

The Guild Reporter



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May 10, 1957

Lima Guildsmen Strike, Aided By Crafts 45-Member Local Sets Up Line With Wide Community Backing



FOOTWORK—Lima Guild members take picket duty in stride. That's Phyllis Wentz in the lead, before the downtown building of the Lima News. She also serves as office manager at strike headquarters.

Lima Civic Leaders Plan New Locally-Owned Daily

Lima, Ohio—Local business and civic interests yesterday launched a frontal attack against the monopoly status of the Lima News, struck by the Guild last week, by announcing steps toward establishing a locally-owned daily newspaper.

Incorporation papers were filed with Secretary of State Ted W. Brown, at Columbus, for the Lima Citizen Publishing Company.

A company spokesman said that the new paper would be "100 percent owned and operated by people of Lima and the immediate vicinity." Publishing is expected to start July 1, with a staff of about 75 persons, in a building vacated late in 1955 by the North Star Woolen Mills Company.

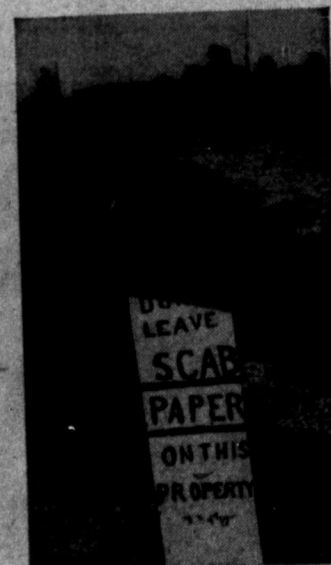
The new daily will also have a downtown office, for advertising staffers and some business office and editorial operations.

Listed as incorporators in the Columbus filing are Sam Kamin, James A. Howenstein and Leslie Reid. The first two are well known in Lima as the successful owners of a neon sign manufacturing firm.

They became interested in the possibilities of a new daily about three weeks ago. The new venture is to be capitalized at \$500,000, with a stock issue to be made available to public subscription. A stock sales office has been rented at 323 North Elizabeth street, and will be opened shortly.

"We felt that Lima needs a

newspaper which will best serve the interests of this growing city," said the announcement. "We have every reason to believe that it will become a success and play an active role in the future progress of Lima."



VERBOTEN—A Lima News subscriber adopts the Guild's stand with a home-made sign at his rural mailbox.

Lima, Ohio—Forty-five Guild members at the Lima News have been on strike since 6 a.m. on May 1, after a final negotiating session the night before had failed to reach a settlement on a new contract.

In that final session Guild negotiators offered to drop all improvement clauses, and adopt the language of the contract under which they had worked since March 1, 1956, with the addition of four items intended to "eliminate union opposition as a condition of employment" and to preserve the terms achieved in previous years in severance pay. Management answered with a flat "No." Present at the session was John O'Shay, of Toledo, representing the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

April 30 coincided with the expiration date of contracts with craft unions—printers, mailers, stereotypers and pressmen. Leaders of those unions met that night with Guild officers to hear the Guild decision to set up picket lines next morning.

No union man entered the News plant the following day, nor has any since gone into the building except to order cancellation of home subscriptions, literally by the thousands.

On the first day of the strike, the News put out a 16-page paper, instead of its usual 24 to 30 pages. Due on the street at noon, it appeared after 6 p.m. and fell far short of meeting usual delivery schedules, besides being an incredibly shoddy job, editorially and mechanically.

It had been prepared, a front-page story stated, by Publisher R. C. Holles' non-union "replacements" in all departments.

Except for last Saturday, the News has published each day, usually from four to six hours late, and with whole columns of news reprinted from the edition of the previous day.

Picketing has continued daily, without incident. But the non-union crew within the plant, which had reported for work the

morning of May 1, has continued to work.

With the strike moving into its second week, morale of the Guild members has been boosted by the overwhelmingly favorable reaction of the Lima community generally to the strike situation.

The Guild began issuance of daily bulletins, explanatory of the strike issues, and soon expanded the bulletin idea to include a skeletonized news service to the city. Distributed by pickets, on street corners and at industrial plant entrances, the bulletins have been eagerly read. "Unofficial" assistance in the bulletin distribution has come from the members of craft unions.

More than 3,000 cancellations were telephoned, sent or taken personally, to the News building, during the first week of the strike. The largest single bundle of such cancellation notices was escorted to the News building by a 35-member delegation of Electrical Union workers from the Westinghouse plant, headed by Local IUE President Ladd Bollinger.

E. R. McDowell, resident manager for Holles, was manning the

front office desk when the IUE delegation filed in. At first McDowell insisted that the 776 orders to cancel must be transcribed to the "company's own forms" before he would accept them. Bollinger was equally insistent that the proffered cards be accepted, and receipted for. That was the procedure adopted. The cancellations were made out in duplicate, to forestall efforts to collect for unwanted papers delivered in spite of the stop orders.

Delivery of the papers is becoming a major problem for the News management. Most of the regular staff of 125 delivery boys quit their routes. One reported

(Continued on Page 3)

Bulletin

Lima, Ohio—Fifty members of the Typographical Union have joined the Lima Guild in picketing the struck News plant, less than a hour after receiving official sanction of their strike action from Indianapolis, international union headquarters.

Mallors had previously been declared locked out.

Olin Zarish, president of ITU Local 296, said that management-dictated terms for a new contract would have the union "relinquishing working conditions which had prevailed in Lima for the last 47 years."

Don Orider, president of the Lima Stereotypers union local, said yesterday that his international officers, through George Robinson, international representative, had approved a lock-out status for the six members of the union who had been employed by the Lima News until the night before the Guild strike began.

Orider revealed that Clarence Holles, oldest son of the Callforan publisher, came to Lima to take part Wednesday in a session with the stereotypers' bargaining committee. The meeting resulted in an impasse over union security and severance clauses, and the lockout sanction followed.

Broun Winners Also Take Pulitzer News Honors

The news stories which gained two Portland Ore., reporters the Guild's Heywood Broun Award earlier this year earned further honors for the team, with this week's announcement of the Pulitzer awards in journalism. Wallace Turner and William Lambert, of the Portland Oregonian, were declared Pulitzer winners in the category of local reporting, without the pressure of deadline, for their series on attempts by racketeers and some union leaders to dominate the city of Portland.

Their disclosures led directly to the Senate investigation of improper labor-management activities, and the involvement of Teamsters union heads with that and other inquiries into the operations of the union.

Another Pulitzer award, to the Chicago Daily News for meritorious service, was related to a Broun Award entry which received honorable mention this year from the Guild judges. Newsman George Thiem, of the Chicago daily, broke the story which led to the indictment and imprisonment of the Illinois State auditor, for embezzlement.

Harry A. Trask, 29-year-old photographer for the Boston Traveler, was another Guild member who received the Pulitzer accolade this week. His photograph of the sinking of the luxury liner Andrea Doria, made from a plane flight, was rated best in news photographs of the year.

