

THE Guild Reporter



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

Registered as second class matter May 27, 1946. Published the 2nd and 4th at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912. Fridays of each month

Vol. XXI — No. 14 New York, N. Y. July 9, 1954

Complete Wage Data Ruled In Item Case

Washington, D. C.—The New Orleans Guild has won from the National Labor Relations Board a sweeping ruling ordering the New Orleans Item to supply full payroll data, including the exact wages of each employee in the unit, and amount of merit increases with names of recipients.

The Board ruling was the result of unfair labor practice (refusal to bargain) charges filed by the Guild in November 1952, after management had refused Guild requests for payroll information before and during contract negotiations.

At the same time the NLRB—now controlled by Eisenhower appointees—issued a ruling which not only reaffirms but broadens prior board policies under which employers must supply payroll data to unions on request.

The new ruling provides that payroll data must be furnished if related to collective bargaining issues, without the union being required—as in the past—to prove it needs the information. The case involved refusal-to-bargain charges by the United Steelworkers against the Whittin Machine Works of Charlotte, N. C., which had refused to supply a breakdown of individual wage rates.

By a 4-1 decision the NLRB held that Unions are entitled to "all wage information essential to intelligent representation of the employees." It is sufficient that the information sought by the union is related to the issues involved in collective bargaining. . . . no specific need as to a particular issue must be shown."

In the Guild case against the New Orleans Item, the NLRB of its own accord broadened the recommendations of the intermediate report of the trial examiner to add the specific requirement that management must supply a breakdown of individual salaries for each employee in the unit. The intermediate report had recommended only that the Item be ordered to supply a breakdown of individual merit increases by name and amount.

This addition was by majority vote of the board, with Chairman Guy Farmer and Albert C. Beeson dissenting on the grounds no exception had been taken to the trial examiner's failure to include the complete unit breakdown in the intermediate report recommendations.

The board majority ruled: "... to support the finding that the Respondent unlawfully refused to supply other wage data to the Union, we find that the Respondent's refusal to furnish the Union with information regarding the exact wages of each employee in the unit also was unlawful. Accordingly, our Order shall require the Respondent to furnish this information."

The board's decision that the Item is required to supply the individual breakdown of merit increase was unanimous.

The New Orleans decision is the most clear-cut yet rendered in any of the seven Guild cases on which the NLRB has ruled. In all previous cases the NLRB had ruled the Guild was entitled

to the information, but the degree of detail varied with local requests.

In ordering the Item to supply the detailed payroll information, the Board dismissed company claims that by giving the Guild some data on merit raises without names of employees it had furnished all information necessary for bargaining, and that the Guild had waived its right to detailed payroll data by failing to secure a contract provision to that effect proposed in the last negotiations.

On the latter point the NLRB reaffirmed previous rulings that a legal right, even if it could be waived (and there has been no specific ruling on that point), cannot be waived by indirectness, and without a clearly expressed positive waiver.

The New Orleans case arose in August, 1952, when the local requested management to supply full payroll data for use in negotiations. The request was repeated during the negotiations, and upon management's continuing refusal to supply the full data asked by the Guild, the local in November filed refusal-to-bargain charges with the NLRB.

A hearing was not held until September, 1953, with local secretary Allen Johnson and John Carmichael, ANG international representative, presenting the Guild's case.

(Continued on Page 2)

ANG WINS DECISION IN POLUMBAUM CASE

In a decision widely misunderstood because of the inclusion of an extraneous opinion, the discharge by the United Press of Staffer Theodore S. Polumbaum has been held to be contrary to the provisions of the UP-Guild contract.

The Guild, therefore, is demanding reinstatement of Polumbaum to his job in the Boston bureau, from which he was fired in April, 1953, one day after he had appeared before the House un-American activities committee.

Subpoenaed as a witness,

Polumbaum refused to answer questions as to his political beliefs and associations, citing the First, Fifth and Sixth Amendments as his reasons. In effect, he challenged the right of the committee to inquire into his personal beliefs, and refused to answer all questions because he had replied to any, he would have waived his legal right to protest the committee's jurisdiction.

Polumbaum had previously signed a personnel record when he became a UP employee, answering with "No" a question as to whether he had ever been a member of a subversive group.

The arbitrator is George A. Spiegelberg, of New York. He had before him the issue of whether "the ground for dismissal of Theodore S. Polumbaum as stated by the United Press Association constitutes just and sufficient cause for dismissal, within Article XII, paragraph 3, of the said contract."

UP management wrote the Guild that Polumbaum was discharged because he "intentionally created a doubt as to his honesty . . . and this . . . conduct . . . was incompatible with the best interests of journalism."

The arbitrator found, in his decision, that UP management failed to prove Polumbaum's intentions, and that actually management proved the contrary when its vice president testified

that "he was not attempting to rule on whether the employee did right or wrong as an individual."

The arbitrator went on to say that in his opinion UP had a valid cause for discharging Polumbaum, but not the cause as stated in its letter to the Guild.

He added: "If I believed that it was within my province to make a finding on grounds proved at the hearing, I should find in accordance with the contentions of the employer. In view of the fact that I do not believe I have that right under the authorities submitted to me, I find that the cause for discharge assigned by the United Press Association did not constitute just and sufficient cause under Article XII, Section 3 of said agreement."

"Grounds proved at the hearing," the arbitrator wrote, were that Polumbaum's stand before the House committee placed "in jeopardy the reputation of the United Press for impartial, unbiased and unslanted reporting, on which its continued existence depended."

In a statement for the Guild, Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak said:

"In taking the Polumbaum case to arbitration, the American Newspaper Guild acted on the basis of a written statement of the reasons for his dismissal given the Guild by the United Press."

The Guild argued that the reason as stated by the United Press did not constitute just and sufficient cause for dismissal under its contract, and Arbitra-

tor Spiegelberg, despite everything else he says, specifically has sustained the Guild's position.

"The Guild believes that an employee judged by an arbitrator to have been dismissed for improper cause is entitled to reinstatement, and the Guild will demand that Polumbaum be reinstated with full lost pay."

"Whether or not a proper reason exists for dismissing Polumbaum, apart from the reason specified by the United Press in its written statement of cause, is immaterial to the present proceedings. Employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement are entitled to the procedural protections set forth in the agreement. An employee dismissed for a stated reason cannot properly be deprived of his job for another reason, any more than a person indicted for one offense can be imprisoned because, although innocent of the offense of which he is accused, he may possibly be guilty of some other offense."

In a bulletin sent out this week for posting in UP Guild shops, Wire Service Administrator Steve Ripley commented:

"The contract permits of no other position. The Guild sought and received the 'cause' for his dismissal. It was held to be not just and sufficient. Matters must now revert to the position before that dismissal."

"The fact that the arbitrator included opinions which he himself holds are not properly includable is surprising and confusing, but it does not vitiate his final ruling."

Management Marks Time In Wilkes-Barre Strike

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Publishers of Wilkes-Barre's two struck dailies, the Record and the Times-Leader Evening News, continued this week to cold shoulder efforts by the Guild, the mediators and the clergy to bring about a resumption of ne-

gotiations broken off June 7 by management.

There was little to support the optimistic attitude of Msgr. Costello, who expressed the opinion last week there was no reason "why this strike can not be settled in this month of July and

the papers in publication again on August 1."

