THE GUILD REPORTER

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N.Y. Union Members in Solid Ranks As Eleven-Day News Blackout Ends

4,000 Guildsmen Stand on Union Rights in AFL Craft Strike

An eleven-day strike of AFL photo-engravers which closed down six New York dailies (circ. 5,500,000) for that period, and caused the sympathetic suspension of two others for part of the strike duration, was settled Tuesday night by acceptance of a proposal made to the union and the New York Publishers Association by Federal conciliators.

The news blackout, unique in this city's history, was complete because some 4,000 Guild members and 16,000 affected mechanical craftsmen invoked their contractual right to respect the picket lines of a fellow union.

Although the news blackout was unique, membership cooperation in New York's newspaper unions is not. A little more than three years ago, when Guildsmen struck Scripps-Howard's World Telegram & Sun, craft union members to the last man decided that crossing picket lines at their place of employment was not for them. After ten weeks' suspension, the strike was settled—the Guild's way.

The 400 newspaper members of the photo-engravers' union set up picket lines early on Saturday, November 28, after contract renewal negotiations with the publishers had bogged down in a complete deadlock.

The major dailies had completed printing of all but the main news sections of Sunday's papers. All attempted to distribute as of Saturday night, but only the Herald Tribune, which farms out its engraving, and employs no photo-engravers, bore complete resemblance to its normal Sunday self.

Sunday night, other publishers besieged the Herald Tribune with paid copy containing some of their own features, begging the H-T to accept them as advertising. This ingenious attempt to keep readers aware of what their favorite comic strip characters were up to ran afoul of the "hot copy" rule of the mechanical crafts.

Six dailies, the Times, the Journal-American, the News, the Mirror, the World-Telegram & Sun and the Post, found themselves unable to publish on Monday, by the unanimous decision of unionists to respect the photo-engravers' lines.



FACTS OF (UNION) LIFE—Overflow meeting of the New York Newspaper Guild heard Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy, left, giving detailed report on the progress of the photo-engravers' strike which idled Guild members in all major dailies except the Herald Tribune. In the center is Thomas Fay, local vice president and at the right William J. Farson, ANG secretary-treasurer.

The Herald Tribune ran off enough eight-page copies to meet approximately half of the normal daily demands of New York readers. Its paper contained only legal and obituary advertising, a full complement of columnar and art features, and news. Thousands "sampled" the paper at a nickel; a few demurred at the price for so thin a product. By nightfall Monday most news stands still showed unsold piles of the Trib.

Next day the Herald Tribune suspended. It carried on with a normal staff in the next five days, printing a few copies of the finished product, but distributing none.

Last Friday, under circumstances not convincingly explained, the Long Island Star-Journal, across the river in Long Island City, Queens, suspended publication, avowing that its newsprint supply was exhausted. The Brooklyn Eagle, not involved in the New York quarrel, announced that it could not undertake to extend its advertising space to other than its regular clients.

Editor & Publisher, national trade weekly, did itself proud in covering the strike. The first seven pages of its December 5 issue were devoted solely, and minutely, to that topic.

Editorially, E&P went off the deep end with a diatribe against what it called union "irresponsibility." Asked by the Associated Press for comment, Guild President Joseph F. Collis made a sharp rejoinder, which the wire service sent out, but which most clients across the circuits ignored.

Commenting on E&P's charge that the situation imperilled "freedom of the press," Collis had said that New York newspaper owners who suspended publication "as good members of their own union, the publishers association," had merely gone on strike against their customers, a right to strike which he would not deny them.

Then he asked, "Would the struck New York newspapers also suspend if subsequently a union picketed the Herald Tribune or the Long Island Star-Journal? Free press, apparently, is construed by the publishers to mean they are free to publish only when they wish to do so."

Meantime, federal conciliators made attempts to reach an agreement between the striking union and the association. Daily conferences were held. Twice the engravers' union members met to vote on whether a last-minute offer of the publishers to arbitrate should be accepted. The second vote turning down the proposal was by a larger margin than the first.

It was hinted that the arbitration offer had been made solely to qualify those publishers who had strike insurance to cash in on their policies.

In an association-prepared statement, William Mapel, its president, touched gingerly on this subject, saying that some of the dailies involved have strike coverage, some haven't. But the coverage, he added, would not compensate for the heavy Christmas advertising revenue lost because of the strike. Nowhere in print has there been an estimate of what the latter figure might be.

The engravers' union last Friday, at the same meeting at which it had rejected arbitration, voted to reduce its wage demands by cutting the figure in half.

With this encouragement to work on, conciliators renewed their efforts, endeavoring to find a compromise basis which could be acceptable to both parties. Day and night sessions, first with one group, then the other, and finally with both present, resolved the outcome.

Strike Settlement Terms

Terms of the photo-engravers' strike settlement, approved by a vote of 198 to 77 to end an eleven-day walkout, were as follows:

1. A one-year contract effective December 8.
2. A 25¢ increase in welfare benefits.
3. Scale increase of $3 per week.
4. An additional (50¢) holiday, Washington's Birthday.
5. Appointment of a three-man fact finding board.
6. Third member of the board to be named by the first two.
7. The board to deal with the union demand for a 32-hour work week, and wages over and above the $3 scale increase. Recommendations of the fact finding board NOT to be binding upon the parties. The union to have the unilateral right to distribute wages granted in excess of the $3 figure.
8. Settlement to be retroactive to November 1.
9. Settlement to apply to all other craft unions in negotiation. For ITU and Pressmen members, the $3.75 "package," effective at once, pending full contract negotiations.
10. A common expiration date for all craft union contracts.

George Meany, AFL president and Richard W. Slocum, general manager of the Philadelphia Bulletin, were the parties' nominees to the fact finding board.

They announced yesterday afternoon that they had selected Ralph T. Seward, of Washington, as the third member of the board.

Cleveland Registers Gains After Strike-Vote Action

Cleveland, Ohio—New contracts approved this week on the three Cleveland dailies record outstanding gains in job security, improved check-off, an increase in the top minimum to $120, a general wage boost of $3 to $5, and 50 weeks severance pay.

Agreement was reached as the membership was on the verge of a strike vote for the second time in two years. A general membership meeting called to vote a strike was recessed for four days to permit a final effort, which won success.

The new contracts on the Scripps-Howard Press and the Plain Dealer and News are retroactive to Nov. 1, and run for one year.

The new job security clauses, hammered out first at the Press, prohibit dismissal except for just and sufficient cause or reduction in force, and provide two weeks' advance dismissal notice, arbitration of all grievances except dismissals to reduce the force, and a preferential rehiring system.

This is the first time any job security provisions and arbitration have been included in the Cleveland contracts.

The Press settlement represented the fourth time in three years that it required threat of strike action to wrest job security provisions from a Scripps-Howard management. Earlier instances were at the United Press last spring, the Columbus Citizen and the World-Telegram & Sun.

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Strike Financing Is Major Burden

With a little more than one seventh of its total membership strength placed on benefit rolls because of the New York photo-engravers strike, the American Newspaper Guild has found it necessary for the second time since the Boston Convention to levy assessments on all its employed membership.

Polled by Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson, members of the International Executive Board approved a proposal to levy assessments, ranging from $.50 to $3 per month, starting with the month of January, first opportunity to clear the complications of dues collections via check-offs.

Farson immediately acquainted local officers with the circumstances, and local treasurers prepared to collect for the upcoming month.

Full resources of the ANG's defense fund were made available to the New York local, which had also taken emergency measures to aid its strike-idled members. The New York local executive board levied an assessment of five percent per week against the approximately 3,500 members who were continuing on payrolls in its jurisdiction.

National assessments, it was indicated, will continue until the ANG defense fund returns to a "floor" of $100,000. Farson estimated that income to the defense fund will be about $42,000 per month from assessment sources.

* * *

It was apparent at once that a long-continued strike, with so large a benefit roll involved, would require financial aid outside the ranks of the Guild, as well as direct assistance from local treasuries to the New York strike fund. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automo-

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The State of the Union—

Freedom of Press Forgotten Phrase In N.Y. Blackout



By RALPH B. NOVAK
Executive Vice President

The shutdown of daily newspapers in New York brought forth, as expected, intemperate charges from Editor & Publisher, publishers' trade weekly, that the newspaper workers' unions (1) "suppressed a free press; they had torn up the Constitution of the United States;" and (2) "do not consider them (contracts) worth the paper they are written on when it is propitious for them to violate the provisions."

In a harangue that covers more than a third of a page, there is no hint of censure for the newspaper owners' union which condemned the Herald-Tribune to silence for a week, and restored its voice only after the Guild announced it contemplated starting a public service newspaper for the duration.

On the same page is a short editorial that clearly shows how E & P views freedom of the press. This editorial chortles over the decision of an Oklahoma court that the Tulsa World could refrain from printing letters to the editor, overruling a county judge's view that an invitation to send letters constituted a contract to print them. The moral is plain: "Freedom of the press" is the right to print or not print what the owner of the printing press wants.

It was put most frankly by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York Times publisher, before the War Labor Board, Oct. 15, 1943. Said he: "I would insist that the right of a free press means [the right] to be as biased as you want to be."

Perhaps a frank cynic is preferable to a devious one, but I think such remarks (and ranting complaints against a workers' union) fail to serve the free press. The free press was guaranteed to insure the people's right to receive new ideas and, if they desired to print up some pamphlets, to express their own views.

That sacred freedom has been cruelly subverted by printing press owners. Now they insist it's the right to be "as biased as you want to be." The right to refuse any ideas a hearing. The right to impress cynical views without fear of opposition from another printing press owner.