Another former Guildsman listed for this year's Pulitzer honors is James B. Reston, a New York Times unit member until his appointment to managementship of the Washington bureau of that newspaper in 1953. He was listed as this year's winner in the field of national reporting.

Twice previously, the winner of the Broun Award, chosen in February of each year, has later won a Pulitzer prize for the same entry.

In 1947 the late Bert Andrews, of the New York Herald Tribune, wrote a Washington series exposing the disregard of the State Department for civil rights in security dismissals. And in 1954 Anthony Lewis, of the Washington Daily News, was cited for both awards for his news stories helping to reinstate a discharged federal employee, dismissed as a security risk.



TIME OUT—Two tired Guild pickets rest their feet after their four-hour stint on the marching line. They are Marie Rankin, left, and Doris Wilsey.

Picketing Melts Calories, At 85 Degrees In The Shade

By HOPE STRONG
Lima Guild

Lima, Ohio—It's all sort of wonderful, that is, if you can look beyond the 50-foot picket line, which is all concrete anyway you look at it, even through donated rose-glasses.

It's wonderful because even in a picket line there's humor, there's generosity, there's pathos, there's an intangible called team spirit—"Guild Spirit."

Local 166, Lima Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO, hit the hot concrete, all 50 feet of it, in front of the Lima News Building and at side entrances at 6 a.m. Wednesday, May 1, for the first time since the Guild was organized here Dec. 7, 1941.

For all 45 members of the Guild, the 85 degrees in the shade, that there wasn't any of, was preferable to the air-conditioned comfort of the News Building, where harassed non-union office and editorial employees, covered with printers' ink, were fighting the battle of the linotype machine and press.

Guild members gave their all, including a strategic seam on a feminine picketer's dress. An "On Strike" placard painted in red which blended harmoniously with the printed green of the frock did serviceable double duty.

Sunburns, aching muscles and tired, beat feet were the only casualties. News bookkeepers, practiced in the art of dignified sitting, for 12 hours marched gracefully through the emergency. For the most, feminine picketers wore loafers and a few leg-conscious diaphanous sacrificed metatarsals to remain attractive parcels.

In a nearby building, Guild strike headquarters, the coffee and doughnut brigade refueled picketers lost on the line. In one day 300 cups of coffee and 12 dozen doughnuts went the way of most flesh.

The staggered line itself was a staggering thing to behold. An estimated 5,000 of the city's 50,000 citizens turned out to view the queue and get their copy of the Guild's first strike bulletin. An official committee assigned the task of observing how many of the communiques turned up in the gutter happily reported "Not a one."

An apparently disinterested bystander was quoted as saying, "I want this for my scrapbook."

This certainly is not "according to Holmes." Members of the International Typographical Union, not yet on strike but honoring the Guild's picket line, thoughtfully provided thermos jugs of cold, soothing water.

The sweltering picket people found further relief "neath a colorful golf-style umbrella benignly donated by a merchant across from the News Building. A sympathetic local optician gave sunglasses to the sun-glass-less while a beautician, worried about sun-ravaged hair, passed out cards entitling bearers to a free shampoo and set.

Afternoon picketers marched in half-time to strains of a transistor radio furnished by another "disinterested" merchant.

Unfortunately none of the 45 Guildsmen had had high school cheerleading experience but team spirit winningly substituted for know-how.

Of course, the bias will say beachcombing's an easier way to get a tan, but members of Local 166 can vouch it's not as much fun.

Ottawa Wins Grievance Decision By 3-0 Score

Ottawa, Ont. — A three-man arbitration panel, including a member nominated by management of the Ottawa Citizen, has handed down a unanimous decision in favor of the Guild, in a grievance case brought by the Ottawa local.

The issue, second to be arbitrated in the eight-year history of the Guild local, involved payment of overtime to an employee in the engraving department, Mel Garner, for work on a Sunday when he was called back by Citizen management. He won pay at the overtime rate.

In its first arbitration case the Guild won severance pay for a non-member, the late Sam Rosenthal.

Charges Against SFONG Are Documented For IEB

Charges of violating three specific clauses of Article XVIII of the ANG Constitution have been filed for consideration of the International Executive Board at its meeting this month, against the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

The document is signed by Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and was occasioned by the action of SFONG in regard to the Vallejo, Calif., Times-Herald & News Chronicle contract. The local signed the contract after the IEB contracts committee had withheld approval of the contract and directed the local not to sign.

The matter was debated at length at the November meeting of the IEB, and in February the board adopted a motion inviting the filing of formal charges in the case.

Frank J. Klein, long-time

Early Contributions Swell Total Of Lima Guild's Strike Treasury

Lima, Ohio—Support for the 45 striking Guild members in Lima, in addition to an ANG defense fund check for \$10,000 forwarded when the strike authorization was voted by the local, has been prompt in making its appearance.

Within five days after the strike started, May 1, contributions had arrived from a dozen District Council and Guild local treasuries, and a score of friends here in the city had made cash contributions to the cause.

Cash gifts totaled \$1,750.87 when the tabulation was made last Tuesday.

The local also acknowledged gifts of sun glasses for the pickets from Dr. Chester Bernstein, a fire insurance policy on the strike headquarters from Fred David, soup containers from the Tip Top Restaurant, a coffee urn from Mrs. Paul Clemans and coffee cups from the Trinity Methodist Church.

Food gifts were supplied by Mrs. India Hemmaway and Li-

Cleveland Guild	100.00
Detroit Guild	100.00
Toledo Guild	100.00
Erie Guild	100.00
Pittsburg Guild	200.00
Cincinnati Guild	100.00
Youngstown Guildmen	100.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Midwest District Council	100.00
Rockford Guild	100.00
Anonymous	25.00
Chet Swenson	2.00
Hoyer Family	2.00
Len Matheson	2.00
Anonymous	2.00
Mr. Rose	1.00
Len Goldman	1.00
Daniel Easton	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Calkins	1.00
Harry Sawyer	1.00
Ed Woods	1.00
Edward Shere	1.00
Bill Tyler	1.00
Don Spain	1.00
Harold Markel	1.00
Homer Cooper	1.00
Josephine Stuart	1.00
Rev. Frank Hamblen	1.00
Don Sherrard	1.00
Dr. Len Kent	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Total	\$1,750.87

From The Lima Lines

Detroit, Mich.—UAW's radio commentator Guy Nunn gave several million listeners in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Ontario and adjacent areas the strike story from Lima, a few days after Lima Guild members began picketing the Lima News.

Nunn, Detroit Guildsmen, told of Holmes, the News publisher, and his vicious anti-labor record, in his 15-minute program, "Labor Views the News," sponsored by the Automobile Workers union.