Msgr. Costello met three times with Guild subcommittees and several times with management negotiators A. DeWitt Smith and Joseph T. Murphy.

Wednesday marked the end of the 13th week and the third month of a strike precipitated April 8 when the publishers broke off negotiations for the first of five times.

The publishers appeared to be sitting tight until Field Examiner Joseph Weston had reported on their charges of unfair labor practices. Weston spent almost two hours with the Guild's executive board June 28. He gave no indication when his investigation would be completed, but the Guild board got the impression it would be late August, at the earliest.

This, it was felt, would be to the liking of the publishers, whose counsel on at least two occasions has stated management was in no hurry to resume negotiations before September because the summer months are slow advertising-wise.

The publishers continued to ignore a Guild challenge of June 11 to tell the public whether they wished to negotiate now. Atty. Max Rosenn, management counsel, had announced that day that the publishers "stand ready without the delay of another day to end the Guild strike and to restore to the community its two daily newspapers in the public interest."

Voluntary donations to the defense fund climbed to \$15,598.65 through July 7. This was in addition to \$40,000 received from the ANG Defense Fund. Among the new contributors to the fund are two locals of the United Steelworkers of America, Local 1388 at Vandergift, Pa., and Local 1333 at Reading. Their contributions were in response to letters sent out on the Guild's behalf by State CIO headquarters.



TIME OUT FROM PICKETING — Wilkes-Barre Guildsmen on strike since early April against the two dailies there enjoyed a respite from strike activities when the Wilkes-Barre local held a picnic at nearby Rumbell's Park, halfway between Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton. Seated are Guild members Lois Scharer, Helen Scarer, Martha Thomas and Evelyn Mannis, with Mrs. Agnes Walsh at the right. Standing are Joseph M. Walsh, former IES member and now CIO field representative in eastern Pennsylvania, with Jane Pesavento and Mrs. Evelyn Pesavento, family of Carl Pesavento, Wilkes-Barre Guild president.

Guild Reporter Operations Receive Committee Appraisal

Policy matters relating to the editing and production of the Guild Reporter received detailed attention from the new IEB committee on GR, but the committee's report to the full board meeting of last month gained approval of only a single committee recommendation, and a minority report submitted by Vice President Robert C. Stafford was defeated on a voice vote.

The recommendation approved was for additional quarterly GR reports to the IEB from the executive vice president of the Guild, who under a line of administrative authority is responsible for the Guild Reporter department. The editor has customarily submitted quarterly reports to the IEB.

The Stafford recommendation was based on a point raised by the editor with the GR committee, that ANG policy officially approve "positive and aggressive editorials on Guild issues" in the Guild Reporter. This was

defeated, opponents explained, on the grounds that the editor already has authority to use such editorials if he wishes.

A second committee recommendation, that the Guild Reporter have the full-time services of a clerk whose full salary is charged to the Guild Reporter budget, was turned down by board vote. The proposal was that the clerical assistance be used for reference library purposes. The IEB held that such a reference library was needed not solely for the entire ANG headquarters.

The Guild Reporter committee is headed by Paul Freye, and includes Stafford, Philip H. Price and Felix B. Wold. The board committee was newly created this year, as a result of Boston convention action in setting up a separate convention committee on the Guild Reporter.

The editor's report to the committee had concluded with seven propositions deriving from a statement of the background and problems recurring in getting out the union's newspaper. The editor had recommended:

1. The Guild Reporter, recognized as the most important and readiest membership contact, should be so financed as to enable it to function fully as such.
2. Constitutional and administrative control of the GR requires no revision, but there is definite need for formulation of editorial policy and of scope of GR content, to backstop the GR staff and ANG executive officers in producing the paper.
3. Provision should be made for maintaining a reference library, suitably staffed.
4. Advertising advice should be sought, as a means of obtaining revenue, such revenue to be earmarked for GR expansion.
5. New sources of feature material should be developed, with editorial discussion and opinion, clearly indicated as such, should supplement the present chat column "Random Shots," and editorial cartoons be added, carefully selected.
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7. Wider local correspondence should be solicited, with emphasis on matters of national importance rather than on routine and trivia, and that payment be made for special assignments or for outstanding voluntary contributions.

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Houston Fetes Broun Winner

Houston, Texas — The Houston Newspaper Guild was host at a dinner at Ye Old College Inn at which formal presentation was made to Post City Editor Ralph O'Leary of the American Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Award for 1953.

Regional Vice President Philip H. Price, of Washington, represented the Guild's international board at the affair, presenting the Guild's \$500 check and a citation to the winner. O'Leary, at the time a staff reporter for the Houston Post, gained top honors for the Guild year with a series of expose stories on the activities of a group of self-appointed patriots, The Minute Women of the U. S. A., whose zeal outran their appreciation of personal freedom and human dignity.

The Guild issued a twelve-page souvenir booklet for the occasion, which included the dinner program, a number of appreciations of the Post series, and quotations from the comments of the Broun Award committee of judges.

Mounted sticks of type carrying the messages of the Houston Guild were also presented to O'Leary and to the Houston Post, the latter being a community service citation voted by the Houston Guild's membership.

Keith Omore, local president, introduced the guests and made the Post award, which was accepted by Managing Editor Arthur Laro.

Guest speaker of the evening was Richard Rendell, Washington news director for the American Broadcasting Company. Serving with Omore on the Guild's dinner committee were Al Hoken as co-chairman, Paul Hochuli, Louis Blackburn, Pat Kintz, Andy Anderson, George Bugbee, Edward Norton, George Wysatta, Kenneth Schreiber, John E. Gurwell, W. S. Newkirk, Jack Hudson, Thomas Martin, Ernest Bailey, Margaret Davis, Lee Pitt, Bill Roberts, Harold Nolan Winston Bode and Thomas Nolan, Winston Bode and Thomas Mahr.

Cleveland Launches New Speakers Bureau

Cleveland, O.—Cleveland Local No. 1 has organized a speakers' Bureau under Jack Hume, Press Editorial Unit, chairman, and has sent notice to sundry civic groups that speakers will be available. Several Guild members quickly volunteered to fill assignments.

White Learning Helped A Heep With The Blacks

"Acers, Gold Coast—If you run in a 'free' election against official party candidates on the Gold Coast, you get excited as rebels. That is what happened to 64 opposition candidates last week.

Twin Cities' Rowan On India Lecture Trip

Twin Cities, Minn.—Guidesman Carl T. Rowan, reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune, left this week for a three-month visit to India.

Rowan is a native Tennesseean and will be participating in a State Department educational exchange program by conferring with newsmen and talking before professional and civic groups on the subjects "The Role of the Newspaper in Social Change" and "A Free Press in a Free Society." Rowan is a native Tennesseean and will be participating in a State Department educational exchange program by conferring with newsmen and talking before professional and civic groups on the subjects "The Role of the Newspaper in Social Change" and "A Free Press in a Free Society."

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Voted for a Spook!

Bradshaw, Neb.—Do people think when they vote? The people of Bradshaw are trying to figure it out. In a local election a "John Sterner" got 37 votes. There was no John Sterner in Bradshaw!

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Jersey Guild Gets \$3 In Arbitration

Jersey City, N. J.—Arbitration under a wage reopening resulted in a \$3.00 increase for journeymen reporters of the Jersey Journal.

