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Wage Control Dies—No Mourning

DID NOT LOSE GUILDSMEN ANY MONEY BUT CAUSED DELAY AND NUISANCE

By EVA JOLLOS

Executive Secretary
IEB Contracts Committee

Two years and 11 days after it came into existence, the wage stabilization program was killed by executive order. Conceived in confusion and continuing throughout its life from crisis to near chaos, the wage control program reached its demise in the same fashion.

Stabilization machinery creaked to a stop immediately following President Eisenhower's state of the union message in which he announced abandonment of the controls program. The Wage Stabilization Committee promptly stated it would cease processing petitions, pending issuance

of an executive order suspending wage controls. After nearly a week of contradictory statements, the order was issued Feb. 6.

Suspension of controls meant an immediate return to unhampered collective bargaining. For some 40 Guild units who were awaiting approval of petitions for wage increases and fringe improvements negotiated in recent and not so recent settlements, the action means that these gains now can be put into effect immediately, retroactive to the date agreed upon. For units currently in negotiations it means unrestricted bargaining with the assurance that gains won can be put into effect immediately upon settlement.

Upon issuance of the executive order, Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak advised all locals which were awaiting WSB approval of contract provisions to seek immediate effectuation of all outstanding provisions.

The letter pointed out that all such provisions now could be made effective, with no restrictions on retroactivity.

For the Guild generally the stabilization program during its two-year existence proved a prime nuisance rather than a curtailment of collective bargaining. The IEB from the start advised locals to continue bargaining for the best settlements possible without regard to the restrictions imposed by stabilization rules, and to rely on later government approval for any gains which exceeded limitations. This policy was endorsed by the last two conventions and generally followed by locals.

At the same time the IEB and conventions adopted rules channeling all WSB matters through ANG.

Both policies paid off.

During the stabilization period not a single Guild petition for wage increases or improved conditions was disapproved or modified. At the same time many other unions saw wage increases cut by the WSB and fringe improvements modified or denied. According to WSB statistics, about 17 percent of all petitions submitted were denied completely or in part.

For the Guild a total of 83 individual petitions were approved in the two years, involving 64 units and 190 separate wage and fringe items. In addition some 20 health and welfare plan petitions also were approved. Sixty of the petitions involved approval of wage increases which exceeded the various WSB formulas—some by as much as 30 percent.

Another 24 petitions were awaiting WSB action when the board went out of business, and

17 others were in the process of submission.

Of the 60 wage and 130 fringe items submitted for WSB approval, all but 13 were approved outright. The 13 items initially denied by regional boards were appealed. For six of them approval was won either in the original regional boards or in Washington; action on the other seven appeals still was pending. Just before the suspension of controls became official, 10 pending petitions were approved by the WSB. Word reached the units involved about the same time as news of the end of stabilization. (The list of cases which received last-minute approval is contained in the Day Book on page 7.)

"The Guild was remarkably successful in securing WSB approval for all gains negotiated," Novak pointed out. "This success was possible because of the close co-operation of local officers with ANG in preparing and processing petitions. This co-operation made possible a centralized approach which could utilize favorable action on related problems in all parts of the country."

The stabilization program was launched on January 26, 1951, (Continued on Page Three)

Waukegan Guildsmen Idle As Typo Strikes Sun-News

Waukegan, Ill.—A tiny strike of 24 printers employed by the Waukegan News-Sun, which started quietly January 12 with the paper operated by printer strike breakers, has involved hundreds of Waukegan unionists during the past week, resulted in violence on the picket lines, and brought court intervention and arrests.

Since February 5, 10 Guild members of the Sun-News unit of the Chicago Newspaper Guild have refused to cross picket lines thrown around the plant by AFL and CIO unions in support of the embattled printers.

On that day mass picketing closed the plant, and the News-Sun was published as a small tabloid in a job-printing plant in near-by Libertyville, Ill., owned by the publishing company.

An injunction issued by a local court last Saturday cut the picketing down to 8, and enabled the News-Sun to publish with the aid of professional strike-breaking printers.

The Guild members continued to honor the picket line and became eligible to receive ANG defense fund relief through the Chicago Newspaper Guild.

The printers struck alone when F. Ward Just, the publisher, refused to bargain with them on the ground that they had not complied with the Taft-Hartley Law in the matter of the required non-communist oath.

When strike breaking printers were imported by a printer strike breaking employment agency, and it appeared that the plant could not be closed by the striking ITU printers, the Guild and other crafts continued to work.

On Feb. 5, labor in Waukegan stirred and rallied to the support of the printers. In the early morning a mass picket line of 300 was thrown around the News-Sun plant. The Guild members and the pressmen and their affiliated stereotypers, as well as printers and affiliated engravers, refused to cross the line, and the plant's operation was stopped.

On the first day of the close-down members of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) provided a majority of the pickets. On the following day 300 steel workers (USA-CIO) manned the line, with Guy Horner, USA international representative, in charge, assisting Paul Harrington, ITU international representative. Other workers also joined the line.

Publisher Just was involved in a picketline scrimmage, after which Mrs. Margaret Dumas, a picket, charged that he struck her on the breast. Her husband retained a lawyer. There were other incidents.

Friday, James Bailey, member of the Auto Workers and a picket from Zion, Ill., charged that Randolph P. Fusick, employee of a news agency which circulates the News-Sun, slashed him with a knife. Fusick was picked up by police and charged with assault with deadly weapon.

On Saturday, the third day of the plant closure, after the court order, the local sheriff issued an order restricting pickets to 25 and 75 policemen were detailed to the strike.

Feeling ran high in the plant area and through the downtown section. The management had in its employ the Bloor Schleppey agency, an outfit specializing in breaking printers' strikes; and one Orville Espey, who had done strike breaking duty in Rockford and Moline, was alleged to have struck Harris Estes, president of the Lake County Trade Labor Council (AFL) in a department store across the street from the News-Sun.

It was a fight, in which Espey asserted he defended himself and hit back, and the Waukegan police arrested Espey. He was released on \$200 bail.

Two pickets were arrested and released under \$25 bonds.

On Saturday (Feb. 7), the third day of the mass picketing, Just went into the state court and obtained a restraining order limiting the picket line to 8.

The pressmen, after refusing to go through the picket line on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, were ordered back to work by their international union office on Monday, and then ordered out again on the same day. They refused to walk through the line on Tuesday and Wednesday, but were ordered back Thursday, and were working as GR went to press.

The News-Sun published this week but with skimpy editions issued usually late.

The striking printers, meanwhile, with the assistance of the Guild members, were publishing their strike paper, the Waukegan Record, a 4-page tabloid.

ANG international representative, Ray Mann, was sent to the scene to represent the involved Guild members and the ANG.

The printers' strike occurred as the Chicago Guild was attempting to negotiate renewal of a News-Sun contract which expired last September.

The strike was the culmination of a year's organizing drive of the International Typographical Union, during which a majority of the printers joined Typo.

Committee Scans Contract Policy

The committee set up by action of the Portland convention to make a continuing study of IEB contract approval met at ANG offices on Monday and Tuesday of the current week.

On the committee are: Ralph Novak, executive vice-president of the ANG; Joseph F. Collis, IEB member; Rollin Everett, executive secretary of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild; Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice-president of the Newspaper Guild of New York; and David Schick, administrative officer of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild.

Win \$15.75 Hike At York Dispatch

York, Pa.—Negotiations for an initial contract covering 27 editorial employees of the York Dispatch were concluded this week.

Reporter minimums run from \$37.50 for beginners to \$85 in the fifth year of experience for journeyman. Stepups between the starting and journeyman rate are six months apart. Deskmen will get a minimum of \$92.50.

Proofreader minimums are also in six month steps from \$33 to \$60.

Increases resulting from the contract will be from \$4.50 to \$35.00. The average individual increase is \$15.75. The overall annual payroll increase is \$22,050.00 for a 25% plus increase over the existing payroll.

Other features of the agreement are: a full Guild shop; 75¢ per shift night differential; severance pay at the rate of 2 weeks per year with a maximum of 30 weeks.

Ad Linage and Dollars Set New Highs for '52

The newspaper industry once again set new records in advertising revenue and volume during 1952, with lineage and dollar expenditures for the year setting all-time highs for the umpteenth successive year.

Advertising revenue, as reported in preliminary estimates by Printers' Ink, was 8.9 percent above the 1951 all-time record, while lineage rose 1.1 percent over the 1951 peak, according to Media Records measurements in 52 cities.

