THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

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Guild's 21st Convention Opens Next Weekend At Los Angeles

Upward of 200 delegates from all quarters of the Guild's jurisdiction will converge upon Los Angeles next week-end for the Guild's twenty-first annual constitutional convention.

It will open on Monday morning, August 2, and if tradition holds, the week-long gathering will be marked by two inevitable ingredients—hot weather, and hotter debate, neither element abated a whit by the fact that Los Angeles' new Hotel Statler boasts of air-conditioning through out.

Guild conventions in the past have been known to cause a complete breakdown in air-conditioning systems, or in the alternative to attract unprecedented heat waves in normally cool climes.

But while the debate will be hot, it will, again if form is followed, be in the best democratic tradition, which holds that controversy is the lifeblood of any democratic, and growing, organization and that the one-man delegation from a remote whistle-stop shall have his say, as fully as the panoplied hosts from metropolitan centers.

Guild conventions are the rallying point of the year, when the past is reviewed, the present surveyed and the future plotted. Reports covering all phases of the fiscal year and of the departmental operations of the Guild during that period have been prepared and mailed in advance to all delegates whose identity has been made known to ANG officers.

Addenda for several sections of the report, and updating of statistics where possible, will be acted on by the pre-convention meetings of the International Executive Board, and will be distributed to delegates when they register.

Besides the board meeting, there will be other pre-convention activities. Delegates from Hearst newspapers will meet as the Hearst Chain Council, and Scripps-Howard employes will meet similarly, both groups to hold their sessions on Saturday and Sunday. The Council of Councils, with spokesmen from the nine regional groups of affiliated Guild locals present, will also have Saturday and Sunday sessions. The newly-formed Advertising Council, named last year at Boston with Ed Mahoney, of San Francisco, as chairman, will convene Saturday at 2:30 o'clock, and continue its deliberations next day.

The National Wire Service Council, which comes to this year's convention with objectives which it has twice previously sought and failed to reach, will have its preconvention sessions, all eight of its members being designated as convention delegates for the purposes of thorough debate and consideration of their pleas.

Two Sunday meetings are set up by ANG's Research and Information Department, on patterns found helpful in preceding years.

A session on "The Guild and the Law," with ANG General Counsel Irving Leuchter, will mark the "Information, Please" seminar, set for Sunday at 10 A.M.

The morning session will discuss "What to do about new members and free riders," and after luncheon recess the legal discussion will center on three current problems: Independent contractors — How to combat them; Payroll data — What to expect from management, and the Bargaining Unit — What's appropriate now?

Delegates who will be attending their first Guild convention will be asked to meet with ANG officers on Sunday, when convention procedure will be explained and questions will be welcomed.

The Los Angeles Guild local will play host to the delegates and to their families.

Following registration Sunday afternoon a cocktail party has been planned, to which Hollywood personalities have been invited. A banquet has been set for Tuesday evening, an outing to a nearby ranch resort is to be enjoyed Wednesday evening, and the local will close the convention week with another cocktail

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ANG Seeks Reinstatement Of UP Man Under Contract And Arbitration Findings

Reinstatement of Theodore S. Polumbaum to his job with the United Press and full reimbursement of lost pay since April, 1953, has been asked by the American Newspaper Guild.

Management of the UP has agreed to meet with Guild representatives to discuss the union's stand, on Monday, next.

Basis for the reinstatement stand of the Guild was an arbitration award handed down at the end of June by George A. Spiegelberger, who held that the management of United Press had failed to prove that its grounds for discharging Polumbaum were "just and sufficient" under the terms of the Guild's contract.

In a letter sent last week to Ross Downing, UP's assistant general business manager, Steve Ripley, ANG wire service administrator, said that "the Guild feels that the award . . . calls for . . . reinstatemtnt . . . and reimbursement for lost back pay."

The date for the Guild-UP conference on the subject was set by telephone on receipt of the letter.

In a story filed over its wires, the UP quoted Earl J. Johnson, vice president and general news manager, as saying:

"Of course, we will be willing to discuss the matter with the union, but I would be disappointed if they insisted on imposing a man like that on the service."

* * *

The Guild took Polumbaum's discharge to arbitration on the single narrow issue — the only course open to it under the contract — as to whether the reasons assigned for the firing were "just and sufficient."

UP management said it had discharged the employe, a television script writer in its Boston bureau, because he had "intentionally created a doubt as to his honesty."

Ruling that management's case was not made, the arbitrator held for the Guild. That decision leaves the United Press in breach of contract unless it restores Polumbaum to the status he occupied before the discharge, and it is this contractual point that the Guild is following in asking for reinstatement and lost pay.

* * *

Fairly widespread misunderstanding of both the issue and the outcome of the arbitration was created by a break story filed by the United Press and a two-paragraph item printed in the July 12 issue of Time Magazine.

For the arbitrator after admitting that he was not entitled to do so, furnished a gratuitous opinion that had United Press assigned a different reason, it would indeed have had "just and sufficient" cause to fire Polumbaum.

It was this **obiter dictum** that was seized on and played in headlines, to the obscurity of the actual issue and award.

In some newspapers carrying the UP wire story, the paragraph explanatory of the latter facts was edited out completely.