The Hudson County Guild sought a \$150.00 increase for its members. The arbitration board ruled in favor of the Guild, awarding a \$3.00 increase.

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PITTSBURGH NEVER UNDERESTIMATES—The power of a women is attested in this line-up of Pittsburgh Guild officers for the year. Standing is Dave Wally, local president. His all-female aides are, from left, Jean O'Toole, treasurer; Helen M. Minor, executive secretary; Mrs. Ben Robinson, first vice president; Mary Shline Soffer, second vice president; and Emma Quinn, third vice president.

AMA Delays Showdown With Health Services

San Francisco, Calif.—Showdown battle in the American Medical Association affecting the Health Insurance Plan of New York and the Permanent Foundation of Henry J. Kaiser was delayed in the legislative assembly of the AMA meeting here.

The AMA House of Delegates without debate sent to its Judicial Council a New York Medical Society resolution that would label "unethical" any doctor practicing with a named roster of other physicians if the group advertises its services.

The Judicial Council was instructed to report not later than June of next year to the House of Delegates meeting next winter in Miami, Fla.

The declared argument was that it is unethical for a physician to advertise for patients, and advertising by the group constitutes advertising by each doctor serving it. However it is said that the New York AMA group actually opposed the HIP and the Kaiser foundation in line with other attempts to put such health services out of business.

HIP offers comprehensive health services and care on a full prepayment basis. Its members are represented on the board of directors. It serves 400,000 persons in the New York metropolitan area, many of them members of the union. The Kaiser foundation is similar in setup, serving 416,000 members in the California area.

Holiday Pay Won In N. Y. Arbitration

The New York Guild has won two extra days' holiday pay for a Daily News telephone operator, who was on sick leave for nearly six months as the result of injuries suffered on the job.

The award was by Arbitrator Abraham H. Stockman, who held that the sick leave and holiday provisions did not cancel each other out. He pointed out that there was no limit on the right to receive eight paid holidays since "it does not specify which holidays are to be paid for, and there are seemingly no eligibility requirements." He found also that the sick leave provision specified the set-offs which may be made against payments and that holiday pay was not included.

The Guild was represented by H. Howard Ostrin of the law firm of Cooper, Ostrin and DeZarco, and by M. Michael Potok, secretary-treasurer. Also taking part were Michael Andrews, chairman, and Lawrence Ferris and Nicholas Loprete of the unit.

Picture-Taking Okay With Montana Courts

Helena, Mont.—A class of nervous law school graduates stood before the Supreme Court of Montana awaiting the oath that would make them full-fledged members of the Bar.

As the Chief Justice began his customary remarks welcoming the new barristers and warning them of the responsibilities they were assuming a camera clicked and a flashbulb flared from the spectators' section in the gallery.

In some courts this would have called for a complete halt in the proceedings while the marshal or his aides searched out the guilty party and brought him (or her, in this instance) before the bar for a citation of contempt.

In this particular case the Chief Justice didn't hesitate for a moment in his talk. Not an eye of the candidates for admission turned to the gallery. Some of them undoubtedly knew that only a couple of years ago the Chief Justice himself ordered an entire class to turn around so that a fond papa could stand on a chair and take a picture of his son with the whole court in the background.

Your Guild local is only as strong as you make it.



NEWSMEN ALL—Fred Martin, executive secretary of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild, Congressman Don Magnuson, once of the Seattle Times staff and now representative-at-large from the State of Washington, and Don Papp, labor reporter for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, swap comments at the Washington State CIO Convention. Magnuson seeks reelection this year on the Democratic ticket.

Charge Summerfield Seeks Unwarranted Powers

Washington, D. C.—Eight Post Office employ organizations charged Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield with seeking "unprecedented and unwarranted" power which rightly belonged to Congress.

They said that the battle over a postal reclassification bill, which would give "a blanket grant of authority" over jobs and wages to the Postmaster General, was part of the "age old conflict to determine the area of authority between the legislative and executive branch of the government."

The charge was made in a joint statement by the organizations representing some 450,000 of the nation's half million postal workers. They also accused department officials of attempting to split the employ unions in the bitter

Vote To Extend Jobless Compensation Coverage

Washington, D. C.—The House Ways and Means Committee voted to extend Federal unemployment compensation benefits to about 4 million additional workers. Some 36 million workers are covered by existing law. The committee-approved measure would boost the total to about 40 million.

Some 2½ million Federal employees and 1½ million employees in private industry would be covered for the first time. President Eisenhower had recommended that an additional 6½ million workers be covered.

Under present law, workers employed by firms having fewer than eight employees are not eligible for Federal benefits. Eisenhower recommended that the benefits be paid where there are one or more employees. The committee decided to draw the line at four.

This would mean that all employees with four or more em-



KEEPERS OF THE RECORDS, AND CASH—CIO international secretary-treasurers and aides met of Akron last month for a two-day conference. Seated, from the left, are Mary Alice Reynolds, Utility Workers; Ben Blood, Shipbuilding; James Gilson and Al Hightower, Electrical Workers; E. E. Frezza and Emil Masny, Auto Workers; William J. Foran, AMO; Standing are Fred Safford, Furniture Workers; Desmond Walter, UMW; William J. Feckler, UMW; G. E. Methewey, Pockingshouse; James E. Brisbane, Insurance Workers; and Arthur P. Gilles, Brewery Workers.

AFL-CIO Bury Hatchet At Washington Dinner

Washington, D. C.—The AFL and CIO buried the hatchet at an historic dinner attended by more than 300 union leaders in celebration of the signing of the No-Raiding Agreement between the two organizations.

"If only the nations of the world would approach their problems in the same constructive fashion as these two labor organizations, we would have hope for world peace," said David Cole, the impartial umpire under the agreement, who served as toastmaster. "Nothing could be better for the welfare of our nation."

The main addresses of the occasion were delivered by AFL President George Meany and CIO President Walter P. Reuther—but to overlook the big story was the friendliness and comradeship displayed by union officials on both sides in contrast to their former enmity.

"Hail, Hail, the Gang's all Here," the band played and the audience in the Mayflower Hotel ballroom in the nation's capital took up the refrain with enthusiasm.

Meany earlier told a nationwide radio audience that three additional AFL unions have signed the pact since it was ratified on June 9—the International Glove Workers Union, the United Garment Workers and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers. "That makes a total of 68 AFL signatories. A total of 29 CIO unions thus far have agreed to participate."

Dave At It Again In Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Ind.—An appearance was filed this week by the Indianapolis Newspaper Guild in a formal hearing by the National Labor Relations Board on application made by Dave Bess, Teamsters' union AFL, for bargaining jurisdiction over 19 circulation employees of the Indianapolis Times.

This is a reappearance of an attempt, identical and futile, made six years ago, which the NLRB turned down. Then, as now, the Guild held a contract covering the employee group in question, who are news stand supervisors, warehouse helpers, "swing" haulers and "company" haulers.

The labor board held in the previous case that truck drivers done by any of the employee exemptions were dashed last week when a quartet of Democratic joined 46 Republican Senators to defeat a modified George Amendment by a scant three votes—49 to 46.

MORE DELEGATES

Richmond

The Richmond Guild will be represented at the Los Angeles convention by James Elliott, of the News Leader unit. Although the Guild contract provides no mandatory leave for Guild delegates, the local has arranged for a one-week period for Elliott.



