THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

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NEW PLANT, FAST RUN

Wilkes-Barre Guild Plans Enlarged Strike Tabloid

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—While the struck Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company sought refuge from negotiations last week by filing charges of unfair labor practices with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, the 118 striking members of Wilkes-Barre local of the Guild began to expand their most potent strike weapon—publication of the Valley News.

Effective with the issue of Monday, June 28, the morning tabloid will be produced five days a week at the plant of the Sunday Dispatch at Pittston, 10 miles north of here. Offices of the paper will be continued at strike headquarters, the two centers being linked by teletypewriter.

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Increases in circulation and advertising forced the shift from the Bratstvo Printery of the Pennsylvania Slovak Union after 47 issues. Capacity of the Bratstvo's flat bed press was 16 tabloid pages. The Sunday Dispatch boasts a Goss rotary press capable of handling 48 tabloid pages. A 22,000-copy press run of 16 pages required six hours or more at the Bratstvo. The Dispatch press can handle the same job in less than two hours.

In addition, the Dispatch plant has modern composing room equipment, including two Intertypes installed new within the past month. Discussions on manpower problems were held the past week with heads of the mechanical unions. All pledged continued cooperation at the new plant.

Chief NLRB Regional Field Examiner Bernard Samoff announced Wednesday that Joseph Weston, field investigator, would arrive in Wilkes-Barre "the forepart of next week" to check management's charges. Weston will conduct an informal investigation, submitting a report—with or without recommendation—to Regional Director Bennet Schauffler of Philadelphia.

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The publishers mailed their charges June 10, two days before the local's regular monthly meeting and two days after management had sent to all employes an open letter asserting the Guild leaders had been giving the membership "slanted reports on the strike."

The maneuvers failed to have the slightest influence on the membership meeting, which set a record for brevity—45 minutes.

Management, which had walked out of negotiations June 7 for the fifth time since April 7, told the NLRB that the Guild, "since April 7, 1954 and for approximately 60 days prior thereto, was engaged in a mere formal pretence at collective bargaining relating to the issue of arbitration with a completely closed mind, and without the spirit of cooperation and good faith required by law."

The publishers also contended the Guild had injected "entirely new and extraneous matters" into negotiations since the strike was called, and that the Guild local was publishing "for profit" the Valley News. The newspaper appeared to be the real target in the NLRB suit. The publishers were reported on good authority to be "highly inflamed" over its existence.

Twenty-four hours after filing the NLRB charges, Atty. Max Rosenn, publisher counsel, was caught off base. ANG President Joseph F. Collis, a striker himself, disclosed that Rosenn had stated on at least two occasions the publishers were in no hurry to resume negotiations before September "because of slack advertising during the summer months."

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Rosenn rushed statements to the three Wilkes-Barre radio stations and to the Scranton Times in which he labeled the charge as "absolutely false" and declared "the company stands ready without the delay of another day to end the Guild strike."

Rosenn, however, has failed to answer a subsequent Guild challenge to tell the radio public whether "the publishers wish to negotiate now."

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In breaking off talks June 7, the publishers expressed the following position: "In view of the Guild's position this morning (refusal to accept compulsory arbitration in advance of discussing issues selected by management) and its replies to our questions, management sees no basis for continuation of negotiations at this time. On the other hand, if the Guild comes up with some change in its position, management stands ready to meet at any time."

As the strike entered its 11th week on June 10, Msgr. Francis A. Costello, pastor of St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, met with publisher and Guild committee members for two hours at the rectory. A follow-up session last Monday with four of the Guild committee failed to ease the deadlock. Msgr. Costello stated Wednesday he was still endeavoring to effect a settlement. "I'm still very active," he said.

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Financial support of the strike continued at a high level. Through June 22, $14,570.31 had been received from Guild locals, councils and members, unaffiliated unions, organizations and friends. This total was in addition to $35,000 channeled through the ANG defense fund. The list of locals and individuals contributing on a weekly basis continued to grow.

'Honeymoon Leave' Gets Formal Strike Sanction

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — A two-week honeymoon with full strike benefits is in the offing for all Wilkes-Barre members who wed during the strike.

The grant, approved at the June meeting, came just in time for Anne Mae Kosco, who was married the following Saturday to the son of another striker, Kermit Griffith. Three other Guild members expect to trek to the altar before September.

In a bold move to encourage marriage, the local passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, it is our adopted policy to 'go first class' and,

"WHEREAS, we have thus far enjoyed a full measure of success in this our strike against the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company, and

"WHEREAS, believing, each of us, that love is beautiful and should culminate in the holy bonds of matrimony, and

"WHEREAS, we know the temporary loss of one or more of our members will not endanger the success of our strike, be it

"RESOLVED, that for the duration of the strike, we will give any member a vacation of two consecutive weeks of his or her choosing, with full strike benefits, for the purpose of marriage. With these we also give our prayers and best wishes for their happiness."

Arbiter Finds For Guild In Hearst Memo Dispute

San Francisco, Calif. — In a two-step opinion and award made necessary by Hearst management's attack on the arbitrability of the issue, Arbitrator John P. Troxell has upheld the Guild's position in two vital aspects with regard to the leave of absence clause in the Hearst National Memorandum.

Arbitrator Troxell ruled:

1. Disputes as to the interpretation of Section 11 (d) of the Memorandum (Section 12 (d) of the local contract) are clearly arbitrable despite provision that "the number . . . on leave at any one time shall be subject to mutual agreement between the Publisher and Guild."

2. An employe who, acting under Guild interpretation, goes off the job on the assumption he is entitled to leave has not "resigned."

The dispute arose when Call-Bulletin management refused a two-month leave of absence to Kenneth Ehrman, city hall reporter, who has been an employe since 1941. The contract provides leaves "shall be granted" to employes of five years tenure, subject to "mutual agreement" as to the number.

Troxell spurned management's arguments that the phrase "the number . . . shall be subject to mutual agreement" excluded the issue from arbitration. He pointed out that the arbitration clause ended with this sentence, "Matters specifically exempted from arbitration elsewhere in this contract shall not be subject to this section." Since he found other matters specifically excluded, he concluded that the parties would have made specific provision to that effect if they desired to exclude disputes arising from Sec. 12 (d).

"The Guild's position must be sustained," he ruled. "An arbitrator cannot add to, nor subtract from, a contract. If I were to uphold Management's position on this issue, it would be equivalent to adding to Section 12 (d) some such phrase as this: 'In case there is failure to agree no resort to arbitration may be had.' Management has had opportunity, during negotiations of contracts since 1943, to press for the inclusion of some such phrase as that. It appears (although not certainly), that Management's negotiators sought that goal in the 1951-52 negotiations. They did not achieve it.

"The Publisher cannot win from an arbiter what his negotiators failed to win at the bargaining table. . . ."

The arbiter also upheld the Guild's contention that Ehrman's departure on leave was not in fact a resignation.

"A resignation might be spelled out of a man's failure to report for work under some circumstances," he said. "But we would be stretching the word beyond its ordinary usage, as I understand it, if we were to apply it here.

"A resignation is either (1) a positive act such as a written or oral statement equivalent to 'I quit'; or (2) unexplained or otherwise indefensible abandonment of the job. . . ."

"It must have been clear to all parties," Troxell added, after reviewing the four weeks of grievance procedure, "that Ehrman intended to stand on what he and the Guild believed . . . to be his right to a leave under Section 12 (d). Likewise it was clear to all that management intended to stand on what it believed to be its right. . . .

"Those being the circumstances, Ehrman's failure to report for work on May 3 did not constitute resignation."

Sam B. Eubanks, local executive secretary, and Al Dipman, international vice president, presented the Guild's case; Harvey J. Kelly, chief labor counsel for Hearst newspapers, and Wells B. Smith, Call-Bulletin business manager, appeared for the paper. Also appearing for the Guild were Ed O'Connor, local president; Jack Ballard and Mrs. Kenneth Ehrman. Ehrman couldn't appear; he was too busy harvesting his strawberry crop—the purpose for which he had asked leave.

Screen Stars Invited To Convention Opener

Los Angeles, Calif. — There will be a Hollywood atmosphere at the informal opening of the ANG convention here on Sunday evening, August 1. Top movie stars will attend the Los Angeles Guild's cocktail party to be held at the Hotel Statler, where next day the gavel will fall to mark the opening of business sessions.

Mrs. Lola Downs, chairman and Art Atwell, vice chairman of the local convention committee, urge delegates and guests to arrive in time to chat with the screen personalities.

Aid in arranging for the presence of the celebrities was lent by Bob Thomas, who writes a Hollywood column for the Associated Press.

The committee also plans to have an outstanding comedian at the banquet session, set for Tuesday evening, to introduce the guests.

Delegates will take time out during the convention week on Wednesday evening, to visit the "Crash" Corrigan ranch near here. Their families will also make that trip, while tickets for the radio-TV show, "Queen for a Day," are to be made available to wives of delegates.

June Convention Date —Next Year, That Is

Looking ahead for a full year because of the need for advance commitments at hotels, the Guild's International Executive Board has set dates for the 1955 Guild convention, at Albany, N. Y.

The convention city was selected last year by the Boston Convention, and after a recent visit to Albany ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson recommended that the DeWitt Clinton Hotel be convention headquarters.

The board then chose the dates of June 27 to July 1 for next year's sessions.

Canadian Weekly Fined In Labor Law Violation

Toronto, Ont. — Canadian labor laws have teeth. In the first instance of its kind in this province, a publisher has been tried and convicted, with fines totalling $500, of violating the statute which prohibits — as does the Taft-Hartey law in the U. S. — interference with the operation of a trade union.

Owners of the Commercial Daily News, a weekly devoted to the construction trades, have been in negotiation with the Office & Professional Workers Organizing Committee, which won a certification election 18 months ago as bargaining agent for the publisher's employes.

The union charged that management changed wage rates during negotiations and without union consent, twice sought to compel workers to withdraw from the union, and twice interfered with the union administration.

The union gained consent from the Ontario Labor Relations Board to prosecute the News management, and when Magistrate Prentice, of Toronto, heard the case, he found the News guilty on all five counts. Testimony showed that management granted wage increases, presumably to disrupt negotiations and prove to employes that the union wasn't necessary.

In levying the fines, the court resorted to a provision which—differing from U. S. law—makes a cash penalty part of the permissive sentence. The company has not appealed the decision.

IEB Sessions This Week

The Guild's 15-member International Executive Board, meeting for the first time since the naming of Robert C. Stafford, of Cleveland, to a vice presidency at large, faced a program this week which called for at least five days of intense application.

Largest item was the receipt of annual data and reports from all Guild departments, and their drafting into what will become the Officers' Report to the August convention.

It is planned to issue the report well in advance of the delegates' departure for the convention city of Los Angeles. The Board will meet again immediately prior to the convention, to update any material that may require changes, but the bulk of its recommendations for the next Guild year — the fiscal operations are from May 1 to April 30 — will come from this week's deliberations.

Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, who has been ill, did not attend the first two days' meetings, but appeared for the rest of the sessions. Several matters on the board agenda in which he had voiced particular interest were held for action pending his arrival.

This issue of the Guild Reporter contains only partial accounts of the board actions, owing to the intervention of publication deadlines. The July 9 issue will report further on the sessions.

Caustic Critique

Prof's Memo Hits Hard At New York Publishers

New York City publishers involved in the strike last December of the Photo Engravers union have been publicly caned, and by a schoolmaster, at that, for their shortcomings in employe relationships.

The unprecedented flogging was at the hands of Dr. Thomas G. Spates, professor of personnel administration at Yale's department of industrial administration, who served last month as chairman of a fact-finding panel arising out of the strike settlement.

In a memorandum addressed to William Mapel, president of the Publishers Association of New York City, Dr. Spates wrote:

"It is a fairly common experience to find leaders of business and industry in the United States achieving phenomenal results in financing, producing and distributing merchandise for a profit, and yet disclosing tragic shortcomings in human relations at the places where people work.

"Because newspaper publishers employ great talent and specialize in communication, it has been deeply and shockingly disturbing to find that the Publishers of New York City as revealed by the proceedings and exhibits in this case are no exception to the common experience."

The case in which he served was brought at the instance of Local 434, I.A.M., in behalf of 171 maintenance machinists employed at the newspapers, and with the consent of the Publishers Association. Last winter's strike settlement carried with it an agreement that any union involved in the $3.75 "package" of the arbitration award might seek further adjustments through recourse to a fact-finding panel, with the results nonbinding on the parties.

The results of the Spates chairmanship were unsatisfactory to both the Machinists union and the publishers. The union's panel member was Alfred Peabody, business agent, and the publishers named Jack Bisco, general business manager of the United Press.

Dr. Spates heard the arguments, examined a collection of exhibits submitted by Mr. Mapel, and then issued his memorandum. He held that the union had not made its case for higher wages, and accordingly recommended that its request be denied.

But as to the publishers' case, he was sharply critical of its lack of clarity and precision; and termed wholly irrelevant several points on which the publishers apparently relied heavily.

It was, the chairman said, a relatively simple case involving "internal differences in wage rates and administration." The publishers' points which he found unrelated to the issue were the arbitration clause in the contract, which Mapel insisted the union had violated, but on which the publishers had taken no remedial action; the honoring by the machinists of the engravers' picket line; the conclusions reached by the original fact-finding board in the engravers' strike; a telegram dating back to the Guild strike against the World-Telegram & Sun in 1950, and the 1953 "Report on the New York Times," addressed to stockholders and staff members.

Dr. Spates included in his memorandum "Some Personal Observations of the Chairman," in which he wrote:

"There are some lessons that may be learned by both the union and the publishers from the proceedings in this fact-finding experience. They are far more important, in terms of enduring value, than the issues in the case.

"For the union they are technical and therefore relatively easy. For the publishers they are intellectual and spiritual and therefore very difficult, but of potentially profound significance.

"The lessons for the publishers call for some soul-searching and self-analysis. If learned, they could help to meet the paramount challenge of our time — that people at all levels of human organization shall get spiritual as well as material satisfaction form their daily work experience.

"The nature of the lessons is suggested by some questions to which the publishers might well address themselves, with the aid of their personnel directors:

"Why, in a simple case of internal wage differentials, did the publishers use so much irrelevant material, particularly when it was reasonably clear that the union's own presentation was inadequate?

"Why did the publishers include in their presentation a corny barroom story that offended at least the union representative and the panel chairman?

"Why did the publishers make it so unnecessarily hard for the chairman to maintain an attitude of impartiality?

"Why did the publishers accuse the union of contract violation and offer no convincing support of the accusation?

"Why did the publishers imply that the panel should punish the union for an unproven offense, particularly when the publishers had not fulfilled the moral obligation implicit in their position?

"Why did the publishers submit, in support of their case, a document entitled 'A Report for 1953 of the New York Times,' some parts of which are in themselves a violation of sound principles of modern personnel administration? For example: on page 1, by withholding the statement of earnings, the seeds of mistrust and suspicion are sown; the last two sentences may be construed to be an insult to the intelligence of employes, an acknowledgement of failure in communication within the organization, or both; parts of pages 3 and 4 indicate an attitude of paternalism which many American employes resent; on page 5 is the unilateral interpretation of contract obligation which remains inadequately supported and exposes the publishers to the challenge of why they didn't do something about it if they feel so strongly; on page 6 is a statement about common stock dividends that may be intended to arouse sympathy but would be more appropriate if accompanied by information on preferred stock; in the absence of income and earnings figures, the payroll and cost data are decidedly slated, thus raising the serious question of motivation."

And Dr. Spates concluded his observations by deftly borrowing a quotation from the Times booklet's page 4. It read:

"Those who like fruit should not pluck all the blossoms from the tree."

Inedible Corn — Mapel-Flavored

The "barroom story" injected into the IAM fact-finding session was contributed by William Mapel, publishers association president. It was in refutation of the IAM's claim of superior skills and knowledge required in their newspaper plant maintenance work.

This was an exaggeration, said Mapel, which reminded him of the taproom braggart who announced loudly, after one drink, that he could lick any man in the place; after two drinks, he extended his domain to include any man in the city; and after five drinks, boasted that he could lick any man in the world.

A cosmopolite at the other end of the bar advanced and soundly thrashed the braggart.

Said the vanquished one: "I must have taken in a little too much territory."

First Reaction

Jolted by the sharpness of the criticisms contained in Chairman Spates' memorandum, Jack Bisco, management member of the three-man panel which heard the IAM case, asked Dr. Spates to separate his directly-applicable findings from his "personal observations," indicating that by so doing the chairman would be facilitating proper consideration of both sections of the report.

40 Years A Reporter, El Paso Dean Retires

El Paso, Texas — Bob Chapman, dean of El Paso newspapermen, who this month completed forty years of newspaper work, has retired, to "take it easy, do lots of traveling, but mostly just loaf," to quote his own intentions.

Chapman, a member of the El Paso Newspaper Guild since its formation in 1934, has been reporting for the El Paso Times since 1930. Born in Texas in 1883, he was educated in San Antonio, spent 12 years in New York, studied law at the University of Michigan and practiced law in Texas for a few years before deciding that newspaper work was preferable.

His first newspaper job in 1911 was the result of impulse. In California to check into the then new film industry, he called for information at the Los Angeles Times office, on the spur of the moment asked for a job, and just as promptly was put to work, — at $18 a week, and unlimited working hours. He's been at it ever since, with only temporary lapses, straight reporting except for a sad interlude when, during World War II, he was persuaded to take over the city desk, handling a staff which included "seven green girls." He went back to legwork as soon as possible.

His list of "notables" among stories is as long as his career would indicate, and include the whole range of newspaper coverage, from fires to court cases, from luncheon clubs to political campaigns.

Chapman's wife — they have been married 40 years — will also retire this year from a post she holds as first assistant county auditor. They have a daughter who followed her father's footsteps in the legal profession, without its newspaper aftermath, and there are two grandchildren.

Chapman is a member and past secretary of the El Paso Kiwanis Club, and holds "honorary membership" in half a dozen other civic groups whose activities he has chronicled.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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NLRB Hearer Rejects LA Examiner Charges

Los Angeles, Calif.—In an intermediate report based on hearings conducted over a four-month period last winter, NLRB Examiner Howard Myers recommends blanket dismissal of all charges brought at the instance of the Los Angeles Guild against management of the Los Angeles Examiner, a Hearst enterprise.

The report and recommended order would quash a case developed by E. Don Wilson, formerly on the Los Angeles staff of the National labor board, and described by him as one of the strongest he had ever encountered.

The charges were of unfair labor practices, centering about the mass discharge of employes in the Examiner's classified advertising section, immediately after a large number of the employes had revolted against an ineffective employe association, and intolerable working conditions, and had signed Guild membership cards.

The "prosecuting division" of the NLRB, which argued the Guild's case before the hearing officer, was stunned by the dismissal recommendation. Counsel for the NLRB general counsel immediately sought an extension of time allowed for the filing of exceptions to the findings, and has been given until August 2 to file briefs.

On hearing of the intermediate report, Counsel Wilson asked for and received a transfer back to Los Angeles from his recent post at Cincinnati. He was expected to arrive here this week.

In recommending dismissal, Myers chooses to credit all the management testimony, and discount all the evidence brought by the employes.

Sworn testimony as to an interview during which one of the employes was discharged was in direct conflict, for one example. Said the examiner's report:

"It is inconceivable to the undersigned that a man of (Charles) Horn's wide business acumen and apparent well breeding would first inform a female employe that she was discharged for engaging in union activities and then order her to get out of his office." Horn is the executive in charge of the Examiner's classified department.

The examiner comes to the conclusion that in discharging some sixteen women employes, all of whom were new Guild members, the head of the department was merely quelling a "plot" to overthrow an unpopular supervisor, and that the firings were unrelated to union activities of the employes.

He also dismissed the Guild's contention that the employe association, suddenly revived and possessed of a new contract at the time of the showing of Guild interest, was dominated or influenced by the management. To arrive at this conclusion, the report excludes from consideration all association actions and history prior to a date six months before the alleged unfair practices occurred, although such record was admitted into evidence over the protests of the association and management.

Repeatedly, the report insists that "no credible evidence" had been given in support of the charges; and just as insistently, the report accepts at full value the testimony of management witnesses, characterized by the examiner as "consistent, clear and definite."

The firings occurred more than a year ago, and the Guild filed charges at once with the regional labor board office. Wilson was assigned to investigate and his findings resulted in voluminous affidavits from both management and the employes. On their evidence, Wilson recommended that formal complaints be lodged in the name of the NLRB.

The hearings started early in November and continued at intervals over four months.

Union Security, Arbitration Engage California-Nevada DC

San Diego, Calif. — Experience in collective bargaining on both sides of the table was gained by delegates to a meeting of the California-Nevada District Council in San Diego.

Emphasized on the first-day program was a conference on collective bargaining arranged by Glenn R. Dodd, of San Diego, CNDC president, with Arthur Carstens, assistant director, Labor Programs, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California in Los Angeles.

The conference, which took the form of mock arbitrations, was conducted by Dr. Irving Bernstein, research associate at the institute, and Dr. Philip Neff, associate professor of business economics, UCLA. Two subjects were covered: Wages and union security. Dr. Neff served as arbitrator on wages with Dr. Bernstein handling the arbitration on union security. Each arbitration was based on a statement of assumed facts of collective bargaining situations.

Twelve delegates participated in the arbitrations with other delegates serving as observers and prompters and, in one or two instances, as witnesses. Participants were divided into teams of three on each side of each issue. On wages, the teams were: Guild, Charles Goodman, of San Jose, spokesman, John Berry, of Bakersfield, and Rose Anne Gutcher, of Los Angeles; management, Sid Meenes, of Los Angeles, spokesman, Harvey Wing, of SPONG, and Bill Rogers, of Stockton.

