

ERIE PICKET LINE BRINGS RESULTS

Nine Guildsmen Reinstated After Capricious Firings

The GUILD REPORTER

Reentered as second class matter May 27, 1940, at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912. Published the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. Vol. XIX—No. 16 New York, N. Y. August 8, 1952

Two Indianapolis Papers Face Anti-Union Charges After Year's Run-Around

Indianapolis—A hearing date of September 8 has been set by the National Labor Relations Board for charges brought by the board, on complaint of the Indianapolis Newspaper Guild, against Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc., publishers of the Star and News.

The charges are of unfair labor practices by the management, including failure to bargain in good faith, and interfering with its employees' right to free choice of a collective bargaining agent.

The Guild has held bargaining rights for more than three years, as to circulation department employees of the papers. In February, 1951, the Guild sought to negotiate a contract, and asked for payroll information, a legal right, which was refused. When the Guild filed charges citing the refusal, management declined to negotiate further, until the charges were withdrawn.

Negotiations broke down completely a year ago, and at the same time, the NLRB charge sets forth, management en-

couraged formation of an "independent" Employees Protective Association.

Charges include permitting supervisors to call employee meetings during working hours, for furthering the association, and allowing solicitation of association membership on company time and property, while refusing similar privileges to the Guild. Retroactive wage increases and other benefits had been promised to certain employees on condition they forsake the Guild and promote the association.

Going beyond this, management recognized the association in writing, as bargaining agent, while the Guild held such rights and was attempting to negotiate an agreement; and signed a contract with the association covering wages, hours and working conditions, all matters covered by the Guild's own status.

The complaint was issued July 28 by Jack G. Evans, regional director for the NLRB. The hearing will be at the Federal Building here.

Erie—A nine-hour work stoppage by the 80 Guild members at the Erie Dispatch was sufficient Wednesday to obtain the reinstatement of nine Guild members discharged by a newly installed assistant to the publisher, who came on the job four weeks ago with the statement, "The honeymoon is over," and proceeded to clean house.

A solid Guild picket line at the Dispatch building was established at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, after grievance meetings with management had produced nothing but negative responses. The unit had met the night before, to authorize strike action, and the local executive committee called them from their beds at 5 o'clock next morning.

Craft unions declined to cross the picket lines until noon, when Publisher Edward Lamb flew in from his Toledo home to break the impasse and reach quick agreement on reinstatement of the fired Guildsmen.

Both editions of the daily were delayed by hours, and members of the teamsters union, arriving to pick up the early edition, honored the Guild line although they have no direct contract with the daily. Both editions moved shortly after 3 P.M., when the Guild line was lifted.

Besides reinstatement, the agreement contained a provision that other differences would be adjusted by conference between the parties, under contract terms. Violation of the contract in several particulars had been charged by the Guild in the changes instituted by the executive head.

He is Howard Parsons, a former staff member on the rival Times, where he had been successively sports editor, city editor, promotion head and circulation director. Last December he became a publicity writer for publisher Lamb's radio station, WICU, later switching to promotion work for the outlet.

He accompanied Lamb to the Republican convention in Chicago, reappeared at the Dispatch office July 10 with the announcement that he was now in executive charge, as assistant to the publisher.

He made sweeping changes, shifting the city editor to the copydesk rim, appointing Joseph Martin, former Mayor and Guildsman, to the city desk, and broaching other plans for staff assignments and promotions.

July 28 the first discharge notice appeared, followed by eight more last week. Among those dismissed was the Guild unit chairman, Charles Catania. The dismissals came without the two weeks' notice provided by contract, and the reasons given were in some cases whimsical.

Three each were discharged from the editorial, advertising and circulation staffs. One purported to be for "economy" and two others were because the department was "over-staffed." One was for failure to report for work on a given day, two for "incompetence," with the explanation that one of the two was "temperamentally unprepared to carry out the duties of his office," as a news reporter, a job he had held for more than a year.

Meeting with the Guild grievance committee, Parson disavowed financial inability to maintain the staffers on their jobs, and insisted on management's "prerogative" of taking five days between the "steps" of

the grievance processes as set up in the contract.

Following the first discharge, the Guild filed a grievance, and three meetings were subsequently held, without gaining anything but a blank refusal to reconsider.

Justin McCarthy, international representative, came on the scene Sunday and that night a unit meeting drafted a formal demand for reinstatement. It was refused, formally, on Tuesday.

The walkout followed, after

the unit had voted, 68 to 2, for strike authorization.

The Erie local, chartered in 1945, has on several occasions been obliged to resort to strike votes before obtaining contract settlements, but the present instance is the first in which actual work stoppage was involved.

Catania, McCarthy and Don Bailer, former local president, headed the unit committee which sought and, after publisher Lamb's arrival, obtained the settlement.

Agreement Is Reached On Contract at NEA

Editorial employees of the Newspaper Enterprise Association are being asked by the Guild this week to approve terms of a new contract negotiated at NEA headquarters, Cleveland, by Joseph G. Colangelo, director for wire services, with a Cleveland membership committee assisting.

The new agreement, if approved, will be effective as of August 1. It provides for general increases ranging from \$3.50 for salaries of less than \$50 a week, to \$6 for those paid \$120 or more per week. The increase means about \$225 per week added to payrolls throughout the service.

The contract alterations include the deletions made necessary by the sale of the Acme news pictures division to the United Press last winter, and there are several improvements in conditions. Severance pay maximum has been lifted from 40 to 44 weeks, and four-week vacations are earned after 15 years instead of 20. The salary level controlling exemptions from overtime payment is changed from \$150 to \$155. Man-

agement payments for hospitalization and surgical insurance are boosted from \$2 to \$3 per month.

Wage provisions are subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The new top minimums move from \$120 to \$125 for newsmen in four major bureaus at Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Washington; and from \$110 to \$115 in Cleveland; both these minimums being reached in the 7th year. Sixth-year minimums in these five bureaus go from \$100 to \$104, and fifth-year top minimums in all points shift from \$95 to \$100. Beginning newsmen start at \$50, as in the old contract, but the new pact calls for a \$10 step-up at the end of six months' experience. Second- and third-year minimums are up by \$2.50 and the fourth year level increases by \$3.50.

Telephone operators rate \$54, an increase of \$3, outside of New York, where the third-year minimum goes from \$58 to \$60.

Minimum for office boys in New York goes from \$40 to \$43, elsewhere from \$35 to \$38, effective in the third year.

Nashua Guild Slaps Down "Postponed Raise" Offer

Nashua—Despite repeated publication as "news" of a Nashua Telegraph management settlement-offer to striking members of the Nashua Newspaper Guild, employees of the editorial, advertising, business, circulation and maintenance departments continued to picket their place of employment, and to carry on an increasingly effective cam-

paign against the paper's circulation and advertising.

The settlement "offer" was made to the Guild during its third week of picketing. It was promptly rejected, for it contained only one point of difference over the situation which caused the strike to materialize.

The Telegraph asked the 26 Guildsmen to come back to work and sign a first contract. Management was willing to pay its top-experienced reporters and ad salesmen \$80 a week, but not now. It proposed that the higher figure be effective next year. The Guild said "No," with unanimity.

Commented one striker, referring to the repetitious printing of the offer in the columns of the daily:

"They said it in a column. They said it in a column and a half. They said it in a quarter page, on page one. Now they give it to us in a full-page splash on page two. Trouble is, it's still the same old sucker-bait."

The Telegraph has maintained publication, of a kind, with only truck drivers among organized labor groups serving the newspaper, observing the Guild's picket lines.

Editorially, the paper is a hodge-podge affair, and advertising is "stacked" on inside pages, minus reader-attracting news or feature material.