TOLEDO Cram, vice president of the Toledo Newspaper Guild, and Philip Fine, local treasurer, have been elected delegates to the Aug. 2-6 convention of the American Newspaper Guild. Alternates are Leon Salisbury, Helen Grcutt and Jack Shores.

The main theme of the talks by Meany and Reuther was that the no-raiding agreement must be considered as a "first step" toward achieving labor unity and a merger of the two groups into a single, unified American labor movement.

"We can now begin to consider putting together the labor movement," said Reuther. "Raiding is a senseless waste of our resources. It brings about divisions in our ranks that weaken us. We are now becoming more united."

A united labor movement will reflect itself at the bargaining table. It will enable us to achieve greater progress on the economic, social and political fronts. It will strengthen us in the fight to preserve peace and freedom in the world. A free and united labor movement could be the greatest force, the most effective agency, in halting the spread of Communism.

Meany emphasized the practical advantages to labor of ending raiding and bringing about labor unity.

"Raiding does not pay," he said. "It does not pay in dollars and cents. It does not pay in terms of organization. It does not pay in carrying out the basic objectives of trade-unionism."

"This No-Raiding Agreement is a step in the right direction. It is good for the labor movement."

"Our trade union movement is directly concerned with such things as wages and hours. But it goes far beyond that. The spirit of our movement has to do with the ideal of human brotherhood."



LABOR CHIEF HONORED—Guildsmen at the recent Liberal Party dinner in New York congratulate David S. Blumenthal, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, on winning the labor achievement award from the New York Guild at its Page One ball. Left to right: AMO Secretary-Treasurer William J. Foran; M. Michael Potok, UMW; and AMO President Joseph P. Collis.

SENATE VOTES TO KILL LOWER INCOME TAX

Washington, D. C.—Hopes for higher personal income tax exemptions were dashed last week when a quartet of Democratic joined 46 Republican Senators to defeat a modified George Amendment by a scant three votes—49 to 46.

Voting for the amendment as finally submitted by Sen. George (D. Ga.) were 45 Democrats, two Republicans—Langer and Young from North Dakota—and Oregon's Morse (Ind.).

George had proposed to cut the exemption increase from \$800 to \$700 and make it effective next Jan. 1 instead of retroactive to 1954 taxes. CIO, which had long urged the original higher figure, reluctantly agreed to the amendment.

Joining the Republicans in defeating the George measure were Sens. Byrd and Robertson (Va.), Johnson (Colo.) and Holland (Pa.).

Aware of the political dynamite in their action, the GOP attempted a counter-measure by proposing a \$20 tax credit to some taxpayers. Debate on this amendment was held to two hours, but the sharp criticism revealed the inadequacy and hypocrisy of the Republican maneuver.

The \$20 tax credit would have applied only to a taxpayer and his wife, and would have no effect on children or other dependents. Further, it would not have been available to those who claimed any other benefits under the bill. A working widow, for instance, for whom provision had been made in the bill, would be ineligible for the tax credit.

The GOP countermeasure was offered by Sen. Miliken (Colo.), who frankly admitted it was designed to block the George Amendment.

Democrats proved themselves equally adept at blocking. They defeated the Miliken proposal 49-46, all 47 on the Democratic side being joined by Langer and Morse.

The only absentee was Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.). As part of their face-saving strategy, Senate Republicans offered to cut in half the giveaway to those who pay taxes on stock dividends. This proposal was unanimously rejected.

Next day, however, when the tax measure was recalled for action, the Eisenhower-supported handout for the wealthy was killed in a surprise vote. Sen. Johnson (D. Colo.) argued that the provision should be lopped off the House-approved tax bill since the Treasury could ill afford the revenue loss.

Because of increasing difference in the House and Senate versions, the bill will go to a joint conference committee. The possibility still remains that stockholders may yet get unneeded but welcome tax relief.

The Democratic floor fight was led by Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) and Sens. George, Kerr (Okla.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Clements (Ky.).

which is to gain better conditions for the workers we represent. "The raider soon learns that the one who raids the most is the one who is raided the most. The records prove that is so."

"Raiding diverts us from our main job of organizing the unorganized. Of the 48 million workers who could be organized, only 16 million have been enrolled in union ranks. Only one worker out of three is organized. I know of no union that can say 'we have fully organized our trade so let's go on and do some raiding to keep our organizers busy.' We know it is one of the traditions of the trade union movement that every unorganized worker constitutes a menace to the standards and conditions of the organized workers."

"These facts of life speak for themselves. It is good business to be raising force, the most effective agency, in halting the spread of Communism."

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George had proposed to cut the exemption increase from \$800 to \$700 and make it effective next Jan. 1 instead of retroactive to 1954 taxes. CIO, which had long urged the original higher figure, reluctantly agreed to the amendment.

Joining the Republicans in defeating the George measure were Sens. Byrd and Robertson (Va.), Johnson (Colo.) and Holland (Pa.).

Aware of the political dynamite in their action, the GOP attempted a counter-measure by proposing a \$20 tax credit to some taxpayers. Debate on this amendment was held to two hours, but the sharp criticism revealed the inadequacy and hypocrisy of the Republican maneuver.

The \$20 tax credit would have applied only to a taxpayer and his wife, and would have no effect on children or other dependents. Further, it would not have been available to those who claimed any other benefits under the bill. A working widow, for instance, for whom provision had been made in the bill, would be ineligible for the tax credit.

The GOP countermeasure was offered by Sen. Miliken (Colo.), who frankly admitted it was designed to block the George Amendment.

Democrats proved themselves equally adept at blocking. They defeated the Miliken proposal 49-46, all 47 on the Democratic side being joined by Langer and Morse.

The only absentee was Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.). As part of their face-saving strategy, Senate Republicans offered to cut in half the giveaway to those who pay taxes on stock dividends. This proposal was unanimously rejected.

Next day, however, when the tax measure was recalled for action, the Eisenhower-supported handout for the wealthy was killed in a surprise vote. Sen. Johnson (D. Colo.) argued that the provision should be lopped off the House-approved tax bill since the Treasury could ill afford the revenue loss.

Because of increasing difference in the House and Senate versions, the bill will go to a joint conference committee. The possibility still remains that stockholders may yet get unneeded but welcome tax relief.

The Democratic floor fight was led by Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) and Sens. George, Kerr (Okla.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Clements (Ky.).

Know anybody who might join the Guild, if you asked him?

IEB Lists Proposed Constitutional Changes

The June IEB meeting accomplished a number of chores in working out amendments, interpretations and recommendations on constitutional changes. Its major task was that of clarification of the functions and powers of units, done at the behest of the Boston convention. There had developed a move in units to get more constitutional power, which would have weakened locals as branches of the Guild.

The IEB makes it clear that units should remain integral parts of locals with the limited powers originally intended for them, and reasserts the basic authority of the governing bodies of the locals, spelling out the limits of unit authority.

At Boston a move in New England questioned the unlimited tenure of elected and re-elected IEB members, and a resolution was adopted asking the IEB to sound out locals and members on this question.

In June the New England District Council by resolution asked the IEB to study the question of limiting the tenure of ANG vice presidents to two years, and asked that IEB refer it to the 1954 convention. This the IEB did.

The IEB corrected a contradiction between sections of the model by-law, recommended that the powers and functions of district councils remain substantially the same, but declared the right of DCs to say what they pleased and even talk politics if they wanted to.