Teams debating union security were: Guild, Fred Fletcher, of SPONG, spokesman, Doug Lovelace, of SPONG, and Tom Crownover, of San Diego; management, Omer Sumpter, of San Diego, spokesman, Stan Wiseman, of SPONG, and Bert Willard, of San Jose.

The council pledged its moral and financial support to Stockton where stalled negotiations have led to a strike vote by the membership and voted to ask assignment of an IR in the developing crisis. In other actions, the council voted to contribute an additional $100 to the strikers at Wilkes-Barre; appropriated a maximum of $75 to assist its locals in financing additional delegates, alternates or observers to the international convention at Los Angeles, selected Reno for its next meeting on Oct. 23-24 and elected Dodd as its observer at the Los Angeles convention.

Delegates to the San Diego meeting included International Vice President Paul Freye, of Sacramento.

Two Denver Guildsmen Win Statewide Honors

Denver, Colo. — Two Denver Guildsmen have been cited for their "outstanding news reporting" as a part of the observance of Newspaper Week at Colorado University.

They are Robert L. Perkin, Rocky Mountain News special assignment reporter and book editor, and Morton L. Margolin, also of the News staff, author of a series exposing waste in a Wyoming project of the Reclamation Bureau.

Perkins is chairman of the Guild's grievance committee and a former member of the local executive committee. Margolin has served on several Guild committees, was chairman of the organizing committee and is now serving an executive committee term.

Press Freedom

General Motors Corp. Blacklists Wall Street Journal

Refuses News, Cancels Advertising, In Retaliation For Factual Stories

Detroit, Mich.—General Motors Corporation has barred the Wall Street Journal from receiving any news releases concerning weekly production or other phases of the big car manufacturers' business, and has cancelled its advertising in that periodical.

And in order to make sure that the business daily is thoroughly blacklisted, the ban on news is extended to the Associated Press, of which WSJ is a member.

For several months reporters for the Wall Street Journal have been digging into the problems of an automobile market caused by deliberate overproduction of cars, ignoring the slackening demand and flying in the face of an industrial slump of unknown proportions.

WSJ writers came up with the inference that the GMC plan was to accumulate inventories in the hands of its licensed retailers, leave those retailers "holding the bag" if economic conditions worsened, and to shut the plants down while the retailers sweat out the situation thus created. By-products in the form of unemployment, the effect on auto workers unions and collective bargaining for a guaranteed annual wage, were also ignored.

One immediate result was cut rate bootlegging in the harassed retail field. And a Washington bit of by-play occurred when U. S. Senator Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) introduced a bill to legalize monopoly price-fixing in the automobile industry. This measure the not overly-fastidious Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, could not stomach, and he backed away from the indefensible proposal.

The Wall Street Journal's series of stories was climaxed by a spread which showed sketches of 1955 car models, design of which is a top secret in the trade.

This piece of journalistic enterprise was the signal for an outpouring of indignant letters to the Wall Street Journal, avowing that a disservice had been done by exposing the seamy side of big business, and that in particular the divulging of plans for new models would be injurious in the car market. The news and ad blackout followed promptly.

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The WSJ replied editorially with a statement which is reprinted here in full.

Fellow publishers of the WSJ have in general declined to give space to the business quarrel, but the New York Times last Saturday used a story under a Detroit by-line which outlined the facts.

The Times headline: "G.M. Blacklisting Wall St. Journal, Cuts Off News Releases and Advertising After Story of '55 Models."

The Guild Reporter for May 14 carried a condensed version of a Wall Street Journal story on the automobile industry, indicating newspaper publishers' show of cooperation with car manufacturers in maintaining fixed-price conditions by refusing cut-rate advertising copy.

How Times Handled Detroit Story

Last Saturday's New York Times ran the following account of the row between General Motors and the Wall Street Journal:

Special to The N. Y. Times

DETROIT, June 18—The General Motors Corporation is refusing to give to The Wall Street Journal figures on weekly production that it heretofore furnished each Friday.

It also has declined to give them to The Associated Press, which called General Motors on behalf of the Journal, one of its member newspapers.

The Detroit office of the Journal said it was no longer receiving G. M.'s general news releases either.

The action is apparently in retaliation for several stories written about the automobile industry by John D. Williams, Detroit correspondent of the Journal, and in particular for a story carried on May 28 with information on 1955 models.

[The General Motors office in New York issued a statement, attributed to a company spokesman, saying G. M. objected to the publication "of statements and particularly sketches which have as their source confidential information and materials divulged in breach of a confidential relationship and in violation of our property rights."

[The company has canceled its advertising in the Wall Street Journal. Trade sources estimated G. M. had been spending at least $250,000 a year for ads in the newspaper.]

Policy Revision Cited

Tony de Lorenzo, publicity chief of General Motors here, would say only that there had been a revision of policy on the production figures. He said it had been decided to give them only to Ward's Automotive Reports and to Automotive News, the industry weekly.

The ruling affected only The Wall Street Journal, however, since other newspapers rely on the press releases put out by the two automotive publications. These are still available to The Wall Street Journal, although Ward's canceled on May 3 the Journal's subscription to its weekly news letter.

Ford, Chrysler Policy Stands

The Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation — the other two members of the Big Three — are still giving the figures on their production to Mr. Williams. Spokesmen for both said no change in that policy was contemplated.

The figures are eagerly scanned by persons in the industry as showing the relative standing of the three companies from week to week.

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The story ended with four paragraphs referring to the Wall Street Journal's editorial defense of its position, with a quote from the text of the editorial.

American Newspaper Publishers Association

SPECIAL STANDING COMMITTEE

300 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

Chicago-1-Illinois TELEPHONE Franklin 2-8740

May 21, 1954

TO ANPA MEMBERS:

The attached report of ITU election returns from 5/6 locals indicates the defeat of President Randolph by George Bante of Chicago. This covers about two-thirds of the probable total vote.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

GND:rc
Enc.

WISHFUL THINKING? — Standing committee (on labor relations) of the Publishers Association took a lively interest in the outcome of the effort to oust Woodruff Randolph as ITU president, as this incorrect forecast attests. The outcome? "Randolph By a Whisker" — Headline in May 28 GR.

"A Newspaper and Its Readers"

Under the above caption, the Wall Street Journal headed its editorial page on June 16 with the following credo:

Elsewhere on this page we publish a number of letters from readers in the auto industry complaining about the publication of two recent news stories.

One of these stories dealt with plans of the various auto manufacturers for their 1955 models. The other reported the sales methods adopted by one dealer to meet competitive conditions in the new car market.

None of these readers challenges the accuracy of either of these stories; indeed, this is stated to be beside the point. But they feel that by the mere act of publication we have done damage to the auto industry in general and to their own business in particular. And since the auto industry is a major one, we are somehow irresponsibly depressing business, spreading unemployment and undermining the economy. Therefore it was wrong for us to publish this news.

The letters are obviously sincere and written from a real sense of grievance. They deserve a considered and sympathetic reply.

The burden of their complaint is that any news of new models before the manufacturers are ready to announce them hurts the sales of current models; if customers know that 1955 models will be better they will postpone purchase. Similarly, news that one dealer is offering some special "bargain" will make other customers demand like bargains and this will damage the new car market.

The burden of their plea is that this newspaper should publish only such news as is approved by the manufacturers, the dealers or their trade associations. This would insure the proper kind of news being printed.

We would like to comment first on the complaint that these two particular stories hurt the auto industry or these dealers' business.

New models have always been news. It has never been a secret that each year the manufacturers are working on plans for improved models next year. With the exception of the war years, changes and improvements from year to year have been standard practice.

It would be an exceedingly ignorant customer who, as he buys this year's model, does not know that next year's will be better; if he were really deterred by this thought he would postpone purchase forever. Our story did nothing to add to this awareness. What we did was to provide some factual information on what to expect. And for the few buyers who might be waiting anyway, our story ought to increase their eagerness by publicizing the fine new products.

Our story on dealer sales methods was simply a report on something that exists. The competitive situation in the new car market would not go away if we refused to mention it. But the news of its effects is both of interest and of value to our readers; it is even of value to one auto dealer to know how another is meeting this situation and boosting his sales.

So we cannot believe that these two stories did any hurt to the automobile industry. They did not make anything happen. They only provided some more information on what is already happening.

But aside from the complaint about these particular stories, there remains the other thought in these letters. It is to the effect that it is a disservice to business to publish information which a particular segment of business doesn't want published. It is an old complaint to this newspaper.

Perhaps the best way to answer it is to note that these letter writers have been readers themselves. They bought and read the paper for information.

Would they wish us to print only the banking news approved by bankers, only the steel news approved by steel officials, only the real estate news approved by real estate agents? If we followed that practice would they not soon wonder how much information was not being printed and begin to doubt the usefulness of this newspaper's service?

The fact is that it would be of no use whatsoever. If our readers thought that every story in The Wall Street Journal were censored by the industry or the company which it is covering they would not long have confidence in it. Nor would the situation be any better if we ourselves undertook to censor the news by our ideas of what is "good for business." If we reported only "good" news, readers would not find the paper of value even in their own field, their own field.

A newspaper exists only to provide information for its readers; it has no other reason for being. It provides that service only so long as it diligently seeks out what is happening and reports it as accurately and as clearly as it can.

This is particularly so of a newspaper that concentrates on business news. Sometimes what is valuable business news to one reader may be displeasing to another. But in the end the truth about what is happening is the only thing that is of value to anybody.

And when a newspaper begins to suppress that news, whether at the behest of its advertisers or on pleas from special segments of business, it will soon cease to be of any service either to its advertisers or to business because it will soon cease to have readers.

Now It Will Be Just "Albany"

A change of name for the Tri-City Newspaper Guild, sought by resolution of a membership meeting of that local, has been approved by the Guild's International Executive Board.

Hereafter, the local will be known as The Newspaper Guild of Albany. Its charter number, 34, is not affected. During early years of its history, the local enrolled membership in the neighboring cities of Troy and Schenectady, suggesting the hyphenated title.

Pre-Convention Powwows Planned

Although the program for the Guild's Los Angeles Convention will officially begin on Monday morning, August 2, there will be preliminary meetings of panels and councils starting as early as Saturday, and continuing through until cocktail time Sunday evening, the IEB was told this week.

Two-day meetings are set for the Council of Councils, Hearst Chain delegates, Scripps-Howard delegates, wire service leaders and advertising men, all designed for exchange of mutual interests, in preparation for convention action.

Delegates attending a Guild convention for the first time will be invited to a Freshman Forum Sunday afternoon, at which convention procedure will be explained by Guild officers. And again, the sessions arranged by the ANG Research and Information department, known as "Information Please," will be open on Saturday and Sunday to local officers, bargaining committee members and others interested in Guild techniques for local administration.