Total advertising dollars garnered by U.S. newspapers last year reached \$2,458,500,000, an increase of \$200,800,000 over the

1951 record of \$2,257,700,000. Final figures, which will not be available until next August, can be expected to show an even greater increase, since the preliminary figures in the past always have been on the conservative side.

Linage in the 52 cities totaled 2,505,393,224, an increase of 26,930,185 lines over the 1951 high of 2,478,463,039.

At the same time newspaper national advertising for the year, as recorded by the Printers' Ink National Advertising Index also rose over last year's average, but did not quite match its all-time (Continued on Page Two)

New York Plans Easton Banquet

The Newspaper Guild of New York will give a dinner in honor of Ed Easton, its retiring president, at Rosoff's Restaurant, 147 W. 43rd Street, on March 2. The dinner, program of which will be announced, is planned as a testimonial to Easton's long service to his local and the American Newspaper Guild.

In January Easton concluded his second term as president of ANG's biggest local, and was succeeded by Arthur Rosenstock of the New York Post. Easton, a World-Telegram unit member, is now chairman of the local's representative assembly. Easton is also a vice president-at-large of ANG, serving his first term. The dinner will be a \$6-a-plate affair.

Hearst Fails to Back Reporter Beaten Up Covering the Story

Albany, N. Y.—The Tri-City Guild, rushing in where Hearst's Albany Times-Union management decided not to tread, is backing one of its members who charged a Teamster's Union business agent with third degree assault after being cuffed around around at the conclusion of a taxi-driver's local meeting.

Reporter William Kennedy, 24, a slight ex-GI, had to have doctor's care for a cut on the neck and bruises on the head as a result of his encounter with Peter Postma, hulking 200-pound business agent for the union which controls Albany taxi print deliveries. Postma attacked the reporter without provocation at the end of a meeting which Kennedy had attended until asked for his cab-driver's card. He politely left then, but waited in the corridor for the meeting to end.

Stories of the meeting in both Albany papers (the other is the Gannett Knickerbocker News) failed to mention the altercation. They did, however, cover Kennedy's sweating of a warrant the following day.

The Times-Union's local attorney originally helped swell out the warrant, but that was as far as the paper's backing went. Tri-City Guild had to retain attorney D. Arthur Leahy to represent Kennedy in the case.

The assault, which occurred Dec. 29, finally got to court Feb. 4.

In the meantime, Tri-City

UP Talks Bogged Down On Job Security, Just Like '52

After a week of intensive negotiations of the 1953 UP contract are at the same stage as for the 1952 pact were approximately a year ago—bogged down on the question of job security.

Despite evidence produced by the Guild negotiators that discharges had been made during the past year without just cause, corroborated by at least one recent case where the firing was rescinded, management spokesmen continued to say "no" to any proposal for adequate job security.

Without trying to advance any justification for its stand UP termed it a "money item." Its attitude was summed up by its counsel, Ezra K. Bryan with

Ad Linage

(Continued from Page One)

high of 318 set in 1950. The 1952 average was 315, compared to 312 in 1951. The Index measures advertising expenditures and uses the average for the years 1935 to 1939 as the base of 100.

The Printers' Ink annual study of actual dollar expenditures is prepared by the McCann-Erickson advertising agency research department. This year's study shows total advertising in all media was 7.2 billion dollars, an increase of 11 percent over 1951, with newspapers receiving 34.1 percent of the total.

The increase for newspapers for the second year was registered in local advertising, up 11.5 percent over 1951; national advertising was up one-half of 1 percent.

The 1952 total newspaper advertising revenue was 295.3 percent higher than the \$797,500,000 revenue chalked up in 1942, the base date for the yearly tabulations carried in the ANA annual convention Officers' Report.

Prospects for this year? More of the same, predicts Printers' Ink.

St. Louis Now Tops In Classified

St. Louis, Mo.—A general increase fully added to minimums, four-week vacations after 15 years and increased mileage guarantees have been negotiated by the St. Louis Guild in an interim reopening of the Post-Dispatch contract.

The agreement raises the top minimum for the key editorial and display classifications from \$120.50 to \$125 after five years. Classified outside salesmen are raised from \$103.50 to \$107.50 after five years; classified phone solicitors from \$76 after four years to \$83.50 after five years; stenographers and telephone operators from \$65 to \$67.50 after four years.

The new classified advertising minimums currently are the highest in any Guild contract.

The general increase ranges from \$1 for employees earning under \$40 to \$5 for those earning from \$150 up.

The weekly mileage guarantee for employees other than photographers has been increased from \$10 for 100 miles to \$12 for 120 miles. The photographer guarantee continues \$18 for 100 miles.

What Style-Book D'ya Read?

SURVEY SHOWS EVERY NEWSROOM ROLLS ITS OWN

By TED OSTER
Sacramento Guild

"If there are 500 daily newspapers in the United States, there are 500 differing styles." That's what it says in the style book of the Dayton, Ohio, Daily Times. There are so many styles because what is good usage by the standards of one paper is bad usage by the standards of another. As evidence of this, I submit these quotations from a number of style books that I happened to look through recently:

"[Do not use] Lived, for resided." — Dayton Daily News.

"People live at an address; they don't reside there." — Miami Herald.

"Begin a list of four or more married women with 'Messdames.'" — Gannett Newspapers.

"Do not use 'Mesdames.'" — Dallas Morning News.

"Say John Jacob Astor '3d' (III indicates royalty)." — New York Daily News.

"III (not 3d)." — Portland Oregon Journal.

"Use present tense verbs whenever possible." — Fresno Bee.

"Use of 'she says,' 'he believes,' and similar present-tense presences give a permanence to the beliefs that they may not have. She may change her mind." — Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette.

"Any word or words used as a title before a name [should be capitalized]: Third Baseman Johnny Jones, Gambling Czar Joe Blitch." — Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"Nix on the A.P. U.P. fad of titles for everyone." — Film Actress Sue Garfinkle, Assistant Cameraman's Cost Holder Armand Fox, etc. — Seattle Times.

"It is former serviceman, not ex-serviceman. Ex is only with ex-convict." — Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Make it 'ex-President' Herbert Hoover, not 'former president.' 'Former' is comparative and means 'earlier.' It is correct only in the sense of 'former and latter.'" — Portland Oregonian.

"Never, under any circumstances, precede a last name directly by 'Rev.' as 'Rev. Jones.' The 'Mr.' must be inserted." — Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

"Use of the definite article preceding the word 'reverend' in the title is essential." — Tacoma News Tribune.

"Use 'suffered a broken rib' rather than 'graduated.'" — Toledo Blade and Times.

"Do not say 'he suffered a broken leg,' as obviously he cannot 'suffer a leg,' whether broken or whole." — Fresno Bee.

"Write a student 'was graduated,' rather than 'graduated.'" — Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette.

"It is enough to write: John Jones graduated from high school." — Providence Journal and Bulletin.

"Student applies to a person attending senior high school." — Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

"Generally, pupils through high school." — Seattle Times.

"Use [farther] where a comparison of . . . degree is intended." — Omaha World-Herald.

"Further applies to . . . degree." — Baltimore Sun.

"Do not split infinitives." — Bakersfield Californian.

"Don't be afraid to split an infinitive to keep the meaning clear." — Chicago Daily News.

"Capitalize all governmental, military, and judicial titles immediately following a name, thus Ralph W. Porter, former

Attorney General. . . . "Christian Science Monitor. . . . lower-case title that follow names." — Lincoln Star and Journal.

"Do not say 'the police.'" — Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The police arrested the man, not 'police arrested the man.'" — Fresno Bee.

"The trend in newspaper usage is toward dropping periods in the abbreviations of the names of organizations." — Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette.

"The chief change from a typographical point of view, in this revision is a return to the use of periods in abbreviations of Government bureaus, companies and organizations." — The experience of several years; in which periods in such abbreviations have been omitted, leads to the produced confusion and oddities . . . which were unintelligible to readers." — New York Times.

"Where a nickname is used between given name and surname it should be in parentheses." — Houston Chronicle.

"Do not refer to a person as H. O. (Fritz) Crisler. Use H. O. Crisler or Fritz Crisler." — Detroit Free Press.

"Use a comma before 'and,' 'or,' and 'nor' connecting the last two elements in a sequence of three or more." — New Orleans Times Picayune.

"Omit the 'and' or 'nor' connecting the last two elements in a sequence of three or more." — Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

"The passive form was dropped must be used in such a sentence as: Joseph McFudd was drowned yesterday." — Providence Journal and Bulletin.