The following sections of the report of the IEB Constitution committee will be incorporated in the 1954 officers report now being processed:

On recommendation of its Constitution Committee, the Boston Convention authorized the IEB "to make a study to clearly define the authority, functions, organization, and duties of the unit, and the relation to the local; and that a report be made to the 1954 convention."

After considerable study, discussion and consultation with Guild Council Irving Leichter, the IEB's Constitution Committee has concluded that the basic relationship of the unit and the local as established by the constitution is sound and should be continued; and that with minor changes in several other articles, only Article XVIII, Collective Bargaining, should be revised to any extent at this time.

Here are all the changes which the IEB Committee recommends to carry out the Convention mandate. Where existing sections are used, deletions are indicated by parentheses and additions by boldface type.

ARTICLE III—DEFINITIONS
Section 1. The term Branch shall apply to any membership division of the ANG. The term Shop shall apply jointly to all the departments of any one news publication, or bureau maintained by any one wire service, syndicate, photo agency, news ticker service, radio news service, or newswire company, in which there are employees eligible for Guild membership. The term Unit shall apply to the organization of all Guild members employed in one shop, or shops as provided by Article XVIII, Section 16. The term local shall apply to a local Guild. The term Governing Body means: (a) the Representative Assembly in locals having both a Representative Assembly and an Executive Board; (b) the Executive Board in all other locals.

Section 2. The following abbreviations when used in the Constitution of the ANG shall have the annexed meaning:

1. ANG—American Newspaper Guild.
2. IEB—International Executive Board.
3. DC—District Council.

ARTICLE IV—STRUCTURE
Section 2. (Shop) Units shall be formed within the locals to the extent and for the purposes hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE VIII—LOCAL GUILDS
Section 16. NO CHANGE.

ARTICLE X—MEMBERSHIP
Sections 8, 13 and 17b: NO CHANGE.

ARTICLE XVII
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
Section 1. (Present Section 1). Collective bargaining on behalf of any membership group shall be guided by the Collective

Bargaining Program and the Recommendations of the Convention. The provisions of the Collective Bargaining Program shall be included in all contract proposals.

Section 1b (Present Section 8). No contract shall provide for renewal by arbitration or for arbitration of the Guild's right to represent employees within its jurisdiction.

Section 1c (Present Section 9). Unless the IEB gives specific provision, no contract shall provide for the Guild Shop, Security Pay, adequate Job Security and not more than the five-day, 40-hour week; nor shall any contract fail to provide for the incorporation of the full amount of any general increase in the new minimums; nor shall any contract contain a no-strike clause.

Section 2a (Contract Negotiations). (Present Section 4) The power and duty to bargain collectively for the whole membership of a local or any subdivision thereof shall rest in its governing body, subject to the mandate of the local, and the results of its negotiations shall be subject to ratification by the unit or units immediately concerned and by any additional Guild body as provided for by the local.

Section 2b (Present Section 5). The power and duty to bargain collectively for members of the ANG who are members of business associations, feature syndicates or news photo agencies of national scope shall rest exclusively in the IEB, but no agreement reached in behalf of these members shall be signed unless ratified by them. Not less than one week prior to submission to a vote, any proposed agreement of these members through their respective locals for discussion only. The IEB may permit a local to bargain for press association, feature syndicate or news photo agency members whose bargaining problems are shown to be of a local nature.

Section 2c (Present Section 6). 1. If units of a chain of papers agree, through their membership, to enter a collective bargaining program under the IEB, such a program shall be binding on those locals until the negotiations are declared concluded by the IEB. All other locals having units of that chain shall not bargain for those units during the period of negotiations without permission of the IEB. 2. In the event that IEB negotiations result in agreement on a proposed contract it shall be submitted to the locals for approval by a vote of the membership to be covered by such a contract. Such vote shall be taken and the count submitted to the ANG within 20 days after receipt by the locals of copies of the proposed contract. A majority vote by the members whose votes have been certified to the ANG within the above required period shall determine the question.

Section 2d (Present Section 2). Contracts on behalf of the Guild shall be entered into only by locals or by the ANG. No contract entered into in violation of this Section shall be binding upon the ANG, the local or any part of the membership. (No contract shall provide that the unit shall be the party responsible for its enforcement.)

Section 2e (Present Section 3). Not fewer than 3 persons, designated by the local or the IEB when the ANG is party to the contract, shall be members of any contract negotiating committee on behalf of the Guild.

The negotiators may include members of the unit involved but no one shall be a negotiator who is not representative of the local or the ANG and not a member of the unit involved, except in a one-unit Guild where it is impossible to obtain negotiators outside

the unit and where IEB approval has been obtained. This provision shall not apply in joint negotiations with several publishers representing different financial interests. It shall be the right and duty of the unit involved to have observers present at negotiations. Under exceptional circumstances, the IEB may grant permission for negotiations in a manner other than that provided herein.

Section 3a (Present Section 7). Coordination with the IEB. All contract proposals shall be submitted to the IEB Contracts Committee at least 15 days in advance of submission to the employer, and shall receive the approval of the IEB Contracts Committee in advance of submission to the employer. The IEB Contracts Committee shall promptly advise the local when these proposals are in conflict with the ANG Constitution or the Collective Bargaining Program. When advised by the IEB Contracts Committee of such conflict, the local shall make such changes in the proposals as may be recommended by the IEB Contracts Committee. The IEB Contracts Committee shall be kept informed of the progress of negotiations.

Section 3b (Present Section 7b). The final draft of a contract shall be submitted to the IEB Contracts Committee before signature, and shall receive the approval of the IEB Contracts Committee before signature. The IEB Contracts Committee shall be allowed 10 days in which to examine such final draft, and advise the local as to its conformity with the Constitution and Collective Bargaining Program.

Section 3c (Present Section 7c). If within 10 days following the receipt of the proposed contract, the IEB Contracts Committee determines that the draft contains deviations from the Constitution and Collective Bargaining Program or the ANG Constitution sufficiently serious to warrant approval, it shall not be approved. In the event of approval, the IEB shall not sign the contract until the IEB gives specific permission for its ratification.

Section 3d (Present Section 7d). A final copy of the contract, signed by the local and the publisher shall be sent to the office of the ANG.

Section 3e (Present Section 7e). The foregoing requirements shall be applicable also to any wage re-opening or (other) contract entered into by the local to arbitration during the life of the contract) re-negotiation of any contract clause during its life.

Section 4a. **CONTRACT ENFORCEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF GRIEVANCES** (All new) The power and duty of contract enforcement and disposition of any other matters affecting the relationship of employer and employee shall rest with the local, or the IEB when the ANG is a party to the contract.

Section 4b (All new) It shall be the duty of each member to report to his unit officers and the duty of the unit officers to report to officers of the local or ANG, whichever is a party to the contract, any complaint or dispute regarding any terms or conditions of employment.

Section 4c (All new) The local shall determine if a complaint constitutes a valid grievance and if so shall determine the procedure for its disposition, including delegation of its authority to a grievance committee. Progress and settlement of grievances so delegated shall be reported to the local.

Section 4d (All new) The settlement of grievances shall be subject to ratification of the unit involved and of the local's governing body.