Some advertisers have been willing to take cuts in business volume rather than advertise in the struck paper. One such, a yard-goods merchant on a side

(Continued on Page Four)

Eubanks Is Named by SFONG To Local's Executive Post

San Francisco—The SFONG executive committee has appointed Sam B. Eubanks, former executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, as temporary executive secretary of this local.

He succeeds Robert D. "Bob" Brown, who died July 20 after having filled the executive secretaryship post for nine and one half years.

Eubanks will serve in a temporary status until the representative assembly meets Aug. 19. Under local by-laws, nominations must be opened at that time. If the position is contested, a special election will be held.

The former ANG official, who now resides in Berkeley, Calif., took over his new duties on July 28.

On the following day, Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the ANG contracts committee, arrived and went into consultation with Eubanks and other SFONG leaders in preparing the "city-wide" arbitration case.

The wages and hours dispute involving some 1,250 employees on the four large papers here was submitted to Arbitrator Clark Kerr this week.

Other pressing SFONG problems confronting Eubanks and his colleagues is the negotiation of a first contract at Santa Rosa, an NLRB hearing involving some 30 commercial department workers at San Mateo, and re-



SAM B. EUBANKS
SFONG Executive

negotiation of three other "open" SFONG contracts.

Eubanks reported that the National Reporter project has been deferred by the special CIO executive board committee to the National CIO convention in Los Angeles in November.

For the past year he has been engaged in coordinating plans for publication of the national daily labor newspaper, a project strongly endorsed by the last three ANG conventions.

Eubanks was executive vice-president of the ANG for five terms, 1941 through 1951.



GUILD MEMBER Maureen Connolly, of San Diego, gets around. Here the girl tennis champion visits her ancestral home in Ireland, stops at the Stone of Limerick for this photo.

Typographical Union Chalks Up Its Centennial

ITU IS OLDEST, AND MOST RESPECTED, CRAFT UNION

Trade unionism in its current nation-wide form is entering its second century of life.

It was just 100 years ago, in May, 1852, that union printers meeting in Cincinnati formed the National Typographical Union, from a scattering of local groups which sent delegates to the session. It was the first such national trade union federation.

A few years later, when Canadian interest developed, it changed its title to the present designation, the International Typographical Union of North America. Its growth has been continuous, and with expanded and strengthened functions, it stands today at the forefront of trade unionism as a solid symbol of responsible American workmen's progress.

The Guild and the ITU have had a close relationship since the Guild's formation twenty years ago. Printers encouraged local groups of newsmen in forming what later became Guild locals, and the elder union served as model, guide and financial friend in need on more than one occasion.

At last month's Guild convention in Portland, Ore., the Guild adopted resolutions congratulating the ITU on its centennial, and wishing it well in its next 100 years.

On many occasions when strikes became necessary in plants having both Guild and

printers' union members, mutual strength has been found in cooperative action.

Hence, more is involved than the fact that the news and advertising output of Guildsmen's daily jobs goes directly to the hands of printers, although this circumstance—contacts through daily jobs—has made for closer personal acquaintanceships between Guild members and union printers, than with other organized craftsmen.

Craftsmanship—pride in the job—runs high among printers, who realize that their trade is the basis for all learning, and the extension of learning, through books, magazines, and newspapers. Some 100,000 highly-skilled artisans today make up the union, which holds contracts in an overwhelming majority of newspaper and job printing plants in the US and Canada.

A century back, the same skills were required as of today; but wages and working conditions were vastly inferior. Long hours, low wages, ill-ventilated shops and insecure tenure of employment were the rule. The term "tramp printer" persisted in our language until well into this century, as typical of their low economic status. The "tramp printer" owned his composing stick, the clothes he wore, and little else. He got a day's work where he could, trudged on to

the next town in search of another.

There were local societies of printers, bent on self-improvement, long before 1852. But like every other successful union, since they were to learn that country-wide organization, the combination of individual strengths, was needed to make improvements permanent.

Six local groups, New York, Albany, Louisville, Baltimore, Trenton and Philadelphia, met at New York in 1850 to come up with the plan which two years later emerged as this country's first international union.

Printers hold that their democratic procedures exceed those of the US government itself, in application of principles. Prior to 1944, the ITU was a free-for-all union, within the framework of a constitution, by-laws and "general laws," all of which are membership controlled. No constitutional revision occurs unless membership referendum approves. A "two-party system" prevails in its election of officers, without notable impairment of the union's functions, and some deem the system makes for greater efficiency in operation, with a loyal opposition scrutinizing administration action.

Woodruff Randolph has headed the ITU since 1944, and last month was returned for another term, together with his administrative staff of candidates. Prior to 1944, he served for 16 years as international secretary-treasurer.

Besides direct economic gains resulting from shorter hours and better pay, the ITU has achieved the unusual in caring for its aged and infirm members. A pension system is administered by the union, presently paying \$20 a week as benefits, and in operation since 1908. For more than a half century the union has paid death benefits, the current allowance being \$500.

And at Colorado Springs, Col., the Union Printers' Home is a haven for the ill and aged. That institution dates back to 1892, and now includes a dormitory, library, recreation facilities, sanatorium and hospital, adequately staffed with a capacity of 400 beds.

The printers union pioneered

Teamwork Does It

Outstanding examples of cooperative efforts in strike or lockout situations, as between Guildsmen and ITU members, are the following:

New York World-Telegram & Sun—In 1950 the Guild unit struck against strong publisher demand for inferior contract status, and the printers and all other newspaper unions—refused to cross the Guild's picket lines.

Rockford, Illinois—Printers locked out after management snatched negotiations for teleprinter tape jurisdiction details be made public. The Guildsmen refused to cross, until two days of attempting to have all newspaper unions join in the effort. Weeks later, Rockford organized labor as a whole came to the aid of the printers, closed the newspaper plant. No printers would return to work until a new and satisfactory Guild contract was signed.

Tacoma, Wash.—Guild members and printers honored a picket line established by the pressmen's union against the News Tribune, later joined in publishing an interim daily newspaper to help fill the void created by the suspension of publication.

fense purposes, and expenses incurred directly by Unitop.

Unitop has aided in setting up a whole series of daily newspapers, all served by an ITU-owned wire news service from Washington, and all but three known as the News-Digest.

Since July, 1951, a daily has been published at Texarkana, Ark., another at Monroe, La., a third at Meriden, Conn., all under the News-Digest label.

Last December, another News-Digest appeared in Charleston, West Virginia, and in April, from the same plant, a Beckley, W. Va., edition was forthcoming. This summer, plans call for publication of still a third edition from the Charleston center, for residents of Huntington, W. Va.

As far back as April, 1948, an ITU-operated newspaper in Jamestown, N. Y., was issued. In 1951 it became a tabloid, and in circulation is crowding the 10,000 mark.

Five years ago, at Hamilton, Ontario, a strike against the Hamilton Spectator led to the establishment by Unitop aid of the Hamilton News, which started as an eight-page tabloid, and has run as high as 56 pages on the occasion of the royal tour of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

A year ago, Unitop acquired the Allentown Beacon, an independent, and began publication of the Allentown Daily News-Digest. This project, too, led out of a strike, against the Call-Chronicle dailies.

The Miami Journal, another Unitop venture, began publication in May of this year, after a picket line was dissolved by court injunction, at the plant of the Miami Herald.

The printers union has been challenged by the introduction of a technological device known as the teleprinter, which bypasses the operator of a typesetting machine. Although the device has still to demonstrate that it is cheaper than printer manpower, its advent, hastened by the Chicago strike, poses a problem with which the union is currently attempting to grapple.

A "guinea pig" operation at Rockford, Illinois, last spring, was successfully beaten back by the printers after a lockout, and the intervention of public opinion in a strongly-organized industrial community. The issue was settled when the printers signed a contract barring teleprinter matter wired into the plant in the form of feature material, and granting the union jurisdiction over all jobs of handling news tape via teletypesetters.