"He drowned," if it was an accident; he was drowned only when force was used." — Memphis Commercial Appeal.

"In general anything that is an organization shall be capped in its common as well as its proper name when the names are used together, as Trinity Church." — Indianapolis News.

"A so-called noun of common and addition, which concluded a name, is not capitalized." — Milwaukee Journal.

"Up . . . the four seasons." — Gannett Newspapers.

"The four seasons are lower case." — Burlington Journal Every-Evening.

"Do not capitalize such words as 'democratic,' 'communist,' 'communism,' 'fashion,' 'socialist,' etc., when they refer to ideas or ideologies rather than parties." — Spokane Spokesman-Review.

"Capitalize the names of all . . . important social movements." — Fresno Bee.

"Use three periods to denote an ellipsis. . . . — Baltimore Sun.

"We are going over to asterisks to avoid confusion with some writers' styles of using strings of periods for meaningless effect." — Detroit Free Press.

"Avoid 'Negro' whenever possible in connection with names of persons in crime stories." — Grand Rapids Press.

"The News identifies members of the Negro race." — Buffalo Evening News.

"After introduction of name, refer thereafter to the person as 'Mr.' . . . except when the context of the story . . . suggests dropping the title." — Washington Star.

"Nobody rates a Mr. in front of his name in the Daily News, directly quoted matter excepted." — Los Angeles Daily News.

"The word 'that' can and should be eliminated from nine out of 10 sentences." — Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman and Times.

"Omission of the word 'that' has come to be an obsession with many newspaper writers. Do not omit 'that'; the

practice frequently leads to ambiguity." — Milwaukee Journal.

" . . . in such instances as police court cases and in reference to women of admittedly lowly estate, use full name without title followed by Christian name, or some general reference, as 'Mary Jones,' followed by 'Mary' (or preferably in most instances) 'the convicted woman.'" — Dallas Morning News.

"There's no rule against calling a woman 'Miss' or 'Mrs.' even in a police story." — Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

"Forms of the verb 'to say' are sadly overworked." — Buffalo Evening News.

"It can be 'said' over and over again in the same story." — Houston Post.

"Eliminate first names of prominent public figures such as . . . members of Congress, governors. . . . — Chicago Sun-Times.

"Except in the cases of prominent public figures, the full names of the official or other person must be given the first time the name is mentioned." — New York Times.

"Abortion: Use 'criminal operation.' . . . Pregnant: Use 'expectant mother.'" — Rapid Call it a 'criminal attack.'" — Buffalo Evening News.

"Avoid indexical pronouns. . . . Frankness is preferred to outmoded euphemisms. . . . Pregnant is preferable to 'about to become a mother.' Words like 'aphidic,' 'gonorrhea' and 'rape' may be used when essential to the story. Avoid meaningless circumlocution such as 'charged with a statutory offense.'" — Milwaukee Journal.

"A widow, not a wife, survives." — Portland, Maine, Press Herald and Evening Express.

"In listing survivors in obituary and funeral stories, write it 'his wife,' not 'his widow.'" — New York World-Telegram and Sun.

"A man is survived by his wife, but leaves a widow." — New York Journal-American.

"He leaves his widow; his widow 'survives' him." — Los Angeles Times.

"Don't write the funeral was held from the home. . . . It was held 'in' the home." — Buffalo Evening News.

"In reporting a Roman Catholic funeral service . . . it is customary to write that the funeral was 'held from' the home." — Providence Journal and Bulletin.

"Write: The funeral will be held at . . . rather than the funeral will be at. . . . Although there may not be much action at a funeral, there is more than is expressed by 'be.'" — Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette.

"The original wage freeze began to be thawed after a few weeks of confusion, but it was not until

that might be so, about 500 newspapers having as many styles if no two, or three or four or more, of the 500 papers, were owned in common. Even with so many of them jointly owned and edited, it isn't far wrong. The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, for instance, have so much in common that they use the same style book, but that doesn't prevent them from being different. In the Constitution a resident of Atlanta is an "Atlantan," but in the Journal he is an "Atlantan."

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February 13, 1953 - Vol. XX - No. 4

Guild Deems Decontrol Good Riddance

(Continued from Page One)

authorized by the original Defense Production Act which was passed in the fall of 1950. Intended as a check both on prices and wages, the program began with an absolute wage freeze. Throughout its existence, while it probably managed to keep down wage increases for industry generally, the program had little effect in keeping down prices.

Because the newspaper industry was completely exempt from price and rate control, the ANG from the start asked the government similarly to exempt wages in the industry from controls. Novak, then secretary-treasurer, asked the International Executive Board at the February 1951 meeting, which immediately followed the imposition of controls, to authorize all possible efforts toward the securing of such exemption. Acting on an IEB resolution and concurring resolutions passed by the district councils and many locals, Novak in June of that year presented the Guild's case for exemption to a special WSB panel set up to determine what should be done about wage controls in industries exempt from price controls.

A majority of this panel recommended exemption from wage controls for the newspaper industry, but the group split wide open on collateral issues. The result was that the WSB promptly pigeonholed the report and never acted on it.

Continuing ANG efforts to secure exemption ran into a stone wall. In June, 1952, during debate on renewal of the Defense Production Act, a bill was introduced in the House which would have exempted the newspaper industry from wage controls. This one was lost in the Senate-House conference which worked out the final version of the act.

Early in December Novak wrote to President Truman and 21 stabilization officials pointing out that nothing had been done in nearly two years on the Guild's exemption request, and asked immediate action. The Guild's problem finally found solution in the abandonment of all controls.

At the same time the Guild was attempting to live with the controls program and doing so with increasing success, although many headaches were encountered along the way, and many Guild members had to wait weary months before they could collect on wage increased negotiated.

The former was resolved through a special interpretation and approval of individual petitions which furnished precedent for later cases. On severance pay the WSB never was able to agree on overall policy, and three times reversed itself on the method of handling the issue. Only in the last few weeks, after WSB had become WSG, and some Guild petitions involving increases in severance pay had been gathering dust for almost a year, did the agency decide to dispose of the matter by approving all outstanding petitions. Some 20 such petitions were approved in the space of 10 days.

The confusion developed because WSB apparently never had heard of the Guild's type of severance pay. Originally inaction at all was taken by the WSB on the severance pay portions of petitions. Then the national board approved several cases submitted directly to it. Later the regional boards were advised to hold up all action pending development of national policy. Then, for about three weeks following a change in the general fringe regulation, regional boards were empowered to accept this item, and about 10 severance pay increases were approved. The next reversal advised regional boards to hold up all action pending development

of national policy. Only about three months ago a further change in regard to Guild cases took place when regional boards were instructed to send them to Washington.

Similar confused policies delayed approval of many other Guild provisions, some of which were never to be resolved. But at the same time WSB approval in many instances helped to advance the Guild's collective bargaining program. Thus the board relatively early acknowledged the Guild's national wage program as a controlling bargaining factor regardless of area. The precedent-setting decision on this aspect came in approval of the 1951 Chester Times settlement which raised the top minimum for key classifications from \$79 to \$100, and in the later approval of the Associated Press agreement which established a basic national minimum of \$100.

Similarly the WSB acknowledged the prevalence of three-week vacations under Guild contracts and approval of such provisions became almost automatic, regardless of area or other industry practice.

In the case of new contracts the WSB approved all minimum schedules negotiated regardless of the actual increase involved, thus accepting the Guild's contention that in the case of newly organized units the establishment of basic standards generally requires large increases which should be excluded from the formula limitations. In the case of the New-Kenington unit the board approved institution of minimums which provided for aggregate increases of more than 30 percent over the formula limitations.

Unlike the World War II War Labor Board rules, WSB regulations never set a ceiling on increases which could be negotiated. Instead the Board set up two self-administered formulas for wage increases which could be instituted without its approval, and provided that any increases in excess of the formula required approval before they could be put into effect.

During the first year, the self-administered formulas (providing first for a 10 percent increase above the January 1950 unit average base salary and on top of that an increase equal to the percentage rise in the BLS Consumers Index since January 1951) offered sufficient margin for acceptable settlements for a majority of Guild units. Only in this past year did the Guild face complete involvement in the red tape machine.

The relatively few settlements in 1951 which required WSB approval made possible the establishment of policies by which which served as precedent for the later flood of Guild cases. A number of units which early became involved necessarily had to serve as guinea pigs in the testing of policies the Guild was trying to establish. As a result some of these units had to wait a long time before being able to cash in on raises.