* * *

At any rate, freedom of the press was not an issue in the New York shutdown. The Guild, as the distinguished Commission on Freedom of the Press (the Hutchins commission) noted in its 1947 report, does not dispute the right of the owners to make their newspapers a vehicle of their own prejudices. But the Guild does object to their holier-than-thou attitude as expressed by their house organ.

The issue in New York was economic; the photo-engravers, dissatisfied with management's offer, struck for more money and the other unions' members backed them up. It was that unanimity of action, in contrast to the hesitant cooperation the Herald-Tribune offered its co-unionists, that brought the charges of contract violation.

It was nothing of the sort. No New York newspaper union contract requires employes to cross a picket line. Mechanical union contracts permit the employes to refuse to handle struck work; it was this clause, which wrecked plans of the Herald-Tribune and the Long Island Star-Journal to carry as ads the features of the struck papers. (The struck papers, despite claimed concern with freedom of the press, were most concerned with keeping their comic strips before the public.)

Far from being a violation of contract, the concerted action of the New York newspaper employes in observing a picket line was but an expression of a cardinal principle of unionism—that union members will not permit themselves to be used to break another union.

That principle was upheld in a nearly parallel West Coast case by an arbitrator. He ruled that longshoremen who observed a picket line set up by a waterfront clerks' union did not violate the longshoremen's contract, even though it provided for settlement of disputes without strike or lockout. The arbitrator pointed out, however, that the longshoremen's contract did not require them to cross picket lines. He said further that in view of a union's basic teaching that it cannot be used to break another union, the company should have known the longshoremen would not cross the clerks' picket line.

* * *

E & P's editorial shouts that the New York shutdown proves there ought to be a law. This is typical of the freedom to be as biased as you want to be.

Back in 1950, when newspapers in Pittsburgh were shut down by their owners, this same organ had two comments (and only two) during the 47-day lockout. The first said "you would think the Guild . . . would use their good offices to bring an end to the costly situation rather than sit back and cast smear words like 'lockout' . . ."

The following week it congratulated the ITU for yanking the striking mailers' charter and said ". . . suspension of the city's dailies brings forcefully to mind again the relative insecurity of the free press guarantee in the face of organized unions." That was on Page 62; on Page 100 B, two paragraphs from the end of a column-long story headed "No Settlement Is Seen Near in Pittsburgh" was announcement of the birth of the Pittsburgh Reporter. But there's no point in letting facts interfere with an editorial.

Later the same year the same organ, in an editorial headed "Want to Strike?" said: "Locals of the American Newspaper Guild have been taking strike votes in many offices recently. We cannot believe that educated and intelligent members of the Guild in the editorial and news department want to strike at this crucial time." That was Nov. 11, 1950, just before the Chinese Communists entered the Korean War, crucial times indeed, but not what the editorialist was thinking of, for he continued: "Those people . . . should think twice before doing anything to upset the delicate balance of income and outgo in the newspaper business brought on by the newsprint price increase."

The Guild, of course, had been trying to do something about the newsprint price increases for some time, while the newspaper owners' union bid the price up and folded a paper whenever profits dropped too low.

Under Taft Law Boss Can Strike But Unions Can't

Washington, D. C.—What's wrong with the Taft-Hartley law and why employers love it is demonstrated by the New York newspaper strike and the "voluntary suspension" of the labor-trouble-free Herald Tribune, says the Machinist, IAM weekly.

Says its editorial:

"Clearly and by (its) public admission, the Herald Tribune engaged in a sympathetic shutdown. There isn't a line in the Taft-Hartley act to forbid it.

"However, if the employes at the Herald Tribune had decided to strike as a means of aiding the strike against other New York newspapers, their unions would have been guilty of unfair labor practices under the Taft-Hartley act.

"That the Herald Tribune, which so often disapproves of secondary boycotts by union members and which so vigorously champions free enterprises, should itself conduct a sympathy shutdown and thereby turn its back on a golden economic opportunity to sell advertising and newspapers is in itself an interesting inconsistency.

"Whether it acted out of fear of economic reprisals or out of a sense of solidarity with other newspaper employers, the Herald Tribune demonstrated clearly why newspaper publishers as well as other employers are so enthusiastic in their defense of an unfair law. They love Taft-Hartley—and why not?"

. . . Cleveland

(Continued from Page One)

On wages, the settlements raised the top minimum for reporters, photographers, display salesmen and other key classifications from $115 to $120 after five years, with step-ups in these categories raised $2.50 to $7.50. All other minimums are up $2.50. New top minimums for other classifications are $90.50 after five years for classified outside salesmen; $64.50 for classified phone solicitors and $62.50 for stenographers and telephone operators, all after three years, and $47.50 after one year for copy boys.

Employes at or above the top minimum level for the key editorial and commercial classifications received a $5 general increase through a maintenance of differentials provision, and all others received a $3 pay increase.

Severance and retirement pay maximum was raised from 42 to 50 weeks.

The checkoff, previously revocable at any time, has been changed to provide that an employe cannot revoke his authorization for the duration of the one-year contracts. The form also has been changed to provide for deduction in accordance with schedules submitted by the Guild, instead of designation of the amount by the employe.

In a covering letter, managements of all three papers agreed to continue their present retirement policies. On the Plain Dealer and the News this is a formal pension plan. On the Press it is an informal system by which the paper "always takes care of its older employes."

Meanwhile, the letter commits the publishers to meet with Guild representatives on formal retirement plans.

Feel Safer Now?

Washington, D. C. — Atomic Energy Commission has won the National Safety Council's 1952 National Safety award, pointing to its plants as the safest place to work in the country. Only 11 got killed during the year.

Off Again, On Again, New York Herald Trib Proves Strike Enigma

In a performance which vacillated between the sublime and the ridiculous, and which was therefore convincing in neither phase, the New York Herald Tribune came through the strike with scant honors, and with much that remains in the realm of mystery, locked in the counsels of that small group, the New York Publishers Association.

On the Monday after the strike broke, the Trib printed an eight-page paper, without advertising. It ran off 2,250,000 copies, explaining in a Page One box that it was doing so in order to give "the widest possible distribution to the day's basic news."

It was voluntarily abandoning profits from the heaviest advertising season of the year, refusing to take financial advantage of its competitors' suspensions, living up to the highest traditions of the "people's right to know."

Next day was different.

There was no Herald Tribune, and little explanation of why. Wire services were told that it suspended because it did not want to be "used" to obstruct "normal collective bargaining." The Herald Tribune quoted an unnamed union official as having declared that if the Herald Tribune continued to publish, it wouldn't be long before the Times came to terms.

For the next five days, full staffs and crews reported for work at the Herald Tribune, events were covered, stories were written, copy was edited, and printers and stereotypers functioned as usual. A few copies ran through the presses, and the process stopped right there.

No papers went out to the public. "The widest possible distribution to the day's basic news" stopped at the West 40th street circulation doors.

Then last Sunday, with an "explanation" as inadequate as before, the Herald Tribune reappeared on the morning news stands, with another eight-pager.

It had wanted, its announcement indicated, to make certain that "the calmest possible consideration" be given by the striking engravers' union to an offer of arbitration. (The engravers declined, with an even more decisive majority than had first disapproved the proposal.)

"Now we are convinced," said the Herald Tribune, "that resumption of publication will not prejudice further negotiations."

And to bolster that view, it again fell back on quotes, this time from William Mapel, president of the NYPA, who said:

"Resumption . . . will in no way affect or lessen . . . efforts . . . to reach an equitable strike settlement."

The Herald Tribune had no engravers' contract. It had no quarrel with any union. It was under no pressure from any union. It was a free agent. At no time was it unable to live up to its credo, published in last Sunday's issue, that news distribution is "a vital public service, essential to the working of a free government. In the end this consideration takes precedence over every other."

Yet for a strange interlude of five unexplained days, it abandoned that credo.

. . . Financing Heavy

(Continued from Page One)

bile Workers, sent a first check of $25,000 after the situation had been explained to him by Arthur Rosenstock, New York local president, and Ralph B. Novak, ANG executive vice president.

The P-O-I District Council was an early donor, too, with a check for $1,000. From William J. Pachler, secretary-treasurer of the Utility Workers, CIO, came that organization's check for $500. Checks for $200 from the Pittsburgh Guild, for $50 from Wilkes-Barre, $25 from the Newark local and $15.50 from UP bureau members in Chicago were others quick to arrive.

* * *

Benefits for the strike-bound New Yorkers were set by the local Guild at the same scale as prevailed during the 1950 World-Telegram & Sun strike.

Single persons received $30 per week. Married persons were allotted $40, if the spouse was unemployed, $30 if husband or wife was working. For each additional dependent in the family, there was an allowance of $10.

Maximum strike benefits were $80, or 90 percent of the individual's take-home pay, whichever was less.

Toward these benefits, the share of the ANG contribution was the nationally-determined allotment of $10 per single employe, $20 to married workers, with $10 for additional dependents, for a maximum of $55.

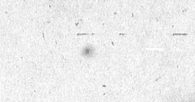
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Last Friday was "pay-day" at the New York Guild club, and at half a dozen points throughout the building, designated for the units to which they belonged, Guildsmen lined up to be compensated for their lost pay.

A regularly scheduled meeting of the New York local, set for Wednesday, December 2, altered its agenda to deal with matters relating directly to the strike.

A rough count fixed at 2,000 the number that jammed the floor and balcony of the hall at the Capitol Hotel, and that heard Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president, and others give the latest details on the course of the strike.

A meeting of New York's Representative Assembly, set for last Tuesday evening, was called off because of the strike settlement and the unusual duties attendant on its members in getting their papers back into production.