Magazine Writer, Former Newsmen

Mark Murphy, 40, a former newspaperman who switched to the magazine field, died in Johannesburg, South Africa, after an illness of several weeks.

Murphy was best known as a contributor to the New Yorker magazine. His work also appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, Collier's and Cosmopolitan.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, Murphy has been a reporter for the Toledo News Bee, Columbus Citizen and the New York Post. Survivors include his wife and two children, a boy and a girl.

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Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 25 University Pl., New York 17, N.Y.

35¢ per year. Single copy 15¢.

Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1950, at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1911.

August 8, 1952 - Vol. XIX—No. 16

Detroit's Credit Union Nears \$2 Million Mark in 18th Year

Detroit—Newspapermen run a bank? It was quite a joke around the luncheon table. The bankers laughed, as Ralph Holmes explained the new idea. Who, they wanted to know, have you got running this thing for you? Who's the brains? The financial wizards wanted to know. They were financial wizards because it was 1935 and being in the banking business had survived to be able to have lunch.

Ralph explained that a printer was keeping the books. The Board of Directors was made up of a couple of reporters, a stereotyper, an engraver and a couple of pressmen.

"There is no secret to it," Ralph said. "All you have to do to run a bank is to be honest."

What Ralph was talking about back in 1935 was the DNUC (Detroit Newspaper Industrial Credit Union). It got its start in October of that year and closed the year with a balance of \$584,560.

The bankers had a right to be skeptical. Holmes had the right to be optimistic.

Seventeen years later the DNUC closed the year 1951 with a balance of \$1,734,537.05.

In the years between, newspapermen had lent each other over 10 million dollars with the loss averaging only \$125 a thousand. They started the year 1952 with over a million and half dollars in their savings accounts.

From a free room in the Hotel Statler, shared with the Newspaper Guild, the newspapermen's bank has traveled from one expanding office to another. They are through traveling now, for on April 25, one of those editorial guys sitting alongside of a printer put their names to the deed for a two-story building and 40 feet of Michigan Avenue at Park Place, around the corner from Washington.

Ralph Holmes' optimism was vindicated. His dream was no longer a vision.

London Press in Dither Over Newspaper Ethics

London—Renewed demands for a press council to regulate the "morals" of British newspapers have been made in Parliament following publication of a controversial story in the London Daily Express, one of Britain's largest newspapers.

The Express was accused of "flagrant violation of what may still, I hope, be called the ethics of journalism" by a member of the Royal Commission on the Press in the usual letter to the Times. Other letters took up the hue and cry.

Criticized was what appeared to be an interview with Mrs. Melinda Maclean, American-

This story, reprinted from Detroit Newspaper Guild's 1952 Yearbook, "Page One," was written by Charles Haug, picture editor of the Detroit Free Press. He has been a Free Press employee since 1934, most of that time as a beat reporter, then on the night city desk, and recently on his picture assignment.

And it was a vision way back in the early 1930's when the Guild was absorbing. It started from adversity and grew into an institution.

The adversity was provided by Milt Murray, Detroit's president who went on to head the National Guild.

Milt, out of a hospital from a bout with TB, wished to pay back his fellows who had provided him with scratch during his long haul when he was separated from the payroll in those pre-Guild Times.

Fifty cents had been kicked in here and 50 cents had been kicked in there and there was no telling how anyone could be paid back.

But Milt saved his money and turned it into a fund to be used to aid those who happened to fall in need. The only trouble was a lot of them forgot to pay back what they borrowed.

The fund dwindled but as it fell an idea soared in the mind of Holmes, the late gifted Times dramatic critic and one of the fathers of the Guild.

It was Ralph who decided that credit unions could be made to operate within the newspaper business and it was he who, along with Robert Ferry, got the other newspaper trades gang together to set up the cooperative.

Tradition was against such a business surviving. Newspapermen, especially reporters and printers, had bad reputations. They were still not under Guild contract and printers were just coming out of the trap era.

It was quite a struggle back in those days for Roy Marshall, the treasurer-manager, who has guided the destiny of the union through the years.

Somehow investors were found so that those who wanted could

born wife of Donald Maclean, one of two British diplomats who disappeared under mysterious circumstances last summer. Both diplomats are now presumed to be behind the Iron Curtain.

Mrs. Maclean was quoted in the interview as "smiling" in answer to a question as to whether or not she regretted leaving Britain. Later, the interview turned out to be a telephone conversation, with publishers denying that the story was fabricated. More fuel was added to the fire when several other newspapers joined in the fray and Mrs. Maclean wrote from Paris denying a similar interview with a reporter from the London Telegraph.

"The smoke of battle" is still hanging over Fleet Street. Newspapers, despite the British tradition that "dog does not eat dog" are rushing to the defense of Mrs. Maclean and inferentially the Express.

The National Union of Journalists also took a hand in the battle, its Sunday and Daily Express Chapel (unit), having heard George Joyce, the reporter who started it all, accepted his report on Mrs. Maclean as "fair and accurate" and at the same time "deplored the attacks on the Daily Express."

There the issue rests, except that in Parliament the Home Secretary declared that the incident "makes urgency in setting up a press council a matter to be considered."

The Guild's Bookshelf

UNIONS AND TELEPHONES. The Story of the Communications Workers of America. Jack Barbour, Harper & Brothers. N.Y.C. 246 pp. \$2.50.

This is a thorough-going piece of union history, relating the steps by which the CWA, newest of CIO affiliates, came up the hard way.

Organized at first in company unions, telephone workers found themselves outlived by the Wagner Act, struggled along in a strong single union prevailed, and the CWA-CIO came into being.

Like our own Guild, the CWA believes the theory that white-collar middle-class workers can't organize themselves, and more, won't go on strike if necessary.

Barbush closes his story with some sound advice on labor relations in the communications industry. He advocates tough bargaining: "The virility of collective bargaining as a pillar of democratic society is weakened when the parties become too cozy with each other."

He spent an anxious two hours in a cold sweat until he finally arrived face to face with Marshall.

"You can imagine what I thought," he said, "when even the building was gone."

The idea of a credit union is still a little dry in the minds of a lot of people. A letter sent at the end of 1951, reminding one about the life of American Negroes in the South.

His opportunity came while working as a reporter on the Minneapolis Morning Tribune. Assigned to investigate race relations in the South, he produced for the newspaper a series of articles that caused much comment, and admiration for journalistic penetration.

The book is not an expansion of the newspaper series; it is a newly written report of a 6,000-mile tour of the South made by a thoroughly qualified reporter.

It is a balance sheet of American race relations showing, in the author's own words, "how far we have come and where we still must go."

Guildsmen Rowan begins his chronicle with the South which he knew as a Negro child in his

native McMinville, Alabama. He goes on to make an honest appraisal and answer the question uppermost in his mind: whether or not there is such a thing as a "New South" in spite of "prejudice as usual" in many places. Rowan saw signs of hope that the old order is slowly changing under the impact of persistent and courageous actions of small groups of Negroes, and while Southerners who make themselves heard and practice what they preach.

To Federal Judge and Mrs. J. Waties Waring, estranged by the white community of Charleston, S. C., where the judge was born, lived and spent most of his life. Rowan devotes an especially moving chapter.

He spent an entire day with the couple, and admirably succeeds in transmitting his high regard for the lonely and persecuted pair, who in defending Negroes' rights as citizens have become symbols of the fight against the vicious evil of racial prejudice.

This reporter's report to the nation, and he himself has been one of numberless victims of prejudice, earns a place on the library shelves of all thoughtful students of major American problems.