The justifiable irritation of the members involved later was erased by the size of the retroactivity checks. The longest delay was encountered by the Reno unit which settled its contract in March 1951, and did not receive approval until after Christmas of that year. It was one of the first units to be subjected to the WSB red tape, and three separate petitions had to be filed before the WSB finally found an acceptable reason for approval.

Subsequently Guild petitions were passed in relatively short order, the time involved ranging from three weeks to three months, depending on the region. Generally, the Guild was able to secure much faster consideration than most other unions, due to the aid extended by CIO personnel of the various boards.

In recent months only the NEA unit failed to get prompt action on its petition. This was filed in Washington and became caught in the confusion following the changeover from tripartite board to public committee. Despite persistent pressure in Washington, no action could be secured prior to the elimination of controls.

The controls program also produced unexpected results. With management co-operation. With the exception of Hearst management which refused to have anything to do with any approach to WSB, managements generally readily accepted Guild-drafted petitions and actively co-operated in securing approval. But while some constructive actions were extracted from the controls setup, a number of decisions affecting Guild cases came under the heading of "plain foolishness."

Thus a regional board decided that adding Armistice Day as a paid holiday in a unit of 40 employees would be "unstabiling" and denied this gain. The Guild's appeal was still pending when "stabilizing" ended.

The same board considered a top minimum of \$55 for six stenographers and telephone operators on the Buffalo Evening News "unstabiling," but reversed its denial under a barrage of statistics.

A 10-cent increase in basic night differential, affecting four employees, was turned down as "unstabiling" by both the regional and national boards, and a final appeal was still pending at the end. And there were a number of other decisions in the vein, nearly all of which ultimately were reversed.

Thus, for the Guild, with nearly all units either having settled recently or currently in negotiations and facing involvement in the red tape mill, the abandonment of controls came as a welcome relief.

after the enlarged WSB was reconstituted following the end of the 11-week labor boycott, that the board was able to get down to serious business. By that time a backlog of 2,000 petitions had piled up, and neither the national nor the regional boards thereafter ever were able to catch up. At the time the program was abandoned, there were believed to be a total of about 10,000 petitions awaiting action by the national and 13 regional boards.

Towards the end, having survived the steel crisis of last spring, the stabilization program once again faced a breakdown when the industry members walked off in protest over President Truman's action granting the bituminous coal workers the full increase negotiated by the United Mine Workers, after the WSB had cut it by 40 cents. The setup continued to function when the public members were named as an interim Wage Stabilization Committee to carry on the duties of the WSB. In the six-week period of this organization, disposition of cases was speeded up considerably.

During the two-year period, the WSB issued 22 regulations and more than 100 resolutions dealing with contract matters. Not only wages, but all conditions remotely connected with expenses became subject to WSB rules.

These rules were intended for the mass industries, and as a result, did not cover many of the special problems faced by the Guild because of its vastly different minimum wage structure and general contract practices.

Thus, from the start it became necessary to secure special rulings from Washington to make general regulations applicable to Guild conditions; many of these were forthcoming only after innumerable conferences with stabilization officials.

Among such special rulings extracted from the red tape mill were those which permitted continuation of the normal steps of contract minimum steps; merit increase system; Guild units as single entities for general increase computations, and addition of general increases to minimums.

The most serious problems the Guild had to solve involved securing an understanding from the national and regional boards of the Guild's minimum wage structure and severance pay program.

The former was resolved through a special interpretation and approval of individual petitions which furnished precedent for later cases. On severance pay the WSB never was able to agree on overall policy, and three times reversed itself on the method of handling the issue. Only in the last few weeks, after WSB had become WSG, and some Guild petitions involving increases in severance pay had been gathering dust for almost a year, did the agency decide to dispose of the matter by approving all outstanding petitions. Some 20 such petitions were approved in the space of 10 days.

The confusion developed because WSB apparently never had heard of the Guild's type of severance pay. Originally inaction at all was taken by the WSB on the severance pay portions of petitions. Then the national board approved several cases submitted directly to it. Later the regional boards were advised to hold up all action pending development of national policy. Then, for about three weeks following a change in the general fringe regulation, regional boards were empowered to accept this item, and about 10 severance pay increases were approved. The next reversal advised regional boards to hold up all action pending development

of national policy. Only about three months ago a further change in regard to Guild cases took place when regional boards were instructed to send them to Washington.

Similar confused policies delayed approval of many other Guild provisions, some of which were never to be resolved. But at the same time WSB approval in many instances helped to advance the Guild's collective bargaining program. Thus the board relatively early acknowledged the Guild's national wage program as a controlling bargaining factor regardless of area. The precedent-setting decision on this aspect came in approval of the 1951 Chester Times settlement which raised the top minimum for key classifications from \$79 to \$100, and in the later approval of the Associated Press agreement which established a basic national minimum of \$100.

Similarly the WSB acknowledged the prevalence of three-week vacations under Guild contracts and approval of such provisions became almost automatic, regardless of area or other industry practice.

In the case of new contracts the WSB approved all minimum schedules negotiated regardless of the actual increase involved, thus accepting the Guild's contention that in the case of newly organized units the establishment of basic standards generally requires large increases which should be excluded from the formula limitations. In the case of the New-Kenington unit the board approved institution of minimums which provided for aggregate increases of more than 30 percent over the formula limitations.

Unlike the World War II War Labor Board rules, WSB regulations never set a ceiling on increases which could be negotiated. Instead the Board set up two self-administered formulas for wage increases which could be instituted without its approval, and provided that any increases in excess of the formula required approval before they could be put into effect.

During the first year, the self-administered formulas (providing first for a 10 percent increase above the January 1950 unit average base salary and on top of that an increase equal to the percentage rise in the BLS Consumers Index since January 1951) offered sufficient margin for acceptable settlements for a majority of Guild units. Only in this past year did the Guild face complete involvement in the red tape machine.

The relatively few settlements in 1951 which required WSB approval made possible the establishment of policies by which which served as precedent for the later flood of Guild cases. A number of units which early became involved necessarily had to serve as guinea pigs in the testing of policies the Guild was trying to establish. As a result some of these units had to wait a long time before being able to cash in on raises.

The justifiable irritation of the members involved later was erased by the size of the retroactivity checks. The longest delay was encountered by the Reno unit which settled its contract in March 1951, and did not receive approval until after Christmas of that year. It was one of the first units to be subjected to the WSB red tape, and three separate petitions had to be filed before the WSB finally found an acceptable reason for approval.

Subsequently Guild petitions were passed in relatively short order, the time involved ranging from three weeks to three months, depending on the region. Generally, the Guild was able to secure much faster consideration than most other unions, due to the aid extended by CIO personnel of the various boards.

In recent months only the NEA unit failed to get prompt action on its petition. This was filed in Washington and became caught in the confusion following the changeover from tripartite board to public committee. Despite persistent pressure in Washington, no action could be secured prior to the elimination of controls.

The controls program also produced unexpected results. With management co-operation. With the exception of Hearst management which refused to have anything to do with any approach to WSB, managements generally readily accepted Guild-drafted petitions and actively co-operated in securing approval. But while some constructive actions were extracted from the controls setup, a number of decisions affecting Guild cases came under the heading of "plain foolishness."

Thus a regional board decided that adding Armistice Day as a paid holiday in a unit of 40 employees would be "unstabiling" and denied this gain. The Guild's appeal was still pending when "stabilizing" ended.

The same board considered a top minimum of \$55 for six stenographers and telephone operators on the Buffalo Evening News "unstabiling," but reversed its denial under a barrage of statistics.

A 10-cent increase in basic night differential, affecting four employees, was turned down as "unstabiling" by both the regional and national boards, and a final appeal was still pending at the end. And there were a number of other decisions in the vein, nearly all of which ultimately were reversed.

Thus, for the Guild, with nearly all units either having settled recently or currently in negotiations and facing involvement in the red tape mill, the abandonment of controls came as a welcome relief.

Buffalo Fighting For 103 Members In NLRB Election

Buffalo, N. Y.—ANG organization will culminate Feb. 19, with a consent election, which will decide whether the Guild or an independent union will represent the unit of 103 eligible members.

The election and the date was agreed upon in a conference of Guild representative, Robert Van Wagner, and spokesmen for management and for the independent organization, Independent Editorial Federation.

John W. Irving, chief examiner for the NLRB in Buffalo represented the government, and the management was represented by Howard C. Cline, treasurer of the publishing company. Spokesmen for the IEF were Edward McCarthy and James Cleary.