Miss Frances Boardman

St. Paul, Minn.—Funeral services were conducted here for Miss Frances Boardman, 74, who retired in 1947 after a quarter of a century as music critic for the Dispatch Pioneer Press.

She was one of that small band of newspaper people who, in the fall of 1933, attended those first meetings at which the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities was formed, to become Local No. 2 of the ANG.

Although retired, she continued her Guild membership.

She is survived by a brother Lawrence, a Guildsman in the Dispatch Pioneer Press unit.

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Wiggins Says: Wechsler Interrogation Is Peril to Press Freedoms

The case of James Wechsler's interrogation before the McCarthy committee is an example of the peril which press freedoms face today, declared James R. Wiggins, Washington Post managing editor, in an address before the November convention of the American Jewish Congress at New York.

Secrecy in government at all levels, and the threat inherent in "legislative reprisals" are twin dangers to the American press, and to the people's "right to know," Wiggins declared.

He was a member of the dissenting minority of a committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which issued a majority report decrying the Wechsler case as being of immediate or important concern.

Wiggins in his New York speech discussed the minority views in some detail.

In the quizzing of the New York Post editor, Wiggins declared that the fact that Wechsler had agreed to testify precluded any legal challenge of the Senate committee's rights. But, he said, not only legal questions are involved.

"These are times," he said "of great danger to our country, during which editors, and other citizens are inclined to give such assistance as they can to Congress. Many feel the circumstances are like those which confronted the Bishop of Rochester in 1692 when he was summoned before the privy council, on the wicked and false accusation of plotting the King's assassination: 'I submit,' he said, 'to the necessities of state in such a time of jealousy and danger as this.' So would many editors choose to submit, rather than bear the imputation that they sought to withhold from Congress any information they might have that would be useful in the country's defense.

"At the same time, however, such submission does not clothe legislative intimidation of the press with any constitutional sanctions it did not hitherto possess. Nor does it render devoid of risk and danger congressional inquiries that might have the effect of causing newspapers to refrain from printing information adverse to members of Congress or the government, or inducing them to refrain from comment upon that information.

"It has been said that no evidence has been given that the New York Post was intimidated, and therefore no harm was done the newspaper or freedom of the press. This introduces a unique principle at law which, if adhered to, would wipe off the statute books all crimes consisting of mere attempted felonies. The law, then, no longer would frown on shooting at law-abiding citizens. This sport would be divested of criminal character, up to the point at which the marksmanship of the murderer finally succeeded. This is not a view that has had much support, in legal history. It has been held wiser to act against criminal exploits whether successful or unsuccessful.

"If society is to condone attempts at intimidation, as long as they do not succeed, we are going to have to take a different view of some efforts at intimidation in the past. Take the notorious persecution of John Lilburne, the leveler, for example. In 1632, he was found guilty of heretical utterance and was lashed to the tail of a cart, dragged across London, whipped and pilloried, gagged, loaded with irons and imprisoned. Throughout his ordeal he continued to attempt to speak to the mob. When gagged in the pillory, he indicated by such gestures as he could make, that if free to do so, he would despite all, continue to speak. By the novel doctrines now put forth, he suffered no real diminution of his freedom to speak, since he obviously was not intimidated.

"The manner in which intimidation or attempted intimidation impairs freedom of expression goes far beyond the effects of the government's acts upon individuals directly involved. Lilburne may not have been intimidated—but, in the mob which watched his agony, there may have been lesser men than he who from that day forth, for fear of like punishment, withheld their opinions from utterance. The New York Post was not intimidated, but who is to say that among 160 millions of people, none found the spectacle of two days' secret and hostile interrogation by a Senate subcommittee an ordeal so great as to silence or at least mitigate the sharpness of their criticism of government. Are all Americans, and all American editors, so brave, so well provided with legal counsel and the means to obtain it, that none would shrink from a congressional committee summons, from a subpoena deriving its authority from the full power of the government of the United States, from an interrogation that could lead to legal penalties at worst or damage to reputation and business at the least? Would every citizen, confronted by such a hazard, comment on the acts of congressmen with the same full freedom? And if this one inquiry did not intimidate citizens, would ten such inquiries do it, or fifty, or a hundred? Four members of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors warned:

" 'Freedom of the Press in these United States, as it has been understood since the adoption of the Constitution, could not long survive the repeated exercise by Congress of unlimited inquiry into the conduct of newspapers. Congressional interrogation, such as occurred in the United States Senate committee on April 24 and May 5, if frequently repeated, would extinguish, without the passage of a single law, that free and unfettered reporting of events and comment thereon, upon which the preservation of our liberties depends.'

"We need to go back to the solemn warning of Justice Joseph Story who said:

" 'A general, roving, offensive, inquisitorial, compulsory investigation, conducted by a commission without any allegation, upon no fixed principles and governed by no rules of law or of evidence and no restraints except its own will or caprice, is unknown to our Constitution and laws and such an inquisition would be destructive of the rights of citizens and an intolerable tyranny. Let the power once be established and there is no knowing where the practice under it would end.'

"Freedom of the press, as it has been understood in this country, from the adoption of the Bill of Rights, stands today in jeopardy. Secrecy in government, at every level and in every grand division, threatens to deprive the American people of the right to know about their own government. And legislative reprisal, employed more times in the last generation than in the previous 150 years, threatens to impair that free and unfettered right of citizens to comment upon what they know.

"We face an assault upon our freedoms clearer in its outlines than any launched in modern times. As we gather to meet it, let all citizens remember James Madison's eloquent declaration:

" 'The right of freely examining public characters and measures and of free communication thereon, is the only effectual guardian of every other right.' "

Free Press Is Good-Government Safeguard

"No government ought to be without censors: and where the press is free, no one ever will."

Thomas Jefferson never pretended to be a prophet, but the master of Monticello wrote for the ages when he defended the right of the press to criticize authority.

He described in those seventeen words the fundamental reason for a free and uncensored press—a reason as true today as when it was penned in a letter to President George Washington in 1792.

The history books tell us that the Founding Fathers created a government in which the executive, legislative and judical branches "check and balance" each other to protect the will of the people.

But a fourth "check and balance" has developed. It is our press—an all-seeing, ever-vigilant deputy of the people which keeps them informed and points the way to action when action is needed.

No man or agency in our government scheming to usurp powers not clearly given by the laws of the land can crash the barrier erected by a free and uncensored press.

Anybody who doubts the value of our fourth "check and balance" need but examine the attitudes of totalitarianism toward the press.

WHO would deny that a basic aim of totalitarianism is to destroy the free and uncensored press wherever it exists? For in the press all despots see the molder of men's minds, the tool for rule.

WHAT is the purpose of such destruction? To stifle the voice of the people, to prevent criticism and to force the will of despotism upon all without fear of challenge.

WHERE has this destruction happened? Wherever the iron fist of dictatorship has smashed liberty, from the time of the first printed word to an era scourged by Fascism and Communism.

WHEN does this destruction happen? Whenever tyrants seize power, for they fully realize that in criticism of their actions there is danger to their ambition. They fear truth more than enemy armies.

WHY does this destruction happen? Either because the people are unable to oppose censorship or are indifferent to it.

HOW can we, as journalists, prevent destruction of our free and uncensored press? "By eternal vigilance, the price of liberty"; by opposing governmental measures designed to curtail access to information and by thwarting efforts of government to "clear" stories unless, and only unless, publication poses a threat to national security.

The traditions of our fourth "check and balance" have been established by the trial of Peter Zenger and by fearless newspapermen who, regardless of personal loss, have dared the wrath of incensed authority. Now, we must keep faith with the heroes of journalism who sacrificed so much to give the people an implement for truth and justice.

If we fail to keep our "censoring, but free and uncensored" press, then we need only to recall these Shakespearian words:

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars
But in ourselves. . . ."

"The Fourth 'Check and Balance'" is an essay written by Guildsman James Skufakis, of the Hammond local, which took first place in the college men's division of the National Newspaper Week competition. Skufakis, a sports writer, is presently on leave from his job at the Hammond Times, taking a GI Bill course in journalism at the University of Illinois.

Better 'How' and 'Why' Needed in Foreign News

Better balance in coverage of foreign news, more explanation of its significance and more space devoted to it, are three essentials in improving the flow of international news, it is concluded in a year-long survey conducted by the International Press Institute.

The findings are embodied in a 266-page report published last week. The study covered the daily press in the United States, western Europe and India. It was made by students in ten U. S. journalism schools and by special staffs abroad, and the project was financed by grants from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations. The IPI is an association of editors in 32 countries, and its executive board is headed by Lester Markel, NY Times Sunday editor.

Chief obstacle in handling foreign news—the study covered inflow and outflow of news in each of the three areas studied—is its complexity, concluded the survey.

Traditions, language and even national objectives differ sharply.

"By its very nature," says the IPI, "reporting of events abroad is an exercise in translation. Politics, economics and diplomacy of a country need interpretation for even the readers of that country. Even more is needed when the reader seeks to learn what goes on in a land not his own."

Changes both in content and treatment of such news are necessary, as well as a shift in perspective, says the report.

A way to achieve better balance in coverage, it continues, would be to retain the point of view of "the ordinary people."

"What are the motives of the man in the street? What is he thinking about his taxes, his job, the objectives of his government, the relations of his government with others? What is he like in the first place?" asks the report.

Many news dispatches studied in the survey gave only "a shadowy picture" of background material, lacking the explanations necessary to make them intelligible.

And in newspapers giving priority to local and national news, reporting of foreign news is at a minimum.

The practical test of that minimum is whether the foreign news selected by the editor is intelligible in the quantity given the reader. If not, says the report, the printing of the stories is the performance of "a dubious obligation."