Wire Service Leadership Stresses Organizing Need

WIRE SERVICE LEADERSHIP—National council members and guests are pictured at their Chicago session. Seated, from the left, are Al Spivak, Washington; Jerry Sullivan, Kansas City; Ron Gilbert, Indianapolis; Felix Wold, IEB vice president, Detroit; Leonard Milliman, council president, San Francisco, and Joseph Wilson, council secretary, San Francisco. Standing are Justin McCarthy, Jr., international representative, Chicago; Sol Fox, New York; Joe Pearlman, New York; Ray Pitt and Steve Ripley, ANG administrative staff; Joe Frein and John Stevenson, observers, Chicago, and Robert Parkin, St. Louis.

Chicago, Ill. — The ANG National Wire Service Council, meeting at the LaSalle hotel, authorized formation of six standing committees to handle a program designed to strengthen the Guild in the wire services.

The committees, a direct result of nationwide studies underway since the council's February meeting, will be for organizing, education, negotiations, finance and administration, and CTU co-operation.

The council focused much of its attention on organizing, seeking ways for wire service members to work with the ANG wire service administrator and his assistant to coordinate, expand and improve the efficiency of present efforts which already have resulted in substantial gains. Ray Pitt, assistant administrator, reported Guild membership in the wire service increased 5.8 percent in a little more than a half year, to a total of 1,802 members.

The education committee was instructed to produce regular mimeographed releases through the ANG office to tell the story of the Guild in the wire services.

Preliminary reports were heard on studies being made on a half dozen phases of negotiations, where material is being gathered to assist ANG and the National Committees in future contract reopenings.

Steve Ripley, wire service administrator, reported that during the last nine months a total of 53 grievances had been won or settled satisfactorily at the national level.

The council instructed its president, Leonard Milliman, AP, San Francisco, to present its case to the IEB on budget and other requests, including responsibility for the editorial content of the National Wire Service News produced through ANG facilities.

The three council vice presidents were made liaison men, each with the National Committee of his own service, to improve council-committee coordination.

In another action, the council decided that future regional conferences will emphasize round table discussions, having agenda that include orientation and the exchange of ideas on negotiations, increasing membership, contract enforcement and grievances.

The Chicago local was thanked for its hospitality. The meeting, first in Chicago since formation of the Council on its present basis in 1953, was well attended by Chicago Guildsmen.

Among non-council members present were: Ed Marciniak, Chicago, and Felix Wold, Detroit, IEB members; Justin McCarthy, IR; Sheldon Garber, Grant S. Siverts, Harvey Johnson, Terry Reese, and Kenneth DeVilbiss, all UP Chicago; Sy Friedman, Joseph Frein, Dop Stevenson, and Gene Schroeder, all of INS-INP Chicago; and Tom Shawver, AP, Chicago.

Pitt to Make Seven Wire Service Calls

Ray Pitt, ANG assistant wire administrator, has scheduled seven stop-overs at wire service cities on his way to and from the Los Angeles Guild convention.

He plans to be in Kansas City July 23, in Dallas the following day and in Phoenix the 26th.

After Los Angeles he will visit Salt Lake City on August 7, be in Omaha the next day, arrive in Des Moines on the 8th and in Chicago on August 10.

Wire service Guild units have been alerted to call quick-action meetings at all the points.

Oklahoma City UP Makes It 100%

Oklahoma City, Okla. — The United Press bureau here, for the first time in four years, has enrolled all eligible members of the staff in the Guild. The newest employe signed a Guild application in his first week on the job, at the invitation of Harry Culver, unit chairman.

CAUSE FOR JUBILATION — Strike coffers of the Wilkes-Barre Guild were enriched by $1,260 when four New York Guild local officers dropped in at the strike headquarters last week. They carried a check for $1,000 from the New York local, another for $250 from the Empire State District Council and M. Michael Potsker, secretary-treasurer of the New York local, donated another for $10, personally. From the left are Arthur Albertson, Wilkes-Barre treasurer; Max Isaborsky, executive board member at New York; Arthur Rosenstock, New York local president; Carl Fosevento, Wilkes-Barre president; Potsker and Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York local.

ROCHESTER GUILD FILES FOR ADVERTISING UNIT

Rochester, N. Y. — An advertising unit of 55 employes at the Gannett-owned Times-Union is proposed in a petition filed by the Rochester Guild, which holds contractual rights in both the Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle for editorial workers.

Guild interest among advertising staffers is the first shown in substantial form since the Guild signed its first editorial contract 16 years ago. When a majority of those eligible had signed Guild applications, ANG sent International Representative Charles A. Perlik, Jr., to aid the local.

A request for voluntary recognition was made to management, which advised the Guild that proceeding through NLRB channels would be required.

A petition was filed last week with the Buffalo regional NLRB office, which has assigned a field examiner to the case. He has consulted management and the Guild, and indicated that a hearing on the appropriate unit could be held the week of June 21. The Guild lists as eligible for a representation election all those in the department except bona fide supervisors.

Reno's Ed Olsen Is Injured, His Wife Killed, In Crash

Reno, Nev. — Ed A. Olsen, 34 years old, Associated Press correspondent and longtime member of the Guild, is recovering from a series of operations required after an automobile accident near here in which Olsen's wife and two other women were killed.

Olsen and his wife, Dorothy, were driving home when a speeding car crashed into theirs. The second driver escaped serious hurs but his two passengers were fatally injured.

Both Olsen's legs were broken and he suffered other hurts. Six surgeons assembled to essay the patching-up needed, and they say it will be some time before he will walk again.

Robert W. Wells, night AP city editor at San Francisco, has been assigned to handle Olsen's job here pending his return.

Mid-Atlantic Council Schedules Outing

Allentown, Pa. — The Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild is to be host local for the July 10-11 meeting of the Middle Atlantic District Council, with plans for an outing to a picnic spot as part of the two-day proceedings.

The council will make its annual awards for outstanding newspaper and Guild services during the past calendar year.

Council delegates have been asked to make room reservations directly with the American Hotel, where the business sessions will be held. J. Harold Brislin, of Scranton, is council head.

'Contractor' Cases Heard By Washington Arbitrator

Washington, D. C. — Two issues in the "independent contractors'" controversy between the Washington Newspaper Guild and the Washington Post Company, publishers of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, concerning the circulation department of that newspaper are before an arbitrator for decision.

The controversy arises from the Post company's change in its circulation setup, this Spring, in entering into individual employment agreements with circulation department employes covered by a Guild contract.

First, Arbitrator James J. Healy, Boston, is being called upon to decide whether or not the dispute is arbitrable. If he finds that it is, he will then judge the dispute on its merits.

Healy is a professor of economics at Harvard University's business school and former chairman of the Boston regional War Labor Board.

Testimony in the arbitration was heard this week in the offices of Covington and Burling, members of whose law firm represent the Post and Times-Herald.

Management witnesses were Harry Gladstein, Post and Times-Herald circulation director, and C. C. Boysen, Post company secretary, Max Pyle, WYG administrative officer, and William Gregory, circulation department employe, were called by the Guild.

The Guild charges that management breached its contract; management denies this.

Briefs on the arbitrability issue are to go to the American Arbitration Association by June 19. The hearing will remain open until after the decision on arbitrability.

Management's legal representatives were Charles Horsky and Adrian S. Fisher. Seymour J. Spelman, WNG attorney, represented the Guild; while Edward L. Merrigan, Washington representative of the American Arbitration Association, sat in for that organization.

The arbitration followed a court fight of some weeks' duration by the Post and Times-Herald to enjoin the AAA from hearing the case until after it had been decided in the courts.

That fight ended only after the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had ruled that it had no jurisdiction in the dispute until after it had been heard by an arbitrator.

Jane Bentley Goes To Norway On Scholarship

Washington, D. C.—Recipient of a Fulbright grant, Jane Bentley, Washington Guild member, left New York this week aboard the Norwegian liner, Stavengerfjord, for a year's study in Norway.

BENTLEY

Jane will study the operation, financing, contents and influence of the Labor Press of Norway, which included 44 general circulation daily newspapers operated by the trade unions and labor party, in addition to the usual trade union publications.

She will be affiliated with the University of Oslo.

Jane made application for a Fulbright grant last fall after learning the scope of the Scandinavian labor press from the head of the Swedish Labor Press Service, who was in the United States on a Smith-Mundt grant.

Sweden, she learned, has 37 general circulation daily newspapers operated by trade unions and the labor party.

She is a graduate of Otterbein College in Ohio. She also did graduate work in international relations at American University here in Washington.

She was employed at Labor Press Associated from March 1951 until that labor news service was dissolved last February.

Jane has been an active Guildsman for several years. She served as secretary of the Southern District Council, ANG, from September 1953 until February 1954; and held a similar post with the Middle Atlantic District Council, March 1949 — March 1951. She also served as secretary of the Harrisburgh, Newspaper Guild, 1948 — 1951.

Jane was a delegate to ANG conventions in 1949 and 1950.

McCarthyism Loser In Maine Primary

Augusta, Me.—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith was nominated overwhelmingly by Maine Republicans for reelection. She polled a 5-to-1 majority over Robert Jones, the man with whom, Mrs. Smith contended, Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) tried to defeat her.

The White House announced that President Eisenhower was "highly pleased" by Mrs. Smith's victory.

Simkin To Serve In INS-INP Case

William E. Simkin, who served as impartial chairman of the Guild-AP arbitration panel, has been chosen to serve in a similar capacity for two issues involving the International News Service and International News Photos contracts with the Guild.

Simkin's name was the only one listed by the American Arbitration Association on which both parties to the issues could agree. He has set Tuesday, July 13, as the date for opening the hearings.

Guild representatives on the panel will be Steve Ripley, ANG administrator for wire services, and Max Fine, of the New York INS bureau, chairman of the INS-INP National Guild committee.

When negotiations opened two months ago on the wage reopening clause, they were almost immediately bogged down in differences as to what was subject to negotiation under the "duration and renewal" clause of the agreement.

Management finally moved that point to arbitration, and the Guild countered by asking that the entire bargaining issue be subjected to arbitration.

Whether Simkin will rule on both matters at one session, or will dispose separately of the scope of the re-opening as a preliminary to hearing the full case, has not been indicated.

Meantime, briefs are to be filed by next Wednesday in the Guild charges against INS-INP management of refusal to submit payroll information.

That complaint was lodged with the National Labor Relations Board, and a preliminary hearing was held last month. In many previous decisions on the same point, the NLRB has repeatedly held such refusal to be an unfair labor practice.

Baltimore Arbitration Picks Up $3.75 Increase

Baltimore, Md. — Top reporter minimums at the Baltimore Sunpapers are fixed at $113.75 under the terms of an arbitration award issued last week, and effective retroactively to December 1, date of a wage reopening contract clause.

The award specifies increases, to be added to all minimums, ranging from $2.50 a week for copy boys to $3.75 for those earning $90 or more. For those in the $50-$90 brackets the general increase is $3.25, and employes other than copy boys below $50 will receive $2.75. There is provision that either the minimum increase or the general increase will be applicable, the larger amount prevailing in all cases.

Paychecks including the 28-week retroactive cash will be issued promptly, management said.