At the conference it was brought out that the independent organization was negotiating for a renewal of contract without having complied with the Taft-Hartley requirement will officers take the non-communist oath, and file financial reports of the union.

The Guild waived the technicalities of this non-compliance, and Irving gave the independent group until the election date to comply. The Guild's position was that it wanted no victory on a technicality, but a clear cut

decision of the employees in a fair election.

At the conference paving the way for the election a number of exclusions from voting eligibility were agreed upon. They included correspondents in Washington, Niagara Falls and Jamestown, a city editor and two night editors, Sunday, sports and society editors, chief editorial writer, western New York editors (two) and a number of relatives of management.

Van Wagner said he had a comfortable majority of the unit signed up, and predicted a Guild victory.

U. S. Court Frees Brennan

Chicago, Ill.—The Ray Brennan case, which was in the way of becoming a cause celebre, collapsed in Federal District Court here, with Ray Brennan, instead of being a celebrated martyr, just celebrating a legal victory.

When Brennan, reporter for the Sun-Times, was indicted for impersonating a federal employee, in getting an exposure story, he simply told the truth about what he did. The court held that the government had no case against him without this testimony against himself, and dismissed the indictment.

Exposing suppressed testimony given the Kefauver Senate Crime Committee, Brennan's stories defeated a Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Cook County, and are said to have contributed indirectly to the defeat of Democratic Senator Scott Lucas in Illinois two years ago.

Here is a case where a good reporter got in trouble in the line of duty, and where his publisher, Marshall Field Jr., put his financial and legal resources of the paper behind the defense of his employee.

Unions Greatest Force In Destroying Communism

The labor movement has been credited with doing more to destroy communism "than any other single force in American life." Thus goes a recent report by a Senate labor subcommittee.

The new increase, initiated by Publisher James S. Delawar, is a recognition of the cost-of-living trend, and is the second such to occur within a year. Last July the same group gained a 4 percent increase.

The increase brings the 6th year reporter minimum to \$103.50. The rewrite figure goes to \$111.25, ad salesmen advance to \$113.25, sub-editors to \$128.25, and clerks to \$56.75, after three years experience.

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LOCALS CHOOSE OFFICER PERSONNEL FOR 1953

San Francisco, Calif.—Doug Lovelace of the Associated Press unit was installed as 1953 local president in ceremonies at the annual membership meeting of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

Lovelace succeeds Harvey Wing, News unit. Other recently elected officers also were installed.

At an officers' breakfast preceding the membership meeting, Mrs. Robert Brown was presented with a hand-lettered "in memoriam" resolution honoring her late husband.

Brown, executive secretary of SFONG since 1942, died last summer. His post was filled by Sam B. Rubins, former ANG executive vice president.

Newly elected chairman of the 12 units in SFONG are: Bob Guiles, News; Hugh Bernick, Call-Bulletin; Pierre Salinger, Chronicle; Gerry McClean, Examiner; Stan Wiseman, W. R. Blueher, Vallejo; Fred D. Tietcher, Santa Rosa; Andy Harris, People's World; Mario Mucchi, L'Italia; Saul Richman, AP; Leo Raridan, INS-IMP, and Joe Wilson, UP.

The annual meeting approved the nominees to a nine-member standing Trial Board panel, set up in accordance with action taken by the ANG convention last year.

The panel is composed of Vernon O'Reilly, Ed Murphy, Ed Mahoney, Ray Leavitt, Art Cramer, Bill Gray, Leonard Millman, Frances Grubb and Augie Salzman.

San Antonio, Tex.—President Harry Burkhalter and three other officers have been re-elected to head the San Antonio Newspaper Guild for 1953.

Chosen to serve another term were Ed Castillo, first vice president; Betty Scheibel, secretary, and John Dunmore, treasurer. All three were elected by acclamation. Don Pickels, also chosen by acclamation, succeeds J. Shelby McNeil as second vice president. Ken Byrd, copywriter, and Don Hayes, sports writer, were named to serve on the executive committee.

All officers are employees of the San Antonio Light, only paper represented in Guild Local 23. Burkhalter is news editor, Castillo is hotel reporter, Miss Scheibel is a feature writer and Pickels is a rewrite man. Dunmore is chief credit clerk.

Manchester, N. H.—Walter Murtagh has been elected president of the Manchester Newspaper Guild for a third term. Veteran treasurer Joseph Dery was also re-elected. Both are from the editorial side, Murtagh from the Sunday News and Dery from the Sunday News and Dery from the Sunday News.

Roland Drouin, of Union Leader advertising, was elected vice president and Mrs. Jessie Mulien, of advertising, was named secretary.

Elected to represent the Guild on the plant-wide junior board of directors at the Union Leader and Sunday News were: J. Leo Dery, Guy Tracey, Guy Lawrence, Fred Beane and Miss Barbara Guay.

The annual report on profit sharing showed that 54 members of the Guild received \$25,821.19 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1952, for a per capita share of \$495.09 and a weekly average of \$9.52. In the past year, 68 Union Leader typographical employees were added to the profit sharing group during the year.

In the four years that Guild members have been in profit sharing, they have received \$116,781.82 for a per capita distribution of \$2,069.22 and an average per week for the four years of \$39.94. In addition to profit sharing, Guild members have received wage increases

amounting to \$13 per week in the last two years.

York, Pa.—Three members of the newly-organized Dispatch unit of the York-Gazette Newspaper Guild local have been named to local office. They are Robert F. Ziss and Charles F. Moore, vice presidents, and Henry R. Merges, secretary.

York has been designated Local 218 in a charter authorized in November by the IEB. Half of the members of the York-Gazette & Daily unit of the Harrisburg Guild, when the Dispatch organized, consent was obtained from the Harrisburg local for the formation of a separately chartered group.

Cole H. Atwood, organization committee chairman, was chosen president of the local, and Lloyd B. Harris, formerly treasurer of the Harrisburg Local, was kept in the same job for the York local. Gloria Nerenberg was named assistant secretary.

The local will meet monthly until organization is completed, with committees to report on by-laws and dues schedules.

Brookline, Mass.—Brookline Guild Local 27 installed officers at its January meeting, with Stanley A. Bauman, photographer, succeeding Thomas McGuire as president. McGuire did not seek reelection, for health reasons.

Other officers, all re-elected, are: Vice president, Howard J. Foster; treasurer, Malcolm S. Dalton; recording secretary, George M. Dalton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. Corinne Thompson; district council delegates, Victor C. Dubois and McGuire; alternate delegates, Frank June and Malcolm Dalton.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Wilkes-Barre Local 128 has elected officers for 1953: President, Carl Pesavento, record reporter, president; first vice president, Dan Delaney, record telegraph editor; second vice president, Thomas Merolla, record circulation supervisor; secretary, Thomas Hart, Times-Leader Evening News reporter; treasurer, Arthur Albertson, Record circulation supervisor; recording secretary, Martha Hades, Record reporter; Middle Atlantic District Council delegates, Joseph F. Collis, Record assistant managing editor, and Thomas Merolla, alternate; Gerald O'Brien, Record office boy, and Nicholas Krill, Times-Leader Evening News circulation supervisor; Wyoming Valley CIO Council delegates, Joseph M. Walsh, CIO regional director, and Albertson.

Philadelphia, Pa.—G. Norman Collie, who has served as Inquirer unit chairman for the past year, is the new president of the Greater Philadelphia Guild. He was elected last week in a mail and ballot-box referendum, in competition with I. Michael Segel, retiring chairman of the representative assembly.

Only other contests which developed in the election were for the two vice presidential posts. William Strechfus, Inquirer art department, and Michael Cox, Inquirer news staff, were named, with Anna Roholm and Viola Knoppel, both of the Inquirer advertising department, as runners-up.

Roberta Bailey was re-elected local treasurer; Kay Mott and Frank Bailey were chosen delegates to the Philadelphia CIO Council; Orrin Evans, of the Chester unit, was named delegate to the Delaware County CIO Council, and Howard Fortner, of Wilmington, to the Wilmington CIO Council.

John Farson, William Strechfus and Roberta Bailey were chosen to represent the local in the Middle Atlantic States district council, and Margaret E.



Photo by Bob McLaughlin, Elizabeth Guild. NEW TEAM—Elizabeth Newspaper Guild elected and installed 1953 officers at its annual meeting last month. Seated are (l. to r.) Firman R. Lore, secretary; and Walter E. Corris, president. Standing are Guy W. Peck, III, assistant secretary; Melville D. Shapiro, first vice president; Franklin O. Williamson, treasurer, and Daniel A. McLaughlin, second vice president.

