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. 20 New York, N. Y. October 10, 1952

Mass Picket Line at Nashua Dissolved by Court Order

New England Locals Turn Out In Support of Guild Strikers

Nashua, N. H.—Staging a solid picket line as a tangible expression of their support for the 15 striking members of the Nashua Guild, nearly 70 New England Guildsmen and members of the Textile Workers and Maritime unions marched here last week in front of the three entrances to the Nashua Telegraph.

Until dissolved by an emergency court order sought by the Telegraph management, the picket line had the effect of closing the newspaper plant for the first time since the strike began 13 weeks earlier, when the Nashua Guild tired of consistent management refusal to negotiate an acceptable first contract for its non-mechanical employes.

Guildsmen from Boston, Manchester, Salem and Lynn were among the marchers, moving into line at 6:45 A.M. Wednesday, October 1. Printers, who had been ignoring the token picket lines of the Guild since early July, appeared for their morning shift, looked at the marchers, and with a single exception, went away.

Pressmen, who told the pickets they had "orders from their international," went through despite close-order marching. A few women employes who had replaced strikers in the business office, also made their way into the plant.

Shortly after 11 A.M., John Barry, Guild local president, was served with injunction papers issued by the New Hampshire superior court, and signed by Justice John H. Leahy, which ordered the pickets to disperse and limited the number of future pickets to three, sufficient to place one at each entrance to the Telegraph building.

Barry complied with the order, and when the pickets had departed to strike headquarters, non-striking workers filtered back to work. The Telegraph that day was not only delayed, but published without display advertising in an abbreviated six-pager.

On page one, the Telegraph management explained:

The Telegraph is published today in abbreviated form as result of the fact that its plant this morning was the scene of mass picketing. The picketing was in connection with the twelve week old strike called against the newspaper by the Newspaper Guild. The mass picketing was done mainly by people from out of town plus those who originally went on strike on July 10.

Employes of all departments of the Telegraph reported for work. Entrance of some was delayed as result of the mass picketing.

Shortly before noon Judge John H. Leahy of the New Hampshire Superior Court issued a temporary injunction limiting picketing to no more than three people at any one time.

Getting into full production at a late hour made it physically impossible to publish a regular full sized edition. Faced with this situation, the management of the Telegraph found it necessary to omit all display advertising in order that the Telegraph could best continue to fulfill its primary obligation to the community and present the news.

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The restraining order was directed at the Nashua Guild, the American Newspaper Guild, and the strikers listed by names, plus the names of several other pickets who had been recognized by management.

It recited the charge of Publisher Albert Spendlove that "free and lawful access" to the plant had been impeded, that pickets had walked "closely together" and called "derisive and abusive names" at employes who sought entrance, placing such persons in "fear of personal injury."

For good measure, Spendlove threw in the accusation that Guild pickets had "assaulted" employes trying to go to work, but he did not specify how or whom.

The only casualty of this nature that pickets were aware of occurred to one of their own number, Mary Belanger, who was kicked briskly in the shins by one line crasher.

Spendlove asked the court to prohibit picketing altogether, but this the judge declined to do, issuing instead an order limiting the number to not more than three.

The temporary injunction is subject to being made permanent, after a hearing date set for November 1.

* * *

Meantime, the Nashua Guild is withholding any countermoves on the legal front, pending an attempt by a volunteer committee of Nashua clergymen to reestablish negotiations between the publisher and the Guild. The committee discussed the situation with the Guild soon after the court order, and is to

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Reunion In Nashua

Nashua, N. H.—When neighboring Guilds augmented the Nashua picket line last week, the occasion brought together two Guildsmen whose first picket line experience had been in 1946 against the Springfield papers of the late Sherman Bowles.

They were George Memmott, now of Salem, and Oscar Rogers, of Manchester. Their paths hadn't crossed in several years, and there were plenty of recollections to catch up on, as the lines went "round and round."

Propose $165 Top As Nationwide Minimum for AP

Guild and management negotiators presented and explained their proposal in the opening sessions of current negotiations for a new Associated Press contract.

The Guild proposed a nationwide top minimum of $165 after three years for newsmen, photographers, accountants and others, with elimination of the present geographical and craft differentials. Present top minimums for newsmen range from $98.50 in small bureaus to $125 in New York, Washington and Chicago. Other classifications would be raised comparably.

Management's initial proposal did not include a wage clause.

Management-proposed changes in the present contract would exclude some correspondents and accountants from Guild jurisdiction, eliminate the employe's option of cash or time off for holiday work, and make financial dishonesty and self-provocation as causes for discharge without severance pay.

They would define financial dishonesty to include theft, falsifying expense accounts and making false claims of illness to obtain sick leave pay.

The present contract expires Nov. 4.

The Guild negotiating committee includes Leonard Milliman, San Francisco, chairman; Harry Snyder, Washington; Ron Gilbert, Indianapolis; Stephen Ripley, acting wire service administrator, and Bill Corley, international representative on leave from AP.

AP management is being represented by Harry Montgomery, traffic executive; Wes Gallagher, in charge of personnel, and L. H. Thomason, of the personnel department.

Hearst Units Are Asked To Study National Memo

Hearst units across the country, now operating under the terms of the Hearst Memorandum which is entering its fourth year without alteration, have been asked to discuss and report to Al Dipman, chairman of the Guild's Hearst Chain Council, on the whole matter of policy involved in the Memorandum's future.

Last spring two large units of the New York local, those at the Journal-American and the Mirror, voted to withdraw from future participation in the Memorandum negotiations.

Such negotiations have been conducted nationally, by a committee selected by the ANG and participating locals. Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak is chairman of the committee which sought to negotiate new Memorandum terms at Portland, Ore., in July. At that time, management asked the Guild to defer bargaining sessions until the position of the New York groups had been further explored.

Management demurred at closing a new Memorandum without inclusion of the New York memberships, and also raised the question of the status of other Hearst units in New York, at the American Weekly, International News Service and International News Photos.

* * *

The Guild's negotiating committee queried the New York local, and has been told that the action of the units at the Journal-American and Mirror was "final and binding."

Last week Novak advised the Hearst management that ANG is prepared to resume negotiations for a new agreement covering all Hearst Guild units, excluding only those at the Journal-American and Mirror.

"I suggest," Novak wrote, "that we meet without delay to continue our discussions, which have now gone on for almost a year, with a view toward resolving our differences and arriving at the terms of a mutually satisfactory agreement."

* * *

Chairman Dipman has pointed out that local negotiations have

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MIRROR UNIT OK'S STRIKE

In balloting yesterday by more than 300 employes of the New York Daily Mirror, there were only four votes against a resolution empowering the New York Guild and the unit executive committee to call a strike, unless the Mirror management agrees to a satisfactory Guild contract, retroactive to October 9, the expiration date of the old agreement.



SYMBOL OF REGARD—Leonard Milliman's fellow workers in the San Francisco AP bureau gave him a portable typewriter when he left for Guild negotiations on the AP contract, in New York. Five CTU members insisted on joining in the fund, and all donors signed a parchment inscribed "To Leonard—Who never counts the cost—only the need—in the service of his fellow workers."

$12,000 GOES TO ERIE GUILD IN BACK PAY

Erie, Pa.—Forty-two business office and ad department employes of the Dispatch Unit of the Erie Newspaper Guild will receive about $12,000 retroactive pay, as a result of Wage Stabilization Board approval.

As the paper prepared the paychecks the Erie Guild started negotiations with the Dispatch and Times on a wage and hours re-opener, demanding $104 top reporter minimums for a 35-hour work week.

The Guild is re-opening contracts which were effective March 1, setting up a 40-hour week with $92.60 top minimums.

The WSB approved pay increases ranging from $2.60 for lowest classifications to $5.30 for top-scale ad salesmen. Part of the retroactive pay accumulated from July 15, 1951, and part from March 1.

Editorial and circulation department employes, who have already gained retroactive pay hikes, also obtained WSB approval of contract fringe benefits, such as a three-week vacation after five years' employment and a five-cent increase in night differential. The Board withheld action on a severance pay increase.

In the negotiations under way the Guild is asking time-and-a-half pay for all Sunday work; a boost in minimum mileage guarantee for photographers from $10 a week for the first 100 miles to $15.50 per week to bring it into line with other departments, and $10 instead of $7 a day for meals and hotel expenses for suburban and country road men who remain out of town overnight.

T-H LAW WELL-TAGGED BARBED WIRE TANGLE

Legal Costs, Time Lags, Are Cash from Guildsmen's Pockets

Some Guildsmen of locals established before 1947, and working under tolerable contracts with realistic publishers, could be tempted to regard the issue of the Taft-Hartley Act as technical, if not academic.

But members in those locals where new units and new departments have had to be organized, certified and bargained for from scratch, will not have to be convinced in the heat of a national election that labor's revolt against the iniquities of the T-H code is something more than words run riot.

While there was no applause from labor when Presidential Candidate Stevenson denied that T-H was literally a "slave labor law," every union member who has had to deal with a Taft-Hartley-conscious employer and do his job despite the prohibitions and enjoinders of the law, voices enthusiastic agreement with Governor Stevenson's nut-shell description of it:

"A tangled snarl of legal barbed wire, filled with ugly sneers at labor unions and built around the discredited labor injunction."

For behind the law, which may look innocent or even salutary to the disinterested, was a subtle scheme of anti-labor employer groups, devised by shrewd specialists, to circumvent or deny to workers the use of legitimate techniques of organizing and bargaining.

As a result unestimated millions of man-hours of wage increases, and other benefits, were denied employes while an overworked National Labor Relations Board crawled through the "legal barbed wire" entanglements to belated decisions.

* * *

The American Newspaper Guild, a relatively small union with widely distributed membership, can add its testimony that the law has operated to handicap the operations of unions and defeat legitimate union purposes.

It is estimated at the ANG office that routine compliance with the law has increased organizing and bargaining costs more than 50 percent, for extra time and expenses of organizers, legal fees, and other items.

Labor and compliance costs may not of themselves constitute a valid argument against the legislation. The law must be considered on its merits and delay and legal costs become pertinent only when the merit of the statute itself is questionable.

After the law had been in operation almost three years, Prof. Emily Clark Brown, of Vassar, made a study of its workings.

The writer concluded with what has been the almost unanimous verdict of all who have dealt with it, except some employer groups, that:

"By the tests of sound national policy, the Taft-Hartley act as a whole is not a good law."

The passage of the act in June, 1947 climaxed a 10-year propaganda drive led by the National Association of Manufacturers, the slogan of which was "equalizing" the legal status of employers and unions, declared to have been in imbalance in favor of the unions under the Wagner Act.

