Kay, industrialist, who is co-sponsor of the affair. They flank August Mosca, World-Telegram & Sun Guild unit chairman, whose oil painting, "Avocado and Lemons," took first prize in the professional division of the show.

ACTIVITIES

NY Guild's Exhibit Draws 100 Artists

The 5th Annual Art Show opened 1957 activities of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Nearly 100 entries for this year's show were placed on exhibition January 17 in the local's Heywood Broun Room, where they will remain on display through February 15. The show is co-sponsored by industrialist David Kay, who contributed Savings bonds totalling \$775 as prizes.

August Mosca, chairman of the World-Telegram & Sun unit, won the \$100 bond first prize in the oil painting division (professional class) for his entry, "Avocado and Lemons." Mosca recently completed a portrait of Heywood Broun, commissioned by his local for the new Broun Room at ANG headquarters.

In all, 29 entries were awarded prizes or given honorable mention, including:

Oils (professional): 1st, \$100 bond—Mosca; 2nd, \$75 bond—Lev Landau, Jewish Day-Morning Journal; 3rd, \$25 bond—Arnold Hoffman, Times.

Oils (amateur): 1st, \$50 bond—David Scott Brown, Times; 2nd, \$25 bond—Claire Flam, Reporter.

Water colors (professional): 1st, \$50 bond—Gerson Benjamin, Journal-American; 2nd, \$25 bond—Paul Hans, Mirror.

Water colors (amateur): 1st, \$25 bond—Erwin Liebowitz, Billboard; 2nd, \$25 bond—Joseph Kahn, Post.

Sculpture: 1st, \$25 bond—Helen M. Hanson, Herald Tribune; honorable mention—Yetta Riesel, ANG staff, and Ann Ivins, Newsweek.

Washington's Guild-Management Council at the Post & Times-Herald, has embarked on a new activity—monthly luncheons to which D. C. and Federal officials are invited for the purpose of discussing their activities. Also invited are reporters and editors who write and edit copy dealing with the agency of the particular guest.

In preparing for recent negotiations with Capital Times management, the Madison Guild compiled financial and wage statistics bearing on its bid for more pay and put them together in a 13-page pamphlet titled "The Guild Case for '56." The study contained data on advertising linage, profits, company tax payments, Guild salaries elsewhere in the state, operating expenses, wage increases won by other unions in the city in 1956, and hourly rates for the building and printing trades in Madison.

COUNTING HOUSE NOTES

\$11 Billion Ad Total Ahead As Boom Continues In '57

Another record-breaking year is ahead in advertising. "Dollar volume will increase almost 10%," says a forecast by Printers' Ink. "It will pass the 10-billion-dollar mark in February, continue to show good gains all year, wind up at about \$10.5 billion for the year."

It may even go above \$11 billion, predicts one advertising executive, Fairfax M. Cone, president of Foote, Cone & Belding Agency.

"About half of the increase," says Printers' Ink, "will be caused by increasing costs of media, materials and manpower in all parts of the advertising business. The other half will represent physical increase in advertising messages."

The P.I. forecast followed an earlier survey by the magazine of 100 top consumer and industrial advertisers. They predicted total advertising expenditures will rise more than 10 percent in 1957 over last year's record outlays.

All of this, of course, will mean more linage and more revenue for the newspaper industry, which annually garners about one-third of total advertising dollar volume. Advertising and circulation rates are on the rise, partly in answer to the newsprint price hike, but the industry "will show bigger gains than the anticipated 3% increase in rates," P.I. asserts.

Newspapers are optimistic over circulation increases, growth of ROP (run of paper) color in Midwest, Far West and South, the magazine finds. Few squawks are expected from advertisers as rates go up 2% or 3%.

The state of the newspaper industry is reflected, too, in the prosperity of its suppliers. Major equipment manufacturers described 1956 as their best year ever and look forward to even greater gains this year.

John J. Shea, president of the Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, a major manufacturer of press and stereotype equipment, says that continued preparation by newspapers for ROP color "means that major additions to pressroom equipment should continue for some time to come."

'Laborer Worthy Of His Hire,' Judge Rules

Philadelphia, Pa.—Common Pleas Court Judge Louis E. Levinthal has sustained the city of Philadelphia in holding that non-union workers are less competent, because of their willingness to work for rates below the approved union scale.