Wells and Anna Roholm were named alternates. Officers of the Chester Times unit have also been named. They are: chairman, Richard Widdow; vice chairman, Betty White; secretary, Gerry Oliver.

Youngstown, Ohio—William K. Gibson, reporter, is the newly elected of Youngstown's Local 11. He succeeds Fred Friedman, who served for two years. Other officers to serve with Gibson are Floyd Passinger, vice president; district council delegates, Victor C. Dubois and McGuire; alternate delegates, Frank June and Malcolm Dalton.

Salem, Mass.—George W. Memmott has been elected president of the Salem Guild, succeeding F. Earl Robbins, who was named to the executive committee. Others named include: Vice president, James J. O'Neill, Jr.; secretary, Peter H. Moore; treasurer, Foster T. Chandler; executive committee, Frank X. Murphy, Warren F. Rockwell, Kenneth A. Rowe, Robbins and Cyrus J. Newbegin. Memmott served as president of the Springfield local prior to coming to Salem, and has been local secretary in Salem for a number of years.

Bakersfield, Calif.—Officers for 1953 for the Bakersfield Newspaper Guild are: President, Keith Rahn; vice president, Tony Pezzi; secretary, John Berry; treasurer, Aileen McDonald, and member of the executive board, Jim Quick.

Utica, N. Y.—Utica Newspaper Guild has named Ray Warner as president, Kenneth Schadt as treasurer and Robert Delaney secretary. Warner replaces John Urbanek and Schadt succeeds Neal Blintz.

Eric, Pa.—Len Kholos, Dispatch reporter, heads the new slate of officers for Erie Newspaper Guild. Others elected include: Vice president, Ed Yates, Times reporter; recording secretary, Patricia Masterson, Dispatch advertising; secretary-treasurer, Bernice Brower, Times circulation; Times unit officers—Don Davis, chairman, Elwyn Hildum, vice chairman and Frances P. Francher, secretary; Dispatch unit officers—Charles Yost, chairman, Jerry Candela, vice chairman and George Schloss, secretary.

term of Art Barschdorf, now on Nieman leave at Harvard. Vice presidents are Robert Beyer, editor of the Times Sunday supplement, and Evelyn Schaefer, woman's page editor. Agnes Harper was re-elected treasurer and Jean Schwartz won another term as secretary. Ed Keck, rewrite man, was chosen treasurer of the Page One Ball committee.

Albany, N.Y.—Tri-City Newspaper Guild officers for 1953 have been chosen as follows: President, J. Paul Vadenais, Times-Union; vice presidents, Richard Lynn, Times-Union and Archie Appio, Knickerbocker News; secretary, Ann Bollich, News; treasurer, B. Paul Lyman, T.U.

Delegates to the Empire State District Council are Walter Mordant and George Kearney, T.U., and Dan Goldberg, News. Troy Area CIO Council delegates are J. Kenneth Moore and John Archer, T.U.

Charlotte, N.C.—Tom Fesperman, of the Charlotte News, is the new president of Charlotte Newspaper Guild, which comprises employees of the News, AP and UP.

Other officers are: Vice president, Latham Mims, AP; secretary, Elizabeth Blair, News; treasurer, W. W. Weisner, News; only Weisner was re-elected. Fesperman succeeds Dick Young, Sr., president of the local since its formation.

Ottawa, Ont.—Eric Cawdron, night city editor of the Citizen, is re-elected to his second term as president of the Ottawa Newspaper Guild. Claude Hammerston of Citizen editorial is first vice president, and Terry McGovern of Journal circulation second vice president. Bob Buchanan, ONG secretary, was re-elected and Bob Abrams named treasurer, replacing Phyllis Wilson, retiring after two terms.

Executive members elected are: Citizen editorial, Greg Connolly, Jack Kinsella, Florence Larinde and Dick Statham; Citizen circulation, Eric Brenning, Ben Anderson and Mrs. Kay Theberge; Journal circulation, Ric Beurling, Oral Rooke and Lola McCulla.

ERVIN, AMALGAMATED EDITOR, WORKS TO DEADLINE AND DIES

Charles W. Ervin, Dean of American labor journalism, associated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and its official organ, "The Advance," died peacefully on February 5 at his Bronxville home in New York at the age of 87.

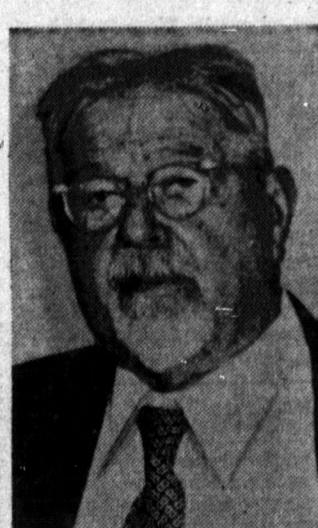
He lived a turbulent life of constant but joyous struggle for social justice and the improvement of the lot of the underprivileged.

A big man and hardy, he worked for "The Advance" fight to the inevitable deadline, when "Time" wrote "30" to his career. As associate editor of the Amalgamated's official organ, his column appeared regularly in each issue, until that of February 15, when his obituary took its place.

An early associate of the late Sidney Hillman and other founders of the Amalgamated, most of whom were younger men and women, he became one of Hillman's closest personal friends and counselors.

For six years he was editor of the old New York Call, and many can yet remember how he fought for a decent wage for workers in the editorial column, and paid a decent wage to his staff.

He was always an espouser of unpopular causes. He ran for



CHARLES ERVIN

congressman-at-large and U.S. senator in Pennsylvania and was of course defeated. After moving to New York in 1918 he was the socialist candidate for governor.

In his eighteenth year he published a book, "The Story of the Constitution of the United States," and he died leaving an unfinished book.

The CIO executive committee meeting at the time of his death, adopted a resolution.



Photo by Ed Murphy, SFONG. STEPS TO RECOVERY—Bob Greenock, 3rd, Guild's west coast international representative who last April suffered a paralytic stroke, walks again with the fraternal aid of Guildman Al Toth, SFONG. Greenock's wife, Annabelle, watches as the patient essays a trip across their living room rug. Toth has been a daily visitor for walking purposes, for the past several months. Doctors say Greenock will regain use of both his left arm and leg.

"JAIL EDITOR" Reporter Gets Arrested To Write 'Inside Stuff'

San Francisco, Calif.—Pierre Salinger, alias Emil Flick, knows what it's like to be an honest to goodness jailbird.

He learned in a novel way, too. The recently installed unit chairman of the San Francisco Chronicle unit of SFONG wants everybody to understand, though, it was all for the sake of his work.

He was given the assignment of finding out—from the inside—what the condition of county jails in California.

Pierre took his city editor's orders literally.

Starting out, he went to Stockton, got himself soured, and thrown in jail on a drunk charge. There he stayed for four days—carefully noting all the while, of course.

As he was being let out, a Stockton Record Guildman recognized him, and offered to be of any assistance possible.

"It was all very embarrassing," Pierre related afterwards. The Chronicle reporter next got arrested in Bakersfield for speeding and spent three days in the Kern County jail.

After "touring" other jails in the state, Pierre wrote a long series of articles for his paper. Some of the jails he found in pretty bad shape.

As the result of his stories, officials have promised to improve the state's county jail system.

Editorial raises are retroactive to the expiration date of the old agreement May 15, 1952, while commercial staffers got their increases made effective as of January 1, 1953.

The new contract provides for seven holidays, including Washington's Birthday; an increase of 8 to 9 cents in the auto mileage rate, and a provision that two out of every three new employees must join the Guild.

Unorganized Chief Chiseling Victims

According to a report by the federal wage-hour administrator, unorganized workers benefited most from the work of his department during the year 1952.

The wage-hour administration enforces the minimum wage law, the Fair Labor Standards act and the child labor laws.

Canadian Wire Service Local Contests for Radio Workers In Labor Board Intervention

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian Wire Services Guild, Local 213, has intervened in a Canadian Labor Relations Board application of the Association of Radio and Television Employees of Canada, which is asking certification as the bargaining agent for a unit of 680 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation employees.

Hearing on the application and the Guild's intervening petition was set for February 11.

The Guild local intervened because it feared infringement by the independent union upon departments clearly within ANG jurisdiction, and was concerned that independent unionism in CBC would underlie bona fide trade unions at the bargaining table.