The award rejected other points sought by the Guild, with dissents registered by William E. Pyne, Baltimore Guild President, and Eva Jollos, of the ANG collective bargaining department, who were on the five-member panel issuing the final award. Miss Jollos prepared briefs in connection with the arbitration case.

Turned down were an attempt to reclassify some job categories, a clause crediting previous experience in rating employes on step-ups, and an improvement in the night differential provisions.

The allowed $3.75 increase, Guild officers commented, compares dollarwise with grants made to some craft unions at the Sunpapers, but since those employes are on a shorter working week, the hourly earnings result in disadvantage to the Guild. On an hourly comparison, the award would have to be $4.20, to match increases granted to the other unions.

The wage reopening went to arbitration under the terms of the contract, which provided such procedure if an agreement was not reached within 60 days after December 1.

San Antonio Advances Bid For Circulation Group

San Antonio, Texas — Hearings have been concluded and the National Labor Relations Board has before it for decision a petition filed by the San Antonio Newspaper Guild to establish bargaining rights for a group of 21 drivers employed by the San Antonio Light.

Until last January the drivers had been covered by a contract negotiated by the Teamsters union. Dissatisfied with the agreement and its enforcement, they sought improvements through the Teamsters union office without success.

The expiring contract has not been renewed, nor have negotiations been sought by the teamster union. When a majority sought out the Guild and signed cards, the local filed a petition for a representation election. The Guild now holds a contract for editorial and business office employes.

At the hearing, management told the Board it deemed the teamster union contract still in effect, and opposed the Guild's bid for jurisdiction.

Stafford Seated As IEB Member

Newest member of the International Executive Board as the result of an interim election last spring, Robert C. Stafford, of Cleveland, was welcomed to this week's board sessions by President Joseph F. Collis.

The board also received an acknowledgment from Stafford's predecessor as a vice president at large, William M. Ware, also of Cleveland, a letter of appreciation for the IEB expression of thanks for his board services. Ware resigned soon after he began a second two-year term, because of promotion in his Cleveland job.

Stafford took over, by chair appointment and board approval, the committee assignments which Ware had held. Stafford becomes a member of the board's committee on research and information, on wire services, on Guild Reporter, and on human rights.

Guild Reporter Mailing Lists

A thoroughgoing housecleaning job is under way at ANG headquarters on the master mailing lists used in sending out the Guild Reporter. No such general overhaul has been made in the past seven years, although annual checking of "deadwood" occurs when the membership rolls get their January 1 pruning.

From incomplete results, it appears that in some cases, names and addresses have been sent to the Guild Reporter files of individuals who did not complete their membership application requirements — payment of initiation fees and one month's dues — and who never actually became members.

Local treasurers are cautioned not to enter for Guild subscriptions the names of any persons until they actually qualify as Guild members, and hence are entitled to receive copies.

Guild Reporter lists are arranged alphabetically by name, and include mailing addresses. General bookkeeping files are subdivided by locals, and do not have mailing addresses. Hence it is important that local treasurers make use of Form 1032 periodically, to inform the Guild Reporter of address changes, as well as new and departing membership status.

New Orleans Loses Plea For Item Unit

New Orleans, La. — In a decision which the New Orleans Guild has promptly appealed, asking for reconsideration and rehearing of evidence, the National Labor Relations Board has held that street salesmen in the circulation department of the New Orleans Item do not constitute an appropriate bargaining unit.

The Guild had petitioned for bargaining rights through an election. An intervention was entered by the Teamsters Union, which claimed it had contractual jurisdiction over the group, a view in which Item management concurred.

The employes, seven in number, had applied for Guild membership, avowing that they had never been asked or expected to join the Teamsters union, which has a contract covering drivers, but did not bargain for the sales crew.

The labor board ruling was silent on the subject of coverage as between the two unions, noting that since it held the unit to be inappropriate it was dismissing the petition and it became unnecessary to rule on the point of jurisdiction.

After the hearing at which the Guild presented its case, Item management notified the sales employes that they would be required to join the Teamsters, since that union's contract called for a "union shop."

The Guild had sought to have the new unit incorporated into its present contract coverage of editorial and circulation employes.

The board ruling declaring the unit not appropriate holds that the work of the street sales employes "differs substantially from that of the other employes. Under the circumstances we are persuaded that the wholesalers have interests wholly unrelated to those of the employes in the petitioner's present bargaining unit. Moreover, the group sought to be added does not constitute a residual group of unrepresented employes, such as the board has on occasion found to be an appropriate unit, as the group sought does not include other unrepresented employes in the plant."

In a footnote the board admits that "branch managers who appear to have jobs in outlying areas similar to those of the wholesalers are within the unit to which petitioner (the Guild) seeks to add the wholesalers." Then it adds, "However, since the branch managers were added by mutual agreement of the petitioner and the employer, such an inclusion is not deemed controlling on the board for this unit determination."

* * *

Announced at the same time as its decision in the street sales case was the Board's order for a representation election for maintenance employes at the Item.

Dawson, of NEDC, Gets Oxford Bid

Portland, Me. — Charles E. Dawson, president of the New England District Council, has been awarded a scholarship, one of three offered at Ruskin College, Oxford, England, for the upcoming academic year.

He will leave in mid-September, under a contractual leave of absence from his job with the Portland Press-Herald, Express & Telegram, and expects to use his study time in England to specialize in British economics and trade union relations in industry.

The scholarship came to Dawson through the Institute of International Education, in New York.

Labor Board Fixes Date For Providence Hearing

Providence, R. I. — In response to a Guild move for recognition as bargaining agent for the 225 editorial employes of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board has set Wednesday, July 7, as a date for a hearing on the petition.

Originally assigned a date this week, the hearing was postponed to July 7 at the request of Journal-Bulletin management.

A month ago International Representative Joseph Garland, assigned to the Providence campaign for the past four months, had an exchange of letters with Journal - Bulletin management. Garland notified James B. Stickley, general manager, that the Guild had signed a majority of those eligible, and asked for a date for negotiating a contract. The management response was to point out that the employes are entitled to a vote under NLRB auspices to indicate their union desires, and that if the election results in Guild certification, "We will meet with you for the purpose of collective bargaining."

Stickley handles labor relations for the Journal-Bulletin with craft unions organized in the plant.

The Journal-Bulletin management has made no direct moves against the Guild campaign since early March, when at a "captive audience" meeting in the newspaper's auditorium, Stickley and Editor Sevellon "Jeff" Brown III threw the usual anti-Guild book at the editorial employes.

However, the day after the Guild sought formal recognition all hands received by mail a letter from "The Journal-Bulletin Reporters' Association," promising a "fight, right down to the ballot box," against the appearance of the Guild.

Who and what the "reporters' association" might be was not explained. No reporter came forward to identify himself as either a member or leader of the group, and the letter itself gave no clue as to its origin. It did state flatly that a majority of employes in the Guild's jurisdiction do not favor the Guild and that "out-of-town paid organizers" had actually signed up only 35 percent of those who may vote.

Among "out-of-town" visitors to Guild headquarters here have been J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization; ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, and International Representative Edna Berger, in addition to Garland, who is stationed here.

Also assisting for three weeks in the organization campaign was Fred Bowler, of the Lynn local, who took job leave for temporary assignment as an international representative.

One Guild bulletin, in a series which go out regularly to prospects during the campaign, created a mild sensation by scooping the Journal-Bulletin management on a story involving executive changes at the newspapers.

Next day, in a letter to employes, Watkins confirmed the substance of the Guild's tip, and said he regretted he had not been able to make the first announcement.

Co-ed Chosen For Detroit Scholarship

Detroit, Mich. — Third annual Ralph Holmes Memorial Scholarship at Wayne University went this year to Miss Norma Turrill, junior from Ferndale, Mich. She is the first co-ed to qualify for the award given each year by the Newspaper Guild of Detroit.

TURRILL

Qualifications for the award are scholarship, character, and professional interest in the field of journalism. The award is named for the late Ralph Holmes, noted music and drama critic, and first president of the Newspaper Guild of Detroit.

The scholarship will pay all tuition and fees for Miss Turrill during her senior year. Miss Turrill is working her way through Wayne with a part-time job as assistant editor of the Teller, house organ of the Detroit Bank. She is president of Beta Chi, honorary journalism fraternity for women on the Wayne campus. Wayne, Detroit's municipal university, has an enrollment of 16,000 students.

STRIKE OR NO — Romance was undaunted by picket lines at Wilkes-Barre, as witness a turkey dinner given by striking Guildswomen in honor of Anne Mae Kosco and her fiance, Kermit Griffith. The bride-to-be is a striker, her groom is a striker's son, and the marriage took place last Saturday. From the lower left, clockwise, are Jeannette Levy, Gertrude McNulis, Catherine Purcell, Betty Malley, Helen Scharar, Anne Williams, Addie Mulreany, Rita McCall, Anna Pesbetits, Miss Kosco, Mr. Griffith, Janet Evans, Ruth Kurtz, Florence Secor, Mirlel Lutz and Constance Linden.

Press Performance

Time Magazine Does Blue-Pencil Job On Farson's News-Industry Estimate

The press section of Time Magazine last week did a piece for its readers entitled "The High Cost of Publishing." During its preparation, the American Newspaper Guild was asked for a statement of its own position on the industry's economic condition.

ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson undertook to formulate such a statement, and duly sent it to the Time editors, over his signature.

It consisted of seven paragraphs, and was appreciatively received, according to a later telephone exchange.

Something less than justice was done in Time's "condensation" of the Farson statement. Time's editors chose to select one sentence, only, as representing the Guild's views, with the inference that the Guild's 27,000 members were speaking.

For the enlightenment of Guild Reporter readers who may also be Time readers, there follows the complete text of what Farson signed:

The newspaper industry appears to us to be in pretty healthy condition. Total advertising and circulation volume and revenue reached all-time records in 1953, and while linage was off slightly in the first quarter of this year, the outlook is that 1954 will be just as good, perhaps better.

Newspapers are among the last enterprises to feel the effects of any recession, depression, or "rolling readjustment." This was so in the post-war slump of 1949 when revenues actually rose substantially, and it probably is true now.

Reports of impending newspaper mergers and suspensions accompany every dip in the national economy. Sometimes they happen, more often they don't. Publishers above all are business men and usually can be counted on to do whatever will profit them most. If they can make more money by merging, they merge. If they can profit by suspension, they suspend. The St. Louis Star-Times, for example, was operating well in the black at the time it was folded. The financial condition of the Washington Times-Herald could hardly be called critical at the time of its sale to the Washington Post. Statements made since then by former executives of the Times-Herald indicate that, with better guidance and control from the top, the paper could have increased its earnings substantially.

Even when a newspaper's financial condition is critical, the Guild's experience is that wage cuts are not the answer. Too often such papers are marginal enterprises which cannot survive even if their employes were to accept salary reductions.

The Guild feels that every employer, including publishers, has a moral responsibility to provide just and equitable wages for his workers as a basic cost of doing business. But whenever a publisher can show that the survival of his newspaper is in danger, the Guild stands ready to cooperate in any way possible to keep the paper alive. Earlier this year, for example, the Los Angeles Guild agreed to defer a salary increase already negotiated for its members employed by the Los Angeles Daily News.