The study, says the IPI, was undertaken not to revolutionize, but only to describe, the present process of foreign news coverage and use. Its evaluation sources were newspapermen themselves, and the IPI found widespread interest among them in meeting and overcoming the obstacles to a wider and wiser use of foreign news.

Hearings Are Started In AP Arbitration Case

Arbitration of the Guild's demand for wage increases and increases in contract minimums on the Associated Press opened with a hearing in New York City this week, with the Board of Arbitration sitting in executive session for a second day and then adjourning until next Monday. A further executive session is tentatively set for either Jan. 4 or 8.

The Guild presented the major points of its case in the form of a written brief of about fifty pages. AP management presented a ten-page "opening statement" and twenty-one other exhibits to support its contention that no increase whatever is warranted because the AP minimums are "in excess of those payable by its competitors," and because "there has been no drastic change in any economic factors."

The AP argued that the "basic wage structure should not be disturbed unless some drastic changes have occurred since the execution of the basic agreement between the union and the employer."

The Guild will file a rebuttal brief at the next executive session of the Board.

Impartial chairman of the board of arbitration is William E. Simkin, who served in the same capacity in arbitration of the Guild's 1950 dispute with AP. Management members of the board are Harry T. Montgomery and L. H. Thomason; Guild members are Steve Ripley, ANG Wire Service Administrator, and Richard O. Coons, AP National Committeeman from New York.

The Guild's brief was prepared by Douglas Lovelace, Ronald W. Gilbert and Coons, of the AP negotiating committee; Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the ANG contracts committee, and Ripley. Jollos also assisted in presenting the case at the opening hearing.

The award of the board of arbitration is not binding upon the parties, but must be accepted or rejected by both parties within five days of its announcement.

Membership Hits 27,000 For New High

Dues-paying membership in the American Newspaper Guild stand at an even 27,000, a new and all-time high figure, computation by Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson showed. The figures apply to local reports for the month of November, and continue an upward trend which began more than a year ago to establish continuing new records.



NEW PREXY HONORED—ANG President Joseph F. Collis is feted at a cocktail party held by Empire State District Council at recent Rochester parley. Left to right are Arthur Rosenstock, New York City; Walter Mordaunt, Tri-City; M. Michael Potoker, New York City; Paul Tanner, Rochester; Collis, George Kearney, Tri-City; and Thomas J. Murphy, Rochester.

ANG Staff Conference In February

Members of the ANG staff, which includes those at the New York headquarters and international representatives in the field, will meet for a mid-winter conference at the Hotel Abbey, New York, for the week starting February 8, according to an announcement by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak.

The conference will be the second such meeting, last year having given evidence of the value of the deliberations. Collective bargaining and strikes are the chief topics listed for attention.

Committee Starts Study Of Collective Bargaining

An interim committee authorized by the 1953 ANG convention has begun its task of reviewing the Constitution and Collective Bargaining Program sections which set standards for contract proposals and contract provisions.

Following prolonged discussions (including one session until 11 p. m.) at a week-end meeting in the Hotel Abbey, New York, the committee agreed to exchange further views by mail in an effort to "jell" its thinking. During the meeting, various committee members were assigned to work on specific topics in the mail-exchange phase of the deliberations.

Rollin Everett, executive secretary of the St. Louis Guild, is chairman of the special comittee, which also includes: Ralph B. Novak, ANG executive vice president; Wilbur E. Bade, Twin Cities executive secretary; James J. Richard, Toledo president; Robert Buchanan, Ottawa; William Burgess, New York, and Doug Bailey, Elizabeth. Bailey was unable to attend because of his mother's illness.

Special reports and analyses for the committee's use were prepared by Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the Contracts Committee; Francis S. Rivett, contract analyst, and John Barry and Yetta Riesel of the Department of Research and Information.

Information Freedom Debated by UN Body

Freedom of information as it concerns the United Nations Central Assembly's eighth session, and as discussed in its "Third committee" for the past eight weeks, is the subject of a report by Harry Martin, former ANG president, who attended the New York sessions as vice president for North America of the International Federation of Journalists. The American Newspaper Guild is an IFJ affiliate, and had been asked to represent the IFJ in this respect.

Some 60 delegates from all UN countries participated, Martin reports to Clement Bundock, British president of the IFJ.

The committee received a survey on the world-wide status of freedom of information, prepared by Dr. Salvador P. Lopez, of the Philippines, who had been named rapporteur on press freedom of information early this year.

The committee decided to try again in the formulation of a code of journalistic ethics, one acceptable to all countries and intended as a standard of good behavior. It will enlist the aid of interested news enterprises, which were polled with varying results two years ago. Should a "representative" group still be interested, a drafting conference will be called.

The committee suggested that a positive approach toward attaining freedom of information might be through UN development of news media in economically retarded countries seeking aid for such expansion.

American news handling came in for some criticism, from Middle East delegates, from Yugoslavians and Ecuadorians.

Unity Talks On Again

Washington, D.C.—Unity talks between CIO and AFL will be resumed here Dec. 16. The meeting will be the first since both organizations ratified their no-raiding pact. General President Emil Rieve of TWUA is a member of the CIO committee which will take part in the talks.

First Call Goes Out For Broun Award

Chicago, Ill.—First reminders have gone out over the name of Wade Franklin, chairman, calling attention to the thirteenth annual Heywood Broun Award.

The award is bestowed by the American Newspaper Guild for outstanding journalistic achievement "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," founder and first president of the Guild. The award consists of $500 in cash and a citation, and will cover work done or completed during the calendar year 1953.

Selection will be made after the February 1, 1954, deadline, by a panel of judges to be named by the awards committee.

Winners in the past twelve years have been chosen on the basis of work — in news writing, cartooning, or advertising—which showed concern for the public interest and particularly for the underprivileged, a quality which distinguished the columnist for whom the award is a continuing memorial.

Any person in the jurisdiction of the Guild is eligible to enter material, and early entries are sought.

Eastern Wire Conference Hears Organization Data

The Eastern regional wire service conference, attended by twelve delegates from six major eastern cities, met at the Hotel Abbey in New York last week-end to promote the education and training of wire service Guildsmen in thirteen eastern and New England states and the District of Columbia.

The conference, called by the National Wire Service Council under the authority of the Boston convention, was the first of a series of four to be established on an annual basis.

Delegates heard and discussed all phases of the structure of wire service administration, collective bargaining and organization.

The conference was a departure from previous years in that major time was spent in explanation of and experienced direction in the role played by individual Guild members from the unit level to the annual convention.

Steve Ripley, ANG wire service administrator, explained that the purpose was to provide a source of information and education for representatives of wire service members. The delegates were expected to return to their bureaus and make available to the people they represented all of the information exchanged at the conference.

"No contract," explained Ripley, "is any good to the individual unless it is policed and enforced by the membership." He stressed the importance of using existing tools to enforce contracts. The mimeographed agenda was written to serve as a check list for use by the delegates upon their return home.

Ray Pitt, assistant wire service administrator, heading the talk on organizing, stressed the important lesson to be learned from the attitude of the publishers toward the Guild in the New York strike.

"The biased editorials and stories appearing in other newspapers indicate the extent of the growing anti-union efforts of management in general," Pitt said. "The surest way to combat such one-sided propaganda is to intensify organizing efforts and lay particular emphasis on the basic objectives and principles of collective bargaining. An informed membership," he added, "is the one sure way to dispel false fears on the part of both present and potential members and strengthen our ranks for the battles ahead."

At the conclusion of the conference, the delegates constituted themselves as the Eastern Regional Wire Service Council. Officers elected were: Dick Coons, NY AP, president; Dave Pickman, Boston UP, vice president, and Ray Henry, Washington AP, secretary.

The Council discussed ways and means to improve wire service administration and adopted several proposals to be forwarded to the National Wire Service Council.

Delegates attending the meeting were: Coons, Sol Fox, NY UP; Bob McHugh and Lou Panos, Baltimore AP; Jim Smith and Jim Calogero, Boston AP; Pickman, Al Spivak, Washington INS; Henry, John Goldsmith, Washington UP; Joe Bradis, Pittsburgh AP, and Bill Loftus, Philadelphia AP.

The second regional conference is scheduled for January 16-17 in Milwaukee, and will represent wire services in 10 central states.

New "Messes" for Old?

Wall Street Journal's Washington wire reports under heading of "minor memos" a "new tribe of 'influence men'—Republicans, of course — is beginning to show up in Washington."

El Paso Guild Registers Hit With P-1 Ball

El Paso, Texas—El Paso Newspaper Guild staged its first annual Page One Ball in the County Coliseum, with the selection of a Page One Queen as the highlight of the evening.

President Bill James made the presentation of a gold loving cup to Miss Pat Skipworth, Texas Western College co-ed, after a committee of three judges reached a final decision.

In a surprise presentation, James gave an award of merit to Lt. Col. Charles J. Brandt, public information officer at nearby Fort Bliss, for an outstanding job of co-operation with local newsmen.

Guests of honor at the affair included Mayor Fred Hervey, Maj. Gen. S. R. Mickelson, commanding general at Fort Bliss, and Mrs. Mickelson; Brig. Gen. John M. Reynolds of Biggs Air Force Base; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Brandt and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Chamness, exalted ruler of the Elks.

The Guild provided the thirteen queen candidates with orchid corsages flown to El Paso from the Gore Orchid Nurseries at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. In addition to her loving cup trophy, Miss Skipworth was given round trip tickets for two to Mexico City on Aeronaves Mexicana.

Committee members who assisted in making the affair a resounding success included Bob Chapman, arrangements, Marshall Hail and Jim Halloran; distinguished guests; Joe Parrish and Norm Brown, pictures; Bill Montgomery and Al Wegermer, tickets; Charlie Sutton, John Welch and Bob Baltis, receptions.