In dismissing a suit for an injunction brought by an open shop electrical contractor, Judge Levinthal quoted the Biblical admonition: "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

"If workmen are receiving less than the prevailing wage," he said, "it may be reasonable to infer that they are not as competent, as experienced, and as skilled as those employees who can command the higher wage scale for their services."

Levinthal added that such a non-union contractor of necessity could not qualify as a "responsible" bidder under the terms of the city's regulations in awarding building contracts.

A clause in all city contracts requires working conditions in line with those agreed upon by collective bargaining between legitimate labor unions and their employers.

280,000 Employed By Newspapers

There were 8,646 newspaper publishing concerns in the United States in 1954, employing 281,799 persons on payrolls totalling \$1,262,793,000.

These figures were made public recently in an advance report of the Census Bureau containing excerpts from its 1954 census of manufacturers. A more detailed bulletin will be issued later on the newspaper industry, which the bureau defines as representing "manufacturing establishments primarily engaged in publishing newspapers, or in publishing and printing newspapers."

"Value of shipments" by the industry in 1954 was \$3,091,027,000, the advance report stated. In that year, newspapers reported new capital expenditures totalling \$75,536,000.

Receipts from advertising were

"The increasing popularity of long-term contracts is bound to make this sense of detachment even more pervasive (among union members with respect to their union). Negotiation time is the only time most unionists feel at all close to their organizations, particularly if there are strikes or the danger of strikes to remind them that a union is not merely a slot machine dispensing periodic jackpots in return for their dues dollars."

"With long-term contracts of the type now in force in automobile, electrical manufacturing, steel, aluminum, copper, meat packing and many other industries, the determination of how much more the workers will get is made once in three years or five years. Moreover, the entire process of determination is intended to put the accent on science rather than muscle. Increases bear some rough relation to the general rise in technological efficiency and industrial productivity. To the extent that the computing process moves farther toward slide-rule exactness, unions may find themselves in increasing peril of working themselves out of jobs."

"There is no business in the world in which the customers—in this case, the union members—are more prone to ask, 'What have you done for me lately?'"

—A. H. Raskin in the New York Times Magazine, Dec. 2, 1956

R. Hoe & Co., Inc., another leading press manufacturer, and American Type Founders also report marked business improvement last year with expectations of more to come.

Newspaper ad rate increases, as forecast by Printers' Ink, already have been announced by all New York City dailies except the World-Telegram & Sun, which boosted rates last August. The increases range from 3.8% to 6.9%, effective at various dates from January 1 to March 1.

The \$4 a ton newsprint price increase first announced by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company of Canada now has also been set by five other major producers. Consolidated, St. Lawrence, Bowater, Powell River and Great Northern.

So the parade gets under way . . .

The Los Angeles Times division of the Times-Mirror Company will net approximately \$2,998,000 from its 1956 gross of about \$6,133,000. Publisher Norman Chandler reported recently.

The Cincinnati Enquirer had the best year in its history in 1956, with earnings up 38% over 1955. After hearing this report from Publisher Roger H. Fieger, the Enquirer's directors voted a dividend of 60 cents a share, doubling the annual dividends paid in each of the three previous years. For the year ending September 30, the paper had earnings of \$646,887.49 as against earnings of \$466,400.16 the previous year.

Final distribution of the estate of the late William Randolph Hearst—valued at \$59,505,638.50—has been approved by the courts. Most of its goes to a charitable trust, the William Randolph Hearst Foundation, with the exception of a few odd millions scattered among the family.

that this condition was illegal under the new city charter which, he said, forces the city to give the contract award to the "lowest responsible bidder." It was further charged that the city had conspired with the labor unions in reaching the prevailing wage scales.

Nor did Judge Levinthal agree that the clause would force every employer to sign up with the unions. He pointed out that all that was required of employers was that they pay the accepted wage scales.

Thus in 1954 the percentage of advertising accounted for a higher proportion of total revenue than in 1947—71% against 67%.

The total number of employees given represents a 22% rise over the comparable figure for 1947.