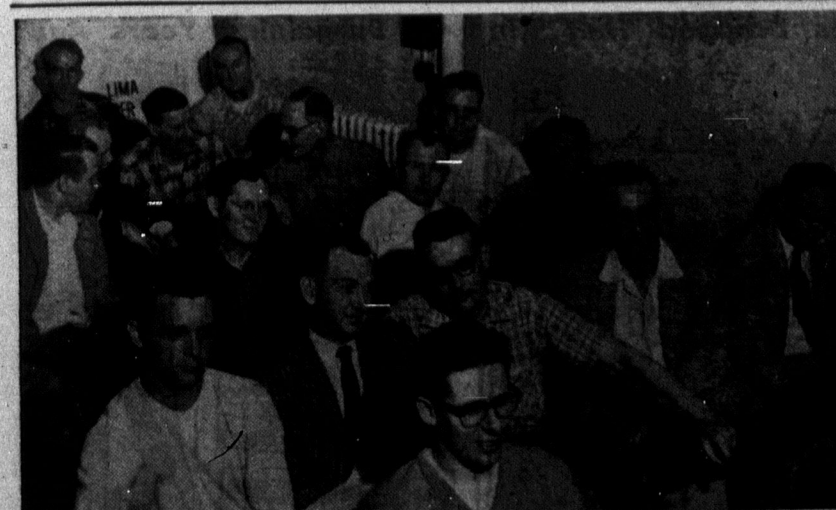
The International Guild is well represented in Lima. Executive Vice President spent the last week end here; J. William Blatz, director of organization, worked with the Lima Guild during the first few days of the strike; while International Representatives Bob Bruner and Ray Mann have been stationed in Lima for both negotiating and strike direction.

Bulletin circulation has problems, like the News management, but they concern only how to turn out sufficient bulletins to meet the demand.

Frank J. Klein, long-time



AN ACTIVE ASSIST—Members of the Lima Typographical Union local distributed Guild strike bulletins each day at the big Westinghouse plant gates. Craft unions were not officially on strike but have honored the Guild picket lines after being locked out of the News plant on the night of April 26. Printers, mailers and stereotypers have since become part of the striking group.



ZERO HOUR CONFERENCE—This photo was taken of Guild craft union leaders on the night of April 30, six hours before the strike deadline. Craft employees were literally elbowing away from their jobs by previously employed strike-breakers. Second and third from the left in the second row are ANG Representative Ray Mann and William R. Lee, Guild local president.

Guild Collects Severance For Discharged UP Staffer

Salt Lake City, Utah—An arbitrator has ruled that Melvin K. Jennings, fired from the United Press Bureau here without severance pay or dismissal notice pay, must be paid both.

John E. Gorsuch, who heard the case as argued for the Guild by Joseph G. Colangelo, acting wire service administrator, ruled that while the discharge was justified, the penalties were not.

The UP management's argument was that Jennings had been dismissed for causes that disqualified him from receiving severance under the Guild contract. The issue was moved to arbitration after grievance procedure failed to bring a satisfactory

adjustment. Management held, at the arbitration hearing, that the discharged staff member had been guilty of willful and repeated misconduct. Gorsuch's decision was that the company had not proved its case.

The exact amount due Jennings will be determined at a New York conference between Colangelo and company officials.

Cleveland To Vote On Boost In Dues

Cleveland, Ohio—Members of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild will vote at a date to be chosen on a proposed dues increase to a top figure of \$5.50 a month.

Bade Award Judges Meet On Choice Of '57 Winner

Judges for the third annual Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award had a total of fifteen entries from which to choose over the nominations.

The entries came from fourteen locals—Cleveland had two offerings—and three of the locals were in Canada, where growth of the Guild has been phenomenal in the past few years.

The Bade award is intended to recognize volunteer work done at the local level, in furthering the welfare and purposes of the Guild. It commemorates the work and ideals of the late Guild Reporter editor, who had also been ANG's first director of organization.

The judges are themselves "senior" members of the Guild, itself less than a quarter century old.

Milton M. Murray, a member of the Detroit local when he was chosen ANG president in 1941, was the first Guild president elected by referendum ballots of all members. He served until 1947, when he declined another term. He is at present administrative vice president of the merged union of government employees, after having served the organizing committee of the CIO government employees union.

Joseph M. Walsh is a charter member of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, and was an ANG vice president at large for two terms, from 1941 to 1945. He is on the AFL-CIO organizing staff for Pennsylvania, and serves as legislative representative during the active term of Pennsylvania legislative bodies.

Milton J. Lapine became a vice president at large in the election of 1943, and served five terms, until 1953. He was an active Guildsmen in his home local,

Besides the two Cleveland entries, the locals represented were Elizabeth, Toledo, Cincinnati, Hawaii, San Jose, Toronto, Canadian Wire Services, Salem, Twin Cities, Indianapolis, Kingston, Boston and Vancouver.



ASSESSING THE ENTRIES—Judges for the third annual Bade Memorial Award spent a day at ANG headquarters going through the nominations sent in for the Guild's honors for services to local. Their choices remain unannounced until the St. Louis convention in July. From the left are Joseph M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre; Yelka Hiesel, of the ANG department of research and information; Milton M. Murray, administrative vice president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO; and Milton J. Lapine, Cleveland. Walsh and Lapine are former ANG vice presidents. Murray was ANG president from 1941 to 1947.



DONE WITH HOLMES—Here is part of the 35-man delegation from the Lima Westinghouse plant which registered 776 cancellation orders for Lima News subscriptions on the fourth day of the Guild strike. The cancellations were personally taken to the News office, shown above, for emphasis. The disgruntled readers are all members of the International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO.

... Lima Meets Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)

that of his 30 regular customers, all had ordered the paper stopped. Last Sunday's issue was evidently dumped at random at various "drops" throughout the city, and a high wind scattered the unopened-up copies along the gutters.

The Holmes management, which appeared on the Lima scene fourteen months ago in a surprise purchase of the News, Lima's only daily, not only seems to welcome the Guild strike, but has made elaborate preparations for it, some of them slightly ludicrous.

For two months, guards have patrolled the plant night and day, side arms conspicuously displayed. One Guildsmen's reaction to this tactic was to appear one day, armed with a toy bow and arrow set.

Less comical has been the steady infiltration of the payroll by Holmes imports from his dailies in Texas, Colorado and California. This personnel, which now becomes his strike-bound replacement crew, very nearly matched job for job, the union members carried over from the pre-Holmes regime. In some departments, two worked at a single desk.

All the newcomers were loud in their condemnation of all unions, reflection of the anti-labor bias of their publisher, whose hatred for all forms of what he deems socialistic or communistic—he does not distinguish them in his editorial writings—is virtually maniacal.

Holmes has no union contracts on any of the other ten papers he owns. On one, in Colorado Springs, he drove all unions out, by way of provoked strikes.

This pattern has been con-

stantly followed in Lima, with the significant exception that here the unions were amply forewarned of what to expect.

And last fall, the whole community was infuriated by a typical Holmes attack on a project for constructing a new, and much needed, library building. The Holmes campaign against this "socialistic" venture backfired when the referendum returns showed a higher voter participation than had ever been brought to the polls, and an overwhelming victory for the library bond issue.

Shortly thereafter, the News management goaded one Guildsmen into open rebellion, over demeaning job assignments, and he was discharged. When the Guild contract came up for renegotiation this year, a management set of proposals was offered the Guild, and long bargaining sessions were frittered away in Guild attempts to reach some common ground of agreement.