To get popular support, the proponents of the new legislation went to extremes of bitterness and abuse in discrediting organized labor.

Thus the bill became law in an atmosphere of violent animosities, and it was inevitable that its administration started with this handicap. The law had been advertised as a measure to crimp the power of unions. Employers with remarkable unanimity undertook to use every provision, every procedure, every technicality and ambiguity, to do just that.

* * *

The American Newspaper Guild, fairly immune to propaganda, stated in its 1948 officers' report:

"At its November (1947) meeting the International Executive Board complied with requirements of the Taft-Hartley Law for use of the NLRB by the ANG. However, the IEB has proceeded cautiously and with reluctance in authorizing the use of the NLRB by locals and has discouraged resort to the Board procedures in representation cases."

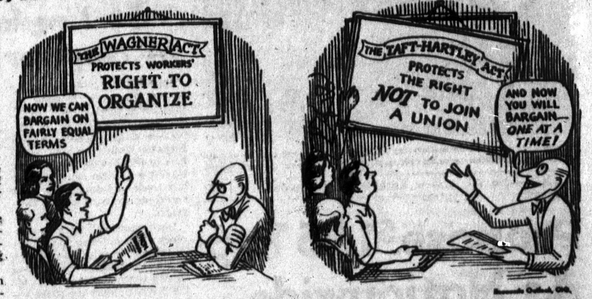
But before the first year of Taft-Hartley administration had closed, the IEB made this sad notation in its report to the organization:

"In the course of the Guild's organizing efforts during the year the Taft-Hartley Act has begun to demonstrate its anticipated effect of frustrating the establishment of bargaining rights by and for newly-organized groups of employes."

A year later in its annual report these fears were verified by the Guild. Wrote the IEB:

"The year . . . has seen a significant increase in the need for legal guidance in every aspect of Guild affairs. This results not only from the direct application of the complexities of the Taft-Hartley Act, but also from the atmosphere of legalism and technicality engendered by that law. The rigidity thereby introduced and fostered in industrial relations and union affairs is not the least of our objections to the act."

There is no actual compulsion in the law upon an employer to make any reasonable haste to recognize a new union in his shop, or even to bargain in good faith. After recognition is achieved in a long proceeding, taking from six months to a year after employes have signed union cards and paid dues, all the employer is required to do is meet with the organization and talk. That they have done.



In the case of the Guild some publishers sat back and let their lawyers and Guild lawyers wrangle it out. There was, of course, always the possibility, not at all displeasing to the publisher, that the new organization would disintegrate in the process, and many of them did.

In a union like the Guild, the membership of which is in relatively small units, the per-capita, organizing and administrative costs are high, hence the increased legal expenses of organization is a critical problem.

In setting up new Guilds and units, trained organizers must be on the spot continuously during organizing and the representation process, to assure that the fledgling unionists won't become hopelessly snarled in the Taft-Hartley "barbed wire." That costs money, and time.

It took two years to get the signatures on a first contract for the Greensboro, N. C., local of 32 people. Here the publisher refused a consent election, and in the course of the election and representation proceeding, and and in negotiations used every device of the law to delay. It took 10 months to get an election and certification of the bargaining unit, and 15 months to negotiate a contract.

To get these 32 members and obtain for them the protections of a contract, cost the members of the American Newspaper Guild $12,000.

It cost $6,000 and a year to organize, get recognition and a contract for less than 20 new members in the Charlotte, N.C., local, and in this instance the publisher of The News did not stickle about recognition, but permitted a consent election. He just let the unnatural law of Taft-Hartley run its course.

The Baltimore Sunpapers have been outstanding Taft-Hartley experts, though it should be said in fairness, that the publisher did not resort to cruder forms of opposition. Even here, with editorial already organized, it required 18 months to get 375 commercial employes certified through the NLRB as a bargaining unit, and get negotiations under way. There is no commercial contract yet, and the cost is $12,000 and going up.

The same situation held in the commercial departments of the Chicago Sun-Times. Here again, management has been gentlemanly but lawbooks were thrown at the Guild just the same. Eighteen months elapsed and bargaining is still in progress: cost $12,000 to date.

Theoreticians among Taft-Hartley supporters say the requirements for representation elections are important protections thrown around workers to prevent unionism being "forced" upon them.

In 115 bargaining units certified by NLRB during the first four years of the act's operation, the Guild won 62 and lost 30 elections, and in the remaining 23, the majority of employes desiring the Guild to represent them was so obvious that the publisher gave voluntary recognition.

The Guild average majority in elections won was 3½ to 1, and in those lost the no-Guild majority was 9 to 5.

Unlike workers in large mass industries, newspaper people in their smaller offices, have direct personal contacts with management and are likely to be swayed, in the long months of proceedings, by subtler forms of intimidation or bribery.

In a fair number of instances where the Guild lost elections, such influences came into play, and the organization was defeated by executive frowns or blandishment, just escaping definition as unfair practices under the law.

The Guild has filed many charges of unfair practices against publishers. It takes months to get them adjudicated, and they are usually pending on the books of NLRB long after the damage is irreparable.

Hence resource to the law is regarded as a futile gesture, since "justice delayed is justice denied."

* * *

The experience of the Guild with the operations of the law corresponds closely to that of other unions.

A senate committee presenting findings on how the Act was used by southern textile mill owners traces a pattern, in lurid outlines, almost identical with the picture of Guild difficulties.

"The inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the subcommittee studies in the textile industry," the report said, "is that for all practical purposes self-organization and collective bargaining are steadily losing ground."

It should be recorded that Senators Taft and Nixon filed a minority report, after failing to attend the deliberations of their committee on the report, arguing that the difficulty with unionizing efforts in the South was not attributable to the faults in the law, but to the fact that southern workers just didn't want to be organized.

As to delays under the Act, the committee studied the length of time taken by NLRB in making decisions. This study reveals that during the first six months of 1951, it took the NLRB slightly more than 399 days on an average, or 13 months, to process unfair labor practice cases.

During the last six months of 1951 the average was slightly more than 406 days, or considerably more than a year! Of such cases closed last January, the average number of days was 489 and for May 1952, the average was 469!

In commenting on this report and the facts brought to light by the committee, CIO's monthly Economic Survey for September had this to say:

"Many of these tragic delays are due directly to the Taft-Hartley Act. Its rigid election procedures—elections which now often grow out of employer rather than union requests, time consuming anti-communistic oath filing requests, staff duties involving the filing of union financial reports, etc., — all tax the limited resources of the NLRB and add to the insufferable delays which only serve to benefit anti-union employers.

"It has become fashionable for supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act to claim that the Act has not hurt American labor, that in fact the Act has not turned out the way labor experts predicted it would turn out and that demands for its repeal and the writing of fair labor legislation have become purely a political issue."

Garland Takes IR Assignment

Boston, Mass.—Joseph A. Garland, for the past two years labor reporter and columnist for the Boston Herald, is taking a three-months' leave of absence to become an international representative for the Guild.

His primary responsibility will be organization at the Boston Post, where the Guild has an editorial department contract. The Post recently changed ownership, and last week Publisher John Fox issued a letter to all employes which forecast staff reductions as a part of his reorganization process.

Extension of the three-months' leave for Garland will be dependent on continued need for work at the Post or elsewhere in New England.

Garland is 30, married and has two daughters. He began newspaper work in 1946 at the Minneapolis Tribune and prior to his coming to the Boston Traveler, served two tricks with the Boston Associated Press bureau, separated by a job at the Providence Journal.

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Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 29 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.

$3 one year. Single copy 15¢

Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1940, at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912

October 10, 1952 - Vol. XIX—No. 21



Press Performance

US Dailies Muddle Through on Nixon Yarn

The backwash of "l'affaire Nixon" tossed up what many newsmen will regard as a major scandal in American journalism.

A survey of west-coast newspapers in the Guild Reporter's last issue detailed how these papers for the most part handled the story — grudgingly, inadequately, with obvious slant in favor of Nixon, or not at all, until the national impact of it forced action.

In subsequent checkups of coverage and editing, it is evident that the remissness on the west coast was typical of the nation's 1,700 daily newspapers.

In the confusion of the week when it appeared for a time that the Republican Party might be looking for another vice presidential candidate, the New York Post, edited by James Wechsler, who for several years wrote the Guild Reporter's Washington Roundup column, seemed to have had the story first — apparently a scoop.

But this was not so. It developed that most important dailies in the country knew of it on September 18, the day the Post smashed it for what it was worth.

Various sources agree that Peter Edson, NEA columnist, was the first to dig it up and write it. Time Magazine is authority for the statement that Edson admitted he had known about Nixon's financial arrangements with a group of rich (or well-to-do) California businessmen since the Chicago Convention, that reports of it had been "kicking around" at Chicago.

Time's competitor, Newsweek, says that Edson interviewed Nixon on September 14, and had a story in the mail to NEA's 800 clients a full day before the Post published it.

Editor & Publisher states that several hours after Edson had the story, three west-coast newspaper men who had been collaborating on some Nixon research, were tipped by Dan Green, former night city editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, and now publisher of a local political paper, who was told about the fund by a man who contributed and later regretted.

The three were: Leo Katcher, west coast correspondent for The Post; Ernest Brashear of the Los Angeles Daily News, and Richard Donovan of the Reporter magazine.

They obtained the facts a few hours after Edson had interviewed Dana Smith, spokesman for the contributors. Brashear's paper refused to print the story that day. Katcher's story "registered" in the Post editorial room, and Editor Wechsler gave it the gun.

The Associated Press picked it up, as did the UP. The UP filed first, the AP held it—Newsweek says four hours and New Republic has it seven hours—from 10 a.m. At the Post it was said that it was near 5 p. m. before the AP story was received.

So the Post's story was not a beat, in the sense that it was the first to get the facts. It was a scoop in that Wechsler was the only afternoon editor in New York who saw the news value of the Nixon revelations and did an intelligent job of journalism with it. And the Chicago Daily News is singled out by E&P, as an outstanding paper "which used it to its full advantage" the day it broke.

In Washington the New Republic pounced on the "story about the story," and made its own checkup, publishing the results and conclusions on October 6. Said Jean Begeman's story:

"If the free press of America had had its way, the story of Richard Nixon's political slush fund would have been kept almost as secret as the fund itself.

"The story of how 76 men gave Nixon $18,000 to sell free enterprise was gathered jointly by reporters for the New York Post and the Los Angeles Daily News. The News refused to print the story. The Post broke it on Thursday, September 18. Welcome or unwelcome, it was a sensational news story about a contender for the vice presidency."

The magazine spot-checked 70 newspapers in 48 states, and reported that only seven printed the story on the day it broke.