On May 26 last the Guild was certified as bargaining agent for after its certification that a number of other CBC departments were logically Guild, but organization was postponed while negotiation for a contract for the organized newsmen proceeded.

ARTEC's application for certification, filed Dec. 16, however, sought bargaining rights for the departments for which the Guild had organized plans, and thus prompted the local to oppose the application.

The independent group grew out of old CBC staff councils, run largely by employees who might be considered supervisors, but who purported to represent staff in dealings with management. It was organized last May.

Its birth followed dissatisfaction with inadequate representation by the councils which caused CBC newsmen to organize the

Guild unit, and technicians and operators to flock to the National Association of Broadcast Engineers & Technicians (CIO). Between the 59 Guild newsmen and the CIO engineers and technicians were an estimated miscellaneous 550 employees, many within Guild commercial jurisdiction, for which the independent organization sought to become bargaining agent.

ANG Canadian Counsel John Oser was prepared to show the

CLRB that the independent group was not a bona fide union as defined in the Canadian labor law by challenging its constitution as undemocratic and adopted by undemocratic procedure, and to question whether ARTEC represents a majority of the persons in what it described as a unit appropriate for collective bargaining.

The CIO engineers and technicians also filed an intervention arguing along similar lines.

Ottawa Journal Hearing Marked by Interventions

Toronto, Ont.—A hearing by the Ontario Labour Relations Board, Feb. 11, on an application by the Ottawa Newspaper Guild for certification in the editorial department of the Ottawa Journal, developed into a convention of intervenors as management sought, to offset the Guild's majority.

Complicating the Guild's assertion of a majority representation, the Board had placed before it four resignations of signed members, two denials of those resignations, and 24 different interventions.

The Guild's application was filed Jan. 21 after well over 80 percent of a 43-man Guild-estimated unit signed cards. The resignations, two from sports reporters and two from scanner operators, came after the Guild campaign became public. The scanner operators later repudiated their resignations, stating that the Guild had been misrepresented to them.

Then the flood of interventions followed. One came from a \$45-a-month stringer, another from a fulltime employee of an engraving

firm that happens to do Journal cuts that can't be handled by the scanner. Two came from employees of the Ottawa Farm Journal, a bi-weekly published by a subsidiary which the Guild excluded in its application.

Twenty persons participated in the major intervention, including a confidential secretary, who joined the staff after the Guild filed its application, and a retired weekly columnist.

Significant, too, was the company's reply to the application. It said the appropriate unit numbered 49, and the paper claimed no additional exemptions of supervisors in an apparent effort to swell the unit to a point where the Guild majority would disappear. The Farm Journal employees, the stringers and part-timers, the confidential secretary and the engraver amounted to the difference between the Guild's described unit and that sought by management.

The Guild has been bargaining agent for circulation department employees of the firm since last July and is in the process of negotiating an initial agreement.

New Contract Minimums for Admen Show Upswing in Guaranteed Wage

Revised to February 10, a listing of top minimum pay for display advertising salesmen shows that 66 Guild contracts cover this job classification with a guaranteed "floor" in pay for full experience ratings. The contracts affect employees on 88 newspapers, and are listed in descending order. More than half of the contracts are at \$100 or better, and an overwhelming majority of the employees themselves are protected by the \$100 figure.

Detroit Free Press	\$132.20—4th yr.	Milwaukee Sentinel	\$610.00—6th yr.
N.Y. Herald Tribune	130.00—7th yr.	Baltimore Sun & Evening Sun	100.00—7th yr.
N.Y. Journal-American I	130.00—4th yr.	Chester Times	100.00—6th yr.
N.Y. Mirror I	130.00—4th yr.	Indianapolis Star & News	100.00—7th yr.
N.Y. World-Telegram & Sun	130.00—7th yr.	Indianapolis Times	100.00—7th yr.
N.Y. Brooklyn Eagle	125.00—4th yr.	Memphis Commercial Appeal	100.00—6th yr.
Detroit Times	125.00—6th yr.	San Pedro News-Pilot	100.00—6th yr.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	120.00—5th yr.	Washington Star	100.00—7th yr.
Boston Herald & Traveler	120.00—5th yr.	Great Falls Tribune & Leader	99.00—7th yr.
N.Y. Post	120.00—7th yr.	Shenandoah Press	97.80—5th yr.
Los Angeles Daily News	119.50—6th yr.	Huntington Park Signal	96.50—6th yr.
Los Angeles Herald & Express	119.50—6th yr.	Erie Dispatch	96.00—6th yr.
San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Chronicle, Examiner, News	119.50—7th yr.	Wilkes-Barre Record & Times	94.25—5th yr.
Boston Record, American & Sunday Advertiser	118.00—4th yr.	Wilkes-Barre Sun, Independent	94.25—5th yr.
Cleveland Press	115.00—6th yr.	Lynn Daily Evening Item	94.00—5th yr.
San Jose Mercury & News	111.00—6th yr.	Allentown Call & Chronicle I	93.50—6th yr.
Sacramento Bee	110.00—6th yr.	Lima News	93.50—6th yr.
San Diego Union & Tribune	110.00—6th yr.	Manchester: Union Leader	92.00—4th yr.
Chicago Daily News	110.00—6th yr.	(M & E) & Sunday News	92.00—4th yr.
Cincinnati & Ky. Times-Star	110.00—6th yr.	Pawtucket Times	91.00—5th yr.
N.Y. Journal-American II	110.00—6th yr.	Bay City Times	91.00—5th yr.
N.Y. Mirror II	110.00—5th yr.	Duluth Herald & News-Tribune	90.40—6th yr.
Philadelphia Inquirer	109.25—5th yr.	Albany Knickerbocker News	90.00—6th yr.
Toledo Blade & Times	109.25—5th yr.	New Kensington Dispatch	90.00—6th yr.
Stockton Record	108.00—6th yr.	Eugene Register-Guard	89.00—6th yr.
Hammond Times	106.00—5th yr.	Kingston Daily Freeman	88.50—5th yr.
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press	106.00—6th yr.	Brookton Enterprise-Times	87.00—5th yr.
Columbus Citizen	106.00—7th yr.	Massillon Evg. Independent	87.00—5th yr.
San Mateo Times	104.50—4th yr.	Portland (Me.) Press-Herald, Express & Telegram	85.00—5th yr.
Lynn Telegram-News	103.50—5th yr.	Albany Times-Union I	83.00—3rd yr.
Elizabeth Daily Journal	103.50—4th yr.	Pueblo Star-Journal & Chieftain	83.00—4th yr.
Seattle Times I	103.50—4th yr.	Rochester (Minn.) Post-Bulletin	78.50—5th yr.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	102.50—4th yr.	Seattle Times II	72.50—4th yr.
Denver Post	102.50—6th yr.	Seattle Post-Intelligencer II	72.42—4th yr.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	102.50—5th yr.	Allentown Call & Chronicle II	72.50—6th yr.
		Albany Times-Union II	61.00—3rd yr.

NOTE: Salesman I in Albany, Allentown and Seattle is Major Accounts. Salesman II is Minor Accounts; no definition or limitation on N.Y. Journal-American and Mirror.

**One Way Not to Lose
Elections: Total Cards,
Then Discount by 20%**

—Sen. Robert A. Taft
Fortune magazine, Jan. 1953.

stick in the election he had lost. "Since then I have always tried as nearly as possible to go that yardstick and I have lost one election out of thirty in six years. Believe it or not, I slipped up in that election by not living up to the formula; the committee had insisted on going ahead with the election regardless of whether or not they had a proper number of signed cards."

Summing up, Thrasher con-

"In addition, you must have a good strong committee in the plant. No organizer organizes a plant himself—the committee of workers must do the organizing—all organizers can do is to advise and assist the committee.

"The organizer must build

this committee around himself. The committee must like the organizer and follow his leadership. In other words the organizer, so far as the committee is concerned, is the most important man in the CIO, because the plant workers do not know President Philip Murray or Vice President Allan Haywood, or the other high officers.

"One other thought: an organizer must never try to be a clerk. Let be yourself. This

Copies of the Mason book have been distributed to a Southern locals by the Department of Research and Information. Duplicate copies are

Housewives Nix

Radio, TV Ads— Prefer Dailies

Housewives want ads in the newspapers but would rather without them on radio and te

That was one finding of a survey of women in Chicago area by Northwestern University journalism students, who posed these three questions in conducting their interviews:

1. What kind of advertising

2. What kind of advertising is most distasteful to you?
3. If you could have things just the way you want them, would you prefer newspapers, magazines, radio and television?