The Guild contract had an expiration date of March 1, but under its own terms continues in full effect during negotiations. Management continued to go through the motions of meeting the Guild bargainers, but on March 26 posted a new set of "house rules," which violate the Guild contract outright.

The rules actually cut salaries, reduced vacation time, cut holiday pay and overtime, slashed incentive pay, eliminated the 40-hour week for some, denied contract coverage to others and eliminated benefits for employees in military service or reserve forces.

The Guild has filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board, citing refusal to bargain in good faith. Notice has also been filed with the Federal Wage and Hours Division regarding Guild complaints of violation by the News management of the overtime wage laws.

Both Federal agencies have assigned investigators to the Lima cases.

Lima Gets Typo Horrors In Scab Newspaper Job

Lima, Ohio—"I thank God there are no free schools nor printing,"—William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, in a Report to the English Committee for the Colonies, 1671.

The above quotation might well be the personal motto of R. C. Holmes, owner of the Lima News.

Holmes admits that he is against free public schools—he calls them "government schools." And the scab-produced issues of his Lima News which have appeared since the Guild struck the paper indicate he's against printing, too.

The printing crafts have refused to cross the Guild's picket line, and nowhere is their skill evidenced in the struck paper. Those issues which have come off the presses since the Guild strike have been produced by strike-breakers imported from among the supervisors in the editorial and commercial departments and from other distant places.

A quick glance at the first few issues of the News which followed the first day of the strike revealed these oddities:

- A column by Westbrook Pegler with an identifying photograph of a person obviously more feminine than Westbrook Pegler.
- A statement of policy in which the lines are transposed so confusingly that the Lima News appears to profess belief in great moral truths "except certain holidays."
- A cut-line about a girl standing on her hands printed below a photograph of a girl apparently hanging by her thumbs.
- Page-one stories jumped to the inside, but with no inside pickups.
- A column by George Sokolsky with an identifying photograph of a person in horn-rimmed glasses, clearly not Sokolsky.
- Whole news stories rendered illegible by dropped lines, transposed slugs and typographical errors in spelling.
- Headlines misplaced, transposed and misspelled.
- A sports streamer headline on the Kentucky Derby rendered obscene by a misspelling of the word Kentucky.
- Yesterday's news today—15 pages picked up from the previous day's edition to fill out the paper.

All of this was accomplished, the struck News proudly proclaimed, with just a little extra effort on the part of the strike-breakers—a 36-hour shift.

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 15c.

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May 10, 1957

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The Lima Strike

Calling a work stoppage without sufficient justification is alien to the strike record written by Guild locals throughout ANG history. Guild members have invariably been responsibly adult in their decisions to invoke the strike, the ultimate weapon of the labor union.

But there are degrees of justification. Which leads to the assertion that no previous Guild strike carried with it more solid union merit than the present situation in Lima, where Guild pickets started marching on May Day against the Lima News management.

The Lima publisher, a bigoted man in many curious ways, finds that he cannot live with labor unions. He bought his way a year ago into a fully-unionized plant. It was inevitable that either he or the unions would survive, not both, and it fell to the Lima Guild to make the test. Lima Guildmen are few in numbers, but that doesn't matter. The R. C. Holmes millions are mountainous, but that doesn't matter, either.

In Lima, the issue is whether employees may band together for good-faith collective bargaining, and whether an employer can evade the labor law and smash the Guild, later to pick off the craft unions one by one.

"What You Don't Know—"

Well, sir, it now seems that the patriotic thing is not to know what's going on in this world.

That pretzel-shaped notion comes from a high source indeed, the Secretary of State, to be precise. Last week Mr. Dulles told the New York Times publisher that press freedoms don't extend to the gathering of news, just to its publication. He didn't bother to explain just how a newspaper could operate under such a plan.

Instead, he compounded the confusion by adding that the loyalty and patriotic duty of newspapers should impel them to help our foreign policy succeed by "channeling the activities of our people."

All this to justify the Department's refusal to let newsmen enter Red China to see and hear for themselves just what our foreign policy is doing to us in that huge enigma of eastern Asia.

No segment of the American press as we know it is willing to serve as a house organ for Mr. Dulles, whether he be right or wrong in policy matters. The theory that the American public is too juvenile to be told the truth, in any phase of life, simply doesn't square with the realities.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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

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"We Natives Dropped That Kind Of Bargaining Years Ago"



GUILD BOOKSHELF

HOW TO MAKE \$15,000 A YEAR FREELANCE WRITING. Lorton Farrar. Hawthorn Books, Inc. New York City. 274 pp. \$4.95.

It would be possible to condense this new book into one pithy sentence—"It isn't easy."

But such a condensation would be unfair, for the author, while stressing the arduous of becoming and remaining a successful, independent writer-for-pay, also provides in helpful, exact detail the steps, attitudes and practices which make possible that status.

Farrar writes from experience, and he writes the whole truth, with neither glamorizing nor understatement.

Perhaps the book's chief value is that it may dissuade those who are not willing to make the investment in time, dogged application and self-denial that free-lance demands. If so, it will save not only personal heart-break for the wishful writer, but the time of editors everywhere who wade through floods of wholly unfit offerings.

But for the one in a thousand who knows he "must" write, and wants to eat while doing so, this book is both primer and Bible.

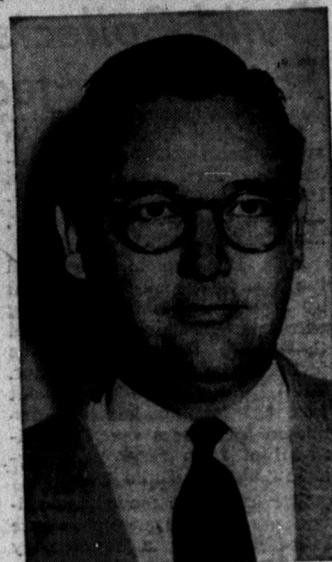
JOURNALISM AWARDS DIRECTORY. Jerome H. Walker, editor and publisher, Rye, N. Y. 84 pp., paperbound, \$5.00.

There are awards aplenty for writers, artists and photographers, but their actual extent was hard to imagine until this ready reference job, put together by former Rochester Guildsman Jerry Walker, now executive editor of Editor & Publisher, came to hand.

The emoluments waiting for winners in the scores of contest categories range from the \$7,000 regally displayed in the Pulitzer Award series, down to a platinum-plated hot dog. The latter tidbit is offered by the promoters of National Hot Dog Month—July if you're interested—for ad copy displaying a pictured frankfurter, suitable for promotion purposes.

Plaques and medals are numerous offered, while the more substantial possibilities include the scholastic Nieman Fellowship at Harvard, and travel grants for foreign studies.

Deadlines, contacts, and other pertinent data are included for each of the entries, which are listed in alphabetical sequence.



MILLARD S. PURDY



Millard S. Purdy

Honolulu, T. H.—Millard S. Purdy, 41, first president of the Hawaii Newspaper Guild after its affiliation with the American Newspaper Guild in January, 1956, died suddenly April 25 at his desk in the office of the Pineapple Companies of Hawaii. He had left his job at the Star-Bulletin last February, after serving as political writer for eight years.