Reporting the results of its survey of the daily press' treatment of the Nixon expose, the New Republic said in part:

Of the seven papers which published it the day it broke, "two printed Scripps-Howard Columnist Peter Edson's attempt to vindicate Nixon without reference to the original story detailing the charges against the Senator. The Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press, put the news on page one, but the other four papers which carried the story on the first afternoon, buried it on Page 11 (The Kalamazoo Gazette), page 13 (the Denver Post), page 57 (the Omaha World Herald and page 64 (the Akron Beacon Journal).

"Most of the editors chose to sleep on the story Thursday night. On Friday 14 of the 70 noted it briefly on inside pages. Five papers — The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, the Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Miss.), the Boston Post, the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer and the Daily Mirror, Hearst's outlet in New York, suppressed all mention of the story both on Thursday and Friday.

"One reason why so many newspapers failed to print the story Thursday can be traced to the curious actions of the Associated Press. The AP waited seven hours before relaying the story on its wires at 5 P.M., giving the United Press an unprecedented seven-hour beat. Many newspapers subscribe only to the AP wire; others which buy both AP and UP service, simply sat on the story until the AP version came through."

But that afternoon and evening, as New Republic points out, the airwaves were carrying the story into millions of homes, which prompted the New Republic writer to suggest cynically that the story might never have reached nine out of 10 voters had not radio and television "filled the functions of the free press abandoned, of presenting the news."

Under a story headlined "Nixon Fund Revelation a Reportorial Chore" E&P explains the failure of the American press to exploit the story thus: "Most papers missed the full impact of the Edson story, using it on inside pages. One paper which used it to full advantage was the Chicago Daily News, which played it on page one under a three-column head. Ed Akers, news editor, had spotted it on an NEA clip sheet and realized its news value."

New Republic accused Edson of attempting to vindicate Nixon instead of presenting the story directly. Newsweek says Edson presented the story in "straightforward news terms, ending with Nixon's own explanation of the fund," while Time explained the somnolence of the nation's editors on September 18 observing that "nobody got very excited about Edson's low-key account."

Newsweek seemed to think that the Nixon story was no world beater of a yarn, but turned out so because of the way the New York Post handled it: "The Post story described the fund as coming from a 'millionaires' club' and being for the 'financial comfort' of Senator Nixon. It was that treatment's imputation of below-the-table dealing that turned the story into an explosion."

AP was moved in its weekly 'log' for its subscribers to offer this explanation for its paralytic handling of the news: "We were late getting into the story, primarily because of delays in conducting checkups basic to our handling of any news situation of this kind—and particularly applicable to political fireworks. But there were faults . . . compounded by unavoidable delays in contacting . . . news sources."

"As of This Moment..."

Portland, Ore.— The Portland Oregonian had a tough time with the Nixon broadcast, editorially speaking.

On September 24, its first edition had an editorial which called Nixon's radio-TV appearance "a blend of indignation, frankness . . . and unadulterated corn." In the final edition, the editorial had been revised radically. For "unadulterated corn," it read "showmanship."

The first edition editorial said it had previously called for Nixon's resignation and added "We have not changed that view." The added sentence was deleted in the final edition version.

In the first edition, The Oregonian said Nixon's retention on the ticket "may further handicap Eisenhower's battle." The last edition substituted the comment, "As of this moment, he has completely turned the tables."

Nashua

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seek similar audience with the Telegraph management.

Contributions to the local's strike operating fund continued to arrive. The current tabulation:

Previously acknowledged	$4,100.75
Al Hieber, Houston (2nd and 3rd)	10.00
Textile Workers Local 212, Newport, N. H.	10.00
Miscellaneous Guild (3rd)	50.00
Philadelphia-Camden Guild	100.00
Midwest District Council (2nd)	100.00
Stockton Guild	10.00
AFL Local 24355, Nashua	25.00
Fred Pollard, United Furniture Workers	5.00
Nashua Typographical Union (10th)	15.00
Maritime Union, Boston	11.00
George A. Harris, Boston	15.00
Oliver Chase, Waltham, Mass.	5.00
Brockton Guild (2nd)	92.00
Herb Allen, Fitchburg, N. H.	1.00
TOTAL	$4,507.75

Belgian Team Visits Guild

Fifteen members of a team of Belgian editors who are visiting this country under auspices of the Mutual Security Agency, in a study of American productivity and labor-management relations, were guests at ANG headquarters this week. The group had been in New York for a week, visiting newspaper plants, industries and advertising agencies among other points, and its itinerary includes Detroit, Knoxville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, Louisville, Evansville and Washington.

Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak greeted the team, led by Eugene A. Winters, of the Antwerp Gazette. John L. Hedges, of the Washington MSA office, arranged the tour and accompanied the guests.

They asked numerous questions concerning the history, operation and policies of the Guild, and were supplied with printed matter to supplement the verbal replies.

. . . Hearst

(Continued from Page One)

been concluded and contracts covering wages and hours have been signed in Milwaukee and Pittsburgh. The New York units are now engaged in negotiations for new agreements, with a strike vote taken yesterday at the Mirror unit.

The other seven local agreements have expiration dates ranging from November 20 at Albany to next June 11 at San Antonio.

Dipman asks the locals to consider the future value of the Memorandum, if it is renegotiated and continued; to determine whether it should be terminated if there appears to be doubt of its early renewal; and to indicate any other courses of procedure which may be suggested.

"Synthetic Spontaneity" Marked Nixon TV Show

Every medium of public communication and information — the newspapers, the air, the U. S. mails and the dramatic art —was used by supporters of Senator Nixon to rescue him, not merely unsoiled but glorified and shining from the episode of the "millionaires' club" private endowment.

The pro-Eisenhower press tinted the picture with rhetoric. The Senator was not only "vindicated," he came through the "ordeal" with increased stature, so it was said.

Here, however, are a couple of humble items which did not get general circulation. They may illuminate the process by which California's "kept Senator" was able to turn a final catastrophe into a presumptive coup.

Tobert G. Spivak, in his New York Post column this week had this paragraph, captioned "Fantasy Impromptu?":

"Whatever else Sen. Nixon proved in his financial 'soul-baring', he identified himself as a man who could take direction. The man who gave Nixon his cues, Hollywood edman Edward A. (Ted) Rogers, warned him to 'keep it simple'. The sequence where Nixon rose from his 'desk' and stepped towards the TV cameras for his 'spontaneous' spiel was rehearsed no fewer than five times. Mrs. Nixon was coached in the art of the set half-smile. The props included some wooden books. The motif was smilin' through.

"Rogers had help from John Clear, camera director of 'Our Miss Brooks', and former director of 'Corliss Archer'. It was all about as spontaneous and impromptu as a cigaret commercial. Nixon's office admits that Rogers is 'Poor Richard's' full time, paid TV advisor (salary secret)."

In the vox pop column of The World Telegram & Sun appeared the following letter to the editor from an obscure Tony Flanagan which offers a naturalistic explanation of the miracle of the million adulatory expressions from the plain people. Said Mr. Flanagan:

"The Republican district club to which I belong had two stenographers, employes of the State of New York, at the State Building, 80 Centre, St., typing out telegrams in our club-house to the Republican National Committee urging it to retain Nixon. From about 8 p. m. until Nixon started to televise they typed out 100 of these telegrams which were started on their way a few minutes after Nixon finished speaking. My leader told me this was the plan all over the country. No wonder Western Union was swamped. . . ."

FRANKING STORY ON SENATOR NIXON GIVEN LATE, AND LIMITED, PLAY

San Francisco—It took a full week for the nation's press—predominantly pro-Eisenhower—to verify and then make limited and apparently reluctant use of, an "add-Nixon" story in the San Francisco News written by Guildsman Vernon O'Reilly on September 26.

The story dealt with the use by Sen. Richard M. Nixon, GOP candidate for vice president, of his congressional franking privileges for wholly partisan uses. The Senator, said the story, sent our 23,000 postage-free letters to Republicans in California, on stationery of the Senate labor and public welfare committee. Nixon is a dissenting member of that committee.

The letter asked constituents to name the "strongest" candidate for Republican nomination for president, aside from Governor Earl Warren, to whom, as a California delegate, Nixon was technically committed.

O'Reilly got the story from a disgruntled friend of Warren, who was enraged by what he called a "stab in the back" of the Governor. The story ran in the News on September 26; and for a week no other newspaper touched it. No wire service handled it.

Then a New York Times correspondent caught up with Nixon's campaign manager, Murray Chotiner, at Norfolk, Va.

At first, Chotiner said the story was "ridiculous," but when pressed as to whether it was untrue, he said no.

In his radio-TV "explanation" of his $18,000 continuing campaign fund, Nixon had said:

"I'm proud of the fact that the taxpayers, by subterfuge or otherwise, have never paid one dime for expenses that I thought were political and shouldn't be charged to the taxpayers."

Nixon remained unavailable to comment on the News story. Instead he made a speech attacking "mink-coatism" in the Democratic party.

The United Press filed a wire story starting with "Sen. Richard M. Nixon's campaign manager couldn't get excited today over published reports. . . ."

Employes Take Over Enquirer In $8,000,000 Financial Deal

Cincinnati — The Cincinnati Enquirer, which a year ago was about to be turned over to the Taft family financial interests, last week became the property of employes and began operations under employe control.

It was stated at a brief ceremony that the employes will own controlling interest of not less than 50 per cent of the common stock. The remainder, it was said, is now almost all purchased or pledged by supporters. Employe shares will be controlled through a voting trust agreement.

In their efforts to finance the purchase, the employes obtained wide public support among Cincinnatians who did not want to see the Enquirer, one of the city's venerable institutions, lose character as the town drifted toward monopoly in the daily publishing business. The employes bid $500,000 more than the Times-Star group, in the purchase from the John R. McLean estate trust, which had run the paper for a generation.

The operating management does not change with the passage of ownership control to the employes.

In January it became known that the deal with the Taft group had been arranged, although several details remained to be worked out.

Under leadership of James H. Ratliff Jr., columnist, an employe committee which eventually represented all the workers, intervened to stop the sale and make its own proposition to the trustee.

Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier, and president and chairman of the board of the Portsmouth Steel Company, loaned the employe group $7,600,000 out of the treasury of the Steel Company.

They became actual owners and operators when the loan was repaid last week.

In June the employe committee, with the Eaton backing, offered $8,000,000 for the property and the sale was approved by a court in Washington.

Numerous details had to be settled, but the financing plan finally shook down to this:

Halsey, Stuart & Company are underwriting and offering to the public immediately: $3,500,000 of 15-year 5 per cent sinking fund debentures, and later on, $2,500,000 of 10-year 6 per cent convertible junior debentures. The $2,500,000 common stock, most of which has been sold to employes and their friends, completes the financing.