The number of production workers was given as 148,941, leaving 132,858 other employees. In addition to dailies and their Sunday editions, the 8,646 total number of newspaper concerns includes weeklies, semi-weeklies, tri-weeklies and those published at other frequencies. Of the total, only 1,636 papers employ 20 or more persons.

'Government By Leak' New Threat To Role Of Press

By RICHARD L. STROUT

On Friday, December 28, the New York Times exploded this news:

CONGRESS MAY GET BIDS TO AUTHORIZE FORCE IN MIDEAST

Washington bureau chief James Reston thus disclosed "the Eisenhower Doctrine" and cited only "a reliable source."

"Another leak!" muttered Washington correspondents. The sensational news flashed around the globe. Anonymous details and amplification followed. The information was being pushed out methodically and without attribution. On Friday and Saturday the press associations took it over. On Friday evening a small group of privileged reporters gathered in a home off Rock Creek Park and got more news. They decided to hold it for Sunday papers to get a bigger play. On Sunday the New York Herald Tribune bannered it in two enormous headlines across the front page:

Eisenhower Proposes To Commit Us To Defend All Mideast Against Soviets

No source given, but in a supplementary story the paper's well-informed columnist, Roscoe Drummond, used the definitive formula. "It can be stated authoritatively."

Who was the "authority"? Identification was complete in 48 hours. The Washington press corps knows these things almost instinctively. The correspondents had met at Dulles' home. So the "Eisenhower Doctrine" was born; although, as columnist Peter Edson drily observed, "the President was playing golf at Augusta, Georgia, at the time, and hadn't uttered a word on the subject."

This was a leak in the grand manner. But what made it even more memorable was that it was the third big leak in a brief time. Let me go over the other two.

Readers of a select group of papers woke up December 14 (just a fortnight before the "Eisenhower Doctrine") to read of a spectacular development. The Washington Post hammered it, "US MODIFIES DISARMAMENT PLAN." The Times led the paper with this heading:

US REVISES PLAN ON DISARMAMENT TO BREAK IMPASSE

No authority given. It forecast, among other things, the American reply to the Bulgarian letter and our willingness to modify our past formula for aerial inspection. No question of its authenticity. The leading editorial of the omniscient Times stated flatly the day after (December 15) that the "new approach" had "the approval of the President and the National Security Council."

Yet search as he might, the eager Congressman or conscientious student of public affairs could find no specific authority to cite, no exact words to pin with quotation marks, no authorized policymaker to hold responsible.

Most Washington newspapermen, I believe, knew by the evening of that day that Presidential disarmament adviser Harold Stassen had given the news out to an intimate group of half a dozen correspondents. He did so, incidentally, while Cabinet members Dulles and Humphrey were out of town, over in Paris at a NATO meeting.

Now here is the third example. Eight column headlines

A stinging commentary on the dearth of Administration press conferences and the growth of not-for-attribution interviews is printed in the January 21 issue of The New Republic, weekly magazine of opinion. The writer, Richard L. StROUT, is Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor. It is reprinted here by permission of the New Republic publishers.—Ed.

in the Washington Post, Friday, December 7, proclaimed, "NEW AID TO EUROPE STUDIED: GOVERNMENT MAY REVIVE HUGE GIFTS TO ITS ALLIES." The story, like others that appeared with it, told of new foreign aid afoot and noted "the Marshall Plan" as a standard of comparison. Attribution? The Post merely cited "top Administration officials."

I would like to emphasize that this report, like the other two, was immensely important. The subject interested every country on earth. It came at a time of world excitement. It was not a petty matter involving some minor political appointment, say, but one of monstrous moment. The source? It wasn't long before Washington generally knew it. Dulles had just returned from Key West and had held a quiet, not-for-attribution conference with a select group.

These three respective anonymous leaks were in each case so important that there then began a slow, seeping journalistic process of publishing the names of the sources. Time magazine, for example, on December 31 cited Stassen directly and complained that his report "seemed doubly authoritative" because "in his anonymity (he) had masked himself as the voice of US policy."

Of course anybody who leaks a big story "masks" himself in that "voice" (to re-mix Time's metaphor). But who is the Administration voice? Why, the President, of course, when he cares to be. When the President is silent, others speak. Between November 14 and the time I am writing this article (January 12) the President has held no press conference at all. The two-month gap came during a time of cyclonic world turbulence.