Resolutions of sympathy were adopted by the House of Representatives, lauding Purdy's courageous news handling.

Surviving are his wife, two children, his mother and a brother.

Omar S. Ranney

Cleveland, Ohio—Omar S. (Bud) Ranney, 51, former long-time active member of the Cleveland local, died Apr. 23 of a heart attack.

Ranney left the local last December when he was named manager of the Northern Ohio Opera Assn. He resigned from the Press to take the post. He had been movie and theater critic for the last 15 years, and before that a reporter.

He was found dead in his hotel room, where he had moved from his Lakewood home because of the press of duties during Opera Week, which had just started in Cleveland. Only then was it disclosed he had had two earlier heart attacks.

He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Portland-Albany

Move For Aronson

Portland, Me.—Earl Aronson, correspondent at the Portland bureau of the Associated Press, transfers his Guild membership this month to the Albany, N. Y., Guild. He is to take over the State editorship at Albany AP, a post vacant for more than a year.

"Time To Study"

Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News—Mr. President, discussing the question of American reporters going to China, Secretary Dulles said that he thought that freedom of the press guarantee extended only to the publication of news and not to the gathering of news. I wonder if you can tell us whether you share that view?

A. Listen, if I am going to make a philosophical discussion on the point, I am going to take a little more time to study it.

Merriman Smith, United Press—Thank you, Mr. President.

HOW-TO-BUY

Cautions On Mortgage Market

BOTH FAMILIES WHO WANT TO SELL their houses and home buyers and builders now pay tribute to a widespread gray market in mortgages which charges extra fees above the established FHA and VA interest rates.

Like the old black markets, the new gray market in money operates in semi-secrecy. Like the black market, it thrives on scarcity. In this case, the scarcity of money caused by the Government's tight-money policy. There's one difference: the gray market in mortgage money at present is perfectly legal.

The mortgage gray market operates by exacting a premium for loans called a "discount." This is not the kind of discount you get when you shop at a cut-rate store. It's quite the reverse. In this case, the family that wants a mortgage, say for \$10,000, agrees to pay a discount of ten per cent. It gets the \$10,000, but signs a mortgage contract for \$11,000. It pays this extra \$1,000 premium in addition to the usual interest rate of 4½ or 5½ percent or whatever the agreed-upon rate is.

Here is one of the many examples of how the mortgage gray market works, as reported by Reader T. L. B. of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. B. reports: "I have been trying to sell my 3½-year-old ranch house, appraised by the Veterans Administration at \$11,800, for the last three months. I have two buyers, veterans, who are ready to sign a sales contract if I could get them a GI loan." Mr. B. found a mortgage broker who would put up the money, but he wanted 10 to 11 percent discount. "Assuming a \$500 down payment on the house, and a principal balance of \$11,300, I would have to forfeit \$1,100 to \$1,200 and thus receive \$10,600 or \$10,700 for an \$11,800 house," Mr. B. reports. He wouldn't do it. "The two veterans are still without their homes and I am still without a buyer."

THE GRAY MARKET exacts an especially high tribute on VA loans. But even the higher-rate, FHA mortgages, which cost 5½ percent compared to the 4½ VA rate, often command a premium. Mr. B. finds the "going discount rate for FHA loans is 5½ percent." Understand, this is 5½ per cent of the amount of the mortgage in addition to the 5½ percent annual interest. Thus Mr. B. will still have to pay a bonus of about \$600 to the gray market.

Often it is the home buyer himself, or builders, who must pay the "discount." If the builders pay it, the cost must be passed on to you when you buy a house. Discounts are being exacted not only by brokers, but by reputable banks and savings and loan associations. The premiums demanded are especially high on the West Coast where a great deal of home building has been taking place and demands for mortgage money are heavy. In Detroit, a group of builders recently said in newspaper ads that they would no longer sell houses with GI mortgages because they now have to pay \$1,350 to get a \$15,000 GI mortgage. The mortgage gray market also is booming in Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and other active home-building areas. It's relatively quiet in the East where building has fallen off considerably and FHA mortgages currently are getting easier to find there, although GI mortgages are still rare.

Even Uncle Sam himself is getting a cut from the gray market. A home buyer pays a total interest charge of 5½ percent on an FHA mortgage.

The 5 percent goes to the lender, and the one-half of 1 percent goes to FHA as a mortgage insurance premium, to insure the lender (not you) against any loss. Thus when a loan of \$10,000 is raised to \$10,500 or \$11,000 through the device of the discount, FHA, too, collects an additional one-half of 1 percent of the bonus.

Many home buyers don't realize until they get their monthly bills from the bank that they have to pay this additional fee. Even then they are still confused. Some even believe, reader letters indicate, that the FHA mortgage insurance is like the mortgage insurance that pays off the mortgage if the breadwinner dies. It sure isn't.

Ads for new houses often quote the mortgage rate at 5 percent and neglect to mention that the buyer will have to pay this additional one-half of 1 percent. During the first year of a \$12,000 mortgage, this mortgage premium costs you \$60. Actually, in one way you're better off getting a conventional non-FHA mortgage at 5½ percent than the FHA 5 percent plus one-half of 1 percent. Unknown to many home buyers, the tax return as a straight mortgage interest. Moreover, the FHA insurance premium is calculated on an annual declining basis, not on a monthly basis as the mortgage interest itself, so you actually pay a little more than 5½ percent eventually, after you pay off your mortgage many years from now, you may get a refund from FHA if it doesn't have too many losses in your area.

HOUSE & HOME, a leading architectural magazine, recently called this expensive FHA mortgage insurance premium an overcharge, and said it is higher than sound actuarial (insurance) practice justifies, and has "piled up FHA's reserves insurance premium costs you twice what Canadian home buyers pay their government for similar mortgage insurance, and is more than twice as much as private insurance companies in England charge for comparable insurance, House & Home pointed out.

Now real-estate dealers and builders are plugging for smaller down payments. Several bills have been introduced into Congress to this end. Typically, on a \$12,000 house you now have to make the following down payment under present rules: GI mortgages, \$240 (if you can get one); FHA, \$1,200; conventional, \$2,400 to \$4,000. But while lower down payments temporarily will help some families who may urgently need shelter, before they can save up the present requirements, they also increase the amount of the high-rate mortgage and discounts.

Some smart buyers and sellers of homes built before 1953 are getting together on reasonable second mortgages in situations where the seller doesn't need all his money immediately. For example, a man with a house now appraised at \$14,000 but with only \$7,000 remaining on the old 4 percent GI mortgage, took back a second mortgage for 5½ percent for part of the purchase price. Instead of refinancing the entire mortgage at the current 5½ percent, the buyer got the advantage of the remainder of the 4 percent mortgage. And the seller has a fairly secure investment that pays him more than if he had invested the money in savings bonds or a savings institution.