The Portsmouth Steel Company advanced the initial cash for a $250,000 fee, in lieu of which it is now accepting the profits of the paper covering the three months between the making of the loan and its repayment last week.

The Enquirer is considered a money-making property, but the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, trustee for the McLean estate, felt, according to the Wall Street Journal, "that the precarious nature of the newspaper business made the Enquirer something less than an ideal investment for the estate."

This was the bearish feeling that allegedly prompted the sale and destruction of the St. Louis Star-Times in June, 1951.

The Enquirer employes have no Guild, although the mechanical trades in the plant are organized. The management is reputed to have long followed a paternalistic policy with its employes, who are now both management and worker.

German CARE Recipient Recalls Early Guild Aid

Paris — Four years have wrought substantial changes in the fortunes of Udo Bintz, the German newspaper editor at Offenbach of whom ANG President Harry Martin wrote during his first months in Europe for the Economic Cooperation Administration, now the Mutual Security Agency.

In a recent visit to Berlin in connection with the opening of the industrial fair in that city, Martin had opportunity to meet Bintz again.

"Some Guild Reporter readers may remember Bintz, a courageous little man who was trying to make the Offenbach Post an American-style free newspaper, under the most impossible of circumstances," says Martin.

"He was then publishing in what was left of a bombed-out building, with pitiful equipment, no library or reference material, very little newsprint and a green staff.

"American authorities literally kept him alive, when he collapsed—as he often did—from fatigue and undernourishment, by supplies of orange juice and penicillin. And he was engaged in a running battle even then with city officials of Offenbach over his insistence on access to news sources and the right to publish such news.

"Bintz had visited America, married a girl who was 'half-American' and had absorbed ideals of the free press which he determined to put into practice.

"He and his wife drove 100 miles to meet me. They were now well-dressed (and pictures of health and happiness.

"Bintz explained that they had come early, so that I could meet his wife and he could again thank the Guild for CARE packages sent them, and for other aid extended by Americans. He was especially grateful for the Encyclopedia Brittanica which I had suggested to Senator Benton as a gift to German editors. Fifty sets went into Europe from the Senator.

"Bintz now publishes two newspapers, both prospering. His afternoon edition outsells those of the larger city of Frankfurt."

And they brought Martin a gift traveling clock, as a mark of their appreciation.

"I wish," says Martin, "every Guild member who ever sent a CARE package to German newspapermen could have been there to share in the gratitude he expressed."

New York Guild Exhibits Fourth Annual Art Show

A total of $850 in US defense bonds has been awarded winners in the New York Guild local's fourth annual art show, on exhibit through the month of October at the Guild Club, 133 West 44th Street.

Grouped into professional and amateur classes in oils and water colors, there are 28 prize-winning entries.

The following top winners were announced:

Oil paintings, professional — Seymour Tubis, of the World-Telegram & Sun, first place for "The Cliffs"; Lev Landau, of the Jewish Day, second place for "Pekin Garden"; and Lawrence Hirsch, of the Post, third for his "Early Morning Catch."

Oil paintings, amateur — Robert A. Costello, of the World-Telegram & Sun, first with "The Cloisters"; Marvin Lorder, United Press, second place for "The House"; and Leroy Pope, also of the United Press, third place with "Glen Cove Harbor."

Water colors, professional — Arnold Hoffman, Jr., of the Times, first place for "Winter Path"; John Rogers, of the Post, second for his "Homecoming"; and Harold Felber, of the Times, third place with "La Mer."

Water colors, amateur—Peggy O'Reilly, of the Brooklyn Eagle, first with "At Sunset"; James Nixon, of the Post, second place with "Circus Posters"; and Charles Rees, of the Brooklyn Eagle, third place for "August Afternoon."

Visitors to the show will have an opportunity to ballot for their favorite among all the entries, and an additional $25 bond will go to the "best in show" thus chosen. Jack Shelby, director of Guild activities, arranged the show. Judges were members of the Art Students' League, Will Barnet, Edwin Dickinson, John Groth, Ethel Katz and Jean Liberte.



SIMON PURE ART—Robert A. Costello, of the NY World-Telegram & Sun, takes first prize in the amateur class of oil paintings, with "The Cloisters," in New York Guild's fourth annual art show.

Twin Cities Guildsman Heads Nat'l Boxing Body

By FRANK MURRAY
Twin Cities Guild



GEORGE A. BARTON
New NBA Chief

Minneapolis, Minn. — Laurels rest easily on the iron-gray locks of George A. Barton, 67, Minneapolis sports writer and a member of the Newspaper Guild from its inception.

His fellow workers in the big news room of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune say he doesn't look a bit different than he did a few weeks ago—before he was elected president of the National Boxing Association.

And they agree the action of the association's members in elevating George to the presidency was not just a means of scratching the back of the daily press.

George comes by his honors in the boxing world honestly. For the past 10 years he has been chairman of the Minnesota Athletic Association, official state boxing governing body.

And back in the early days, when he was just breaking into the sports writing world on the old Minneapolis Daily News, George augmented his $10-a-week salary with six years of fighting as a pro, in the days when prize-fighting was illegal in Minnesota.

During that time he took part in 60 fights and lost only two. Then he taught boxing for a number of years in St. Paul, and his pupils included the celebrated Mike Gibbons and the movie star Richard Dix.

He was graduated into refereeing and was third-man-in-the-ring for Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Jimmy Braddock and Primo Carnera among the champions, and scores of other lesser lights.

Until he retired as a referee in 1940, George had officiated at all the Chicago-New York intercity Golden Glove tournaments, from the first in 1928.

But George's friends warn against getting the idea that he is simply a fighter-turned-writer.

During the 40 years he has been active in the sports writing field, he has scored many a clean beat on stories that had nothing to do with boxing.

He followed the fortunes of football at the University of Minnesota for more than 30 years, cried and laughed with the Minneapolis Millers as they moved up or down in the standings of the American Association baseball league, and even looked in on hockey and basketball games.

He was once state doubles handball champ, but he never could warm up to golf. He was a member of Grantland Rice's All-America football board and numbers his friends in the theatrical world among the hundreds.

His original story on the last fight of Billy Miske, printed several years ago, won him national acclaim. And he still gets enough Christmas cards to keep a good-sized novelty firm at work all year round.

George is a charter member of the Twin Cities local and the American Newspaper Guild. He was an early member of his local, when it was an independent group, in the fall of 1933, before the American Newspaper Guild was organized.

SFONG Is Winner In San Mateo Election, 16-12

San Mateo, Calif.—By a count of 16 to 12, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild was chosen as bargaining agent for the 31 employes of the San Mateo Times commercial departments, in an NLRB election held here Wednesday. There were three absentees, one of whom had indicated Guild preferences.

Since the election petition was first filed, five Guild members left their jobs and another was ruled a supervisor and ineligible to vote. The group included seven advertising salesmen, fourteen women employees, nine part-time employes and an office boy.

By agreement, the new unit will be consolidated, for contract bargaining purposes, with the existing editorial unit, of which Jack Reidy is chairman.

The editorial staff has been under Guild contract since 1946. The Times unit will be the first completely organized Guild unit among smaller papers in the San Francisco-Oakland jurisdiction.

Bethlehem Strike Hits Hard Going

Bethlehem, Pa. — Members of the Bethlehem unit of the Philadelphia - Camden Guild, who went on strike September 24 after refusal of the Globe-Times publisher to close a first contract on realistic terms, were faced this week with man-power problems, as several of their number obtained employment elsewhere and the unit failed to muster and maintain an effective picket line. The unit has but 10 members.

Publication of the Globe-Times, after first-day confusion over the pickets' presence, has continued without appreciable interruption, through use of replacements for the strikers. And the Globe-Times management, by telephone threats, has succeeded in getting back most of the carrier boys, despite their avowed sympathy with the strikers' cause.

Jobs elsewhere for some of the strikers presented unusual attractions, in view of disgracefully low wages in effect in the editorial department, where the Guild was organized last spring.

Two sessions have been held at the insistance of a federal mediator, without effect on the stony attitude of management.

Management's stand, in effect:

"You won an election as bargaining agent, so we're willing to bargain. The law doesn't say we must sign any contract we don't agree to."

Political Action means you protect yourself at polls.

ITU Daily With 11th-Hour Aid From Washington, Saves Allentown From Loss of Its Rent Control

Allentown, Pa.—Governor Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for president, in one of his speeches recently called the nation's attention to the captive press of America. To the working press this wasn't news. They have seen the play their news stories have been getting for years.

This story, however, is not about a free press or a captive press; it's about a newspaper which has been carrying the ball in its city for continuation of rent controls, against the heavy odds of the opposition dailies, a strong real estate lobby and a normal Republican majority on City Council.

The Allentown Daily News-Digest, one of the Unitypo chain started by the Typographical Union because of an unsettled strike on the Call-Chronicle newspapers, is the case in point.

As far back as last July, several local columnists noted the fact that, because of congressional failure to adopt continuing legislation, it would be necessary for City Council to adopt a positive resolution, if Allentown were not to lose its much-needed rent controls.

Unions throughout the area stirred into action, and repeatedly urged that City Council take the measure which would save the situation.

As several sessions of council came and went, the issue arose as to whether controls were necessary, whether a housing abortage actually existed. The realty lobby had its representative, Gerald Reinsmith, a real estate man, sitting in on public and private sessions as a council member.

And the real estate board itself appeared before council's official sessions to make the claim that plenty of houses and apartments were available. This claim was ultimately backed up by a survey, purporting to show 700 "vacancies" in the city.

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When the survey was first announced, the Daily News-Digest offered, in an editorial, to run as free advertising the vacancies which the realty board's survey listed as available.

But the realty board stalled when a request was made by the DND for the listings themselves. The list, it seemed, hadn't been formally presented to City Council. It couldn't be made public until then.

When, at its next meeting, City Council did receive the survey report, opposition newspapers grabbed the item as a news scoop, and printed the full listings, by wards and street addresses.

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The Daily News-Digest made a systematic check on the listings. From the first samplings it was evident that the survey was a phony as a nine-dollar bill.

Vacant lots were listed as "available dwelling units." So were holes in the ground where dilapidated houses had been demolished for safety reasons, or to make room for automobile parking lots. And some of the "vacancies" were new homes selling in the $25 to $30 thousand brackets.

The DND fired away at the situation with charges that the realty board had fabricated the survey out of wishful thinking. The charges were backed up with photographs.

A ward-by-ward survey was then undertaken by labor unions' educational and legislative committees. It showed that for every dozen vacancies listed by the real estate people, there was actually but one. This survey was submitted to a subsequent meeting of council. The realty board lamely explained that "changes must have occurred" in the period between the two surveys.