There are several concomitants of information by leak. Officials avoid responsibility. The stories are generally inflated. The public is confused; arguing with Mr. Anonymous is like arguing with a fog. Often a leak comes from a subordinate to precipitate action which his leader hesitates to take. Again, the device reveals a patronizing attitude to the press as something to be used and manipulated (blood brother, I think, of the State Department attitude that it can punish US correspondents who have entered Red China by revoking their passports). Finally, leaks demoralize the Administration that countenances them. When Dulles liberated the gift-to-allies trial balloon, Treasury Secretary Humphrey shot it down next day. When he leaked the so-called "Eisenhower Doctrine," the State Department press office knew nothing about it, the US Information Agency knew nothing, the Voice of America knew nothing. They were bewildered. More important, Congress boiled.

When Stassen put out his story, it riled two interested departments, Treasury and State. Each department, it should be understood, jealously watches other departments' leaks. A Treasury "source" called up certain news bureaus to push-push both the December 7 and the December 11 leaks. One Anon threw down another Anon.

The situation has reached the point where one Washington correspondent who modestly feels he doesn't quite rate a direct Dulles invitation has an arrange-

ment with an assistant (not in the official press section) to be tipped off when an off-the-record occurs. That way he gets a briefing of a briefing. It is information by trial balloon, once removed.

Eisenhower's own attitude is interesting. Pentagon disclosures by feuding Admirals and Generals genuinely anger the President. But he is on record as defending leaks by Cabinet officials under certain circumstances.

In 1953 the President chose Earl Warren to head the Supreme Court—second highest office in government—and Attorney-General Brownell called in four friendly correspondents (New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Chicago Daily News and Scripps Howard papers) and gave them the exclusive story. At the subsequent Eisenhower press conference, September 30, St. Louis Post-Dispatchman Raymond Brandt stormed, "Is it going to be the policy of this Administration to leak such important news to friendly newspapers?"

I think that I have trusted subordinates who may occasionally leak news for purposes they consider proper (replied the President mildly). If they do, I don't think I would interfere with them.

This was a calm, definite answer. Washington has had leaks and trial balloons before and always will have them. But this seemed to lay down new ground rules.

Then again, on March 16, 1955, the complete Yalta Papers found their way, mysteriously, into the New York Times. The incident produced the last White House conference protest, so far as I know, to the system of information-by-leak. Correspondent Walter Ridder, of the Ridder papers, demanded March 23 if the publication might not "cramp our style" in future diplomatic negotiations? The President optimistically thought not; still more optimistically he said he hoped the material would not be used by partisans at home.

I find it impossible to believe that this recent series of leaks would have been accepted by the press a generation ago. I think the press would have raged over it. I find few things more persuasive of the idea that there has been a change in press attitude than the mild acceptance of this developing dual pattern—decline in press conferences and growth of "leaks."

What is the Presidential press conference? The American Society of Newspaper Editors (April, 1955) said that it "has become the unofficial and extra-legal counterpart in the American system of the question period in the British system," though it added that the number of White House and Cabinet press conferences were "far from adequate in the past year." This conception is now generally accepted by students.

The White House press conference is the one opportunity of the public, via the reporter, to ask the President questions face to face. Although Eisenhower delivered his Middle East speech to Congress in person, nobody could ask him questions. Contrast the situation in England during the Suez crisis when the matter was aired in Commons 20 separate times, and there was a full dress debate or formal explanation on nine or ten occasions. The British public

was kept informed and the government was constantly put on record.

America was directly involved in the affair, too. In fact it might be said that Washington held the key to the world riddle. But from November 1 on, reporters lost contact with the Chief Executive in the sense of being able to ask him questions.

The matter is broader than the 8 weeks in question. For example, the Associated Press has recently made a comparison of the number of White House press conferences past and present. Roosevelt held a total of 998 in 12 years, an average of about 83 a year.

Eisenhower has held only 99 in four years, or about 25 a year. Cabinet press conferences have diminished even faster than White House gatherings. Almost any week-day under FDR there were a couple of press conferences with Cabinet members. Cordell Hull saw the press five times a week, and most of his colleagues once or twice a week. Colleagues once for morning papers and another for afternoon papers.