HAWAIIAN FORMALITIES—Honolulu Star-Bulletin management and Guild negotiators sign the supplemental contract covering this new bloc of 75 employees, organized last year by the Hawaii Guild in the afternoon daily's business of Sec. Seated from the left are E. D. Chun, assistant treasurer; Foster Dickinson, assistant general

manager; Ron Bennett, Guild local president, and Roy Cummings, local secretary. Standing are Joseph L. Campo, international representative, Edith Soper, Edith Yamamoto, Dora Adachi, Kenneth Sakamoto, Lovey Kaholwai, Lillian Freitas and George Kajiwara.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S Advisory Council, slashing at President Eisenhower and Democratic Senator McClellan of Arkansas, emphasized an apparently changeless curiosity about the party. The national committee, granting equal representation to all the states, is predominantly liberal, whereas the same fact of equal representation for all states in the U. S. Senate allows conservatism to triumph in Congress.

The difference is in the rules that control the national committee and the four-year conventions that nominate Democratic presidential candidates, on the one hand, and the rules under which the Senate operates.

In the Senate, 22 senators from 11 southern Democratic states can raise absolute hell with any legislative program including a major item to which the southerners violently object.

Twenty-two senators can talk a long, long time about any subject in the world—and much of the talk will be relevant, persuasive, well-uttered and contain elements of deep truth.

These senators cannot be halted in their talk (cloture or closure is the formal word) unless two-thirds of all members vote affirmatively to halt them.

The 22 need the assistance of just 11 of the other 74 members, either by absence or by Nays, to defeat any effort by a full 96-member Senate to put a stop to obstructive debate. Eleven oddballs are usually easy to find.

Equal representation of states in the Senate, therefore, is a fact of American political life that gives enormous power of negotiation to a sectional minority such as the southern senators facing a civil rights bill. The constitution and the sacred rules of the Senate give southern senators generally decisive voice in what the Democratic Party does legislatively.

THE RULES GOVERNING the national committee and the nominating conventions are entirely different. Since 1936, when Roosevelt won his second-term renomination, a simple majority has been enough to nominate a presidential candidate.

The old two-thirds rule of Democratic conventions, which gave southerners a veto strength on candidates almost comparable to their veto strength in the Senate, was knocked out. The representatives of 37 states and three territories, including the most populous, richest and most progressive, no longer allow the southerners to dominate them.

Members of the Democratic National Committee from the North and West are aware that in the nominating conventions their huge delegations outgun the southern delegations.

The 37 states and three territories, predominantly liberal, therefore will not allow spokesmen of the most conservative groups in the 11 southern states to kick them around.

Some Democratic functionaries in Congress may not like it, but the spokesmen of the 37 states and three territories know that they have the power to nominate the candidate of their choice and know that their only future lies in liberalism.

The result is the Democratic Advisory Council—a creation through which National Chairman Paul M. Butler allows the appearance of another quasi-official group besides congressmen to speak for Democrats between elections.

Thus came about the Advisory Council's sharp denunciation of the "right to work" rider introduced by McClellan as an amendment to the pending civil rights bill. McClellan is a power in the Senate. But Democrats in the North and West don't think that he worries much about helping them triumph in 1958 and 1960.

They don't worry much about McClellan's private fights. They are reasonably certain that their nominee in 1960 will be a liberal sharply opposed to "right to work" riders intended to keep Americans with colored skins from the right to vote.

SECRETARY DULLES HAS CLAIMED that the constitutional guarantee of a free press relates only to "publication" and not to the gathering of news. This is his latest wily lawyer's excuse for blocking American reporters from free access to Red China.

No one questions the right of a government, genuinely seeking to protect a free people's existence, to censor "publication" of news involving military security in time of war. This town is full of reporters voluntarily suppressing news they know in time of Cold War—and annoyed when newswriters scoop them.

The "gathering" of news generally has been conceded to be more closely related to the "people's right to know" than "publication." A man named Eisenhower, when he was running a war theater under Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall, regularly briefed reporters on what he planned to do next.

Freedom of the press is not a special license to publishers. It is a freedom embedded in the context of American society. The Dulles notion that no official has to tell a reporter anything, or let a reporter find out for himself something contrary to official policy, arises from a basic concept that challenges American tradition.

The people have a "right to know," and no sophistry by Dulles about every citizen's obligation for "acceptance of certain restraints" in line with temporary, political government "policy" excuses a denial of a good reporter's urgency and right to "gather" information.

News Craftsmanship Honored In Detroit's Page 1 Awards

Detroit, Mich.—The Newspaper Guild of Detroit's annual Page One Ball was highlighted by presentation of Page One Awards for outstanding journalistic work in 1956. In the nine award categories the Detroit Free Press received five first places and the Detroit Times four. Ten honorable mentions were divided by the two papers. There were 153 entries in the contest. Eligible to compete were Guild members on the Times, Free Press, Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, Michigan Catholic and other publications.

Guild panels in Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh selected the winners.

The Detroit Times staff was given first place for the best coverage of a breaking news story the second straight year for its "excellent and complete" coverage of the Aziz Heriz triangle slaying.

In making the award the judges in Buffalo said:

"It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the Detroit Times staff should be given first place . . . for its fascinating and graphic presentation of a colorful and fast moving affair, with its rapid developments in police investigation and courtroom procedures."

The Free Press was accorded an honorable mention in the same category for "Operation Mercy-Detroit," a "job well planned and well done."

Bud Goodman of the Times was awarded first place for the best job of individual reporting for his series on the Blue Cross-Blue Shield, written while working for the Free Press. There were 16 entries in this classification. Goodman earned the same honor a year ago.

In choosing Goodman the committee commented:

"This work exhibits the highest standards of the profession. The series gives the most exhaustive, detailed analysis of a situation which affects the entire population of the state and effect is one of significant contribution to that population."

Three other entries in the classification were given honorable mention for the "necessary and worthwhile changes they brought about in several Michigan communities." Cited were John Gallagher of the Times for his series on Taylor Township; Tom Craig of the Free Press for his series on Ecorse and Ray Courage for his work in Warren Township.

John Garipis of the Times received a plaque for the best job of public service reporting for his "dedicated and untiring efforts" to raise funds for his "Bulldozer for Peace."

Garipis waged a months-long campaign to raise the \$25,000 necessary to purchase and deliver the bulldozer to a Central American missionary stationed in a destitute Indian settlement.

The board of Chicago judges gave Evelyn Sedley Stewart of the Free Press an honorable mention in the public service category which drew 10 entries, for her series on slum housing.

In the best work by an artist or cartoonist class Jon Buchel of the Free Press won top spot for the fourth consecutive year.

Photographers from the Times and Free Press split honors in three divisions. A Free Press photographer took two first places and another won honorable mention while a Times man won one first place and two others placed second. The entries were judged in Cleveland.

Vincent Wittek of the Free Press took top honors in both the news photo and sports photo divisions. His graphic picture "Milk Strike" caught a group of striking dairy farmers in the act of stoning a truck which tried to crash the picket lines.

His shot entitled "Goal line Butterfingers" recorded the agonized expression of a football player dropping the winning touchdown pass.