It seems strange to Guild members that newspaper managements fight pay increases for their workers with a vehemence unexcelled in labor-management relations while they offer no resistance to increases in other costs. Profit statements of newsprint companies and printing machinery manufacturers show that the newspaper industry's suppliers are having very good times indeed.

Another sign that the state of the newspaper industry is far from desperate is the amount of money being spent on plant expansion, new building and modernization. It is a sad publisher these days who doesn't have a new chrome-trimmed building to boast about—or at least an architect's drawing.

For Guild Reporter readers who do not see Time Magazine, it may be added that the sentence Time quoted began "But whenever a publisher can show . . ." in the fifth paragraph of the Farson statement.

And the total impact of the Time piece was that publishers were having pretty tough going, what with rising costs in all departments.

IEB Scans Committee Actions On 23 Pacts

This week's meeting of the International Executive Board upheld, with a single exception, the action of its contracts committee in withholding approval of 23 agreements negotiated by local Guilds and found wanting by the IEB group.

The exception was in the case of the Elizabeth contract with the Daily Journal, on which the board divided, with a roll call vote recorded. The motion to uphold was defeated, by nine to five, with William J. Farson, Felix Wold, Ed Marciniak, Adolph Rahm and John Thompson recorded in the affirmative. The prevailing negative vote was by Philip Price, Al Dipman, Victor Leo, Joseph Beaucierc, Roberta Bailey, Edward Easton, Paul A. Freye, Robert C. Stafford and President Joseph F. Collis.

One other divided vote, in which four members, Price, Stafford, Dipman and Beaucierc, asked to be recorded in the negative, was on the approval of committee action on the Houston Press contract.

Record votes were asked by Stafford in several instances. He voted for upholding the committee on specific contract lacks —re-opening clauses in the Indianapolis Star & News case, that of the Knoxville News-Sentinel, and the Long Island Press & Star-Journal. He was also recorded as approving the new contract at the Kensington Guide which the committee and board turned down, because of its substantial wage gains.

Price was recorded as dissenting from the prevailing vote on the Cincinnati Times-Star contract, and Easton asked to be recorded in the Long Island contract votes as approving the committee action because of wide wage differentials as between suburban and metropolitan agreements.

Other contracts acted upon were with the Detroit Michigan Catholic, the Eugene Register-Guard, the New Brunswick Home News & Times, New York Atlantis, New York II Progresso, Newburgh-Beacon News, New York Scholastic, New York Staats-Zeitung & Herold, Time, Inc., New York World-Telegram & Sun, the Ottawa Journal, the Waukegan News-Sun, and the Portland, Me., Press-Herald, Express & Telegram.

The IEB receives from its contracts committee a detailed report form showing previous contract actions by the committee, reasons for its findings, and an analysis of improvements or "weak spots" in each.

Rochester Bid For Ad Group Goes To NLRB

Rochester, N. Y. — A hearing before a National Labor Relations Board examiner will be held next Tuesday on the Rochester Guild's petition for bargaining rights for advertising department employees of the Times-Union.

The Guild local has held contracts for editorial employes on both the Gannett-owned dailies for the past 19 years. The current move is the first atempt to expand the Guild beyond editorial limits.

Interest developed several months ago among advertising personnel, ad the local's organizing committee followed it up, obtaining card signatures from a majority of those deemed eligible. Late last month Paul E. Tanner, local president, formally asked for collective bargaining recognition, and received a letter from Joseph T. Adams, business manager, calling for NLRB procedure as a means of registering employe wishes.

A petition was filed at Buffalo, and preliminary investigations have been made, leading to the setting of the hearing date. International Representative Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has been working with the local on NLRB details.

A Bade Anecdote, Plus Check for Two Dollars

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor: Enclosed is my small donation to add to the proposed memorial fund for Wilbur E. Bade.

I recall Bade from my days in Chicago where I helped the Guild in organizing. Bade came to town on Guild business once and he was asked if he would help us in organizing.

Bill strode into the Guild office on that particular night, pulled a bottle out of his pocket, banged it on the table and thundered:

"Okay, pal, who do you want organized?"

BERNARD AVERBUCH
Call-Bulletin Unit

* * *

Says Philadelphia Story Omitted Strike "Credits"

PHILADELPHIA

Editor: Philadelphia Local can only be pleased at the journalistic enterprise that managed to get such a complete story on the Kensington Guide into the Guild Reporter despite the conjunction of deadlines with the strike settlement.

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.

It is regrettable at least to me, however, that the last sentence of the story — "David S. Schick, Guild administrative officer, directed the negotiations and strike activities" — ignores, conceals and even denies the effective leadership of President G. Norman Collie, chairman of the Guide negotiating committee, and Kos Semonski, Inquirer unit chairman, head of the Guild organization committee and strike chairman.

DAVID S. SCHICK
Philadelphia Guild

Wedding bells for Helen E. Zugelder, San Diego Union staffer, and Donald C. Pilkington. . . . Verne Bryant and William Bryan, new copy boys at the S. D. Union.

Milton Miller, for the past five years editor of the New York Guild's Frontpage, has resigned effective August 31. He did newswork on the old Bronx Home News, the N. Y. American and was sports editor of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Record. . . . Add ranks of well-known Guildsmen: **William Oatis**, now covering United Nations for Associated Press, but better known for his imprisonment in Czechoslovakia for three years on trumped-up espionage charges, has joined the New York Guild local's wire service unit. . . . **Leon Hoffman** of the New York Mirror, named head of the Press Photographers Association of New York.

Cliff Curtis, national ad staff at the San Francisco Chronicle, has left to join the New York ad crew of Woman's Home Companion. . . . **Bob Keely**, S.F. Call-Bulletin unit chairman, who resigned when he shifted to the Chronicle's employ, has been replaced by **Mike Jay** on the unit's Hearst Chain Council representation at the Los Angeles convention. . . . **Bob McClure**, who left his S.F. Examiner job to enter politics, won his Republican nomination to the Board of Equalization, is now set for the general election campaign ahead.

C. Joseph Beaucierc, chairman, and **Cy Radford**, vice chairman, of the Star unit of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, have a new—and more important—joint interest. Their first grandson arrived this month, Terence Arthur Paul Beaucierc, son of David Beaucierc and the former Kathleen Radford.

Wilkes-Barre Strike Cash

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Contributions to the strike fund since June 10 (total contributions to date in parentheses):

Cleveland ($774.50)	$ 74.50
Columbus ($125)	100.00
Detroit ($200)	100.00
Linn ($100)	50.00
New York City ($1,500)	1000.00
Philadelphia, Greater ($1,500)	500.00
Portland, Ore. ($450)	150.00
Sacramento ($150)	25.00
SPONG ($600)	100.00
Seattle-Tacoma ($300)	50.00
Sheboygan ($125)	25.00
Toledo	25.00
Terre Haute	50.00
Washington Post and T-H unit	5.00
W-B Sunday Independent unit ($1,065)	147.75
Empire State DR ($250)	250.00
Gene and Harold Brislin, Scranton ($38.75)	18.75
Felix Wold, Detroit ($5)	5.00
Alexander Hicken, Boston ($10)	2.00
Bob Greenock, SPONG ($4)	2.00
Thomas Barry, Wilkes-Barre, ($65)	20.00
Art Riordan, Washington ($30)	5.00
ANG staffer ($20)	6.00
M. Michael Polcker, N. Y.	10.00
Jacqueline Brophy, Washington	5.00
John Thomason, Washington	5.00
Ray Hansen, Washington	5.00
Les Finegrow, Washington	5.00
Joe Swire, Washington	5.00
Jack Flynn, Washington	5.00
Irving Fiorn, Washington	5.00
Sam Berry, Philadelphia	10.00
Dan Davis, Philadelphia	1.00
Charlie Fisher, Philadelphia	10.00
Pat Burley, Philadelphia	5.00
Frank Jones, Philadelphia	5.00
Barbara Moffett, Philadelphia	10.00
Bette Marsh, Philadelphia	1.00
Mike Fearinne, Philadelphia	5.00
Al Shaltz, Philadelphia	1.00
George Taylor, Philadelphia	5.00
Mike Jay, SFONG	5.00
Virgil Bandel, Washington	15.00
Ed Donohoe, Scranton	5.00
Wayne Barr, Philadelphia	5.00
Thelma Berezin, Philadelphia	2.00
Tom Dalton, Washington	5.00
D. A. McCarthy, Forty Fort	1.00
Friend at International Color ($10)	5.00
Freeman's Local, W-B ($200)	100.00
United Brewery Workers	50.00
Stereotypers, W-B ($100)	25.00
Total	$ 2,900.00
Prev. Acknowledged	46,690.31
Grand Total	$49,590.31

Book Shelf

HATRED, RIDICULE OR CONTEMPT. Joseph Dean. MacMillan Company, New York City. 271 pp. $3.75.

This new volume, subtitled "A book of liberal cases," consists of sprightly recitals, splashed with liberal quotes, of more than a score of libel case trials in British law courts, England's libel law dates back to 1792, and these reported instances themselves cover a span of 130 years.

A still wider span is represented by the variety of principals, who range from a necromancer who styled himself "The Beast 666" of the Book of Revelations and "the worst man in the world" to Sir Winston Churchill and the late Professor Harold Laski of the British Labour Party. (Sir Winnie won his case, involving the Battle of Jutlandt; Laski lost his, and was assessed heavy court costs.)

The author is a practising lawyer in London, and knows his libel law thoroughly. Here he is not attempting to expound legal points, but to write an entertaining narrative of typical or novel cases. It may be of small practical help to copyreaders or editors in their daily tasks, but it is fascinating reading on a subject that automatically intrudes with every piece of news copy they handle.

Louisiana Advances Anti-Union Measure

Baton Rouge, La.—The House Labor and Capital Committee of the Louisiana Legislature held hearings this week on "right-to-work" legislation, which has been passed by the Senate.

The measure, which would ban compulsory union membership, was approved by the Senate, 22-14, after bitter debate.

On the eve of the House committee hearings, observers said it might be late in the week, or possibly next week before the House votes on the legislation.

Louisiana Gov. Robert Kennon was asked what he would do if and when both houses passed the bills.

"I am going to see a bill before I sign it," he said.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Representation hearing rescheduled, June 29, Rochester Times-Union advertising department (55 eligible).

Representation caring rescheduled, July 7, Providence Journal & Bulletin editorial departments (210 eligible).

Certification petition dismissed, reconsideration sought by Guild, New Orleans Item street sales dept.

Representation election ordered, New Orleans Item maintenance dept.

ACTIVITIES

Middle Atlantic District council meet, Ing. July 10-11, Allentown.

51st Annual ANG Convention, Aug. 2-6, Los Angeles.