Section 5a (Present Section 10) **INDIVIDUAL BARGAINING**. (A member may negotiate with his employer individually in his own behalf, but such independent negotiations between a member and his employer in his own behalf shall not have the authority or support of the ANG or any branch. In no event may a member negotiate for conditions of employment inferior in any respect to those established in his place of employment by Guild action. No member shall negotiate with his employer in his own behalf to settle a grievance, (in his own behalf outside the regular machinery provided in the contract.)

Section 5b (Present Section 11). No member of the ANG may sign an individual contract (with the publisher of his newspaper or with his employer, governing his hours, wages or working conditions, unless he seek and receive permission of the (executive committee) governing body of his local or the permission of the local itself. The member concerned may appeal the decision of the local to the IEB. (Note that Section 12: "It shall be the duty of the unit to report to the governing body of the local any violation of conditions established in a shop by Guild action or by minimum wage or maximum hour legislation has been dropped as duplicating New Section 4b.)

ARTICLE XIX
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
Sections 2, 3, 4: NO CHANGE.

ARTICLE XX
IEB VACANCIES
The National Election and Referendum Committee recommended the following changes in the constitutional provisions: "where more than two vacancies occur on the IEB, the present election machinery would be used. There shall be no runoff; plurality shall rule."

"In the event there are two or less vacancies, they shall not be filled until the next convention and shall be nominated and elected according to the present constitutional provisions."

Instead the Constitutional Committee recommends the following changes in ARTICLE VI, Section 4: (last two sentences) "In the event that a vacancy occurs in the case of the three top officers less than 3 months before the case of vice-presidents less than 9 months before a scheduled convention, it shall not be filled before the convention. In such event, nominations for the vacancy shall be made by the members of the IEB. The election shall be by referendum vote in accordance with procedure herein provided."

"If this is approved—and even with the present language—Article VI, Section 4 seems surplus."

The Committee recommends that it be dropped.

IEB TENURE
The New England District Council on IEB tenure is referred by the IEB to the Convention Constitution Committee.

DISTRICT MEMBERSHIP
ARTICLE X, Section 7, says "In an area where no local exists membership at large shall be permitted (in the district, if there is one, or) in the ANG. In such case, the district officer or the ANG headquarter shall fulfill the administrative functions of the local."

This correction should have been made when the disciplinary articles were redone.

DISTRICT COUNCILS
On June 23, 1954, the IEB asked its Constitution Committee to clarify, for the benefit of the P-O-T Council, the "prerogatives, duties, functions and powers of District Councils."

On this the Committee reminded the board of its report on March 10 on a study directed by the Boston Convention of the permissibility of district councils, and that they should give guidance and leadership."

The Committee is still of the same opinion, that DCs should not have the power to force any action on a local; that they should support intra Guild political activity, and that they should give guidance and leadership."

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Salary Proposals Lose Out By Budget Action

Changes proposed by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak in a few staff salary items, submitted to the Board of Directors by William Blais, Director of Finance, for raising top minimums for his staff of international representatives, ran into budgetary complications at the closing session of the International Executive Board, which adopted a balanced budget by a quick pruning process and then adjourned, to meet again at Los Angeles late this month.

Novak had been absent, because of illness, during the first two days of the board session. In response to his message that he had recommendations on several matters, the adopted agenda got piecemeal treatment until his arrival. And he was again absent at the last day's session, which saw a bare quorum of the 15-member board attempt to clear off the accumulated schedule of items.

Blais made his statement in person, but his request was turned down under the necessity of presenting a budget in balance.

The newest Novak proposal included an increase of \$5 "across the board" for all staff employees.

At the March session the following schedule was voted, effective August 1:

1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.
\$80.	\$90.	\$100.	\$110.
Administrative Assistants	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Exec. Secy. Contracts Com.	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Asst. GR Editor	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Contracts Analyst	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Asst. Dir. Research & Info.	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
International Reps. & WS Admin.	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Rep. Manager	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Guild Reporter Editor	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Dir. of Research & Information	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.
Director of Organization	\$5.	\$65.	\$75.

Guild Is Winner, 9-6 At New Orleans Item

New Orleans, La. — By a count of 9 to 6, members of the maintenance staff at the New Orleans Item have chosen the New Orleans Guild as their bargaining agent.

The item contract with the Guild provides for automatic negotiation into contractual coverage of any new departments introduced in the plant without representation election procedure.

Pending is a Guild charge of unfair labor practices, arising out of the discharge of a witness subpoenaed to the original hearing.

At the time of the election, management lodged with the labor board office a letter protesting the hearer's ruling, apparently with the intention of laying some legal basis for objecting to the election.

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Last Message of Bill Bade Dealt With Unions' Future

Twin Cities, Minn. — Only a few hours before his sudden death, Executive Secretary William B. Bade of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, spoke before a "government clinic" panel arranged for State employees to the University of Minnesota at Hotel St. Paul.

His talk was on "Looking Ahead to Future Employment, from the Employer's Viewpoint."

This is what the late Guild leader had to say:

"On this matter of looking ahead to the future I make no pretense to having a crystal ball or of being able to do out the future any more than the next man."

"I think the previous speaker had a very good point. He said, 'Sitting here we're learning nothing.' I don't think I am going to contribute much to knowledge, but I think that we can look ahead to the future and try to help plan our future."

"I think that the gains that are made by collective bargaining have come through planning for the future and aiming at new goals and new objectives, finding ways and techniques to get them. I think you people know as well as I do, probably better, some of the dangers and uncertainties involved in attempting any long range forecasting in the labor field."

"In the first place I am not going to be discussing what's in the future for state employees. I plead guilty to knowing absolutely nothing about your problems, what you have now, what you want and what you hope to get. But for what is coming, I also to help in the shaping of coming events."

"The first question that anybody would ask when you are getting around to discussing this is, 'What about salaries?' I think that, as long as prices stay where they are, wages and salaries will have to go up too, but that as long as new obstacles are being placed in the paths of labor, labor unions will have to fight to hold what they have."

The success of workers in retaining the gains will depend on their own efforts.

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pretty much on how hard they want to fight to hold them, and I think that will have its impact on the state employees too. I think labor is going to have a rough time when prices go down just a little bit. About that time the pressure is really going to start to cut wages and to take away some benefits that have been won through the years to wipe out some of the gains. In some circles this is called putting labor in its place.

"As time goes on I think that the working day and the working week will be shortened. Most everyone by now has gotten used to at least a five-day work week and the eight-hour day, although it wasn't too long ago there was a great clamor that such limitations to the working day and the working week would wreck industry and at the same time hurt the worker."

"I think the previous speaker had a very good point. He said, 'Sitting here we're learning nothing.' I don't think I am going to contribute much to knowledge, but I think that we can look ahead to the future and try to help plan our future."

"I think that the gains that are made by collective bargaining have come through planning for the future and aiming at new goals and new objectives, finding ways and techniques to get them. I think you people know as well as I do, probably better, some of the dangers and uncertainties involved in attempting any long range forecasting in the labor field."

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Asks Full Perspective On Wire Service Matters

DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: At the conclusion of discussion of a wire service matter of the recent IEB meeting, I asked and received the chairman's permission to enter a statement in the record. We had been discussing the Wire Service News, as to what Brother Leonard Millman of San Francisco called censorship.

The board's action suggested to me an arbitrary and absolute policy on the part of the IEB with respect to authority over the publication. There was doubt in my mind whether this could actually have been a specific proposal. I recommended it immediately at issue and its broader implications required much more examination. But because of many pressing problems still before the board I chose not then to pursue it.