Jimmy Tafay of the Free Press received honorable mention in the news classification with a poignant picture study of firemen searching for "Lost Buddies" in the rubble of a collapsed building.

Richard Heyza of the Times won honorable mention with a sports photo entitled "Headlock," a football action photo.

Top spot in the feature category was taken by Howard Shirley of the Times for his picture "Who's Kicking"—a tender picture story of a crippled boy watching a football game on television.

Jack Winer of the Times staff received honorable mention for a photo series dubbed "Hooked" which showed a bride reeling in her just-acquired spouse at the

end of a fishing line. Dorian Hyshka of the Free Press Commercial Department earned the "best job" plaque for a survey called "Motivating Research Looks at Detroit Newspaper Readers."

Members of the Pittsburgh Guild judging team gave Arthur W. O'Shea, Jr., of the Free Press first place for the best job of feature writing. His story on one of the survivors of the Andrea Doria sinking was deemed best in a field of 62 entries.

Two Times reporters received honorable mention in the same classification. Bud Goodman for a series on "Haircuts"—prompted by the expulsion of a high school student for sporting "too much hair"—and Jerry Kabel for a story on Elvis Presley.

Vancouver May Send Five To St. Louis

Vancouver, B. C. — The 275-member Vancouver Province unit of the Vancouver Newspaper Guild has proposed that five instead of four delegates be sent from the local to the St. Louis ANG Convention.

In a first meeting since the group approved affiliation directly with the American Newspaper Guild, the unit named representatives to the local executive board and approved transfer of its financial assets to the Local 115 treasury. The local includes a larger unit at the Vancouver Sun, and a smaller group at the Herald, and all have adopted ANG affiliation by referendum.

The local will share with ANG's International Representative Charles Dale a new and larger office in the Shelly Building, where Dale has been a tenant, and is making plans for furnishing and equipping the new quarters.

The first issue of a two-page mimeographed newsletter has been sent out to the local-wide address list.

Mr. Harriman praised the ANG for raising the working and living standards of newspaper people and paid tribute to the memory of the late Heywood Brown, founder of ANG, and "a close friend of mine."

"I read newspapers, many newspapers," the governor said, "and they keep me on my toes. But I cannot help feeling this would be a greater country but for the one-party press."

"I believe government at all levels would be improved and render a greater service to the public, if a good many newspapers were as critical of the Republicans as they are of the Democrats."

The governor was introduced to the Page One Queen contestants, their families and friends by Charles J. Tiano, president of the Kingston Guild, who was instrumental in getting Gov. Harriman to make the visit.

Noting the assembled bevy of beauties, Mr. Harriman commented:

"I want it definitely understood I'm not a candidate."

Local Balloting

Terre Haute

Terre Haute, Ind. — Howard Stevens, local president, and Donald Congram, local secretary, have been chosen to represent the Terre Haute Guild at the St. Louis ANG convention.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth, N. J. — Four delegates and an alternate have been chosen to represent the Elizabeth local at the St. Louis convention. ANG Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin, Local President Guy Peck, Frederick Cassin, of the Plainfield unit, and Roswell Smith will be the delegates. Herbert Nobel, of the Paterson unit, will serve as alternate.

Kingston

Kingston, N. Y. — Charles J. Tiano, local president, has been chosen as Kingston's delegate to the annual Guild convention in July, at St. Louis.

Albany

Albany, N. Y. — J. Paul Vadas, B. Paul Lyman, Francis S. Rivett and Chris J. Cunningham have been elected delegates from the Albany Guild to the St. Louis convention.

Columbus

Columbus, Ohio — Orville Moccabee has been elected president of the Columbus Guild, succeeding John Tankovich, who goes to a place on the executive committee. Others named are: Vice President, Don Mullin; secretary, Charlotte Curtis; and treasurer, Leon Roetger. Eugene Grove is chairman of the Citizen unit and William Lambert heads the Dispatch unit.

Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn. — Three delegates will represent the Twin Cities Guild at St. Louis in July. They are William Brooks, Jr., Star and Tribune unit; John Carmichael, executive secretary of the local, and Richard Wanek, from the Dispatch and Pioneer Press unit.

Gov. Harriman, attending the 180th anniversary of the adoption of New York state's first constitution, made a surprise appearance at the Wiltwyck Country Club where five finalists were being chosen for the Page One Queen contest sponsored by the Kingston Newspaper Guild.

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Brockton

Brockton, Mass. — Mrs. H. Corinne Thompson, president of the Brockton Guild, has been elected local delegate to the St. Louis Convention. Mrs. Thompson has the distinction of being the first member of her local to attend a Guild convention. She was a delegate from her local to the New York City sessions in 1956. Mrs. Thompson's 70th birthday anniversary was marked earlier this year at the Providence meeting of the New England District Council.

Rochester

Rochester, N. Y. — Vincent Spezzano, G. Stephen Hammer and Thomas J. Murphy will be Rochester Guild delegates at St. Louis, for the ANG convention.

Scranton

Scranton, Pa. — The Scranton Newspaper Guild has elected Thomas P. Phillips as delegate for the local at the ANG convention in July.

Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore. — The Portland Guild will send three delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Chosen by the membership are Stanley E. Nast, William H. Logan and Lynn Wykoff.

Arbitration Hearing Set For Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio — Arbitration of the Cleveland lost-pay case, stemming from last November's strike and lockout, will start May 16.

Robert G. McIntosh, Cincinnati lawyer who is the arbitrator, already has held one informal discussion with attorneys for the unions and the publishers. The claims and points at issue were outlined and ground rules set up.

The Cleveland Newspaper Guild has been joined by several craft unions in a joint arbitration. Claims will vary from the entire period of shutdown, Nov. 1 to Nov. 26, to only the portion of that period when there was a strike in effect.

Gov. Harriman Visits Kingston Guild Party

Kingston, N. Y. — New York Gov. Averell Harriman praised the American Newspaper Guild and chided "a good many newspapers" for their pro-Republicanism, in a recent visit to a Kingston Guild affair.

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the judging contest at the Wiltwyck Country Club. Guild President Charles J. Tiano arranged the visit, and the Governor spoke briefly in praise of the Guild's accomplishments.



SURPRISE APPEARANCE—Kingston beauties vying for the title of Page One Queen for the upcoming Guild ball pose here surrounding Governor Averell Harriman, of New York, who dropped in on the contest.

'Local Copy' 'Right To Work' Laws Upset Economic Scales

By REINHOLD NIEBUHR

The purpose of the "right to work" laws, which now exist in seventeen of our states (with Indiana, now eight—Ed.) and are proposed in others, is very clear. These laws are intended to prevent the union shop, a contractual arrangement between management and labor which gives the union security.

Under the union shop, individual workers are prevented from profiting from the improved conditions which are consequent upon collective bargaining without supporting the agent of such collective bargaining. No present arrangement prevents an individual from working or seeking employment anywhere, but the union shop does prevent workers, once employed, from benefiting from a collective contract which they refuse to support.

The so-called "right to work" laws seek to introduce an outmoded and irrelevant individualism into the highly complex balances of power by which our society has gained both justice and economic health.