The alert press watched every move of the Roosevelt Administration like a hawk and demanded, and got, explanations continuously. It was suspicious and aggressive, and it was good for the country.

By contrast the AP has compiled the four-year record of the Cabinet under Eisenhower: Dulles, 79; Wilson, 66; Benson, 46; Summerfield, 37; Brownell, 19; Weeks, 13; McKay, 1; Humphrey, 1. Omitted are the Labor and the Welfare Departments where secretaries changed. Also it is fair to say that some Cabinet officials are easily accessible to individual reporters or, like Humphrey, hold annual specialized budget seminars. But that is not the same thing as regular conferences.

Interior Secretary McKay held only one Washington press conference in four years and when he got back to Oregon to run for the Senate seemed genuinely surprised at the unpopularity of some of his policies. He might have learned a lot if he had regularly put on the gloves with hard-hitting reporters. A conference is a two-way affair in gathering information—a fact which the politicians of the old Roosevelt-Truman Cabinets were more aware of, I think, than the businessmen of the Eisenhower Cabinet.

I believe that a weekly White House press conference is a good thing for democracy; furthermore, that it must be candid and virile even though it is respectful. I cannot believe that the newspapers in Roosevelt or Truman's day would have permitted a Cabinet member to go a year, let alone four, with only one press conference, or have accepted placidly a two-month gap in White House conferences at a time of world crisis.

What has changed? Is it the press? There have been a lot of newspaper mergers, and perhaps the city with one newspaper produces less aggressive news coverage. But far more important, I think, is the fact that we live in an extraordinary area of Eisenhower goodwill.

Newspapers are less suspicious today. They were distrustful in the Democratic 30's and 40's, but these are the amiable 50's. Most newspapers supported the Eisenhower candidacy in 1952 and 1956, and I suppose it is natural that they are now less watchful of a friend than they would have been of an opponent. Such a political love affair is extraordinary. But for the US press to accommodate itself unprotestingly to a system of leaks and diminished news access is unprecedented.

Then there is an odd ethical question. Whom does government news belong to anyway? Surely it belongs to all the people if it is to be given out at all. It should not be traded off, like patronage, to selected cronies.

Finally the question arises whether the recent leaks helped the Eisenhower policies in Congress. I think that they curiously irritated Congress. They came at a sensitive time, just after the election. When Congressional leaders went to the White House to be briefed on foreign affairs, the news was already in the papers. Politicians were confronted with a partial fait accompli. It looked as though Congressmen were being used, just as the press was being used. I have not mentioned the effect of the exaggerated stories on jittery foreign countries. Instead of a strong, steady beam from Washington through the fog and thundering breakers, the murk was illuminated and then made all the darker by a series of exploding flares.

Two Washington correspondents met sometime after the Dulles conference and discussed it in retrospect. They knew they were being used at the time, and had consented to it. They were a little sheepish. Should they have gone along? They might have refused to publish the story without official attribution. But that, they decided (and I think they were right), would have run counter to their profoundest instincts. So long as reporters are born, not made, they will publish the news.

It is for the press as a whole, not the individual reporter, to protest if the rules of the game are being unfairly changed, if leaks succeed straight news, if somebody says reporters can't enter China, if long-fought-for democratic prerogatives are nibbled down. Such a protest in the long run is not lightly dismissed.

An aggressive, jealous press is a first safeguard of democracy. But nobody can save the press if it won't save itself.

And That Is That

President Eisenhower held his first news conference in ten weeks—and the first of his second term—on Wednesday, January 23.

He said he had held no press conference since last November 14 because of "a series of unusual events and activity on my part, and that is that."

The conference ran five minutes beyond the scheduled half-hour.

The President also said:

• He did not intend to change the policy barring travel of U. S. reporters into Red China so long as the Chinese communists held prisoners as hostages in an effort to force changes in the foreign policy of this Government.

• He opposed "inspired leaks" of stories on important policy matters to some newspapers ahead of others.

• "As long as it is convenient to you people and to me I will probably meet with you each week, as I have been in the past, except when something intervenes."

It was his hundredth press conference in four years.