In the light of the foregoing, and in the light of later actions of the IEB with respect to wire services, I feel we have need for an adjustment in procedure. I am going to make a specific proposal. I recommend it as a facility for aiding the IEB to acquire a full perspective of Guild wire service operations and requirements. I think we are lacking on this count.

Always in the past wire service has been an IEB agenda item which has appeared as a subsidiary, included within other agenda items.

The result has been that at no single time have the wire services received a full treatment in the sense that all the elements could be weighed in relation to each other. This has been a handicap to the board's thinking and judgment.

With therefore move that in future the IEB agenda list "wire services" as an independent item and by itself.

At this time date I shall forego a statement for the record. However, I request publication of this letter in the Guild Reporter.

FELIX B. WOLD
IEB Vice President

Editor: I have been reading that your union is on guard, to defend the Constitution of our beloved country. Our executive committee has approved a statement filed with the House post office committee by ANG Secretary-Manager William J. Faxon on the bill introduced by Rep. Katherine St. George (R., N. Y.).

This measure would remove mail privileges from publications containing material contrary to the best interest of the U.S.A. The bill, if passed, would force me to read newspapers or magazines approved by the postmaster general!

How about the right to dissent which is guaranteed by the Constitution, which is every citizen's duty to uphold? It is the privilege and duty of every Guild member to protest to the committee and help to defend this un-American proposal.

MAX SPONGEN
Freshet Unit

Editor: On June 22, 1954, the St. George bill was introduced in the House. It has not been introduced in the Senate.

Polsbaum Case Reopens "Where From Here" Query

NEW YORK

Editor: George A. Spigelberg, labor arbitrator, has concluded that United Press had "just and sufficient cause" for firing TV writer Theodore Polsbaum.

In a section of his opinion on "just and sufficient cause" Spigelberg gave four reasons why UP had a right to make the discharge. One reason he gave:

"A news reporter who takes a determined stand on one side of a highly controversial question, as did the employee in the case under discussion, is in a position which may be correct, but which is not in the public interest and to the detriment of UP in particular, that the news

he writes may be slanted by his own views on a controversial subject."

I know that over 21,000 ANG members read the Guild Reporter. I also know that officials of United Press subscribe to it, too. What I want to know then, is this:

What about the individuals employed by UP who take a "determined stand" on Proslavery, Catholicism, Judaism or other religious by preaching their beliefs to their children every day and attending the church of their choice regularly?

What about the determined stand taken by employees on controversial issues such as whether or not the United States should remain in the United Nations?

What about the employees who take a determined stand for or against such controversial subjects as whether gentlemen prefer blondes, red heads or brunettes? Or Auburn or strawberry-haired ladies, too, for that matter?

What about the people in UP who take a determined stand for or against the A-bomb, H-bomb and mass retaliation?

How about these things? Is a UP employee really supposed to be COMPLETELY neutral while he works for UP? Or do you suppose that human beings working for UP do take a determined stand on controversial issues but are still quite capable, especially since it is their job, of reporting and writing on any subject without slanting it in any direction?

Where do we go from here? That's what I want to know.

RAY FITZ
ANG Asst. Wire Service Administrator (On leave from United Press)

McNamara Denies Distortion, Protests "Employee Gas"

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: I would like to reply to Brother Rosenthal W. Gilbert, of Indianapolis, who accused me of "deliberate distortions," and I may as well answer Brother Joe Rosenthal's previous letter, also.

The Gilberts and the Rosenthals are too quick to impute villainy to any version of the truth which differs from their own. There are too many longstanding feuds in this Guild which are based on even more narrow disagreements, on even more puffing issues than a fifteen-second emotional act.

Personally I try to withhold animus from brother Guildmen, and direct it toward moves from the publishers' association which weaken Guild contracts.

I did not deliberately distort the record. I carefully relied upon memory of some sentences spoken nine months before, on a hot afternoon when I had already been dragged for two days by Wire Service debate. Still, I maintain, I came close to verbatim.

However, that record is only an aural one. It does not register any tone, facial or other physical accompaniments of the speaker. These factors add up to the total truth of any situation. My first letter was directed toward these factors. My point was not WHAT was said but HOW it was said.

I am not wesseling. I refer directly again to Brother Sam Eubank's statement that emotionalism has prevented a proper understanding of Wire Service problems. Now it seems that my "distortion" of the record played no relevance in Brother Love-

Letters shall be limited to 200 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 referendum 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.

Joe's words than there actually was.

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Joe Marks, Jr. and Edward J. Connelly have been elected chairman and treasurer, respectively, of the Boston Post unit of the Guild. Candidates for the chairmanship in a three-way election were Marks, Paul D.

McGrath and Edward T. Baird. Connelly was opposed by Raymond W. Brown.

Joe Hanson, former INS bureau manager in Birmingham, transferred to the Pittsburgh bureau, replacing Carl Regan, resigned. Hanson immediately signed a Guild card, maintaining the Pittsburgh tradition of 100 percent Guild membership.

Barney Mulhally, charter member of the New York Guild, and more recently director-editor of LPA, Washington labor news service, has been named circulation manager of the AP News Reporter.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Farrell, Grand Rapids, Mich., announced the birth of their fifth son, Mark Stephen, Farrell is United Press bureau

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISNEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)
 Guild Reporter deadline at 5 p.m. University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication date; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication date.
 Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy 15c.
 Yearly \$3.00.
 Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1925.

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July 9, 1954

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New Orleans Seeks Another Hearing On Dismissed Circulation Petition

New Orleans, La. — Formal request for reconsideration of an NLRB case, in which the labor board denied the appropriateness of a bargaining unit composed of circulation street salesmen at the New Orleans Item, has been filed by George Smill, counsel for the New Orleans Newspaper Guild.

The Guild had sought to represent the salesmen, and was opposed by both the Item management and the Teamsters union, which belatedly claimed jurisdiction.

The reconsideration motion points out that the Board's decision is self-contradictory in one aspect, in that the decision

defines a proper unit in terms that exactly describe the group in question.

The motion further points out that even if the Board's findings be followed — that the group ought not to be consolidated with existing bargaining units under Guild contract — the employees could be held to be an appropriate unit of themselves, since their functions are specifically independent of other employees' duties, including those of the truck drivers. The Guild petition could have been construed as asking either for a consolidated unit, or a separate unit, and the motion suggests that the NLRB misunderstood the application.

The motion holds further that the street salesmen are an integral part of the circulation department, which handles distribution and sales of papers.

The contention is added, and backed by citations from the transcript, that the employees are presently entirely without representation. It follows, says Smill, that they are entitled to a free choice of a bargaining agent, either as a consolidated or an independently recognized unit.

Guild to Stand Pat On No-Raid Program

ANG is still one of the hold-outs in the spreading CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement program.

Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson told the June board meeting that he had discussed the Guild's position with Arthur Goldberg, CIO counsel, and with others at CIO headquarters. He said Goldberg told him that the Guild could not sign the pact and continue to organize in situations where the Guild had not already filed a petition for recognition with the NLRB.

Farson said that one organizing stumbling block in the way of Guild signing was at the Los Angeles Examiner, where the Guild is coping with an AFL federal local in the editorial and business departments. He pointed out that to sign the pact would mean dropping that organization drive.