Local Copy

THE COUNTING HOUSE

9-Column Format Would Mean Lower Costs, Higher Revenues

Some large-city newspapers are considering moving to a nine-column format in order to effect substantial savings and to make more of their pressroom equipment available for handling color advertising.

Andrew R. Mervick, production manager of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, reported to the ANPA Mechanical Conference on his paper's analysis of the advantages of nine-column pages.

Mervick listed these potential savings which would result from shifting to the nine-column page format:

- Fewer pages to make up in the composing room.
- Fewer plates to cast.
- More flexible makeup because five and four column ads can be scheduled.
- 72-page papers can be printed in 64 pages with no loss of space; 54 or 52-page papers can be printed in 48 pages; 44-page papers can be printed in 40 pages; 36-page papers can be printed in 32 pages; 26-page papers in 24 pages, and 18-page papers in 16 pages.

"In all the press runs mentioned, a unit per press would be saved. Therefore, if you are running four presses, you would save the manning of four press units that day or add four press units to your available equipment for larger papers or making these units available for color printing."

- Less paper waste, less labor, fewer rolls to strip, reduced number of roll changes and press stops, and increased storage facilities.
- Fewer mats to buy and store.
- 12% increase in advertising revenue on full page units.
- Approximately 5% saving in newsprint consumption because of the smaller margin space per column.

* * *

The Toronto Star last year was the first major daily to adopt the nine-column format. At the time, it was predicted the Star would realize an annual saving of $500,000 in newsprint alone as a result of the change.

Combined operations of the Toronto Star Limited and the Toronto Star Realty Limited produced net revenue of $25,936,201 for the year against total expenditures of $24,168,312.

Paper, which cost the Star $8,645,669, was the largest single expense item, even greater than the payroll for the Star's 1,750 employes, which amounted to $7,674,115.

* * *

The vast timberlands of Alaska are at last being tapped for wood pulp.

The Ketchikan Pulp Company has announced its $52,500,000 mill in the Territory's southeastern region now is producing pulp around the clock at a rate exceeding 100,000 tons a year.

Although pulp from the new mill probably will not be used in newsprint production, the project marks the first step in the development of an Alaskan pulp and paper industry, long urged by the Guild. Alaskan resources eventually coud sulpply between 20 and 25 percent of the national demand for newsprint, it is estimated.

ANG Membership Won't Guarantee Promotion, But—

"Most of the Best Newspapermen Are Guild Members."

That's been the Guild's motto for some time now, and management of the Charlotte News appears to agree.

Tom Fesperman, one of the sparkplugs in the original Charlotte Guild organization as well as a former local president and member of the negotiating committee, was named city editor of the News a few months ago.

Now, with Managing Editor Ray Howe going to Chattanooga next month, Tom will be taking over as ME.

New city editor will be Guildsman Lu Agnel, a member of the local negotiating committee, co-chairman of the social committee and a Guild member since way back in his Tennessee newspapering days.

And over in the women's department, Isabelle Howe's job as women's editor will be filled by Marie Adams, another Guild member.

The Charlotte Guild still doesn't guarantee editorships to its prospective members. But once again it's been proven that Guild membership is no bar to promotion.

Dollar Now Down To All-Time Low

Purchasing value of the dollar has plummeted to the lowest point in its 169-year history, says the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board said the dollar's value dropped to 54.1 cents, based on the January 1939 dollar equalling 100 cents. The dollar declined 3.6 percent in purchasing power in the past year, the board said.

Bargaining for Mileage Rates? Be Sure to Cover ALL Costs

Raising the Standards

"I had an idea what he would be worth as a reporter," Managing Editor Sam H. Day of the New York Journal-American recently said of a job applicant, "but the Guild won't let us pay that little, so I had to pass him up."

What does it cost to drive an automobile one mile? In nearly all Guild contract negotiations, that question comes up and is argued back and forth across the bargaining table.

To a newspaper worker who uses his car on the job, it's an important question. For unless his publisher reimburses him adequately for the use of the car, the difference comes out of his own pocket. In effect, he takes a pay cut.

For that reason, the Guild seeks specific mileage rates covering all driving in the publisher's service. The ANG Collective Bargaining Program provides that "all contracts shall include payment of all expenses of employes in the performance of their duties."

Bargaining on mileage rates need not be conducted in a "horse-trading" manner, ANG Contracts Analyst Doc Rivett noted in a recent memorandum on the subject distributed to local officers for insertion in Collective Bargaining Manual 2.

Sound, scientific determination of car mileage costs can be made by any local, Rivett pointed out. While mileage rates may vary slightly from city to city, the method of computation applies to all, and rates within a city remain fairly constant.

First, Rivett suggests, some don'ts:

- Avoid management offers to pay the rate you can prove it "actually" costs you to drive, unless you are thoroughly prepared with figures. Management usually means in such an offer that it will pay the actual operating costs only.
- Avoid a sliding scale based on mileage covered. This is unjustified unless the initial rate is high enough to cover all expenses.
- Refute management claims that any mileage payment is pure gravy because you'd have the car expense anyway. Most costs arise only from actual driving. Making the car available for business use also involves added expense of the mileage driven to and from work.
- Avoid reliance on any source cited by management as an "authority" on car mileage costs. ANG has available four such systems, and all appear, from our analysis, to be unrealistically low in their computations. They are:

1. "What It Costs to Run A Car," from Changing Times, The Kiplinger magazine (July 1953).

2. American Automobile Association information bulletin, based on estimates by Runzheimer and Co., Chicago cost accountants (May 1953).

3. "Estimated Cost of Owning and Operating a Passenger Car in California in 1950," by Ralph A. Moyer, University of California research engineer (Sept. 1952).

4. Dartnell Corp. sliding scale of automobile allowances (Jan. 1949).

Each of the first three computes costs on two bases: fixed annual charges which are not related to mileage, and operating costs on a cents per mile basis. Dartnell's figures contain no mention of source material.

The method used by Kiplinger, Runzheimer and Moyer cannot be disputed. But the manner in which they use this method appears to ignore realities. Kiplinger allows $10 a year, for example, for miscellaneous expenses, such as polishing, parking, anti-freeze, tolls and "out-of-the-ordinary" maintenance. None of the sources admits to the desirability or need of a garage.

* * *

In computing car mileage costs for bargaining use, these factors must be considered:

Fixed Annual Costs

DEPRECIATION. The greatest factor in annual cost, depreciation is easily computed. Cost of the car new minus present value gives total depreciation and dividing this figure by number of years since car was built produces average. Total cost of the new car should be used; that means selling price with all the usual fixings plus financing and or interest.

Computation of depreciation for use in bargaining should be based on cars of several price ranges and years. Cadillacs and jalopies should be omitted. Kiplinger and Runzheimer stick to low-priced cars of relatively new vintage. Kiplinger got a depreciation cost of $345 a year and explained it was based on a flat 15 percent a year. Using the cost new minus cost new method in a hypothetical example, Kiplinger got $360 annual depreciation. In April 1950 it computed depreciation at $378. The market for used cars is — and has been — slumping; future depreciation should be figured generously.

Note: Employes whose contracts or job duties require them to have cars usually turn them in every other year because of heavy usage. In such cases, extra depreciation should be figured at about $10 per thousand miles in excess of 18,000 miles a year.

INSURANCE. Adequate insurance coverage must be provided. Property damage and public liability should be for minimum protection of $10,000 and $20,000 plus $5,000 for hospitalization; greater coverage is indicated if jury awards in your locality are frequently higher. Comprehensive insurance, covering fire, flood, theft, vandalism, etc., and collision insurance also are needed. Collision insurance, with the first $50 of damage paid by you, is much more expensive than $100 deductible, but the extra $50 cost of one smashup might be unprofitable.

Liability and collision rates vary widely from locality to locality, being based on accident and claim frequency. Exact rates for your locality can be obtained from an insurance broker or agent. Commercial insurance company rates should be used. Mutual insurance rates usually are lower but are not available to all, because maintenance of low rates requires careful selection of clientele.

LICENSE FEES. Registration fee for the car, driver's license, use tax or personal property tax should be computed here. When registration fee is based on weight a representative figure should be used. Personal property tax, computed on dollar value, also should be representative.

GARAGE. Storage of the car is necessary and costly, although all cited sources ignore it. Fair cost of garage rent in your locality should be used.

Operating Costs

GASOLINE. Cost of gasoline per mile is easily determined. Tests by some of your membership can produce a cost figure that would be useful in bargaining. Method of determination is simple. Note mileage when gas tank is filled, note exact expenditure for gasoline in next two weeks, taking care to wind up with a full tank; divide total cost by number of miles driven to determine exact cost per mile. Two weeks represents a fair sample of all driving. Again take samples from various makes and models to get a representative figure.

OIL AND LUBRICATION. Computing this cost per mile is simple, inasmuch as the frequency of oil change and lubrication and cost of each operation is known. It is simply a matter of dividing the miles between change (or lubrication) into the cost. Varied oil capacity of cars should be taken into account.

TIRES AND BATTERY. Disparity in the life of tires and batteries makes computation fairly difficult. Best system is to use the manufacturer's life expectancy (20,000 miles for most tires; 18 months for most batteries). Poor road surface and extreme temperatures take an extra toll on tires. Special allowance is necessary for snow tires or chains in some sections.

MAINTENANCE. Computation is extremely difficult, so a guess may safely be made here. Minor repairs are covered here on the assumption that frequent turnover will eliminate the need for such major repairs as valve and ring jobs. Labor is the principal item in such repairs, with a standard garage charge of $4 an hour for mechanics' services. Allowance of $50 a year seems reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS. Washing, polishing, parking, tolls, inspections, etc., fall into this category. Computation should allow one wash job a month; two polishings a year. Parking fees vary from city to city. Unless parking space is provided by the company, provision must be made for day-long parking whenever the car is available. This runs easily to $2 a week, in many places more. Tolls are a factor only in some sections, but must be taken into account to provide adequate payment.

TRANSPORTATION. Costs of driving to and from work also must be assessed against management when the car is made available for its service. This cost may be incorporated into operating expenses by taking an arbitrary yearly amount, or it may be separately guaranteed. The current Associated Press contract allows payment for not more than 50 miles a week driven to and from work. If 50 miles a week is considered a reasonable allowance (and that covers only five miles between home and work), it can be incorporated into the mileage rate by allowing an additional one cent a mile.

* * *

Figures can be combined in either of two ways to produce an adequate car allowance:

1. Fixed annual costs can be divided by 365 to produce a daily basic allowance, with mileage costs in addition.

2. Fixed annual costs can be divided by estimated annual mileage (10,000 is usually used) and the result added to operating costs.

Guild contracts almost universally reflect Method No. 2 and set a flat mileage rate. This system is used in the table accompanying this article which compares the calculations of Kiplinger, Runzheimer and the ANG Collective Bargaining Department.