It is safe to say that the high degree of industrial efficiency and stability in our country would have been impossible without the achievement of greater collective power on the part of labor by which it balanced the collective power of management. Only by this kind of balancing of power has our society been able to refute the Marxist catastrophism which predicted disaster for a "capitalist" economy.

Naturally there are dangers in the bigness of labor and big business. But all the dangers are aggravated by destroying the balance and making labor weaker by comparison with management.

The real purpose of the so-called "right to work" laws is to accomplish this weakening of labor under the guise of preserving or restoring the "individual liberties" of our democratic society. It was almost inevitable that this attempt should be made because our nation was so individualistic in its ethos that even the right of collective bargaining was not generally conceded as a democratic right until the pragmatic revolution under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It was also inevitable that this false individualism should seek legislative sanction in the legislatures of the states, rather than in the national Congress. For the nation as such is too highly industrialized to find this individualism plausible or possible.

In order to counter false individualism more effectively, it is necessary to admit that in a complex society it is inevitable that non-political forms of power, whether of management or labor, do in fact participate indirectly in government, that is, in creating justice in the state. They therefore bear the responsibilities of government and must be brought as much as possible under democratic control.

Though the democratic arrangements of some unions leave much to be desired, unions on the whole are freer of irresponsible power than is management. In any case, the quasi-political character of economic power is an established fact in a technical society. This fact must be recognized by all sides as an inevitability and not regarded as a condition from which we can be saved by a return to the individualism of pre-industrial society.

This fact is so evident that one has a right to suspect the honesty of any proponents of such a return to the individualism of another day. Frudent and honest representatives of management know these facts very well, and they know that union security is one of the prerequisites of a viable system of collective bargaining.

The implausibility of the so-called "right to work" laws is so obvious that one must come to the conclusion that their proponents are either stupid or dishonest in their pretensions.

Publishers Scored For News Blackout

Cleveland, Ohio — Newspaper publishers "threw the people's 'right to know' into the wastebasket during the news blackout in this city last November, a past president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association asserted at an association meeting here April 25.

Said William J. Corrigan, prominent trial attorney:

"While lawyers and courts are charged with (protecting the) public interest, newspapers are not. In fact, recently in this city they showed great disinterest in the public."

"During a strike at the Press, (publishers of) the Plain Dealer and the News, although their employees were not on strike, shut down their newspapers."

"At that time events of great moment and international importance were occurring—national and local elections; the Hungarian revolution; and the crisis in the Near East. During that period the people's right to know was tossed into the wastebasket."

Corrigan used the News-Plain Dealer blackout in arguing against any change in Canon 35 of the Ohio Bar Association, which prohibits courtroom photography. He said neither newspaper nor television stations are "dedicated to the preservation of the right of a fair trial before an impartial tribunal." Open the courts to news photography, and radio and television will follow to make public spectacles out of court trials, he said.

Corrigan was chief defense counsel in the trial last year of Dr. Sam Sheppard, osteopath found guilty of killing his wife.

Earnings Rise 12 Percent On Typical 50,000 Daily

An increase in net income of nearly 12 percent over 1955 was posted last year by the "typical 50,000-circulation daily" whose income and costs are analyzed annually by Editor & Publisher. The rise gave the paper a 1956 profit of \$144,250, its best in three years.

Profits last year were 11.94 percent above the 1955 figure of \$128,870 and represented 5.25 percent of total revenue as against 4.75 percent in 1955.

Total operating revenue reached a record high of \$2,749,662, a rise of 1.32 percent over the year, while expenses also hit a new mark of \$2,615,414, a .21 percent increase. This left an operating profit of \$288,038, representing an increase of 11.92 percent.

Editor & Publisher commented that "increased operating costs, notably in newspaper and circulation department expenses, would have more than wiped out the additional income if a 22 percent cut in administrative and general, a 13 percent cut in building and plant operation and an 8 percent cut in the business office, totalling more than \$50,000, had not been effected."

Net paid circulation of the paper last year averaged 58,006, against 57,838 in 1955 and 51,912 in 1954.

In 1956, the paper ran 1,131,228 inches of paid advertising matter. This amounted to 58.22 percent of total space against 41.52 percent devoted to reading matter.

Operating revenue broke down as follows: 49.95 percent from local advertising, 14.75 from national, 11.65 from classified and 23.65 from circulation.

The improvements reported by the "typical daily" were in contrast to the picture presented by E&P's cross section study of the industry by circulation groups. The latter study is based on percentage figures gathered from newspapers in the following groups: 10,000 to 25,000 circulation; 25,000 to 50,000 circulation; 50,000 to 100,000, and over 100,000. In addition, E&P projects the figures for all groups to arrive at a "composite daily."

In all four groups, expenses outgained revenue percentage-wise. For the composite daily, costs went up 5.66 percent, income 4.19 percent.

This, however, does not necessarily mean that the dollar increase in profits was on the average less than the dollar rise in costs.

E&P points out that it compiles and averages only percentage figures from "many newspapers" in each circulation group. Neither the number of

newspapers in each group nor their actual dollar figures are reported.

The magazine also noted that many papers studied in the survey did post higher percentage increases in revenue than in costs.

One paper which would qualify for the top circulation group in E&P's cross section—the Cincinnati Enquirer—reported the best year in its history, with earnings up 38 percent.

The paper, which was purchased by the Scripps-Howard chain last spring, had profits totalling \$643,000 last year. Advertising income was up 10 percent and circulation up 3 percent, Publisher Roger Ferger reported.

issue public annual reports to shareholders. They are also representative.

"The Vancouver Sun company's net profit in 1956 showed an increase of 59 percent over 1955, 118 percent over 1954, and 265 percent over 1952. The Ottawa Journal company's net profit in 1956 showed a gain of 31 percent over 1955 . . .

"The Southern Company has a fine history of successive annual increases in net profit since 1942 and of common share dividends paid regularly through the 20 years since 1936. Southern's net profit in 1956 was 21 percent better than in 1955 and 119 percent better than in 1951, five years ago.

"It would seem strange if U. S. newspapers are not at least reasonably close to ours in having competent management and successful results."

"I have not specially selected those companies. They are, as far as I know, all of the Canadian newspaper companies that

Unions Try Recruiting Power Of Ads

The power of advertising is being tried by two unions as a new recruiting technique.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Miami, Fla., has distributed a circular headed: "Wanted! Operators, Pressers, Finishers on Dresses & Sportswear." Listed next are such benefits as the 35-hour week, overtime pay, 12 percent bonus on earnings, death benefits and job security, 4 percent vacation and holiday pay and guaranteed minimum wages.

"Then an address is given where job seekers may apply. When the applicant investigates, he discovers the address is that of the union office, where he is told of the advantages of union membership and referred to unionized plants."

The Office Employees International Union is appealing in the New York area by means of a subway poster which reads: "White Collar Worker Hits \$1,000 Jackpot. How much more would you earn as a union member? Members of the Office Employees International Union earn an average of \$1,000 a year more!" Interested subway riders are invited to call the local union office for more information.