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Meantime adjoining Bethlehem and Easton had taken favorable action on retaining rent control laws. The News-Digest continued to urge similar action upon the Allentown authorities. It ran a series of pictures showing conditions in a "temporary" low-rent housing district for veterans' families. This development was nothing more than used army barracks moved into place about five years ago, on which maintenance has been allowed to languish. Tenants told of sagging underpinning which prevented doors from closing, of rotting window sash, and of high winds lifting linoleum from the floor.

The deadline date for action by City Council was October 1. It met on September 23, heard several pleas for continuation of controls, but took no action. Immediately after the meeting one councilman left on vacation, and Mayor Brighton Diefenderfer said that action would await his return on September 29. The mayor added that both press and public would be notified as to when action would be taken.

But on September 29 council went into executive session for an hour and a half, with press and public excluded. At the end of that time, a typed handout was given the press. It read:

"Members of city council and the mayor feel that there is no substantial shortage of housing accommodations in the City of Allentown.

"We feel with the elimination of rent control, that there will be an increase of rental units available to the people of the City of Allentown.

"We further feel that in not extending rent controls we are considering the welfare of all our people and are acting in their best interests without discrimination against anyone.

"Therefore, the members of Council and the Mayor have unanimously agreed not to extend rent control beyond Sept. 30, 1952."

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Presses were ready to roll that afternoon at the Daily News-Digest when word came from Washington that the Office of Defense Mobilization had just certified Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton as a critical defense area.

This action automatically retained rent controls in Allentown, routed the real estate lobby, and took the entire rent control issue out of the hands of City Council.

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The opposition dailies called the ODM action "an alarming and terrifying story" in next day's editorial comments, and deplored what was called "bureaucratic action" taking from local authorities their rights to self-government. The editorials also rang the political changes on the matter, calling on readers to say at the November polls whether they desire to continue government by Washington bureaucrats "on an ever-increasing scale."

And Councilman Gerald Reinsmith, the real estate dealer, declared "We feel that Allentown wants to be freed of rent controls, and because of our deep feeling in the interests of the public, we plan to take the steps necessary to gain decontrol."

Such a course is possible, but it would involve a series of moves and counter-moves which would take at least six months to accomplish. At the council session of last Tuesday that body failed to start the action promised by Reinsmith.

The Daily News-Digest continues to tub-thump for Stevenson and the kind of "bureaucracy" which can, and will, make a ninth-inning stand to save a community from the selfish folly of its elected officials.

California-Nevada DC in Reno Session

Reno, Nev. — Six locals were represented at a two-day session here last week-end of the California-Nevada District Council.

Stockton, San Jose, San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Reno were represented. San Diego and Bakersfield were absent.

Reentry of Stockton into the district council was an outstanding development at the meeting. The Stockton local had been disaffiliated for several months, but a recent shift in sentiment in the California local paved the way for rejoining the council. Stockton, in fact, was selected to play host at the next council session in February.

One of the major topics was a discussion of differentials among editorial workers. A hassle impends in Sacramento on this point, with the Sacramento Bee publisher adamantly contending that a differential be maintained between the society editor and other editorial workers.

The Sacramento local takes historical Guild position that such a differential is unfair, discriminatory and illogical.

Sacramento may become a test battleground in a fight which will affect many Guild contracts, particularly on smaller papers where such a differential has frequently been the practice. The district council voted full support to the California local in the controversy.

The council's session was dedicated by resolution to the memory of Bob Brown, beloved San Francisco-Oakland guild official who died several months ago.

The council went on record as urging ANG headquarters to expedite appointment of international representatives in the western area. Illness and resignations have reduced IR ranks, and the council felt they are needed — and quickly — for aid and advice on contracts, bargaining, and other matters.

The weekend session, conducted by President Frank Saulere of San Jose, marks the second time Reno has played host to the California-Nevada district council. It was the site of the founding session in 1950, when the old Northern California-Nevada district council embraced southern California. At that time ANG President Harry Martin was principal speaker.

The social side of the council, hosted by Reno Local 208, was highlighted by parties staged by the Riverside Hotel and Harold's Club, and a dinner at the Trocadero night club.

Guild Chosen At San Diego By 77 to 3

San Diego, Calif.—The Teamsters' Union, which had intervened at the NLRB election two weeks ago among circulation department employes at the San Diego Union-Tribune today withdrew its petition for an injunction restraining the board from conducting the election.

Impounded ballots were counted, showing a tally of 77 for the Guild and 3 opposing.

The election result increases the Guild's jurisdiction by more than 100, taking in a group of circulation employes who had belonged to a local of the pressmen's union, dissolved by vote of the members. A large majority had signed Guild application cards thereafter, and the Guild applied for the representation election.

The San Diego Guild by this election completes its jurisdiction throughout the plant, a total potential of 350 employes.

Intervention by the teamsters was unexpected, and a last-hour development. A few members of that union hauled newsprint and some wholesale deliveries of the printed papers, but it held no substantial interest in the election, according to the labor board, which had prepared to fight the case in court.

The restraining order was served on the labor board's field examiner as balloting was about to start, two weeks ago. The board representative obtained a restraining order which allowed the voting to proceed.

Oatis Is Well, Says US Attache

Washington — The State Department this week revealed that a US charge d'affaires in Prague had paid a call upon AP Correspondent William N. Oatis in prison there, and had found him well. The call was the second made by Americans on Oatis since he was jailed by the Czech communist regime in July, 1951.

The American Newspaper Guild convention at Pittsburgh that year had made strong representations to the State Department and to the Czech embassy here to have Oatis released, declaring that his arrest and trial had been on wholly specious charges of "espionage."

Across the Bridge and Almost Into the Ball Park

By SID B. DWORAN
New York Guild

The rain was coming down in a light patter; but it was Brooklyn rain and Samuel Albano, 17, of 95 Snedicker Ave., along with his cousin, Paul Albano, 21, of 49 Hinadale Ave., didn't seem to mind it at all, as they stood in the thick shadows of Ebbets Field's bleacher wall. It was way past midnight—maybe two, maybe three, a.m.

Near them was an army cot, a heavy army olive drab blanket thrown over it, and the cousins stood around wistfully expecting some attention. Back of them, standing up against the bleacher wall, wilting a bit from the light downpour, was a makeshift sign. Proudly it announced Dodger fans No. 1 and No. 2."

"What gives?" a reporter wanted to know. Some calls had gone into the papers and the cousins, seeing a photographer travelling sidecar with the reporter, primped a little self-consciously

"We've been here since Friday," Samuel informed the reporter.

"Wanna be the first ones for the World Series," cousin Paul added.

The reporter asked the cousins to get into the cot, tandem style. "Realistic," he murmured. He then posted the wilted sign up against the cot. Lastly, he signalled the photographer. All this was done with authority. (The hell with that television stuff, where the photographer [like in "Casey Crime Photographer"] orders the reporter around like he was dirt.)

The flashbulbs popped, lighting up along deserted Montgomery St. like luminous globs of cotton. Six globs and the photographer was satisfied. Then the reporter hustled the cousins (with authority) into an all-night eatery across the way. The photographer followed listlessly, like he was dirt.

Coffee-and was ordered for three by the reporter.

"Make it four," he yelled to the counterman, after the photographer seemed to give him a hurt look.

Warmed by the coffee and munching on the doughnuts, cousin Samuel started to answer the reporter's questions. Seems the cousins got on that line early, expecting the Dodgers to have a lock on the pennant momentarily.

"We wanted to be here first—not for us, you understand, but for pop—my father, Anthony," Samuel explained.

Anthony Albano, 54, of 96 Snedicker Ave., a structural painter, had a pretty good World Series record. First on line in the 1936 World Series; 1937 World Series; 1941 World Series, all at the Yankee Stadium. (Missed out on the Ebbets Field division of the '41 Series.)

"We want pop to make it this time—here, at Ebbets Field," Samuel said with conviction. Then Samuel mentioned about this guy—"A real wise guy"—who pulled up in a car, got out, and came over to them while they were sitting on the cot.

"Offered us $25 for the spot, but we told him 'No business'."

The reporter and photographer finally left, and Samuel Albano, along with cousin, Paul, stuck the night out in the eatery. Tuesday morning they were out on their cot again, but they were a little dejected.

Seems that the Dodger front office had announced that all seats, including the bleacher section, would be on sale as reserved seats ondy. The cousins reread the announcement in the paper they were holding, almost incredulously, while a fresh battery of photogs and reporters arrived.

"Never know what the Bums will do next," Samuel remarked philosophically, as he folded the cot and made ready to leave.

Add . . . The Albano cousins got into the ball park, all right. Got into the beloved ball park, into the beloved bleachers (S.R.O. one buck a head) and rooted for the beloved Bums. Were there on "Fatal Tuesday" when the Yankees stole all the marbles (read, diamonds) at a moment when the beloved Bums had their backs turned.

"Anyway, we lasted longer than the Giants did," was cousin Samuel's summation.

"Yeah! And that Casey Stengel had to use three pork chop guys to do it—Lopat, Raschi and Reynolds," said cousin Paul.

"Three pork chops and a spare rib—Kusava," cousin Samuel reminded cousin Paul.

After which the cousins joined the cortege out of the beloved ball park—heading south for Gowanus Canal.

CIO-PAC Is Bipartisan In Backing Candidates

Although CIO-PAC has always since its inception endorsed the Democratic candidates for U. S. President and Vice President, its endorsements for Senate and House of Representatives have not been so one-sided.

A majority of PAC endorsements have gone to Democratic nominees for the national legislature but a considerable number of Republicans have been given the CIO nod. GOP senators receiving PAC approval include: Smith of Maine, Tobey of New Hampshire, Morse of Oregon, Flanders and Aiken of Vermont.

CIO-backed representatives include: Republicans Javits of New York, Angell of Oregon (in 1950 but not in 1952), Fulton of Penna., Hull and Withrow of Wisconsin, Case and Canfield of New Jersey.

Sometimes the CIO gets double-crossed. An Illinois Congressman asked for and received PAC backing on the pledge that he would oppose Taft - Hartley. When the vote was taken in the House, he reneged. He was not supported for re-election.

In many cases CIO is ready to back Republican candidates—if they can get the nomination. But when the party machine finds out about the potential endorsement, they chop the candidate at the primaries.

In several cases, including two recent ones in New York and Wisconsin, PAC endorsed successful GOP candidates. When they came up for renomination, they were defeated by the Old Guard for being too "liberal," as evinced by CIO support.

Pattern Is 50-50 For S. F. Voters

San Francisco—A survey made here a month ago by a Guild committee headed by Dave Jones, of the Call-Bulletin, chairman of the PAC committee for the local, disclosed that only 50 percent of the Guild members listed as San Francisco residents were on the voting registry lists at City Hall.