QUEEN'S TROPHY—Miss Pat Skipworth, El Paso's fairest, receives her Page One Queen emblem from Bill James, president of the El Paso Guild, at the first affair of the kind to be held by the local.

How Newspaper Strike Hit New York

Readers Discover Dailies Play Vital Role in Metropolis

Windfall: Surburban New Jersey, Westchester and Long Island dailies found new readers among commuters during New York's news blackout, and tall stacks of their evening editions disappeared rapidly at rail and ferry terminals.

Hotaling's news stand at Times Square, which specializes in out-of-town dailies, found its stocks far below demand, sold out early, and had to stow under counters to accommodate its group of "regulars."

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Futile Optimism: Doubtless on the theory that a news-hungry public would read anything, the Daily Worker stationed vendors at Union Square in an attempt to hawk the commie daily. At a dime a copy, there were few takers.

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Feeble Substitute: Some retail stores, caught with their publicity down, whipped out printed single sheets listing their holiday wares. These were handdistributed to patrons emerging from subway stations near the stores. Visible result: Littered sidewalks, and an outraged Department of Sanitation.

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Public Service: Commuters on the New York Central Railroad found mimeographed news summaries distributed throughout the train seats, supplied, the railroad said, "in the hope of easing in a small way the inconvenience of not having your regularly published newspapers."

Paragraphs, in a typical issue, told of Eisenhower's UN appearance, the Bermuda conference, Korean conference status, the engravers' strike, the weather outlook, stock market trends, one sports item, and the head cold that held Mamie Eisenhower incommunicado at the White House.

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D'Artagnan Law: In his syndicated financial column, J. A. Livingston of the Philadelphia Bulletin compared the New York Herald Tribune shutdown "to the Pennsylvania Railroad's halting trains because the New York Central was struck."

Noting that union members were loyal to their fellow unionists in New York, he added:

"That's the d'Artagnan law in collective bargaining. One's fight is everyone's fight. In the past unions have been criticized for industry-wide bargaining—striking all major companies in an industry, as in steel. But here is an instance of management electing, at increased cost to itself, to go in for city-wide bargaining. d'Artagnan's law operates on both sides of the table."

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Tall Corn: "William E. Robinson, publisher, and Mr. Cameron (B. G. Cameron, circulation manager) went to the pressroom to see the dramatic run begin. The mailroom foreman paced up and down nervously, alternatively eyeing his watch and the wall clock. On the stroke of 11 he flashed a signal to the pressroom and 15 presses simultaneously began the biggest run of the newspaper's long history.

"Drivers waiting with their trucks let out a big cheer at the thrilling roar of the presses and Mr. Robinson was visibly affected."

—From Editor & Publisher's story of the NY Trib's two-and-a quarter million (one-day) issue.

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Business Office: Herald Tribune's business office celebrated the end of the strike with an 88-page paper Wednesday morning, after dutifully serving its strike-bound sister journals as their publicity organ. Trib carried 24.39 percent news, editorial, picture and feature material, including comics, and stock market, for a three-to-one ad-editorial ratio.

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Brief Fling: New York's only Sunday afternoon paper, a weekly called the New York Enquirer, made a short-lived entry into the daily field last week, announcing that for the strike duration it would continue to get out an edition each afternoon.

It printed on Monday, and again on Tuesday. Wednesday came the announcement that it was reverting to normal, that its newsprint reserves were endangered and that the resources of its staff were unequal to the situation.

This week, on Monday, the Enquirer tried again, then signed off to await the next day's expected settlement.

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Amateur Publishers: The New York Central functionary who decided to issue a commuters' paper was not the only frustrated publisher who found an outlet for his urge in the strike situation. Schrafft's restaurant chain issued its "Schrafft's News Home Style," advertising its chocolates at $1.36 a pound, with the menus.

NBC ground out daily 250,000 copies of a small tabloid containing news and publicity for its programs on radio and TV, distributing at bus stations, subway entrances and other pedestrian centers.

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Air Time Shortage: Electronic communications people reported they could have used a 25-or 30-hour day profitably. During the first four days NBC outlets in New York sold $30,000 worth of extra time. Some longer programs were cancelled, and disk jockeys were more popular with program directors, if not with the listeners, because spot ads could be slipped in between the discs.

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Fatalities: Hardest hit by the newspaper ad and publicity blackout were the fields of entertainment and sports, where the publicity man, ad writer and reporter should be more appreciated (if possible) after the experience.

Music and drama suffered from lack of public interest in, or rather ignorance of, their programs and the vacuum was not filled by radio and TV. Only 13,832 turned out at Madison Square Garden to see Ohio's miracle man of basketball, 6-foot-9 Bevo, perform his wonders, after a radio and TV buildup.

In the suburban area, news offices were overrun by press agents and ad departments prospered.

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Retail Slump: First week of the newspaper ad famine local department stores reported sales off 5 per cent, with mail order departments hit hardest. Fashionable stores and shops for the economic elite, who evidently don't scan papers for bargain specials, were reported to have suffered least.

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Job Hunts Man: Employment agencies minus their advertising space found their business at a standstill with fewer applicants than openings. Long-pigeonholed applicants got calls, the agencies naively admitted.

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Guild Education: Two cub members of a struck paper art department failed to pick up their strike benefit checks. They had quickly sensed that it wasn't proper to cross a picket line, but they admitted they didn't know there was such a thing as a strike check from their union.

New York Strike Is Jolt To ANG Defense Balance

"Depleted" is the word for the ANG defense fund.

Biggest bite, of course, was the $90,000 it took to meet the emergency of the New York engravers' strike, when some 4,000 Guild members found themselves off payrolls because they refused to cross picket lines at their place of work.

But ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson says that isn't all. In a letter sent out to local presidents and treasurers, that official notes that the Guild has no choice but to continue assessments despite the settlement of the New York strike, if the Guild is to be in position to back up demands for contract improvements through local negotiations.

A total of $260,000 has moved through the defense fund during the past eighteen months, all of this money going to the aid of Guildsmen in strikes or lockout situations.

This quarter-million sum does not take into account additional thousands spent in contributions from local treasuries, district council funds, or from other unions.

Besides the three recent major emergencies at Seattle, Portland, Me., and New York, the fiscal twelve-month period preceding the Boston Convention saw defense funds allotted to such points as Rockford, Tacoma, Nashua, Bethlehem, Waukegan and New York (Consumers' Union strike.)

Nor is there prospect of better treatment to come, says Farson. "As the New York strike dramatically demonstrated, publishers are apparently willing to risk sizeable losses of revenue to enforce their will on their employes," he comments.

And he reminds that the Portland strike was caused by insistence of management on deletion of a Guild Shop clause which had been in the contract for years.

The three monthly assessments ordered last summer brought in approximately $100,000. That is the amount constituting a "floor" below which conventions have indicated that an emergency situation exists, calling for replenishment of the Guild's reserves.

The new assessments, effective starting January 1, will be canceled when the fund emergency passes.

Under the constitution, assessments range from 50 cents to $3 per month, based on the members' weekly salaries. The 50-cent amount is levied on those earning $30 per week or less. Those earning up to $49.99 per week pay $1. The $2 figure applies to those earning from $50 to $99.99 per week. Salaries of $100 or more call for the $3 payment.

Cleveland ITU Pact Copies N. Y. $3.75

Cleveland, O.—ITU printers employed on the three Cleveland dailies received a $3.75 weekly increase retroactive to October 1 in a new contract. Base daytime pay is now $110.75 a week.

Chester Contract Rates High for "Small" Paper

Chester, Pa.—Official signatures put into effect at the Chester Times what is regarded by the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia as one of the best "small" newspaper contracts in the country. With its $108.50 top reporter minimum it ranks 51st among all papers.

The new agreement carried general raises, by brackets, of from $2 to $5 bringing the 64 members in all departments an annual boost of close to $12,000 or about 4½ percent.

The negotiations also increased the night differential from 75 cents to $1 a night, made it part of wages, and lifted the severance pay limit from 32 to 40 weeks. The agreement was retroactive to September 1, and runs for two years with an open-end wage-reopening after the first year.

A promised company proposal on pensions failed to appear.

Guild negotiators included Unit Chairman Richard Widdoes, Mitchell Rosenfeld, George Hayes, Leo Wagner, Administrative Officer Dave Schick and Local President G. Norman Collie.



SEALING THE PACT—Witnessing the signing of the Philadelphia Guild contract with the Chester Times are, left to right: (standing) Mary Delehanty, shop steward; Betty White, Chester unit vice chairman; Dick Widdoes, unit chairman; Administrative Officer Dave Schick; Orrin Evans, shop steward, and Nicholas Feldman, assistant to the publisher. Seated are G. Norman Collie, local president, and Publisher Hugh Wagnon.

"Labor's Side" In N. Y. Strike Scantily Told

Boston, Mass.—At least four New England dailies gave space to a statement made by the Guild's regional vice president, John H. Thompson, regarding the union issues in the New York newspaper strike. A Boston radio station likewise aired a portion of Thompson's statement.

Thompson was requested by the Boston Associated Press to comment on a charge by Charles J. Lewin, editor of the New Bedford Standard-Times, that press freedoms were endangered by the New York strike. The Lewin statement, favorable to the publishers' cause, got wide attention, Thompson's considerably less.

His own paper, the Boston Herald-Traveler and a competitor, the Boston Globe, both quoted from Thompson as carried in the AP copy. Two area papers elsewhere used brief quotes as well.