COMPUTING AUTO MILEAGE COSTS
One Method — Three Results

		Kiplinger '53 1952 Chevrolet price $2300	Runzheimer '51 1950 Chevrolet $2000 class	ANG Coll. Barg. Dept. '54 1952 Chevrolet price $2500
Fixed Costs (per year)	Depreciation	$345.00	$442.05	$345.00
	Insurance, all kinds	182.28	75.50	182.28
	License fees	11.00	15.47	11.00
	Interest on investment (at 3% on cash price)	69.00		69.00
	Garage			60.00
	Total Fixed Costs	607.28	533.02	667.28
	Pixed Cost Per Mile (10,000 miles per year)	.0607	.0533	.0667
Operating Costs (per mile)	Gasoline	.0190	.0214 (gas & oil)	.0190
	Oil & Lubrication	.0010 (Oil only)		.0025 (5 qts per 2000, lube per 1000)
	Tires & battery	.0040 (Tires only)	.0046 (Tires only)	.0052 .0050
	Maintenance Miscellaneous	.0070 .0010	.0068	.0055
	Total Operating Cost Per Mile	.0320	.0328	.0372
	Total Cost Per Mile	.0927	.0861	.1039

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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ANG Opposes Bill To Bar Mails To 'Subversives'

Opposition to the St. George bill (H.R. 9317) which would bar from the mails at less than first-class rates publications containing material "contrary to the best interests of the U. S." has been voiced in behalf of the Guild by ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson.

In a statement addressed to the House committee on post office and civil service, which had announced plans for a public hearing on the proposed measure, Farson points out that the bill, in the Guild's view, is contrary to the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

"Guild members resent, as do all Americans, the exploitation of our traditional freedoms by communists and others who would in the end destroy those freedoms," says the Farson statement. "But the freedoms themselves are at stake. To attempt to combat communism, or any other totalitarian ideology, by abridging the very freedoms we seek so much to protect would amount to outright surrender in today's struggle for the minds of men."

Outlining the Guild's position further, the statement notes that:

"1. Existing law already provides adequate safeguards against dissemination through the mail of subversive, seditious or treasonable material.

"2. The only possible purpose H.R. 9317 can have, then, is to hinder the spreading of ideas which may be repugnant but not criminal.

"3. The language of H.R. 9317 is so broad as to stifle any dissent from the opinions of a single individual, the Postmaster General, as to what is in 'the best interest of the U. S.'

"4. Because the cost of using first-class mail is prohibitive, most publications could not survive if they were denied second and third class postal privileges."

The measure was introduced May 25 by Mrs. Katherine St. George, of the 28th N. Y. congressional district.

It would apply to publications, books, other printed matter and films, and specifically lists among its objectives pubications listed in the 1951 congressional "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," publications of any group on the Attorney General's security list, and publications of any group required to register under the Subversive Control act of 1950.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

WELL, ROLL UP YOUR SHIRTSLEEVES, the Washington summer twins have arrived. The annual is the heat. The biannual is campaign politics.

Of course, the more serious minded souls about town here are sweating out the Anglo-American crisis (despite the top level cheery talk), wondering what the Reds will reach for next in Asia, asking what happens if that mess isn't cleaned up soon in Guatemala, biting their finger nails over the restiveness they see in Germany, trying to figure out what the new French government will do. And ad infinitum.

The town is full of summer bachelors, the wives and kids having hopped off to New England shores or other likely climes. Personally, I won't permit it. Those of us with sense enjoy the juleps here when we can.

• • •

BUT IN THE MIDST of the heat and the diplomatic sweat, the struggle for power is on. The struggle, I mean, for control of the 84th Congress to be elected on November 2.

My colleagues who will be hopping off to sample the flavor of the voters as soon as Congress gets out of town seem to me today to be still uncertain, but leaning to the Democratic side. The feeling for some time, I think, has been that the House will very likely go Democratic but the Senate situation has been unclear.

The party in power usually loses seats in the mid-term elections. The last time it happened otherwise was in 1934, the first mid-term vote under Franklin D. Roosevelt. FDR was riding a tremendous crest and it swept the party into almost total victory that time.

I have felt that this example should have repeated itself in 1954. Dwight D. Eisenhower came to power on a vast surge of popularity and the country was ready to respond to his every wish. He should have been able to duplicate the '34 election and thus win for a reborn Republican Party a strong margin in the House of Representatives for the remaining two years of his Presidential term.

But the negative leadership in the White House has dissipated that hope, I think everyone in town will admit, even some of those most ardent Ike admirers. They may give you other reasons than negative leadership but that, it seems to me, is the key.

• • •

THE RESULT IS that the '54 House elections should follow the normal mid-term pattern. First, with a smaller vote and less enthusiasm for the party in power, some close seats should fall to the Democrats. Second, local issues will take precedent in many districts over national issues or national leadership.

Farm discontent, gripes over public power policies, discontent over rural electrification, TVA, and what have you will change the marginal votes that count. General appeals from Ike will have less effect.

If these things hold true, the Democrats should capture the House handily.

• • •

OF COURSE if there were to be a war emergency, all bets would be off and the nation would rally behind the man in the White House.

But intervention in Indochina is dead in Washington today—the high point was back on April 24 just before the Geneva Conference when the U. S. was talking about an air strike to relieve Dien Bien Phu. How far away and long ago it all seems now.

The Senate is a different kettle of fish, due to the fact that the Constitution says only a third of the senators are to be elected every two years. Thus it depends on who happens to be up for election and in what states.

It so happens that there are fewer safe Southern Democratic seats at stake than usual and more safe Northern Republican seats. Thus the field of decision, as far as control of the Senate is concerned, is narrower than usual.

It is not so narrow, however, that a Democratic surge across the nation could not give the outs a real in. As many as seven GOP seats, I'd guess, could fall to the Democrats without their losing their grip on a single one now in hand.

But that would be a tremendous change from a Senate now practically at a dead heat between the two parties.

Senate seats are more influenced by national issues than are House seats, of course, because senators as a rule represent bigger chunks of the electorate. But if the man in the White House does not make a strong case for national issues, local or state issues will turn the verdict. Or am I too obvious?

Anyway, it is very possible that on the morning of November 3 the United States will have a GOP President and a Democratic Congress. I wouldn't bet on it now, however, but neither would I bet against it. But today's concensus in Washington, I think, is that the drift is towards Democratic control of both houses.

• • •

WHICH GETS YOU to an old problem in American government and politics. Is a divided national leadership in such fashion in the national interest? Some Democrats I have talked to are almost unhappy over the prospect but I hasten to add that this is not, repeat not, the view of the party politicians or of any but a minority of the party members now in Congress.

The election of 1930 gave the Democrats the House but not the Senate under Herbert Hoover. The election of 1946 gave the Republicans both House and Senate under Harry Truman (may he get well soon). That last half of the Hoover Administration was one of the most terribly strained periods in our modern history. The famous 80th Congress under Truman was turned into a whipping boy by a smart politician. I can't believe history will applaud either case, however.

Yet there are many voices in Washington, and some of them are responsible Republican voices, which are saying that a Democratic Congress is a must to save the nation from McCarthyism. The logic of this approach is that the GOP just won't clean house and that only the voters in November can dump Joe down a peg. I wonder how many voters will be thinking of that as they mark their ballots. Still, it is a long spell from summer heat to a crisp late fall day.

Politics is the Washington game. This year it seems more important than ever though that is always the cry. I'll have more to say on this when I get some advices from the country.

House Clips Million From Labor's Budget

Washington, D. C. — Over the protests of organized labor, the House of Representatives, sitting as a committee of the whole, has sharply undercut even the reduced appropriations for the Department of Labor asked by President Eisenhower.

Republican House members, trying to restore cuts at least to the Eisenhower-suggested level, were in each case voted down.

Rep. Charles B. Brownson, of Indiana, made a plea on the wage and hour cut; Rep. Robert J. Corbett, Pennsylvania, made the motion on Wage and Hour; Rep. James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania, made the motion on Migratory Farm Labor; Rep. Thor C. Tollefson, Washington, on the Bureau of Apprenticeships, and Rep. Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania, made a general plea for the Eisenhower budget figures. No effort was made on some of the other items, with the fight on them reserved until the appropriation comes up in the Senate.

The budget for international operations was cut in half. Most of this is for U. S. participation in the International Labor Organization. This portion was so written that no department staff personnel, assigned to other duties, could aid in this field. The total for the international operations, as approved by the House, would be $60,000.

Wage and House operations were cut $233,000. This will reduce even the previous ineffective attempts to enforce the law. Last year, this bureau was cut $1 million. The vote to restore the appropriation to Eisenhower budget levels, made by Rep. Corbett, was defeated 84 to 68. Rep. Brownson, a small business man, made a plea to support Corbett, on behalf of small business. Although the number of firms covered by the act has increased from 250,000 in 1940 to 715,000 today, the number of inspectors has been cut from 891 in 1951, to 740 in 1952, 612 in 1953, and would have been 493 under the Eisenhower budget. The cut made by the House would reduce the number by another 20 inspectors.

The Migrant Farm Labor appropriation would have given the President the power to appoint a small staff to determine the way in which Federal and state laws on the subject could be coordinated. Van Zandt's resolution lost 81 to 77.

Tollefson's amendment to restore $115,000 cut from the Bureau of Apprenticeship lost 50 to 42.

The overall cut in the department budget was $1 million under the Eisenhower proposal.

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Move to Discredit Testimony In Burck Case

Washington, D. C.—Attorneys for Pulitzer-prizewinner Jacob Burck have opened a new fight against a suspended deportation order for the Chicago Sun-Times cartoonist, by filing affidavits attacking the credibility of his principal accuser, Paul Crouch.

Burck, a Chicago Guild member, has been backed by his paper in his denial of charges that he was a communist. These charges were the basis of the order to deport him to his native Poland. The order has been suspended and Burck now is seeking to have it reversed.

Crouch, dishonorably discharged by the Army in the 20s after serving two years in prison for communist activities, is a professional consultant and witness for the U. S. Immigration Service. He has been in the news recently as author of a memorandum that the McCarthy side claimed was the basis for its Army investigation which produced the recent marathon hearings.

His testimony in two previous trials already is under investigation by the Dept. of Justice, following complaints by Columnist Joseph Alsop.

Crouch first "fingered" Burck (after testifying at length about his communist affiliations) by pointing out a photographer from the Chicago Tribune in the courtroom crowd as the cartoonist.

His record, according to affidavits submitted to the Board of Immigration Appeals, includes these conflicts:

1. Crouch testified pressure from a communist-dominated union forced him to quit a job with Pan-American World Airways in 1946; the airlines said he was fired for falsely swearing on his employment application that he had been honorably discharged from the Army.

2. Crouch testified that in 1946 he discussed communism with an FBI agent in the presence of a Texas County Judge; the judge swore he had never known Crouch and never taken part in any discussion with him and an FBI man.

3. Crouch testified he had been in 1947 editor of the "Dade County News" in Florida; the Miami postmaster, the county tax collector and court clerk swear no such paper existed.

4. Crouch testified to being employed in a "supervisory capacity in connection with copy production" at the Miami Daily News; five officers and employes swear he was only a teletypesetter puncher and never a supervisor of any kind.

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