An intensive drive to get all to register closed with the September deadline.

The survey showed:

UNIT	REG.	N-REG.
Examiner	50%	50%
Call-Bulletin	60	40
News	55	45
Chronicle	60	40
AP	50	50
At Large	50	50
People's World	50	50
Unemployed	40	60
INS	20	60
UP-Acme	50	50
L'Italia	40	60
Labor Press	40	60

Midwest DC Set For Institute In Chicago

The ANG's eighth regional weekend collective bargaining institute will be held in Chicago next weekend, Oct. 18-19, in conjunction with the regular fall meeting of the Midwest District Council.

The institute, at the LaSalle Hotel, will begin at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and continue through early Sunday afternoon. Sessions on negotiations, contract enforcement and Guild administration will be conducted by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, Director of Organization J. William Blatz, and Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker.

The ninth and last institute of the season will be held in Toronto, under the auspices of the Canadian District Council, Oct. 25-26 at the Royal York Hotel.

Last weekend, Walter J. Mordaunt, Tri-City, was elected president of the Empire State District Council at the combined council meeting and training institute in Albany.

Mordaunt succeeds Francis S. Rivett, who recently joined the staff of ANG as contract analyst.

Some twenty delegates from three locals, New York, Rochester and Albany, attended the institue sessions. They included: Ed McNamara, Michael Andrews, Eileen O'Neill, Nan Edwards and Ed Easton, New York; Marie K. Brown, H. Rosen, Hugh Tuohey, Walter J. Mordaunt, David G. Slick, Janet Scott, James D. White, Paul Vadnais, Daniel Goldberg, George W. Kearney, Lavina Reedy, Tri-City, and Alan Nash, Rochester.

Hearst Estate At $40 Million

The estate of William Randolph Hearst, publisher who died in August, 1951, has been reappraised at $40 millions, probate proceedings at Los Angeles indicated.

TIME OFF (WITH PAY?) TO VOTE

	WHO's COVERED	TIME OFF	PAID?	MUST YOU APPLY
Ala.	Counties 75,000 to 130,000	2 hrs.	no	no
Ariz.	All	2 hrs.	yes	yes
Ark.	Factory workers	After 4 P. M.	no	no
Cal.	All	2 hrs.	yes	no
Colo.	All	2 hrs.	yes, except hourly paid	yes
Ill.	All	2 hrs.	yes	yes
Ind.	Factory	4 hrs.	no	no
Iowa	All	2 hrs.	yes	yes
Kan.	All	2 hrs.	yes	yes
Ky.	All	4 hrs.	no	yes
Md.	All	4 hrs.	no	no
Mass.	Factory	2 hrs.	no	yes
Minn.	All	Before 12 M	yes	no
Mo.	All	4 hrs.	yes	no
Neb.	All	2 hrs.	yes	yes
Nev.	All	3 hrs.	no	yes
N. M.	All	2 hrs.	no penalties	no
N. Y.	All	2 hrs.	yes	yes
Ohio	All	2 hrs.	no penalties	yes
Okla.	All	2 hrs.	no	no
S. D.	All	2 hrs.	yes	no
Tex.	All	any	yes	no
Utah	All	2 hrs.	yes - not hourly paid	yes
W. Va.	All	3 hrs.	yes	yes
Wisc.	All	3 hrs.	no	yes
Wy.	All	1 hr.	yes	no

Single Vote Often Important Factor In History

One vote.

Your vote.

What difference does it make?

Well, by the single vote of a citizen of De Kalb County, Indiana, Texas made the grade for admittance to the Union.

This citizen cast his vote for the Democratic ticket. By the margin of that single vote, his district elected a Democrat to the Indiana state legislature.

By the margin of that single legislator's vote, Edward A. Hannegan was elected U. S. Senator from Indiana. Hannegan was elected president pro tem of the Senate and was in the chair when the vote on Texas' annexation was taken. The floor vote resulted in a tie. Hannegan cast the deciding vote to admit Texas into the union.

This and the following "Just One Vote" stories are told in a Bureau of National Affairs (Washington, D. C.) pamphlet of that name.

California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington also were admitted to the Union by single votes in Congress.

Impeachment proceedings in the U. S. Senate against President Andrew Johnson failed—by one vote.

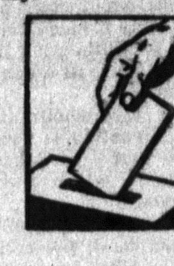
Single votes in the electoral college elected Thomas Jefferson and Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency.

Shortly before Pearl Harbor, in 1941, the Draft Act was voted on by Congress. It passed—by one vote.

Rahm's Father Dies

St. Louis, Mo.—Adolph Rahm, father of Adolph J. Rahm, vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild for Region 3, died yesterday.

Facts your family should know about VOTING:



The facts shown here give you some of the "hows" of voting. Read them carefully.

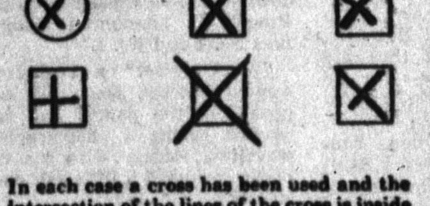
The big point to remember, however, is that unless we all exercise the right to vote our freedom can go by default.

Listen! Read! Look! Talk! Argue! Think! Then VOTE!

• • •

MAKE YOUR BALLOT COUNT

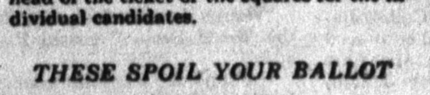
These marks are legal.



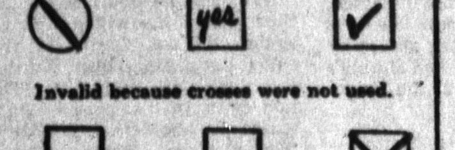
In each case a cross has been used and the intersection of the lines of the cross is inside the circle or square.

These markings apply to the circle at the head of the ticket or the squares for the individual candidates.

THESE SPOIL YOUR BALLOT

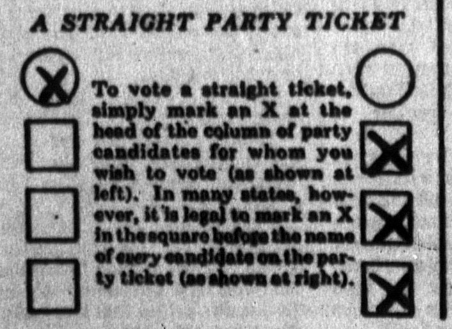


Invalid because crosses were not used.



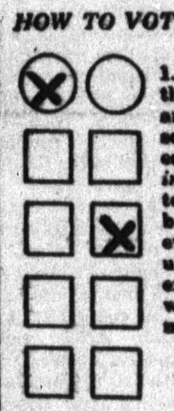
Void because the lines of the cross do not intersect within the square.

A STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET



To vote a straight ticket, simply mark an X at the head of the column of party candidates for whom you wish to vote (as shown at left). In many states, however, it is legal to mark an X in the square before the name of every candidate on the party ticket (as shown at right).

HOW TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET



1. You may mark an X at the head of a party ticket and then mark an X in the square before the name of each candidate on *the opposing ticket* for whom you wish to vote. Such a ballot will be counted as a vote for every candidate in the column under the party circle, except for those candidates whose opponents' names are marked.



2. You may refrain from making a cross at the head of either ticket and place an X in the square before the name of every candidate for whom you wish to vote, switching from one party column to the other. Crosses in squares before names of two individual candidates *opposing each other for same office* nullify votes for such office.



IN CASE OF ABSENCE OR ILLNESS

If you, a qualified voter, are unable to get to your regular polling place on election day, you may apply to the proper authority, usually the Election Commission, for an absentee ballot. Such ballots usually must be applied for in advance.

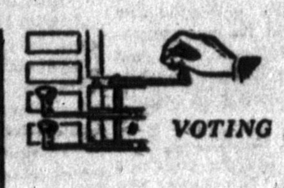
After you have marked this ballot and have had the accompanying affidavit signed, mail it to the Election Commission for delivery to your precinct on election day.

In nearly every state, this same procedure applies for those who are unable to go to the polls because of illness.

(Absentee voting in general elections is permitted by law in all but six states.)

★ ★ ★

The material on this panel is copyrighted, 1948, by The American Heritage Foundation.



VOTING MACHINES

If a voting machine is used in your polling place, you are entitled to receive full instructions regarding its use. It is completely reliable and enables you to split your ticket in any manner desired.

HOW LONG MAY YOU STAY IN THE VOTING BOOTH?

In some states the law limits the time a person may spend in a balloting booth. In Illinois, for instance, it is five minutes.

WHAT IF YOU SPOIL A BALLOT?

If you accidentally spoil a ballot, return it to the election judge, who will give you another. The judge then marks the returned ballot "Spoiled", and it is counted as such when the tally is made.

YOUR VOTE MUST BE SECRET

When you enter the voting booth, you are alone with your conscience—by right and by law. Only in rare cases, such as blindness, may another person accompany you. If you need assistance ask the election judge for it when you get your ballot.



MAY YOU LEAVE THE VOTING BOOTH TO ASK A QUESTION?

A voter is expected to know how he wants to vote before he enters the voting booth. If he is in doubt about any point of procedure after entering, it is ordinarily within the discretion of the election judges to permit him to ask a question, then resume voting.



IF YOU CHANGE YOUR NAME

If you have changed your name by marriage or otherwise, it is imperative that you reregister, or you will be without the right to vote.

Local Copy

A PAGE especially for local officers, stewards and committeemen, conducted by the Department of Research and Information.

UNION-OWNED CHAIN

ITU Hits Monopoly, Non-Union Publishers Where It Hurts

Recent unorthodox—and promising—development in the newspaper industry is the continued growth and success of a chain of nine dailies, one three-times weekly and one weekly, owned by Unitypo, defense arm of the International Typographical Union. (Another daily, in Lorain, Ohio, was recently sold.)

ITU is in the newspaper business because it has to be. Unitypo's report of the ITU executive council said:

"Provisions of the union-destroying Taft-Hartley law made it necessary for members of the ITU to utilize every possible means of defense against unfair employers who use the law to push us out of the composing rooms. . . ."

Since legal juggling, injunctions, monopoly positions, made the simple strike less effective than it used to be, ITU developed the new tactic of competition. Their newspapers are cooperatives on a corporate basis—with the union members as the co-operators.

Unitypo papers are started, or bought, in cities where there would otherwise be a newspaper monopoly. The report says: "Where fair competition remains, there is no need to start another newspaper. The members of the local union involved (in the strike) can divert support from the unfair shop to the fair competitor. . . .