Help Fight TB



Buy Christmas Seals

Ending the Horse Thief Menace

The horse thieves must be stopped. No state has effective laws to stop them. In Illinois, for example, the only statute directed at horse thieves is the Act of March 2, 1875 (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, sec. 397), which provides as follows:

Horse stealing. Whoever feloniously takes or steals any horse, mule, or ass shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than twenty years. The words "horse," "mule," "ass" shall include animals of both sexes (1) and all ages.

This law is inadequate. It punishes no one except the person who has been caught stealing a horse. The typical horse thief does not get caught stealing horses. He steals horses without getting caught or else he does not steal horses at all. Either device enables him to slip through the loopholes of the present law.

A new law is essential. We need a law which will expose horse thieves and drive them from public life. A bill for such a law is submitted herewith.

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS

(a) Horses means each and every animal which can be identified as a horse, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, plough horses, saddle horses, cow ponies, milk horses, race horses, mules, burros, asses, donkeys, ponies, colts, nags, mustangs, and every other horse of every kind, nature and handicap whatsoever, of any one or more or less sexes (2), sizes, weights, ages, races, creeds, colors, or combinations thereof.

(b) "Horse thief" means any person who steals, attempts to steal or aids in the stealing of a horse, or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches by any means any person to steal, attempt to steal, or aid in the stealing of a horse, or in the commission of any act intended to facilitate the stealing of horses, or who is a member of or affiliated with any horse-thief front organization.

(c) "Horse-thief front organization" means any organization, corporation, company, partnership, association, trust, foundation, fund, club, society, committee, political party, gang, or any group of persons, whether or not incorporated, permanently or temporarily associated together for action or advancement of views on any subject or subjects, one of the purposes of which is advocating, abetting, advising or teaching the desirability of any action, advocacy, abetting, advice, or instruction, which will advance or facilitate in any material respect the stealing of horses.

Under this section no one will be able to deny he is a horse thief merely because he has not stolen a horse.

SECTION 2. It shall be a felony to be a horse thief.

This is preventive jurisprudence. It is folly to await the commission of a crime before restraining the criminal. Why lock the stable after a horse is stolen?

SECTION 3. Any person convicted of violating Section 2 shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than fifteen or more than 100 years.

This is five times as effective as the present law. (3)

SECTION 4. No person shall hold any office of trust or profit within the state or be employed by any agency of the state receiving tax exemption from or paying taxes to the state unless he shall take the following oath:

I swear (or affirm) that I am not now and never have been and will not be, during my term of office or employment, a horse thief, a crypto-horse thief, (4) or associated in any way with any agency heretofore or hereafter designated as a horse-thief front organization by any federal, state, county or municipal official.

This is a very effective provision. It is a well-known fact that no horse thief would dare to take a false oath. Other people should be proud to swear tha tthey are not horse thieves. (5)

SECTION 5. No person presently employed within the state shall be continued in employment unless he shall establish beyond a reasonable doubt that he is not suspected of being a horse thief.

Since this is not a criminal provision, it is proper to place the burden of proof upon the employe. Who knows better than he whether or not he is a horse thief? People who work for other people should be above suspicion.

SECTION 6. All other laws on the subject shall be continued in force.

Two laws are better than one.

SECTION 7. This law may be cited as the Anti-Horse-Thief Act of 1953.

What kind of people do you think would oppose an anti-horse-thief act?

(1) Some people steal geldings.
(2) See footnote (1).

(3) Sentimentalists may say this section is severe. Have the sentimentalists thought of what the horse thieves would do if they were in power?

(4) One who, if he had seen a horse, and could have stolen it, would have liked to. (Webster 3rd ed.)

(5) They also should be proud to swear that they are not pickpockets, burglars, communists, juvenile delinquents, confidence men, murderers, anarchists, or traffic violators. Appropriate legislation is recommended.

—Cartoon by Doug Anderson.
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Edwin A. Rothschild is a Chicago lawyer, member of the Civil Rights committee of the Chicago Bar Association. This article was written by him for the Chicago Bar Record, publication of the association, and is reprinted here by permission.—Ed.

Among Ourselves



Jack Cooper, San Diego Union and Evening Tribune photographer, named photo editor of The Union. . . **Henry Kierstead,** photog for the old S. D. Journal, now on Union-Trib photo staff. . . . **Juanita Sargent,** librarian, resigned to go to Honolulu. . . **Win Cady,** Union assistant city editor, resigned to go in advertising business in Salt Lake City. . . **Irma K. Korbitz,** new assistant librarian at Union-Trib. . . **Priscilla Andrews,** new library staffer. . . . **Dave Buell,** new Union copy boy.

Wedding bells for **Lois Large** and **George Distinger,** San Diego Evening Tribune staffers . . . **Howard C. Welty,** former SDNG president and Union staffer, now assistant executive news editor of the Evening Trib . . . It's a girl for **Richard Houska,** Trib makeup editor, and Mrs. H. . . . **Joe Stone,** formerly of Wichita, Kan., now an Evening Tribune staffer . . . **Carl Welti,** former SDNG president and Evening Tribune reporter, leaving for L. A. Mirror . . . **Edith Cushing,** former S. D. Union society editor, now society makeup editor for Evening Trib . . . **John Nilsson,** former CBS script writer, and **Lincoln Thompson,** late of Los Angeles Daily News and Salt Lake City, new on Evening Tribune rim . . . "It Started With a Roar" and "Crosstown," new books by **Neil Morgan,** Trib columnist, out . . .

Repeat performance for **Harold Brislin's** "Big Story" telecast, first aired last May, now scheduled for Christmas Night over NBC. He aided in paroling a convict from Philadelphia's Eastern Penitentiary. He's on the Scranton Times, is three-term president of the Middle Atlantic District Council.

A boy, the first child, for **Joe G. Velsa,** Lerner unit chairman in Chicago Guild.

It Seems to Us..

Labor Too Powerful, He Likes Taft-Hartley

SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor: I would like to make the observation and protest about Mr. Novak's statement in the Guild Reporter (terming the purpose of publishers' strike insurance "dishonorable"), that it is one-sided, and the biased reasoning so many active laborites have adopted. "Dishonorable" is a far overdrawn word anyway. See dictionary.

It seems to me just as fair for a company to have a strike fund as it is for a union to have a strike fund. We members are assessed at the will of the union leadership.

Labor laws must be essentially fair to both sides or the labor movement will lose for itself. That Wagner Act was grossly one-sided, and was written that way with intent. The Taft-Hartley act is a much fairer act to both labor rank and file and management. I guess it is a little rough on the labor professionals, but their power was getting (and still is) too great.

PAT PAGE
Post-Intelligencer unit.

Says Martin's Red-baiting Led to Collis Preference

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor: Brother Harry Martin attributes his defeat to the votes cast against him by the People's World unit (18 members) among other hundreds of "red" votes. It is true that the members of our unit, after considering the issues involved in the election, decided to cast their ballots with the majority that elected Collis.

There is absolutely nothing to show that the motivation of our membership was any different than that which prompted other Guild members to vote for a change. Each of us would do so again when the choice is between a working newspaperman whom we hope will devote his time to the pressing problems of our union, and one who had made his career that of professional red-baiting.

It ill becomes Brother Martin to continue his McCarthyite tactics at a time when every union in our country faces an employer offensive the likes we haven't seen in the history of American labor. What is needed today is unity of our entire organization against the real enemies of labor—the McCarthys, the Jenners, the Butlers who infest our national and state legislatures.

While Brother Martin was wasting a lot of money trying to undermine the established unions of Europe, the enemy was hard at work trying to undo every gain of American workers during the New Deal and after —or hadn't you heard, Harry?

Let's unite our union around a program that will win gains in wages, job security, pensions and welfare against the employers, and unite us with the millions of workers to make '54 a year of reckoning for reaction in the Congress and the state legislatures.

ANDY HARRIS
People's World unit chairman.

Runs Sad-to-Glad Gamut Withcommendablebrevity

PHILADELPHIA

Editor: I was sad and glad, in approximately that order, as I read the two most recent issues of the Guild Reporter.

I should like to pass on my glad and sad thoughts, and I would appreciate it if the editor would conserve his blue pencil. As to the 300-word limit, I will runwordstogether so they will-countlesslikethis. I do not claim to be a creative writer but I know what I like.

I was sad that former President Harry Martin saw fit in a letter to the editor to aver that he was licked by themdirtyreds. I was especially sad because I thought the dirtyred issue in the Guild had died and I didn't think Guild members would be called upon to eat warmed-over red especially in 1953 when the opposing candidates were Harry Martin and Joe Collis.

I was glad that the GR editor ran the text of the CIO's facts of life about the Eisenhower Administration. Curt, clear, complete (to coin a phrase), it was right down to earth on what gives with the Great Crusade.

I was sad about a bitter letter from a Los Angeles Daily News Guildsman ginging the praises of the politician Brownell, the political police chief Hoover and the Hon. McCarthy, and berating a GR reviewer for his defense of littleoldlarry (who can take care of himself.)

I was glad about a letter from a UP man in Cleveland commending the IEB for pressing arbitration in the discharge of one Polumbaum, of whom I never heard. Sorry, I must have missed the previous item or items.

I was sad that the GR has chosen to cease reference to the firing of a Guildswoman in New York State on similar red-grounds. Wha hoppen?

And I was glad that the GR had discovered the First Amendment, even if it has been used by the allegeddirtyreds of the UE, than which there is no whomer. We all know about that horrible Fifth Amendment which the dirtyreds have clutched to their bosoms, and all agree that we must get rid of that wretched last refuge of the scoundrel; but now we learn of the First and its protective coloration. Suggest the GR print the whole Bill of Rights, Amendments One through Ten. Possibly subversive but perchance enlightening.