THE COOPERATIVES LOOK AHEAD. By Jerry Voorhis. Public Affairs Committee, Inc. New York City. Pamphlet No. 31. 33 pp. 25 cents.

Publishing pamphlets on economic and social problems of these United States is one of a number of important functions of this non-profit educational organization. While publication of a pamphlet does not necessarily imply the committee's approval in all cases, Jerry Voorhis has succeeded in assembling an impressive collection of facts and figures to the current value of co-operatives to the nation and still greater importance to come.

The author, formerly a Congressman from California, is today executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the USA, and knows his subject thoroughly. Rural America has been long familiar with the benefits co-operatives to individuals and the community as a whole. What they have done in the past and can achieve for the city dweller in the future, should be of more than passing interest to the casual reader.

Weakened Wage Board Takes Oath of Office

Washington—Stripped of authority to act on vital union-management issues—wage disputes and the union shop, in particular—the new Wage Stabilization Board took over its limited functions this week.

Only nine members of the 18-man tripartite board were present at the swearing-in ceremony. Organized labor agreed to serve on the board, for the present at least, naming six representatives.

Subject to later confirmation by the US Senate, the newly constituted board includes:

For Labor: Joseph Chiles, vice president, Rubber Workers Union, CIO; Ben Sigal, general counsel, electrical workers, CIO, and John Breyghy, CIO official. AFL members include Harry C. Bates, William C. Birthright and Elmer E. Walker.

For the Public: Archibald Cox, new chairman and chairman of WSB's former construction "advises stabilization committee; Paul N. Guthrie, former University of North Carolina professor of economics and sociology; Thomas F. Coman, former AP and BNA reporter; Harold N. Enerson, formerly on the staff of John R. Steelman, presidential assistant. Two others are still to be named.

For Industry: Malcolm E. Denise, Ford Motor; Hiram S.

Hall, Bigelow Carpets; Hooty A. Hennessy, NAM; Millard E. Stone, Bendix Aviation. Two additional nominations will complete the industry panel.

Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam, present at the ceremony, characterized the board as "excellent" within its limited powers, citing lack of authority to deal with disputes and the additional handicap of reduced appropriations.

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Guild Marches on Far-flung Picket Lines

"On the Sidewalks of..."

...Nashua Unit Rejects Inferior Offer

(Continued from Page One)

street, is now dependent solely on his window displays to draw trade.

"Business isn't too good," he said, "but I won't advertise in a scab newspaper anywhere."

Besides financial aid from Guildsmen elsewhere, the small Nashua local is being helped by the New Hampshire Industrial Union Council. That CIO body has assigned a man full-time to work with a strikers committee in interviewing advertisers, urging them to hear the strikers' story.

That story goes on the air twice daily via the city's news station. This week, too, editorial Guildsmen contributed news commentaries, with pointed references to faulty coverage by the struck Telegraph of local happenings.

One sensational shooting affray, with an ex-husband resorting to a shotgun to discourage his former wife's boy friend, got meager coverage at the hands of the strike-breaking staff, without benefit of pictures of the principals.

Unexpected publicity resulted for the strikers when the neighboring Manchester Union Leader this week used a picture of the

picket line. The Union Leader circulates in the Nashua area.

Although union truck drivers have refused to deliver new supplies of newspaper to the Telegraph plant as long as Guild picket lines are present, management succeeded in getting a small truckload of that commodity through, two days ago. The non-union truckman who took it in, Guildsmen say, is being reported to State motor vehicle authorities for irregularities in maintaining his license reports, as to his place of business.

The supply of newspaper has been speculated upon by Guild strikers, who have heard widely discrepant reports as to what remains in the Telegraph plant. Recently, a semi-trailer halted outside the building.

"What you got?" queried a picket.

"Paper," said the driver.

"But we're on strike here," protested the Guildsmen.

"Sure, I know," said the driver.

"Relax. What I got is paper-box stuff for upstate. I just stopped for coffee."

Unpublished Albert Spendlove, who is also president of the New

England Daily Publishers Association, recently employed the soldier-son of a non-striking employee while the enlisted man was home on pre-overseas leave. When the Guild notified his air base at Spokane, the commanding officer there promptly wired orders for the soldier to report immediately to Camp Kilmer, N. J., for overseas processing. He had taken the temporary strike-breaking job without permission of his superiors, against leave regulations.

Much-needed contributions continue to arrive from many sources. Latest tabulation at the Nashua strike headquarters shows:

Previously acknowledged	\$1,401.00
New England Guild	100.00
Columbus Guild	25.00
Arthur Kessler, International representative, IUE-CIO	5.00
Mary Allen, bus. agent Local 24	5.00
Penn.-Ohio-Indiana D.C.	200.00
Nashua Typographical Union	65.00
Empire State D.C.	100.00
Delaware Guild	100.00
Buffalo Guild	75.00
Elizabeth Guild	25.00
Nashua Chapel, Photo-engraving	5.00
Woonsocket Guild	25.00
Edgar Simon, Canadian Press	5.00
Pat Usher, Canadian Press	5.00
Total	\$2,191.00

Tacoma Publisher Fails to Sell Fish-Hooked Contract to Guild

Tacoma—The News Tribune unit of the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild remains on strike against the daily here, after weathering a flurry of meetings over rejection, reconsideration and second rejection of an offer from the publisher which would have returned them to work under a contract inferior to that which they were negotiating when a pressmen's strike first locked them out, back on April 12.

Three weeks ago, when pressmen obtained a satisfactory settlement of their strike issues, NewsTribune management made an offer to the Guild, bidding for a quick settlement and resumption of publication. Guildsmen rejected that offer, took a strike vote and established their own picket line. The plant remained closed, as it has been for nearly four months.

Ten days ago, the publisher tried again. He offered the Guild the text of a contract, which contained satisfactory wage proposals, but which undermined union security, job security and other provisions. After thorough discussion, the unit voted to reject the text, and seek further negotiating meetings with management.

Before such a meeting could be held, however, a petition circulated by a minority sought and obtained another unit meeting, at which a motion to reconsider was narrowly adopted. On a further motion to accept the publisher's offer, a majority voted to reject, and the strike continued.

Of other unions involved, and all continue to honor the Guild's picket line, as they had that of the pressmen—the printers and mailers still have matters unresolved. The publisher is conducting negotiations with each.

The union-sponsored daily, The Tacoma Reporter moved into its seventh week of successful publication, filling in part the news void created by the News Tribune's suspension. Newspaper supplies have held the strike-period daily to city circulation areas only, and to limited press runs.

Consumers Union Changes Its Labor Relations Spokesman

A first crack appeared in the uncompromising stand of the Consumers Union's management toward the 102 Guildsmen locked out since July 7, when the resignation of CU labor consultant Sidney L. Cahn was announced at the close of a negotiation session this week. Cahn is also a professional arbitrator employed by the American Arbitration Association.

Members of the CU Guild unit blame the impasse which resulted in the lockout almost entirely on Cahn's unwillingness or inability to promote satisfactory relationship between the Guild and management. Unnecessary friction developed not long after the first Guild contract was signed last October.

The major issue in the dispute concerns payment of wage increases and retroactive pay under the agreement reached last year, involving a weekly payroll increase of \$228 for a period of about 39 weeks. Management's own figures, belatedly given to the Guild after many requests, showed that the total actually paid was only \$142.

When the Guild protested, Cahn as spokesman for management flatly refused to discuss the error or to adjust other major violations of the contract, telling the Guild representative, local executive vice president Thomas J. Murphy, that the employees "might just as well leave now."

The locked out employees threw picket lines around the Consumers Union offices and proceeded to enlist public and labor support, determined to achieve their just demands.

Since then, labor and public opinion throughout the country

advertising as an indispensable medium for retail sales.