"When private enterprise is interested in supplying fair competition it is encouraged by the ITU through Unitypo to do so. And when such competition is not available, Unitypo acts directly when there is indication that competition would be fairly successful."

Although ITU takes a strong position on the dangers to the country of a monopoly press and takes pride in its efforts to provide competing newspapers, it doesn't base its efforts on altruistic grounds.

"Such enterprise, made possible through Unitypo, are first of all defensive activities, to be developed only when unreasonable employers take jobs away from our members and give them to itinerant strikebreakers."

First ITU venture in the publishing field was the Trenton, N. J., Trentonian. It began with a strike forced on the Typos in January, 1946, and the subsequent purchase of an established weekly. Since the weekly had little effect on the struck publisher, publication was jumped to twice a week and then tri-weekly.

Advertisers' excuses for not buying space in the Trentonian forced the paper into daily issue. Advertisers then pleaded lack of circulation of the new paper as an excuse for not buying space. When circulation reached 25,000 the excuse evaporated but the ads still didn't come in.

It was evident then that there was a boycott, not only by local advertisers but by national advertisers, because of union ownership of the Trentonian. The paper was sold to a new publisher and the Trentonian became self-sustaining.

Unitypo claims the following benefits from this and other such publishing ventures:

- Monopoly control of the city's daily newspaper business is gone.
- The high sale price and book value of the monopoly paper is reduced by much more than the cost of union-demanded fair wages and working conditions. Other publishers are aware of this.
- The monopoly publisher now has to fight for ads and circulation and must produce a better paper to hold what business is left to him.
- The publisher cannot boost advertising rates or paper prices at will.
- The rival paper can now point out the mistakes of the former monopoly paper if and when they occur.
- The monopoly paper operates with non-union help and its attendant costs and troubles.
- The new paper has first and only choice of the skilled workmen to be found among members of ITU.

The Trenton situation was duplicated in Colorado Springs, Col., and the ITU-established paper reached a circulation of 10,000 without breaking the advertisers' boycott. However, after the paper was sold to a private publisher, business picked up.

Experience with the establishment and subsequent sale of a newspaper in Las Vegas, Nev., was similar.

Taking cognizance of the "hazards and heartbreaks" of establishing competitive daily newspapers and the complaints from striking Typos in cities where no paper could be set up, ITU established Unitypo. Unitypo's digest-type dailies were planned for typical small cities where circulation of approximately 10,000 would pay the way.

The ITU report says that the use of the digest principle "in the daily newspaper field has been moderately successful, enough so to indicate that it can be done."

In many cities it was not possible to get AP or UP service "without paying out a lot of money that eventually winds up in the till of the unfair publisher." The solution to this problem was the setting up of the New Newspaper Service (NNS) in Washington. NNS supplies each of the Unitypo papers with news and feature wire service in digest form.

Each of the Daily News-Digests is a local corporation, operated and managed by local talent. Only members of the local unions are named as directors of the corporations. No effort is made to hide the union ownership of the papers but they are not "union" papers. They do not propagandize or slant news unionwise.

The present list of Unitypo papers includes:

- The Texarkana (Ark.) Daily News-Digest. After nine months of publication it has a circulation of 6,000, above the local circulation of its non-union morning opposition.
- The Meriden (Conn.) Daily News-Digest. Successor to the Meriden Star, started by striking printers to fight the non-union Record and Daily Journal.
- Springfield (Mo.) Daily News-Digest. Although the opposition tried to brand it a "labor publication" and tried to create the impression it was operated by "radical printers with communist tendencies," the paper is soundly established.
- Charleston (W. Va.) Daily News-Digest. One of three West Virginia papers published in a new plant in Charleston.
- Beckley (W. Va.) Daily News-Digest.
- Huntington (W. Va.) Daily News-Digest.
- The Jamestown (N. Y.) Sun. A local publishing venture with Unitypo owning a majority of the stock. Now in its fourth year with circulation above 10,000. The non-union Post-Journal has had to double its staff since establishment of the Sun.
- Allentown (Pa.) Daily News-Digest. The result of a four-year fight against the Call-Chronicle newspapers, the N-D has above 9,000 subscribers.
- The Hamilton (Ont.) News. An outgrowth of a paper put out by the ITU local striking the Hamilton Spectator, started May, 1946, as the Classified News. Now issued three times weekly with sights set on daily operation.
- The Miami (Fla.) Journal. A weekly serving the outlying communities of Little River, El Portal, Miami Shores, Biscayne Park, North Miami, North Miami Beach, started after ITU strikers were enjoined from picketing the Knight-owned Miami Herald. First edition guaranteed minimum distribution of 20,000 copies.

Latest ITU venture into the publishing field is the only daily labor paper in America, Labor's Daily, launched last month in Charleston, W. Va. Now being circulated only in West Virginia, ITU plans to make the eight-page tabloid national in scope.

A front page announcement in the first edition said the new paper "can, and will, afford an accurate, unbiased medium for the dissemination of news which interests and concerns organized labor."

Shall We Call the Roll, Ike? Starting With A . . . ANPA . . .

General Eisenhower, before the AFL convention, Sept. 17:

"Today in America unions have a secure place in our industrial life. Only a handful of unreconstructed reactionaries harbor the ugly thought of breaking unions. Only a fool would try to deprive working men and women of the right to join the union of their choice."

No Money Cuts WSB Services

Beginning Oct. 1 local Wage-Hour offices can no longer be used as a source of information and advice on WSB wage regulations.

This change is part of the Wage Stabilization Board's program to cut expenses to match available funds. The Board decided to eliminate all services formerly performed by wage-hour offices except for investigations to check on compliance with WSB rules.

After the above date, all petitions for wage adjustments, requests for rulings, letters of inquiry, must be sent to WSB regional offices in the appropriate area. These offices, together with field representatives which WSB plans to spot in key cities, will also handle information services.

THE LAW

Court Decides Army Time NG

By IRVING LEUCHTER
ANG Counsel

Another court has refused to allow time spent in military service to be used to compute experience credit for upgrading. The U. S. District Court for the Northern Illinois District turned down a suit by a veteran to force Field Enterprises to figure his step-ups on a schedule including time in service.

The suit was based on the 1945 Chicago Sun Times contract and the court referred to the experience definition in that agreement to show that step-ups do not apply to length of service as such, but only to acquisition of skill through actual work.

The court held:

"In this agreement, as well as subsequent agreements, the term 'experience' is defined as 'employment by the publisher in the designated classification of work, or in regular employment in a comparable capacity on English language daily newspapers, recognized news feature syndicates, press associations, or recognized national news magazines."

Selgrat v. Field Enterprises (U.S D.C. Northern Dist., Ill.) 30 *LRRM* 2548.

Day Book

NLRB

Representation election held—ballots impounded subject to appeal by intervening union. Circulation Dept., San Diego, Calif., Union and Evening Tribune.

GUILD ACTIVITIES

Mid-West Training Institute—Mid-West District Council; La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.; Oct. 18-19.

Canadian Training Institute — Canadian District Council; Toronto, Ont.; Oct. 25-26.

WSB APPROVAL

Buffalo, N. Y., Evening News—increased minimums; 3 weeks vacation after 5 years; 30 weeks severance pay.

Erie, Pa., Times—increased minimums and wages; 3 weeks vacation after 5 years; increased night differential.

Chicago Sun-Times — mileage increase.

Chicago Wall Street Journal — 3 weeks vacation after 2 years; 30 weeks severance pay.

New Orleans Item — two general increases and increased minimums.

New York Il Progresso—institution of minimums; 35-hour week; holidays; 4-week vacations; night differential.

New York, Newsweek—general increase.

Sheboygan, Wisc., Press—increased minimums and wages; mileage allowance; advertising commissions.

United Press — increased minimums; improved health and welfare; 4 weeks vacation after 15 years; 44 weeks severance pay.

STRIKES

Nashua, N. H., Telegraph—Started July 10.

Bethlehem, Pa., Globe-Times — Started Sept. 24.

Questionnaire Shows Even Non-Guild Workers Human

The Los Angeles Times and Mirror is an anti-union and non-Guild newspaper. But its employes seem to have the same needs and desires with respect to their jobs as do ordinary folk.

Proof of this is a recent secret questionnaire filled out by 86% of the Times and Mirror's 2,589 employes, as reported in Editor and Publisher.

For the third year in a row, steady employment was voted the most important condition of employment by T&M's non-union workers. Others of the top five conditions were, in order, group life insurance plan, vacations with pay, hospital and surgical insurance and the retirement income plan.

Fair pay was the sixth most important item.

The survey was conducted by Fred Selzer, research director, California Instititute of Technology.

The detailed questionnaire asked the employes to "check the five items you consider most important to you." These are the returns:

Steady employment	68.1%
Group insurance plan	44.4%
Vacations with pay	42.3%
Hospital and Surgical insurance	41.3%
Retirement Income Plan	37.1%
Fair pay for your efforts	30.4%
Sickness and accident ins.	29.3%
Chance for promotion	28.8%
5-day work week	26.7%
Reputation and prestige of company	22.4%
Profit sharing	19.6%
Supervisor or foreman you work with	19.3%
Recognition for work	17.3%
Chance to show initiative	14.9%
Credit union	14.5%
Recognition as an individual	14.2%
8 holidays with pay	7.0%
Medical dept. services	5.9%
Cafeteria	4.0%
Training program	3.4%
Personal counseling and aid	2.8%
Severance pay	2.3%

In answer to the request to designate the five items "best carried out by the company" the first four of the items selected as "most important" repeated. However, the questionees didn't think much of the company's carrying out of the retirement income plan. Instead they voted the credit union into fifth place.

True to the traditions of free investigation, the T&M put its head on the block (or Mr. Selzer did) by asking its employes to list the five items thought to be the worst carried out by the company. Of the top five answers, four were "intangibles very similar in nature, bearing on the work recognition, individual recognition, initiative and promotions."

The other item in the top five "worst carried out" concerned the company cafeteria which seems to be a recurrent sore spot with T&M workers.

Examination of the returns and comparison with past years' surveys indicates that the T&M is not the complete Eden it first appears to be. Severance pay, a major Guild demand, is listed at the bottom of those things "best carried out." This seems to imply either that there is little severance pay or that its administration is quite faulty.

The retirement plan, among the first five "best carried out" in past years, slipped to seventh spot in the 1952 survey.

The State of The Industry

- American labor's suspicion that it is often forced to subsidize management inefficiency, mismanagement or mutual back-scratching with low pay was confirmed by a Canadian publisher who offered his American colleagues some curt advice.