Daily paper ads were rated the most useful by 48.6% of women questioned, while 36.2% of housewives preferred radio spots.

Radio commercials were more distasteful to 27%. TV ads annoyed 22.4%. But only 10.5% and 6.4%, respectively, turned thumbs down on newspaper advertising.

be preferred to newspaper without it by 92.4%, while 70% wanted adless TV and 60% would like radio without commercials.

Or Space Credits

Study your Guild contract and know what clauses

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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February 13, 1953

119

Vol. XX—No. 4



FULL-PAGE ADS, making use of plenty of white space, effective art, and sprightly copy, appeared recently in a selected group of metropolitan dailies across the country, sponsored by the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

No shrinking violets, those papers were making excellent promotional material of the fact that five of their newsroom employees last year burgeoned into full-blooming authors. No paper, but NO paper, they opined, could match their record in that respect.

We have no way of refuting their claim, were we so disposed, but the item is recorded here for the purpose of doing a little Guild promotion, all of our own. Of course, you've guessed it, knowing in advance that "most of the best newspapermen (and women) are Guild members." Of the five, cited for excellence by their publisher-employers in Minneapolis, four are long-term members of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild.

Washington Files NLRB Charges In News Election

Washington, D. C.—Charges have been filed by the Washington Newspaper Guild against management of the Daily News with the National Labor Relations Board, citing unfair practices prior to a representation election last month in which the Guild was defeated.

The charge recites that the News management refused recognition of the Guild as bargaining agent for circulation department employees solely to gain time for a campaign of anti-Guild propaganda. The campaign included threats of economic reprisal if the Guild won the election, surveillance of Guild meetings, interviews and questions of individual employees concerning Guild interest, and promises of wage increases and other benefits if the Guild were rejected at the election.

The Guild held more than 60 signed cards, in the unit of 81 employees, but only 22 voted for the Guild after the management's efforts.

STEVE RIPLEY SICK

Steve Ripley, acting wire service administrator, is back at his home this week, after a 10-day sojourn in Wickersham Hospital for treatment of a digestive ailment. He will be back on the job in a few days.

THERE IS NOT MUCH to be said editorially by a labor newspaper on the death of Charles W. Irvin, veteran associate editor and writer for ACW's Advance. Charlie Irvin's life itself was eloquence.

He was possessed of a fine mind, and what is more important, a great soul, and the soul of Charlie Irvin blossomed his many talents. He lived a long, busy and useful life, and died, almost literally, with his boots on! Somehow we feel that we should congratulate Charlie Irvin!

THIS ISSUE OF GR carries two stories about two reporters that got in trouble doing their jobs, and two publishers for whom they were working.

In Chicago Ray Brennan got himself indicted getting a story for Marshall Field Jr., publisher of the Sun-Times. In Albany Bill Kennedy got himself beat up by a Teamsters' union agent, trying to cover a yarn for Hearst's Times-Union.

Mr. Field threw the financial and legal resources of the paper behind Brennan. Hearst sat back and let the Guild take care of Kennedy's legal troubles.

It should be stated that there was no issue between the Guild and the truck drivers union. It was just the case of one guy with big muscles who forgot himself, and perhaps dreamed he was still fighting a Hearst circulation war.



CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE—The Guild's two members in the House of Representatives serve as judges of the Washington Guild Local's Page One entries. Left is Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (Dem., N.Y.), discussing the merits with Rep. Don Magnuson (Dem., Wash.).

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

MR. EMERSON'S law of compensations applies, I find, even to having a touch of the flu. Lying flat on the back I found time to read an interesting new book and let a thought or two wander about on the subject involved.

The book is Ralph E. Lapp's "The New Force." It's the best all-around story of the atom and what we've learned about handling it—and what we haven't learned. Mostly, it's non-scientific though even at that I wish I'd done better in physics and chemistry.

Lapp isn't particularly worried over blowing up the planet but I must say that's about all the consolation I can find in his book. Much of the prospects for peaceful use of atomic energy are stymied by the tremendous military demands. And he makes a case that much of our thinking on military uses hasn't been too sharp.

The difficulty of assessment, of course, springs from secrecy. And the whole thing is such a squirrel cage it's hard to find land to plant a foot on for a stand on the secrecy issue itself.

Reading this book here in Washington seems unreal because of the current attitude about the bomb. I'm not thinking so much of the offensive use of the bomb by us in some future atomic war but of the effect of such a bomb if turned loose on us.

FOR years, now, the civil defense people have been voices in the wilderness. Congress has largely adopted the "let's ring the churchbells" attitude, throwing up its hands at the size of the problem. Our local business interests, among others, attack the very idea of decentralizing the Government as a waste of money though it may, in fact, be the measure of survival of our Government in all-out war.

Those Americans who had a look at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the early months after the bombs landed know what a cold chill is really like. At least I do. I could still feel a chill lying there in bed and it wasn't connected with the flu, either.

Not long ago Project East River, as it was called, took a first rate look at the civil defense problem and came up with some ideas. It made

it clear that there must be industrial dispersion (though we're still concentrating), that there must be a vast superhighway system to evacuate the cities (though nobody wants to pay the bill), that a shelter system is possible, that advanced medical and fire and other planning is necessary.

BITS and pieces of these things have been done here in Washington. In your city, too, somebody has a fancy chart on the wall showing who's in charge of what in CD. But your city hall reporters know as well as I do that chaos would be the only word to describe your town if a bomb fell tomorrow.

I guess we are strapped by our own lack of imagination. While I was plugging through the mysteries of U-235 my six year old was enjoying Captain Video on the TV screen and a set of Captain somebody-or-other's space equipment, complete with rockets, flying saucers, men from Mars with big ears and tails and what not. He can out-argue me any day on the question of outer space and who's sailing around out there. I guess I'm just an old earth-bound fogey.

The net of all this is simply that we must buckle down to the atomic age if we're to survive it. We've got to quit swinging from blithe indifference to craven fear and stop somewhere in the reality of the middle and think it out.

EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message contained some encouragement for these who have been struggling to light a fire under the country on the civil defense issue. But the contradiction was apparent, too. How can you shaye billions from a budget if you're going to spend billions more for atomic defenses?

That sort of contradiction is also plaguing the Presidential military plans to lick the Korean situation. And ditto for foreign aid. And for any other important project.

Lapp tells us in his book that even in hydrogen fusion the atom gives up only one-half of one percent of its energy. The other 99 percent plus awaits only man's ingenuity. Uranium fission taps one-tenth of one percent of the atom's power.

Perhaps science isn't so far ahead of us after all. Maybe we need to tap the other 99 percent plus of our brainpower, skill and ingenuity.

Boston, Lynn, Get NLRB Okay on Payroll Data

Boston, Mass.—Managements of the Herald Traveler, the Post and the Record-American, with all of whom the Boston Guild holds contracts, have been ordered to supply the Boston local with information relating to wages and job classifications. The order came from the National Labor Relations Board after the publishers had filed exceptions to similar rulings by a trial examiner in three cases filed by the Guild, charging unfair labor practices.

The charges arose out of negotiations a year ago, when all Boston publishers joined in refusing to furnish the Guild with

payroll information, despite the precedents established by several previous NLRB cases.

On review, the board found that no prejudicial errors were committed by the trial examiner, whose rulings were affirmed. In the case of the Record-American, a request from the publisher for an oral argument opportunity was denied, for the reason that the case records and supporting briefs were deemed to have presented the issues adequately.

Lynn, Mass.—In a case precisely parallel to those in Boston, the publishers of the Lynn Item have been directed to furnish payroll information on request of the Lynn Newspaper Guild. The Labor Board upholds the findings of a trial examiner who held that the publishers had been guilty of unfair labor practices in withholding data.

The trial examiner found no merit in either the contention of management that such data was

confidential, in a competitive newspaper city, or management's statement that the Guild "knows or can find out what people are paid."

Toronto Moves For Circulation Truck Jumpers

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario Labor Relations Board will hear the Toronto Newspaper Guild's amended petition to add 73 circulation drivers' helpers and 18 garage employees to its Toronto Star drivers' bargaining unit, on Feb. 25.

Star management raised the question as to whether the helpers should be permitted to be represented by a union because of the transitory nature of their jobs brought about by a management rule requiring them to relinquish them when they reach age 21.

The Guild Reporter

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