The Guild has also encountered jurisdictional strife with the teamsters in New Orleans and other centers, over circulation employees.

The IEB received a special organizing report showing that ANG is confronted with jurisdictional competition in 25 cities, involving 20 various AFL unions and 19 "company unions."

Harry Martin Opens Memphis Business

Memphis, Tenn. — Former ANG President Harry Martin, who several months ago announced plans for setting up an imports gift shop in partnership with his brother-in-law, Col. T. Tom Kizer, last week celebrated the formal opening of the new establishment in downtown Memphis.

He gained generous publicity on the opening, with a three-column layout of text and pictures in the Press-Scimitar, describing the venture as "one of the most unusual business enterprises" ever to be launched here.

The shop bears the name Kizer-Mart, and occupies a building originally built as a studio, at 2711 Union avenue. An impres-



LATE, BUT VALID—Jacob Potofsky, center, head of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers union, could not attend New York Local's Page One affair this year, where he was to receive an award in the field of labor leadership. The citation was presented to him at his Union Square office by Moe Laskowitz, left, member of the Guild's executive board, and M. Michael Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the local.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH the last big fireworks blast didn't come off on the Fourth of July after all. As of now, there are plenty of pyrotechnics left before Congress gets out of town, probably about the end of the month.

The biggest skyrocket is the one being stuffed with powder by the Senator from California, sometimes called the Senator from Formosa, Mr. Knowland. The issue is Red China, as you may have noted in the daily sheets.

The trouble around town is that the U. S. is now so locked in on this issue that it can't find a way out of the trap. Or rather the Administration is locked in. Let's go back a bit and try for some perspective.

THE IDEA OF THE UNITED NATIONS was that it would encompass all the governments of the world, that it would be a sounding-off place, that it would be an effective instrument for peace.

Now it turned out that the way the U. S. was set up, with a big power veto (which the U. S. insisted upon — something we like to forget), the Security Council has been far less effective than had been hoped.

Still, the U. N. has been effective (1) in stopping, or limiting the small conflicts of the world by applying public pressure and (2) in offering a sounding board in the world struggle over communism. The soundboard has worked both ways, of course, and our side gets rather huffy at this, too.

WHEN THE U. N. WAS SET UP just about every nation joined in. Some were not in line to join, lacking sovereignty — Italy, Japan and Germany, for example. China was included in as a great power because FDR insisted that she was a great power — and that Asia should have great power recognition (something forgotten by some of the Asian nationalists, incidentally).

As time went past, the Russki swallowed up what are now her European satellites. Only Czechoslovakia had been a member and she kept her seat. Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria had been wartime enemies like Italy, Germany and Japan, and they were left out. Germany was left divided. Nobody took Outer Mongolia very seriously, if they could even find that Soviet state on a map. (Inner Mongolia is more outer and Outer Mongolia is more inner, just to confuse things. But I didn't mean to digress — I just got lost in an Inner Mongolian sandstorm once.)

AS THE WORLD BEGAN TO DIVIDE into free and communist halves, both sides jockeyed for position. The Russki offered a deal several times and we got righteous and said no, each nation must be voted on individually.

The fall of Chiang's China into the hands of the communists did a lot of things. For one, it put foreign policy into politics in the U. S. During the '52 campaign, GOP orators did a lot of

shouting about the Democrats' loss of China and its 600 millions or whatever figure came to mind. The Korean War added to that the bitter nationwide feeling against the Chinese communists.

Now Korea appears to be divided indefinitely and Red China's evil interests are most obvious in Indochina. But if that eight-year-old war ends by the July 20 deadline set by the new French Premier, most of the non-communist nations will be ready to vote Red China into the U. N.

IT IS THIS PROSPECTIVE that alarms Knowland & Co. and puts the Eisenhower-Dulles team on the spot. Back in 1950, before the Korean War and before he was Secretary of State, Dulles wrote a book in which he said that he had come to believe "that the United Nations will best serve the cause of peace if its assembly is representative of what the world actually is and not merely representative of the parts which we like. . . . If the communist government of China in fact proves its ability to govern China without serious domestic resistance, then it, too, should be admitted to the United Nations."

Dulles of late has been loudly against Red China's admission to the U. N., but he knows it is ridiculous to (a) foreclose forever such admission, for who can say what the circumstances may be in a few years, and (b) to let Red China be voted in over our protest by practically all the other members. That latter prospect, now coming into view, would isolate the U. S. as it has not been isolated since the end of World War II and what would please the commies more?

Now Dulles has to face the Knowland pressure for withdrawal from the U. N. if the Red Chinese get in. Dulles has based his policy, as did Acheson, Marshall and Byrnes before him, on the U. N. and on collective security. Can he afford to let the U. N. be destroyed because of domestic political reasons?

Or perhaps the question would be more accurately put this way: will he let the U. N. be destroyed? For American withdrawal would doom the U. N. as surely as American refusal to join doomed the League of Nations.

THE SUMMER IS FAR FROM OVER but the unhappy fact is that the Red China admission pressure is due to get hottest along about the last part of September and the Congressional elections in the U. S. arrive early in November, hardly a happy coincidence.

To many in the American government the sensible thing to do is to admit every de facto nation into the U. N. Then it would be as Dulles wrote, truly representative: "of what the world actually is."

Here once again is an issue on which the strongest sort of Administration leadership is needed. But the guess in Washington is that it won't be forthcoming, that there will be some-what-worded amendment hung onto the foreign aid bill and a lot of finger-crossing and hoping for a miracle.

Which hardly fits the GOP claim that this Administration has seized the initiative and is now providing firm new leadership in foreign policy.

Labor Board Pares Its Jurisdiction

Washington, D. C. — The National Labor Relations Board has narrowed its scope of jurisdiction, and will hereafter handle fewer small and "local" cases. Purpose is to pare down its case load, now ranging to about 14,000 annually, and to concentrate on cases having national import.

Neither employers nor unions failing to meet the new standards can hereafter claim aid from the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, administered by the labor board.

Immediate effect of the rule will be to shift many complaints into State labor board channels.

Criteria of whether the NLRB will accept jurisdiction are based on the amount of interstate commerce the employer carries on, plus other restrictions not heretofore in force.

The announced changes:

1. The N. L. R. B. won't accept a case unless the employer involved has a direct outflow of interstate business of at least \$50,000 a year. The former rule was \$25,000.

2. It won't take a case of a supplier unless he sells \$100,000 goods and services outside his state or in "the stream of interstate commerce." The former rule for supplies was \$50,000 and there was no requirement the seller's product had to move interstate so long as the buyer was engaged in interstate commerce.

3. Intrastate trucking compa-

nies and similar firms which are "links in interstate commerce" must do at least \$100,000 annual business for interstate firms in order to come under N. L. R. B. jurisdiction.

4. Jurisdiction won't be exercised over employers and unions in office buildings merely because they serve tenants over which the N. L. R. B. exercises jurisdiction.

5. A franchise from a national

enterprise—such as an automobile dealer—won't be sufficient in itself to assert N. L. R. B. jurisdiction; the franchise holder must also meet one of the other tests.

6. No combination of the dollar volume requirements will be accepted as a qualification for jurisdiction when none of the single dollar volume requirements is met. This abolishes a prior rule.

The Guild Reporter

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