"The Tacoma Story Proves Newspaper Sales Power" was the headline and theme. And the copy cites heavy losses in real estate circles, theater business, drug and department stores in Tacoma as proof.

Consumers Union Changes Its Labor Relations Spokesman

has rallied to the aid of CU employees. In response to request from various organizations, individual members are cancelling subscriptions to Consumers Report, the company's monthly buying guide for consumers.

The publication had an estimated nation-wide circulation of 700,000. Recent checks in New York and Philadelphia disclosed that the magazine is currently unavailable at newsstands. Subscribers complain that the August issue is at least two weeks overdue.

At recent meetings with management the Guild maintained its position that it remains ready to negotiate or mediate for a settlement. Its primary purpose is to get reinstatement of the agreement management has irresponsibly abrogated and return CU employees to work despite the various face-saving devices and delaying tactics employed by management thus far.

Negotiations were continued with the aid of federal mediator J. F. Mandelbaum. Acting for the Guild are unit chairman David Lindsay, vice chairman Marian Minus, unit members Chester Tanaka and Cornelius Munchey, and local secretary M. Michael Potokor and organizer Bill South.

Colangelo's Mother Dies in New Jersey

Mrs. Anna Maria Colangelo, 70 years old, mother of Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG director for wire services, died Wednesday of a cerebral hemorrhage at her home in Ridgewood, N. J.

Both San Jose Newspapers Acquired by Ridder Chain

San Jose—Elytus Hayes, publisher of the morning San Jose Mercury and the afternoon San Jose News, announced the sale of both papers to Northwest Publications, Inc., part of the Ridder newspaper and radio chain.

Both publications have been under contract to the Guild since before 1944. A new two-year agreement has recently been concluded, with a 5.9 percent increase in pay and a raise in minimums to a top of \$111. The local includes approximately 135 members in the editorial, advertising, business, inside circulation and maintenance departments.

The Mercury was founded in 1851 and the News in 1883. Joseph B. Ridder, at present general manager of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, was named publisher of both newspapers. The sale price of the property was not disclosed but is reported to be close to \$4 million.

No changes in the general policies or the present staff are contemplated, according to the new publisher. Each Ridder newspaper, he said, is a separate enterprise with control over its own news services, features and editorial policies.

Denver Local Names New Guild Administrator

Denver—Donald W. MacMillan has been named executive secretary of the Denver Newspaper



DON MACMILLAN
Named at Denver.

Guild-CIO, Local 74, to fill an unexpired term of office.

The 32-year-old Guildsmen, who was elected to the post at a membership meeting held recently, will fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Dan Cronin, former city editor of the Rocky Mountain News. Cronin resigned to accept a newspaper position in Wyoming.

MacMillan will be on leave of absence from the Denver bureau of International News Service, where he has served as staff correspondent for the past three years.

The new Guild executive was also a reporter for the Pueblo Chieftain in Pueblo, Colo., and a staff announcer at radio station KFEL in Denver.

During World War II, MacMillan served with the Army signal corps and traveled throughout the Middle East extensively.

McClagh, 47, Guild foe, dies

Toronto—A fabulously successful newspaper career and equal prominence in Canada's financial field ended this week when Clement George McClagh, publisher of Toronto's morning Globe and Mail and the afternoon Telegram, died at 47 of a heart attack.

After an early start as a bank clerk in London, Ontario, at 16 he went to the circulation department of the Globe as a newsboy. Within five years he became assistant financial editor of the paper, only to resign for a job with a brokerage firm.

He gained rapid success in the financial field, became a partner in the firm and a millionaire at 30. In 1935 he bought the Globe, then the Mail and Empire, to combine them into the Globe and Mail. Several years ago he acquired the ailing Telegram at a cost of \$3,800,000.

McClagh is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

It was McClagh who twice thwarted attempts by editorial employees to organize units of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, once at the Globe and Mail and later at the Telegram.

In a third brush with Guild-minded employees, circulation department employees at the Globe and Mail became victims of the dominion-famous Gale decision, when a court justice reviewed, and reversed, a decision by the Ontario Labor Relations Board certifying the Toronto Guild as bargaining agent. The decision affected adversely not only the Ontario board, but all organized labor.

CRUSADING ANTI-RED BARRED BY PINK PAST

James A. Wechsler, New York Post editor, has been barred from further participation in the TV show, "Starring the Editors," sponsored by the Grand Union Company, because 18 years ago he joined the Young Communist League while an undergraduate at Columbia University.

The ban was imposed after Wechsler himself, participating in a program with three other editors, frankly discussed his past association with the com-

munist group. All agreed that they had known of the matter, that Wechsler had never sought to conceal it, and that he had, group, actively and publicly opposed communist totalitarianism.

The others on the TV program were Erwin Canham, Christian Science Monitor editor; Alicia Patterson, Newsday editor and publisher, and Tom Schroth, Jr., Brooklyn Eagle managing editor.

NLRB Charge Filed In Baltimore Case

Baltimore—Charges of refusal to bargain with the Guild are being filed with the National Labor Relations Board against the Baltimore Sunpapers, where the Guild recently won an election designating it as bargaining agent for commercial department employees.

One segment of the group certified by the NLRB is composed of 45 employees of the Sunpapers' cafeteria.

Management had opposed, at the original board hearing to determine the unit, the inclusion of this group with others throughout the commercial offices.

This week, when negotiations were being set up by International Representative Edna Berger, management served further notice that despite the board's ruling to the contrary,

management would invite a test case to determine through the courts whether the cafeteria group should be included. To do so, management said, it would refuse to negotiate a contract which covered those employees.

The Sunpapers management is willing, however, to proceed with contract bargaining for others, while the case is determined. Meetings are set for next week, to negotiate no proposals, without waiver by the Guild of its position, and that of the labor board, on the cafeteria issue.

The Guild holds a contract with the Sun for editorial employees. The new contract will be merged with the existing agreement, and future negotiations will be for a single over-all unit, as determined by the NLRB.



INTERNATIONAL GESTURE—Pat Usher and Ed Simon, both of the Canadian Wire Service Local and both on vacation in New England, visit with Steve Ripley, right, ANG international representative directing the Nashua strike.

2 SFONG Men Cleared by Jury

San Francisco—A federal grand jury returned a "no true" bill here in the investigation into charges that newspaper articles given by the mainland Guild in connection with contract negotiations. Data was made available to the Hawaiian Guild from the IEB contracts committee, and from California locals as well.

is a check for \$50, which Roy Cummings, Hawaiian secretary-treasurer, asks be allotted to some "worth while project" of the American Newspaper Guild.

Since the Portland convention formalized an IEB move for setting up a memorial fund to honor Heywood Broth, Guild founder and its first president, Secretary-Treasurer William J. Parson has placed the check, pending other disposition by the IEB, with other contributions received earlier.

Hawaii Aids Broun Fund

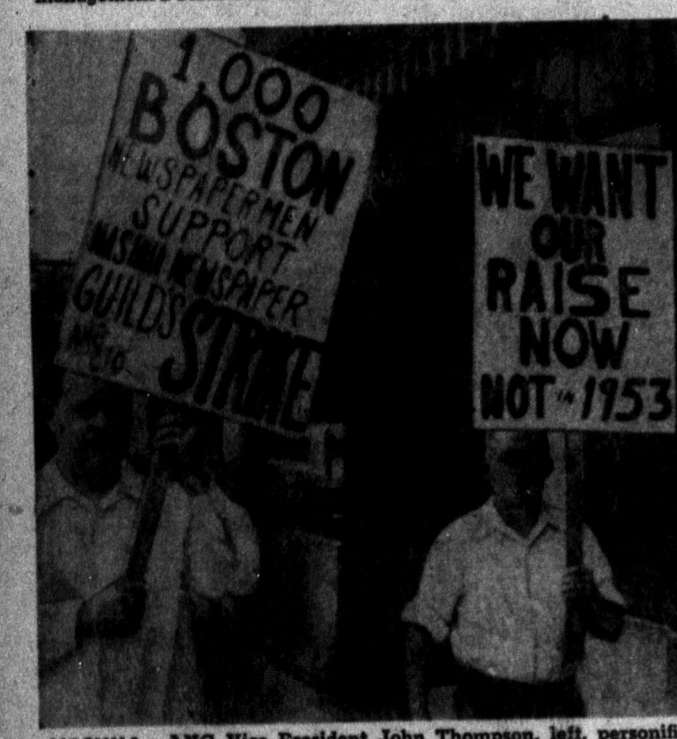
From faraway Hawaii, where there is a newspaper Guild not affiliated with the ANG, comes a letter of appreciation for services given by the mainland Guild in connection with contract negotiations. Data was made available to the Hawaiian Guild from the IEB contracts committee, and from California locals as well.