To close on Pollyanna note, glad for Chal Roberts columns, (carrying on great tradition of James Wechsler and Alan Barth), story of travel of newsman in England, story and editorial on reporters voting that Ikeadministration had embraced a certain ism (not Social-, not Commun-, not Fasc-. You name it and you can have it.)

Yours for a more controversial It Seems to Us department.

ROBERT M. BOWMAN
Inquirer unit.

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

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

Tiano Heads Kingston Local

Kingston, N. Y.—Charles J. Tiano, sports editor of the Kingston Daily Freeman, has been unanimously elected president of Kingston Guild Local 180.

Tiano succeeds Henry P. Eighmey, who had served as the local's president since its inception 10 years ago.

Eighmey, one of the few remaining charter members of the local, expressed appreciation to the membership for their support when he stepped down from the presidency. He felt sure, he said, that the local unit would continue to prosper under its new leadership.

A tribute to Eighmey's tenure was paid by Dick Gruver, another charter member, who said it was through the former president's leadership that Local 180 has continued to grow since it was founded 10 years ago by International Representative Steve Ripley.

The rest of the slate, also elected unanimously, included:

Mrs. Emmadele Hicks and Robert Saehloff, vice-presidents; Miss Marianne Davis, secretary, and Donald Burgher, treasurer.

The members voted a $50 check be sent to Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the Newspaper Guild of New York, to help in the strike called by the AFL Photo-engravers' Union. Potoker recently aided the Kingston unit in bringing to a successful close contract talks with management of the Kingston Daily Freeman.

Drama Critic Heads Sacramento Local

Sacramento, Calif — Bill Glackin, drama critic of The Bee, is the new president of Sacramento ANG Local 92, succeeding Tom Evans.

Other new officers are Joe Blenkle of Sacramento Union news staff, AP's Al Cline and Bee display adman Max Call, all vice presidents.

George Glasson, Bee display adman, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

The negotiating committee, headed by Glackin as local president, has submitted model contract proposals to Bee management. The present contract expires January 11.

On the negotiating committee are Charlie Driscoll, Warren Holloway and Max Miller of The Bee news staff, and J. Merritt Walker and Max Call, display ad department. Driscoll is unit chairman.

Gallup Poll Finds Pro-Union Swing In Public Opinion

Public opinion is swinging more and more favorably to organized labor, reports George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Now, 75 percent of the voters polled by the Institute generally approve of unions, 18 percent disapprove and 7 percent have no opinion. In 1949, the breakdown was 62 percent approving, 22 percent disapproving and 16 percent with no opinion.

Gallup noted that the results of the poll do not necessarily indicate that the public approves of all union policies and practices.

"But there is no denying that the American Public today is overwhelmingly in favor of labor's right to collective bargaining," he said.

"Interestingly enough, apart from manual workers, the greatest increase in favorable sentiment over the last four years is found among farmers and white collar workers.

"For years the farm population of the country was hostile to the whole idea of unions. And although farmers still are the occupation group least in favor of unions, today's survey finds that, for the first time, a majority (55 percent) approve of the union principle."

Even among business and professional people, generally supposed to have an anti-union point of view, approval of labor unions runs high—70 percent.

Results of the poll also showed that:

- Pro-union opinion is highest among union members themselves, 91 percent approving.
- The most anti-union feeling prevails in the South.
- Pro-labor sentiment is higher among rank-and-file Democrats than among Republican voters, 81 percent to 64 percent.

Timken Slips Its Bearings

"The right to work shall not be abridged or made impotent."

This high-sounding bit of philosophy is part of the advertising used for years by the Timken Roller Bearing Co. in newspapers throughout Ohio and in nationally circulated magazines.

Timken—and other employers who expound "the right to work"—interpret the phrase as an argument against strikes and effective unions, implying, of course, that it is organized labor which does the bridging.

But 1,600 Timken workers, suddenly laid off last month by the company's Canton, Ohio, plant, want to know what the phrase really means. Some of them, remembering those Timken ads, gathered around the factory gate and paraded with signs asking:

"Who abridged my right to work?"

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Hearing, Jan. 18, on unfair practice charges against Utica Observer-Dispatch & Press, involving wage data and interference with Guild.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

Gary Post-Tribune, wage reopening settlement approved.
Grand Rapids Herald, contract renewal approved.
Harrisburg Patriot & News, wage reopening settlement approval withheld because of low general increase (6¢ to 8¢).

ACTIVITIES

Deadline for nominations of officers and members, Guild and Wire Service Council, Dec. 15.
Midwestern Regional Wire Service Conference, Milwaukee, Jan. 16-17.
Joint Regional Training Institute, Empire State and New England District Councils, Albany, Jan. 16-17.
Southern Regional Training Institute, Greensboro, N.C., Feb. 20-21.

Local Copy

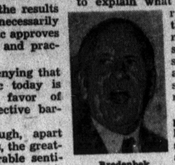
A page of news records and miscellany conducted by the Department of Research and Information.

'A SYMBOL OF MARTYRDOM'

Why I Respect a Picket Line?

By MAGNUS BREDENBEK
New York Guild

To answer the question of why members of any union should respect a picket line set up by any other union, it is necessary to explain what a picket line represents in the hearts and minds and consciences of conscientious, law-abiding, respectable union members.



Bredenbek

To them, a picket line looms almost as sacred as an altar.

Like an altar, it has been sanctified by the blood of martyrs slain in defense of the right to picket. It stands as a symbol of limbs broken in battles of the past to maintain the right of free men; of hearts bowed by grief for the fallen and injured; of hopes and dreams attained through sacrifice not only of money and time and labor, but of blood and tears and sweat.

It is a token of the naturally human desire to rise from a condition of serfdom to one of job security, freedom of labor, decent working conditions, wages and salaries adequate enough to provide, not merely a subsistence, but enough to lay aside some small amount against illness, unemployment and old age.

It represents the struggle of labor for pension systems, severance pay, earned and deserved vacations, the right of organizing unions into brotherhoods strong enough to present a united front in efforts to attain labor's goals where singlehanded workers would have no chance to attain them except at the whim of an employer.

* * *

It must be manifest, therefore, even to those who insist upon their right to cross picket lines, that in violating the picket line they are violating and imperiling the right of the picketers fighting to live a decent life.

It was the realization of all these things that led me to the conclusion that if I violated a picket line, I was doing an injustice to labor's martyrs who established the right to picket.

* * *

There was a day in the long ago of a now long life when I did not think as I do now. I thought of laboring men as underdogs who deserved to be underdogs because they lacked the opportunities I had enjoyed in obtaining an education. I exalted myself into the opinion that I was, as a consequence, above the common herd.

* * *

Time has taught me the lesson of the need for unionism against the greed and inhumanity of employers which for so many years had forced labor to organize for its rights. It began to dawn upon me that in my America all men were supposed to be "free and equal" and endowed, as our forefathers asserted, "with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

I began to realize that in my America there should be no such thing as "the common herd," that all of my fellow Americans were as much entitled as I was to go up the ladder of success.

* * *

It was not an easy conclusion to reach after enjoying the ivory tower atmosphere which I then thought that only we of the "better class" should enjoy.

Then came another realization as I glanced around at the so-called "common herd" which included in those benighted days all persons in unions. That realization was that the "common herd" was getting uncommonly better wages proportionately than we of the white collar and unorganized "higher classes."

Pats on the back by employers and compliments on work well done were welcome and appreciated by the white collarites. But it did not put an extra slice of bread on their tables, nor give them better working conditions, easier hours, adequate pay, vacations, job security, severance pay, pensions or any other benefits which the "common herd" by united effort and picketing had attained.

Thus an unbeatable combination of realizations swung me into the "common herd" of men, where I am happier, more content, better safeguarded in my rights as a worker, and better able to meet the necessary obligations of living in "the pursuit of happiness."

On the moral side, also, there was a compelling reason for conversion into 'unionism; because when men are living happily, contentedly, well paid and assured of job security, they are less likely to be attracted to the charms of banditry, thievery, embezzlement — yes, even murder.

* * *

Perhaps this isn't a convincing article. Perhaps it will meet with derision as being too flowery or sentimental. But it is from the heart — and I hope others will take it to heart and be converted as I was.

(From Frontpage, official organ of the New York Guild.)

Ammunition

"Too often in collective bargaining negotiations the language of management would seem to indicate proximate financial collapse, even though their official records reveal that they are earning their profits."

—1953 Labor Day Statement
Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference

Guild Unsnarls 'Policies,' New Man Signs Fast

Grievance Case History No. 19

Any Toronto Star truckdriver who gets ticketed for illegal parking also gets docked $1 from his paycheck.

That's company policy.

It's company policy, too, that new drivers must be broken in by a supervisor.

But company policies have a way of becoming entangled with each other. For example, one supervisor, who took over the wheel while breaking in a new driver, parked near a stop sign and drew a ticket. The new driver, who was a passenger in the truck when the ticket was issued, noticed that $1 was missing from his pay envelope the following week.

"Well, the truck was checked out to him," said a garage executive when approached by a Guild steward. But ten minutes later he hurried over and told the steward the $1 would be in the man's next pay.

Result: the new driver joined the Guild immediately instead of waiting the 90 days allowed under the Star contract's Guild shop provisions.

Was the supervisor docked $1? Star management wouldn't say.

"Readjustment"

Business failures in the third quarter 1953 are up 28 percent over the quarter last year, increasing from 1,613 to 2,067.