The Toronto Globe and Mail editorialized:

"What Americans had better do is take a closer look at the way they are running their business. The consumption of newsprint could, we suggest, be excessive because of the excessively low price the Americans charge for their advertising space."

- ". . . we'll have to find additional revenue. So don't shudder at the prospects of a 10-cent newspaper. It's nearer than you think."—William Dwight, president Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript-Telegram Publishing Co. (*Editor & Publisher*, Sept. 27). Then he added: "I'm not afraid of it. It's a thrilling challenge."

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 28, 1925.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Harry Martin — EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: Ralph B. Novak — SECRETARY-TREASURER: William J. Farson

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

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Philip Price, 12 W. Custis St., Alexandria, Va. 3—Adolph J. Rahm, 1336 Midland Drive, University City 14, Mo. 4—Al Dipman, 416 Milton Ave., San Bruno Calif. 5—Victor Leo, 3004 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6—C. Joseph Beauclerc, 150 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto, Canada.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph F. Collis, 352 Pierce St., Kingston, Pa. Edward Easton, Jr., 133 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y. Chandler Forman, 957-A Dobson, Evanston, Ill. Milton J. Lapine, 965 Thornhill Drive, Cleveland, Ohio William M. Ware, 22 Headlands Blvd., Painesville, Ohio. Felix B. Wold, 40 Edison, Detroit 2, Mich.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker III.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, John Carmichael, Joseph G. Colangelo, William A. Corley, Joseph E. Garland, Robert Greenock III, Alexander Hieken, Ray Mann, Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Maxwell E. H. Pyle (on leave), Stephen Ripley (Acting Wire Service Administrator), Robert Sain.

October 10, 1952 — 119 — Vol. XIX—No. 20



KIPLINGER'S Washington agency, which mails out a weekly news letter to business men and achieves an air of secrecy by marking it for "private circulation" and forbidding all quotations or re-use of its material, sometimes also achieves a level of unconscious humor.

Since we mustn't quote, we'll have to paraphrase.

In a recent letter, the Kiplinger folks on looking over the AFL convention in New York came to the (to them) newsworthy discovery that labor convention delegates look just like any other delegates to a business gathering, that they bring their well-dressed wives along, and spend money in extra-convention activities.

Possibly some of Kiplinger's readers do need reminding that labor union members are also people, that they are consumers and customers who buy food, clothing, automobiles, home appliances,—in brief, that they are fully-qualified members of that great American public whose woes become the tender concern of political candidates come election time.

Some labor union members even read Kiplinger's output.

And most of them—and their wives—are going to vote November 4, just like other citizens.

●

MATERIAL COMPILED by the ANG research and information department on the progress of teletypesetting in the newspaper industry, which was given a double-page spread in the Guild Reporter last June, has been found worth reprinting by two other unions in the field.

The ITU monthly, The Typographical Journal, used part of the material, along with editorial comments from an international officer. And The Newsman, British counterpart of the ITU publication, asked permission to use one of the stories in its current issue.

●

THE GUILD REPORTER is a globe-trotter.

Besides going to the 25,000 members of US and Canadian locals, located in all 48 states and several provinces, the GR goes abroad, albeit by second-class mail, which means a slow boat.

Annually, the post office department makes a cost analysis based on publications' mailing lists. The 1952 data submitted to the postal authorities show that aside from destinations covered by military APO's, the Guild Reporter reaches Alaska, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, South America, South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Soviet Russia? Not a single copy!

●

"WHEN ANY TOP-RUNG executive takes a position, he does so under specified terms and conditions. He would never think of taking a job without a contract. He knows that to do so would be the utmost in naivete and poor business sense. . . . In the case of wage-earners like ourselves, the AP does not sign a contract with each one of us. But the AP does sign a contract with the AP unit of the Newspaper Guild."

Thus the current bulletin of the New York AP unit argues with free-riding individualists of the wire rooms, on the eve of contract negotiations.

In this connection, note that Roger H. Ferger, Cincinnati Enquirer Publisher, has negotiated himself a 10-year contract, with the new employe management which has assumed ownership of the paper. Seven other executives including the managing editor also have contracts.

The contract is the binder that gives coherence to the business community of the civilized world, the universal stabilizer of the commercial relations of mankind. The anachronism of the scattered hold-outs in the newspapering business is puzzling.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

SOME ARE BORN, some die, fire engines race down the street and young love huddles in the first fall frost. But all are as of nothing with the political fever hereabouts.

A great uncertainty here is whether any voters, or more exactly enough voters, have found out who a fellow named Stevenson is; whether they realize somebody is running against Ike. This is the first time since 1928 that two new candidates have faced each other and even now Ike seems to have been in the news so often that he's old hat, the way FDR got to be.

Reporters returning from the campaign trains, politicians back from sounding out the countryside, just stray travelers who have crossed the District of Columbia boundaries, all are asked their opinion. They bring back mixed clues but above all they bring back uncertainty. Those who, though favoring Adlai, fear Ike is ahead don't say so very convincingly. Those who see Adlai a winner figure it out of some such combination as the still Solid South and the Negro vote in Northern cities, a rather curious linking to put over a man like Stevenson.

I have heard some comments, and doubtless you who work at the newspaper business around the country know of cases, of papers which aren't giving Stevenson much of a shake. I know of a man who listened to Adlai once and turned it off in the middle because he "cracked too many jokes." He refuses to listen again. Maybe somebody turned off Ike because he tosses too many bromides. I hope so.

* * *

BUT ABOVE ALL I would like to know the effect of the Eisenhower-McCarthy business in Wisconsin. Here, perhaps, lies Ike's fate.

There must be a good many Americans who were sick at their stomachs. I gather from reading some of the weak-kneed editorial comment that a good many editorial writers retched. Personally, it finished me for Ike.

There has been a lot of talk about the "independent vote." Taft used to claim that there were eight million or so people who had been sitting out the elections but who would come out and vote if the GOP put on a slam-bang Taft-type campaign. Taft may be right; I think he is partially right at least.

Eisenhower is putting on a Taft campaign, when you get right down to it, with the extra added attraction of the Ike smile and personality. The Old Guard should be dizzy with happiness.

* * *

BUT IF THERE ARE "INDEPENDENTS" who use their minds to determine who is the better candidate, which would make the better President, then great numbers of them must have been deeply offended, sorely tried (or any other Eisenhower cliche you can think of handily), by the Ike-McCarthy liaison. No matter what kind of chatter Ike uses, that picture of him and McCarthy (Was it printed in your paper, incidentally?) ought to stick in a lot of minds.

And when McCarthy makes his now well publicized attack on Stevenson a week before election day, remember that Eisenhower embrace. Just what Joe will say is anybody's guess, and the Democrats hereabouts are naturally dying of curiosity and trying to find out. It can hardly be less than a major McCarthy smear—doubtless aired by the Republican National Committee. My apologies, if I turn out wrong. If.

* * *

NOT SINCE WILLKIE challenged FDR have I seen people hereabouts rally to a candidate the way they do to Adlai Stevenson. I admit that a lot of writing people are prejudiced by his use of the language. But there is more than that. It's a feeling that here is a first class citizen running for the highest office in the world, a man who says he is more concerned with the way the election is run than with winning it—and who himself sticks to that precept.

It may be that it takes Harry Truman's slugging to put over Stevenson. Despite the GOP outcries, I can't believe he is offending many people who haven't already long ago made up their minds to vote for Ike. It may very well be, on the other hand, that he will stir up enough Democratic enthusiasm—or fear of the GOP—to tip the scale. Stevenson is enough of a politician to know that, but he himself so far has conducted an incredible campaign of honesty and sense.

In that memorable fireside chat talk he offered little more than blood, sweat and tears. Perhaps that is too much to expect of Americans. But even some well-hardened Republicans have told me what an amazing speech they thought it was.

* * *

THERE WILL BE ONLY three weeks and a couple of days before election, by the time this appears in print. Just as Ike has been talking about the "scandal a day" administration, so we can expect a sensation a day, or at least a minor effort thereat. It may be that the people of this vast and complex nation are ready for another Grant Administration, another Harding Administration. The logic of history, of post-war disillusionments, of "turn the rascals out," of swings of the political pendulum, all say this is a GOP year.

But, then, perhaps there is enough sanity, enough judgment, enough intelligent voting about this fall to overcome all these handicaps. For my money, the American people will be missing one of their biggest opportunities if they pass up the Democratic nominee.

With all my enthusiasm, my vote will be cast for Adlai Ewing Stevenson of Illinois.

Philadelphia Plans First Page One Ball

Philadelphia — The 18th anniversary of the founding of the Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild will be marked November 1 by the local's first Page One Ball. Plans are to make the affair an annual feature.

The Benjamin Franklin Hotel will be the scene, and there will be entertainment, dancing and presentation of awards to individuals who have achieved in various fields. Dinner-dance tickets are being handled by the Guild office. Proceeds are earmarked for several needful Guild projects.

J. Edward Klein is general chairman for the affair.

N.Y. Guild Wins Arbitration Case for Harlem Unit

The New York Newspaper Guild won an arbitration case this week in behalf of three employes of the Amsterdam News, Harlem weekly, who were among fourteen discharged October 2, as a result of management's decision to abandon its Tuesday edition and concentrate on its Friday issues.

Eleven of those discharged notified the Guild that they did not seek reinstatement, which the Guild local was prepared to demand.

With one exception, all fourteen dismissals were for reasons of economy, management said. The exception was Carl Lawrence, former unit chairman for the Guild, who was dismissed for "gross neglect of duty" and actions tending to provoke his own discharge. He was not granted severance pay because of the cited reasons. Others received contractually - provided severance.

Before Arbiter Lester A. Walton, retired US minister to Liberia, and a one-time newspaper man, the Guild sought to have Lawrence's record cleared, and to recover jobs for the two who asked to be retained.

The arbiter found that Lawrence's dismissal was actually for economy, and management agreed that his severance pay would be forthcoming. The award also reinstated the two employes to their former jobs.

M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer, and Counsel H. Howard Ostrin presented the Guild's case. Hearings were at the Guild headquarters in West 44th street.

Seek Election At Norfolk

Norfolk, Va.—The Guild has filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election covering 45 staff members of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, morning newspaper of about 100,000 circulation. The move followed organization efforts by the employes, in which a substantial majority signed Guild applications.

The Norfolk Newspapers, Inc., are the publishers of both the Virginian-Pilot and an afternoon paper, the Ledger-Dispatch, with 60,000 circulation. In the smaller Ledger-Dispatch staff, there has also been scattered Guild interest, but during Guild organization efforts an "independent" union was formed, and this group has filed a petition for an election, which the Guild decided it would not presently challenge.

The Guild Reporter
99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

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