The grand jury reported that "complete evidence of criminal acts is lacking" in the case.

The two SFONG members, along with officials of the major newspapers here, gave testimony in the grand jury hearings.



NEW YORK—Consumer Union Guildsmen are locked out over management's refusal to honor wage clauses in contract.



NASHUA—ANG Vice President John Thompson, left, personifies Guild support given to one of the newest and smallest locals, striking for a first contract with the Nashua Telegraph.



TACOMA—The News Tribune stays shut, as it has since April 12, when a Guild picket line set up two weeks ago replaced that of the pressmen.

Tri-City Guild Plans Clambake

Albany—When Tri-City Guild has a clambake, it's really a clambake. The annual outing will be Aug. 17 at nearby Mid-City Park. Festivities are scheduled to start at noon, with raw clams, hotdogs, hamburgers and corn on the cob on the warm-up menu. A softball game between Times-Union and Knick News units—with at least four girls on each team—is scheduled in the afternoon. The steam will be served at 5 p. m. Beer will be on tap ad infinitum. Price is \$3.25 a person.

The certification order by the Ontario Labor Relations Board followed a hearing at which the Guild showed applications, signed and paid, from more than 75 percent of the eligibles. On a showing of a substantial majority, the custom of the board is to certify without calling for an election.

Guild Local 205 has heretofore been composed of editorial and circulation employees of the Ottawa Citizen, where editorial workers organized some two and a half years ago and won a contract. Last year the Citizen circulation department followed suit.

The new unit at the Journal is the first on that paper, which is a lively competitor of the Citizen. The organization was done wholly by local members after interest had been shown by the Journal circulators.

New York Guild Opens Entries For Art Show

Entry blanks for the annual art exhibition of the Newspaper Guild of New York are available at the local offices from Jack Shelby, director of activities, 133 West 44th St., New York City. The exhibits will be on display from Sept. 15 to Oct. 10.



LUNCH TIME—Consumers Union strikers headquarters hosts a cafeteria where pickets on lockout duty enjoy a snack between turns on the two lines set up by the Guild.



MORALE PROBLEM doesn't exist for Consumers Union Guildsmen, here shown at a unit meeting to discuss lockout strategy.

'Rough Going' for Women News Reporters Claimed in NYU's News Workshop Survey

By ANITA H. GREIFF

GETTING a job as a news reporter on a New York City daily has always been rough going for a woman, and despite advancements made during World War II, it promises to continue to be very difficult, a News Workshop survey has disclosed.

The survey included editors, newspapermen, and women reporters of the metropolitan press. It was found that women require extraordinary skill and perseverance to overcome discouragement or side-tracking into other aspects of the field when they are beginners.

At the Herald-Tribune, City Editor Joseph Herzberg said, "We have no objections to hiring women as news reporters. We do it all the time."

"There's no basis for claiming we're prejudiced against hiring them on our news staff," he insisted.

Although the Herald Tribune is considered comparatively liberal in its attitude towards women as news reporters, there are only three women actively engaged on its news staff. Two are almost exclusively relegated to minor stories and the "woman's angle."

The third is Judith Crist, byline reporter, and one of a few women who have successfully climbed to the top.

"As far as I know," she said, "I'm the only woman reporter on a city paper who can and will be sent anywhere to cover any type of news story."

"Most women, not only on the Herald Tribune staff, which is more liberal than most about hiring them—but on others as well, are either feature writers, sub-editors or they're restricted to the 'woman's angle' on a story."

"News reporting is a man's job, primarily," said Paul Schoenstein, city editor of the Journal-American.

"But a good woman reporter is a 'newspaperman' and a definite asset to any newspaper. As far as this staff is concerned, we're not in the least prejudiced against hiring women. We like them," Mr. Schoenstein said.

The Journal-American news staff consists of sixty-six reporters—sixty men and six women.

Bert MacDonald, city editor of the New York World-Telegram and Sun, said: "Anyone's chances of getting a job on a New York paper are slight, but we have no qualms about hiring women as news reporters."

"The only objection I can see is that they are physically incapable of doing some of the work that men can handle. But that doesn't mean we don't hire them on our news staff."

"Why," said Mr. MacDonald, "we have four women working on general assignment right now."

Henry Connors, city editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, said: "Sure, there are dangerous assignments which most women can't handle."

"But then they very often can get on a good news story where a man can't. If I had to choose between a man and a woman of similar qualifications for the position of news reporter, I'd consider only their relative experience."

"Right now the Eagle could use more than the two women we have on our news staff," he added.

The four editors agreed that any charges of prejudice against women reporters were completely unfounded, although between them they employ a total of exactly fifteen women on their news staffs.

The following article—a slightly condensed survey of editorial employment opportunities for women on major New York newspapers—is reprinted here with permission from News Workshop, publication of New York University's department of Journalism.

The only dissenting opinion came from Robert E. Garst, city editor of The New York Times.

Mr. Garst prefaced his remarks with: "You may think we're old-fashioned here, but..." He said the Times has 150 news reporters, six of them women, "and then there are approximately twenty-two on the woman's page—food, family, furniture and fashions—exclusive of the society pages."

"Women are better fitted to do woman's page reporting and society work," he said. "News reporting in this town is rough business, for the most part. I wouldn't send a woman on a court trial or police story. Most of it is night work and the characters are unsavory."

"It's very often dangerous even walking around town at night, in some districts. I wouldn't want any of my women reporters caught in the middle of a gang war," he said.

"Also, policemen and other sources of information do not open up to women as they do to men."

"Until fifteen or twenty years ago, the newspaper field was regarded traditionally as a male one. However, there's been a decided shift, especially in the metropolitan area, since World War II."

"Nevertheless, in the main, no city editor will assign a woman to cover a story in bad surroundings."

Told that other editors had denied any prejudice against hiring women as news reporters, he said, "Of course, newspapers discriminate against women as general reporters. They have to say they don't want to be bothered."

"More women are being hired than before, but routine coverage has become a specialized field," said Mr. Garst.

"And that means that where a woman is a specialist—such as our Lucy Freeman who is mainly concerned with child welfare—she could be an asset to a news staff, but that is just about the only way."

"Most of the women I've interviewed recently shy away from society reporting and the woman's page. They want to be news reporters. But we don't hire them for routine work. They must specialize in a field we need covered—be it economics, political science or sociology."

Mr. Crist said she was in agreement with the prevailing practice of hiring a few women news reporters as possible.

"Reporting is a young person's field," she said, "Naturally, a paper which is going to hire a woman on general assignment will want a young one."

"If she's already married, her husband will probably object to the hours she has to keep—I work on the 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. shift, while at the Times they have a 1-8 p.m. shift—or he won't like her having to go out of town on assignments and being constantly in contact with many men."