POLITICAL TIMETABLE—Reproduced above about half-size is one of 12 pages in the newly-issued CIO-PAC Labor Almanack for 1954, which not only records dates important in the history of the Guild and other CIO affiliates, but also serves as a reminder of registration and poll-tax deadlines, primary and general election dates, etc. The almanack is available to locals and individuals at 60 cents for single copies or 50 cents in bulk orders from CIO-PAC, 1246 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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STRUGGLING bravely to keep its embarrassment at its anomalous strike role from showing, the New York Herald Tribune saw fit, in its second issue after resuming advertisements, to editorialize on "Questions Left by the Strike."

"To close down the press of a great city is a serious matter," it opines, and appends a list of the "unfortunates" who suffered.

Neatly ignored is the fact that it was an unnecessary party to that shutdown, that it shared in causing the "suffering" to the "unfortunates."

And, inevitably, comes the charge that "the unions which were not involved in the negotiations broke their contracts lightly." And the question, "Are contracts, then, to be deemed of no more worth than the paper they are written on?", is then posed in the best Editor-&-Publisher manner.

Unhappily for the Herald Tribune, that question might best be answered by those who, in its higher echelons, disregarded contracts which the Trib had closed, in all good faith, with advertisers who sell wares through its display columns.

That sentence of a couple of paragraphs back can stand a touch of re-writing.

Make it read:

"The newspaper which was not involved in the negotiations broke its contracts lightly."

●

UNEXPECTED editorial perquisites materialized this week when a parcel post package from Portland, Maine, proved to contain an even dozen of those delectable confections known as brownies. Each was wrapped in shining foil; each was bulging with goodness compounded of deftly blended butter, flour, eggs, sugar, chocolate, walnuts and New England know-how.

They were the handiwork of J. Frances Hapgood, of the Portland Guild, whose skill as chief of the strike headquarters commissary during the Guild's difficulties had been described in a Guild Reporter story last issue. The box of brownies was her gracious, and highly welcome, method of saying thanks for the mention.

Now if there were only some logical reason for printing something laudatory of the makers of the Webster record-changer, that nice portable job in walnut finish . . .

●

CHICAGO Guildsman Irv Kupcinet, who conducts a chat column in the Sun-Times and does a TV show nightly, is responsible for passing on this Horatio Alger tidbit.

Seems the head of a huge corporation, naturally not in Chicago, called a certain messenger boy on the carpet to compliment him on the way he had been doing his chores.

"We want to reward your fine work," he told the youth. "How much do you earn now?"

"Twenty-five a week," replied the boy.

"Well, starting Monday, you'll draw $50,000 a year plus expenses. And now, do you have anything to say?"

The messenger boy thought a second and then exclaimed, "Gee, thanks, dad!".

Boston Local Guild Leaders Go to School

Boston, Mass.—To meet the need for greater knowledge of and participation in Guild affairs, the Boston local has started a series of eight weekly classes for Guild officers, unit officers and shop stewards, to be held Wednesday evenings at the Guild headquarters.

Subject matter will range from the history of the Guild, nationally and locally, through collective bargaining, contract enforcement, functions of shop stewards, the model contract and its aims, parliamentary procedure and inter-union cooperation.

The classes will have as leaders veteran Guildsmen from the local ranks, and for one session J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, will be present.

To make attendance feasible for all, the sessions are scheduled for 5.30 P.M. and are dismissed promptly fifty minutes later.

Sumpter Heads San Diego Local

San Diego, Calif.—Omer Sumpter, of the circulation staff, has been elected president of the San Diego Guild, succeeding Glenn R. Dodd, Tribune editorial.

Others elected are: Vice president, Don Harris, Tribune editorial; secretary, Helen Zugelder, Union editorial; treasurer, David Carlsson, circulation.

Executive board members are Dodd, Charles D. Wood, Tom Crownover, Glenn Moon, William Lee, Joe Brooks, Joe Evans, Al Gorney, Vivian Lee and Ralph Bennett.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

YOU MAY BE WORRYING about what to buy Aunt Minnie for Christmas but I can't say that much of the Yule spirit has pervaded the National Capital as yet. The windows are well lighted and the stockings are hung in the department stores with care, all right, but there isn't very much of the charity spirit around.

True, there does appear to be some surface forgiveness between Messrs. Eisenhower and Dulles on the one hand and Senator McCarthy on the other. But it's no more valid that the kid who keeps his feet off the sofa until after Santa arrives.

There's a lot of difference of opinion in this town as to what Joe really wants. The majority vote, it seems to me, is that Joe wants to be President but figures he's blocked by the American bigotry which forbids a Catholic being our chief executive. Which is certainly a touch of irony.

Then there are those who figure Joe's compulsions for the power and glory of the White House are so great he will end up by jumping off the GOP track into some sort of weird American Party, the kind of stuff Col. McCormick and Ham Fish have chattered about. This is hard to believe of a shrewd fellow like McCarthy but one is reminded by those with this view that the oil millionaires keep pressing their money on Joe and talking about limitless campaign funds.

Seems one oil fellow from Oklahoma called up Joe and said he wanted to give Joe's bride Jean a present. She doesn't need a thing, says Joe. But there must be something she doesn't have, says the oil millionaire. Hell, the only thing she doesn't have is an oil well, says Joe. So the fellow deeds her an oil well.

The moral is that this kind of stuff is likely to go to a man's head, eventually.

* * *

THE EXCHANGE OF COMMUNIQUES this past week between Ike-Dulles and McCarthy laid about as bare as a bone can be, the fundamental split in the Republican Party over foreign policy. Ike backed up Dulles because this is the one field in which Ike has overriding personal feelings, that this nation must treat its allies like honorable sovereigns. Ike feels that here he has the backing of what he fondly refers to so often as "the whole 160,000,000 American people." Well, he certainly has the backing of a good hunk of them.

On the reds-in-government issue it all turned out to be a battle of semantics, in the view of many here.

McCarthy wants to campaign against the reds he says Truman left in government. Ike wants to win the voters' commendation (a non-political word for "reward at the polls") next November for driving the reds out of government. But nobody has admitted there are now any reds in government. McCarthy is hammering away at the remnants, he says, of the Truman-Acheson gang such as foreign service career man John J. Davies.

Four will get you three at least, that Davies will be served up in the end as a McCarthy sacrifice. And there may be more of this too—all holdover reds, of course.

So what is the difference? Ike wants votes on the red issue from one angle, McCarthy from another. And everybody will get to face his accuser, except where the accuser can't be revealed for security reasons which the Administration will decide.

* * *

NOW THERE IS A WAY to cross-ruff the red issue with the foreign policy issue some more and this is what we may see. That is, there must be some reds who keep giving Dulles that bad advice that we should let the British trade with Red China. Hunt 'em out! Or, how about this tack: the Russians are shipping out gold bars like mad to buy consumer goods. The bars end up at Ft. Knox with the U. S. paying $35 a ounce, yes?

The foreign policy split is likely to be accentuated because of the feet dragging in Paris over the European Army (EDC) plan. Congress will begin to wail as soon as it gets back to town and the wail will grow to a howl. McCarthy will use this to prove some point or other, doubtless. So why not cut out all this damned foreign aid, for example.

The one really new point in the Eisenhower declaration was his announcement that he would seize the reins of the Presidency and lead his party at the coming session of Congress. How and with result is the great unknown here today. On his capacity to do here what he did not do at the last session will very likely depend the outcome next November. How much the red issue will affect it is a fascinating question on which there is not much real conviction here except by the partisans.

All of which makes one want to gather round the wassail bowl and here's another eggnog, brother.

Institute Agenda Set for Albany and Greensboro

The joint New England - Empire State regional training institute in Albany next month will begin at 1:30 P. M. Saturday, January 16 and continue Sunday morning and early afternoon.

The theme of the institute, to be held in the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, will be "Your Security and the Developing Attack on It."

Saturday afternoon sessions will be devoted to various aspects of job security, including discussions of what constitutes just and sufficient cause and how to combat economy dismissals.

On Sunday there will be sessions on severance pay and union security and a recording of a special broadcast in memory of Heywood Broun, founder of the Guild. A council business meeting at 2 P. M. will conclude the conference.

Meanwhile, Director of Research & Information Ellis Baker announced, a special agenda is being prepared for the first Southern council institute to be held at the O. Henry Hotel in Greensboro, N. C., Saturday and Sunday, February 20-21.

The Greensboro institute will begin at 1 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 20 and continue through Sunday morning and early afternoon.

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to organizing problems and techniques, with Director of Organization J. William Blatz leading the discussion.

On Sunday there will be sessions on what makes a good local good and security, the latter being a condensation of the program given at Albany and other institutes this year.

On Saturday night the Greensboro local will be host to the delegates. The recording of the Brown Memorial broadcast will be played.

Washington Names Officers' Slate, Pyle Retains Post

Washington, D. C.—Ralph M. Seebold was renominated for the presidency of the Washington Newspaper Guild and Max Pyle was continued as administrative officer by action of the local's general membership meeting last week.

Charles W. (Bill) Gosnell, incumbent treasurer, was renominated, and Ray Henry received the nomination for secretary, to succeed Charlotte Moulton. Jim Graham is the vice-presidential nominee.

The meeting made the following nominations for executive board members-at-large: Rose McKee, INS-INP; Hector McLean, Don Munson, Times-Herald; Gervase Love, CIO News; Jim Donovan, UP; Jack Pierce, Don Olesen, Cliff Kohlman, Post; Phil Price, Star; Alex Railanow, Daily News. Former President Sam Zagoria of the Post, was nominated for the board, but withdrew.

Further nominations may be made by petition until December 17.

New Kind of Strike, Bureaucrats Walk Out

Jerusalem—Three hundred high level Israeli government officials staged a one-day strike for higher pay and better job grading.

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