"If she's unmarried, most editors feel she will probably find a husband within a few years and the paper will have wasted its investment in training her as a news reporter. If the man gets married it will probably make him a steadier worker."

"On the other hand," Mrs. Crist said, "society and woman's page work is much less specialized and exciting, the hours are more normal and a great

deal of work is done over the phone."

The men who "are still trying to hold on to their male prerogatives" include one reporter who told News Workshop, "During World War II, news-papers hired a lot of women because there were no men around. But afterwards, when they started coming back from service, the women were shifted over to the social side or dropped."

"Actually, most editors feel that they can't send a woman on a tough assignment like a police story or a crime story. They know that nine out of ten times when you send a woman to cover a murder trial, the most important thing she'll pick up in her story is what the women on the stand were wearing."

The last word on women news reporters came from a newspaperman on the City Hall beat who divided women reporters into four main classifications.

"There are the utter females—helpless and totally incompetent; then there are the 'I'm just one of the boys' kind who want to get drunk with you and beat you at poker; after those come the ones who get where they are because they're female and let everybody know it," he said.

"Somewhere in the midst of those three is a combination of their types, and the girl who has that combination is the only newspaperwoman worth having around. Believe me, there aren't too many."

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"There are the utter females—helpless and totally incompetent; then there are the 'I'm just one of the boys' kind who want to get drunk with you and beat you at poker; after those come the ones who get where they are because they're female and let everybody know it," he said.

"Somewhere in the midst of those three is a combination of their types, and the girl who has that combination is the only newspaperwoman worth having around. Believe me, there aren't too many."

Told that other editors had denied any prejudice against hiring women as news reporters, he said, "Of course, newspapers discriminate against women as general reporters. They have to say they don't want to be bothered."

"More women are being hired than before, but routine coverage has become a specialized field," said Mr. Garst.

"And that means that where a woman is a specialist—such as our Lucy Freeman who is mainly concerned with child welfare—she could be an asset to a news staff, but that is just about the only way."

"Most of the women I've interviewed recently shy away from society reporting and the woman's page. They want to be news reporters. But we don't hire them for routine work. They must specialize in a field we need covered—be it economics, political science or sociology."



She Objects to Rough Language

New York

Editor: When I entered newspaper work some years ago, I was advised that I should be prepared to listen to rough language from my (male) fellow workers. As a matter of fact, there were those who were not.

Most newspapermen are as gentlemanly as most men in any other profession.

I'm sorry I can't say the same for the Guild Reporter editor who decided to print the letter on the June 27 issue from Bob Mayer of the Registered Unit, or, obviously, for Mr. Mayer himself.

Honorable Lester Associated Press Unit.

Says Discipline Changes Give IEB Mailed Fist

MINNEAPOLIS

Editor: The GR account of the sweeping changes in disciplinary proceedings omitted a vital phase of the discussion. True, the IEB was unable to secure the changes demanded, the local might well find the full weight of Art. XVI on its neck.

Some at the convention realized this. Perhaps in the next year more will come to realize it. I suggest interested parties read the convention proceedings (when available) on this debate and action.

Local autonomy now is a myth; the IEB and the ANG once again have a mailed fist.

Bill Bann Twin Cities Local.

(Proceedings are in the process of being published. The official convention record shows Bann's remarks on Bann's point as follows: "There is no question about the fact that this section on administrative changes would be covered by the fact that it is a question of collective bargaining situations in which the union is not a party.")

"One of the reasons for this section (9) is to take care of situations where locals are not living up to the collective bargaining program set down by the highest body in the union. There is no question about that. I don't think it ought to be hidden from the delegates. It is possible to enforce the collective bargaining program in this section by the International Executive Board."

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

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

Some at the convention realized this. Perhaps in the next year more will come to realize it. I suggest interested parties read the convention proceedings (when available) on this debate and action.

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THE LAW

Equal Hearing? Must Ask for It

By IRVING LEUCHTER
ANG Counsel

Gradually, the NLRB is reasserting its old "captive audience" doctrine, which went out with the Wagner Act, thus erecting another defense against employer interference in elections.

Some months ago, in the General Shoe case (Local Copy, Jan. 11, 1952), the board ruled that anti-union talks to individuals and small groups of employees on the eve of an election when held in the employer's office warrant setting aside the election regardless of what is said.

Now, in the Bonwit Teller and other cases, the board rules that if an employer calls a pre-election meeting of his employees on company time, he must give the union a chance to reply at that time.

This is not a remote possibility; in the event the contracts committee withheld approval of a contract, the board would be forced to call and address a similar "captive" meeting.

In other words, if the employer "captures" his audience under circumstances which make it impossible for the union to answer effectively except to an audience similarly "captured," the employer violates the law if he refuses to permit the union to call and address a similar "captive" meeting.

But, says the board, the union must specifically demand the opportunity to be heard.

In the Silver Knit Hosiery case (99 NLRB No. 65,30 LRRM 1077), the board found nothing wrong with a captive audience meeting the day before the election because the union made no demand to reply.

On the other hand, in the Metropolitan Auto parts case (99 NLRB No. 73,30 LRRM 1079) an anti-union speech to a captive audience was held interference although it was not coercive, and although the union had conducted an extensive leaflet campaign and could have replied in that way. But in this case, the union had requested by registered letter, a week in advance of the election and the pre-election speech, an opportunity to address the employees on company time and property if the employer should do so.

This is a noteworthy technique in the Chicago Daily News commercial election, as soon as the publisher began calling staff meetings, demand was made by wire to attend and reply.

"It might be well to demand in all election campaigns, in advance, that Guild representatives be present at any time and place management addresses employees, whether in mass, small groups or individually; and if the publisher refuses, that the Guild be given equal opportunity to speak to employees on company time and property."

"I don't think that anyone can say, for example, that when a shipyard worker or an automobile worker is earning for a 40-hour week—if he is not working on an incentive basis—a wage of \$55 on the day shift, without an enormous differential and without overtime, that it is too much to say that a reporter who must have certain educational background, or an advertising solicitor who must have certain skills, is not entitled to a wage of \$100."

Mr. Goldstein said that 1945 Wage Program, with its goal of \$65, because it attempted to be "practical and realistic" had fallen considerably short of measure. The "intrinsic value" of services newspapermen perform, precisely because it had attempted to be "practical and realistic."

"That," he continued, "is the basic justification for this new program, that you are ready at long last, not simply to do the kind of bargaining that arises

from the facts

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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

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

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1925.

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August 8, 1952 Vol. XIX—No. 16



IF IT'S anti-labor, it's news.

With appallingly few exceptions, American newspapers failed to give their readers either a balanced or an objective story of the issues involved in the Steelworkers' strike, now happily resolved. As an example of press performance, it was shocking proof that organized labor, as such, gets no breaks from our big-business-minded employers.

US Labor Secretary Tobin is authority for one instance. Touring a dozen midwestern states during the furor over Truman's seizure and subsequent court cases, Tobin found that otherwise well-informed newsmen he contacted were astonished to learn from him that the President had repeatedly asked the Congress to take responsibility for new legislation to meet the steel crisis. They simply hadn't heard of it, from any source whatever.

Meantime, big-city newspapers were joyfully printing full-page advertisements giving steel management's versions and faithfully echoing the industry line in indignant editorials. Shamefully few gave either space or consideration to counter-statements by steel union officials.

And more recently, what newspaper readers failed to get a full account of the pained roars from Vice President Barkley, when labor delegates at the Democratic convention reluctantly told the Veeep that they couldn't back any 74-year-old for the strenuous job of being President?

But how many were able to read what Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, said in later explanation of the facts?

SOMETIMES the pride of a publisher in a promotion project must play second fiddle to his need for economy.

Take the case of the Albany Times-Union, which played host last month to the elaborately-promoted Hearst National Junior golf championship.

To have staffed the event adequately would have involved two men, and overtime for at least one.

Hired for a lump sum—and not a very big amount—to help the Times-Union man, was a sports writer from the rival Gannett paper, the Knickerbocker news.

And the Times-Union regular was held to straight time only!

WHEN Elford Eddy, of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, retired a few weeks ago from his long-time job of covering the city and superior courts, he was the reluctant subject of a testimonial "court session," to which he was summoned as "defendant."

The official court reporter took down the full proceedings verbatim, including side remarks from the gallery and the "jury box," the latter packed with Eddy's colleagues from the Call-Bulletin and other papers.

Judges from all court levels, as well as his newspaper friends, are quoted in the reporter's transcript, the original of which, inscribed "The People of the State of California vs. Elford Eddy," "Charge: Retirement," and with "appearances" duly noted, is now among Eddy's mementoes.

He served some 36 years with the Call-Bulletin, the last 25 as court beat reporter.

Elizabeth Guild Wins Circulation Showdown

Elizabeth—The Guild has retained the right to represent a group of sixteen employees in the circulation department of the Elizabeth Journal. An application to represent them as collective bargaining agent was denied by the NLRB to the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, independent, last month.

Leonard J. Lurie, the NLRB examiner, agreed with the joint contention of the Guild and management that the department, together with others under Guild jurisdiction represents a community of interest, even though the petitioning union claimed sixteen pledge cards.

When confronted with evidence that similar petitions had been denied in the past, the mail deliverers' union conceded that it has never taken over jurisdiction of a department from the Guild. Nor did officials of the union take advantage of a ten-day period of appeal from the ruling, permitting it to lapse.

The hearing was attended for the Guild by Walter E. Corris, president of the Elizabeth local, and Firman R. Loree, secretary. The petitioning union was represented by counsel and its president.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

SUMMER paralysis is complete here. The story is in Denver with Ike, and in Springfield with Adlai. Not until Wednesday morning, November 5, will this town come back to life and not until January 20 will things hum again—barring a new international crisis meanwhile.

It seems to me that America wants a change of government—things have been too much on dead center of late, or appear that way, and there has been too much bickering and corruption about the Federal Government. The question is: how much change does the country want?

I don't believe the country will buy the "had enough?" argument—the argument that the past 20 years has all been a hideous mistake. A good deal of that argument went out the window with Taft, but not all. The Taftites in Congress, particularly those senators up for re-election this fall, are largely of this class.

EISENHOWER'S problem, it is clear enough, will be how to live with these characters. Stevenson has made it clear he intends to use his rapier with effect on this subject.

Will Eisenhower become an Alibi Ike? Already he has ducked the McCarthy issue, though his proponents are talking—and the columnists are writing—about the brave words to come. We'll see.

Watkins of Utah is saying, according to the wires, how he finds himself and Ike in pretty full agreement on foreign policy. In Ohio, Stevenson gives it to Bricker in backing DiSalle. And so on. In fact, that campaign-trip 1-tasy printed in this space last April appears to be coming all too true.

CHANGE, yes. There will be a change with the new administration. The question is, it seems to me, whether the barn is to be burned down to roast the pig.

Stevenson, in his magnificent acceptance speech at Chicago, faced that argument, and the corruption one, even before it could be hurled at him. Change, for the sake of change, certainly doesn't make sense.

But there are a lot of fed-up voters who figure any change would be good. Stevenson will have to make it clear he will bring change—that the palace guard will go, that spine will be put into the Justice Department, that the deadlock with Congress will somehow end, for examples.

For Ike, the job is to show that the same housecleaning will come but that the people he would bring in with him won't merely plunge deeper into the public trough after the long drought. The selling job appears easier for Ike but in reality, I think, it will be harder. This is because he is such a babe in the woods on domestic matters. Note the welcome he is giving the dissidents and extremists in the GOP. They all come smiling, it appears, from Ike's HQ.

BOTH parties are, of course, schizophrenic. But the GOP case is the more violent, certainly this year with the Senate situation. In the GOP, the Eisenhower wing is much less than a half. It

can be argued that should Ike win he will clean up the party in another congressional election or two, and maybe he would. Power brings a new sense of responsibility to the one-time outs. FDR learned that when his first Congress was made up of some rather sad characters who had been the minority so long. A few even became statesmen in a rather real sense.

The Democrats who are on the liberal side, using the term to cover domestic social and economic gains of the past 20 years, certainly are the majority, the big majority. That progress can go forward only if there is a Stevenson victory of considerable proportions. But Stevenson will have to convince the voters he will give them that progress in a moderate manner, scraping off the barnacles the ship of state has picked up en-route thus far.

The civil rights issue cuts across party lines and injects a factor difficult to assess in the election this fall. It is hard for a lot of Americans to realize just how much has been accomplished by and for the Negro in the past 20 years—and how such success calls for more success.

The Negro vote will be important, crucial, even controlling in some states. Yet both parties have tried to play both sides of the street. An NAACP "score" sheet on the two vice presidential candidates rates Sparkman as 0-to-16 against civil rights and Nixon 3-to-4 against. These are their votes for or against specific measures, all of which directly affect Negro rights. But the score sheets ignore other things each man has done—or not done—that have affected the Negro as a Negro and as an American.

It is perfectly proper for any group to get up such a score sheet. But this one, for instance, has no way of equating the value of Sparkman's efforts to help unions organize in the South. Or his fight to whip the Dixiecrats in his own state, Dixiecrats who kept the Democratic Party's nominees—Truman and Barkley—completely off the ballot four years ago.

GENERALLY speaking, the Presidential candidates set the tone of the campaign and the appeal is for—or against—their. Ike is way ahead today in public acceptance. Stevenson is an unknown to most. Here in Washington there is a disposition to think that Adlai will show the general a thing or two or more before it's over.

The Democrats didn't exactly meet the corruption issue, considering how the majority ganged up on Kefauver in Chicago. He doubtless would have been a stronger veep candidate, vote-wise, than Sparkman. But he came too far too fast, and offended too many with power—even out-of-power boys like Scott Lucas. The test of a Stevenson cabinet would be whether Lucas or Kefauver would be offered the Attorney-Generalship.

Yet Stevenson himself has a good reputation for the way he cleaned up the GOP sewers on moving into the governorship. I have no doubt he would clean up here in the many necessary places. The question is whether he can convince the country of that—and do it while Harry Truman is out campaigning for him. We ought to see some fancy tight-rope walking on this one the next couple of months.

"A Smile and a Grain of Thought..."

Ten commandments for copy-readers dating back to 1933 were recently reprinted in the Journalist, publication of the Australian Journalists' Association, with the comment, "It seems to have a smile and possibly a grain of thought for conditions today."

1. Thou shalt have no other god but accuracy, for the law of libel is visited even unto the third and fourth Civil Court.

2. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to thine own omniscience, for the privilege of handling another man's copy maketh thee not perfect.

3. Thou shalt not take policy in vain, for the editor will not hold him guiltless who taketh his pet ideas in vain.

4. Remember thy edition time and keep it holy. Six hours shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh is the deadline; in it thou shalt not

do any work, thou, nor thy off-sider, nor thy cobbler, nor the poor fish who tries to squeeze in a last-minute par.

5. Honor thy style book and thy mother tongue, that thy days may be long in the job which fate giveth thee.

6. Thou shalt not kill another man's reputation.

7. Thou shalt not commit adulteration of good stories.

8. Thou shalt not steal prestige from the other men.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against a reporter to get thyself out of trouble.

10. Thou shalt not covet a reporter's work, thou shalt not covet a reporter's brains, nor his ability, nor his ideas, nor his bull, nor his asininity, nor anything that is rightfully a reporter's.

The Guild Reporter

99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.