In its later July 14 wire, the UP wrote:

"The arbitrator's opinion" (not award) said Polumbaum took a determined stand on one side of a highly controversial question and 'indicated that the news he writes may be slanted by his strong view.' This, the arbitrator held" (in his opinion, but not in his award), "gave the UP just and sufficient cause for the dismissal.

"He added, however, that the reasons the company gave the union in writing at the time of his discharge (that Polumbaum had intentionally created a doubt as to his honesty) were not proved, at the arbitration hearing."

Polumbaum refused to testify before a House Un-American Activities Committee as to his prior political associations and beliefs. In filling out a personnel record for UP, he had replied "No" to a question as to whether he had ever belonged to any "subversive" groups. UP fired him a day after the committee hearing. When the Guild asked for a written statement of the reasons, UP management expressed surprise, and replied with the "doubtful honesty" cause.

NLRB Charges Are Excuse For Wilkes-Barre Delays

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—As the Guild strike against the two Wilkes-Barre daily newspapers stretched past the three-and-one-half month mark this week, it became apparent that John A. Hourigan, Jr., a vice president of the publishing company, knew what he was talking about the first week of the strike when he observed: "The six-months' strike in 1938-39 wasn't such a long time."

Atty. Max Rosenn, "bad weather negotiator" for the publishing company, has tended to confirm this attitude through the weeks the publishers have boycotted the bargaining table, after breaking off negotiations on five separate occasions.

On July 8, third monthly anniversary of the strike, Atty. Rosenn told a TV commentator: "Unless new proposals are advanced by the Guild which indicate a change in their position, the publishing company will have no choice but to wait for a decision from the NLRB."

That this decision, on a charge of unfair labor practice against the Guild, may not come for at least another month became evident this week, when the Guild received from Field Examiner Joseph Weston of Philadelphia another letter requesting the Guild's views on specific charges contained in the publishers' brief.

This delay would be down the

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POLUMBAUM CASE

Fear of Bias Just Cause? Here's the Guild's Answer

In his opinion in the Polumbaum case, Arbitrator George A. Spiegelberg, while sustaining the Guild on the immediate issue of Polumbaum's dismissal, asserted a principle of great potential danger to the Guild and the security of its members.

The reason given the Guild by the UP for the dismissal of Polumbaum did not constitute just and sufficient cause, Spiegelberg ruled (GR, July 9). But, he added, there were other good reasons for dismissing Polumbaum if only the UP had had the good sense to advance them at the proper time and place. Said the arbitrator:

"The fact that the customers of UP would or might believe that UP retained a biased reporter, and, therefore, might conclude that some of the news sent out by UP was not straight news reporting but was biased or slanted, **even though that was not the fact**, gave the UP just and sufficient cause for discharging such employe." (Emphasis supplied.)

The inequity of such reasoning, and some of its alarming implications, are well set forth in the briefs filed in the Polumbaum case by ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter. Excerpts touching on this and other significant issues in the case follow.

1. The Question of Bias

Johnson (Earl J. Johnson, UP General news manager) testified that from time to time UP accounts have protested to UP about inaccurate or biased reporting, and that UP has itself discharged employes because of non-objective coverage of news or reporting.

Johnson, however, testified that in all these cases, the employe's objectivity was ascertained from his work, his copy. . . .

In Polumbaum's case, however, his work was examined by his bureau manager, Masterson, before he testified, and Masterson reported to Johnson that no bias or lack of objectivity could be found in Polumbaum's copy for his entire period of employment. Nevertheless, Polumbaum was discharged forthwith upon the wire report of his testimony.

UP did not wait to see if any account would protest Polumbaum's employment; and obviously UP was not prepared to tell such a possible protester that Polumbaum's work had been scrutinized and no defect could be found therein, as it had done in at least one other case where a protest was actually received.

On this record, then, there are a number of very obvious reasons why Polumbaum's discharge was not for just cause.

A UP newsman's copy is a matter of record. Every word he writes for the UP report or for some special UP service can be scrutinized and subjected to the most searching analyses. That is just what UP did in other cases of alleged non-objectivity. But in Polumbaum's case, not only was the conclusion not based upon an examination of his work, but was directly contrary to the results of that examination.

It seems to the Guild both unnecessary and unsound to discharge employes upon mere speculation about the possibility of biased and slanted reporting when objective tests are available, and the practicality of such objective tests demonstrated by past use. . . . And where, as the record here shows, charges of prejudiced reporting have in the past been tested objectively, the failure to follow the result of the objective test which was in fact made is discriminatory as well as inherently unjust.

If the element of possible customer protest be examined, UP's position is not improved.

Here, too, the apprehension is speculative. No client did protest. Polumbaum was discharged before there could be a measurable reaction, if there was to be one. Who would protest, if anyone, and on what grounds, is mere guess work.

And if protest by some unknown number of

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Delegates Listed For Los Angeles

Forty-seven Guild locals have reported more than 175 delegates who will attend the Los Angeles Convention next month. Credentials for most of this number have already been received at the ANG office, according to William J. Farson, ANG secretary-treasurer.

Because of the travel distance to the west coast, many smaller Guild locals in the east will not attempt to be represented, and some subscribed to the move by midwestern Guilds to have a fixed convention policy calling for more central locations for future meetings.

The delegate list follows:

Akron — Art Cullison.
Albany — George W. Kearney, Walter J. Mordaunt, Kathleen Treadway.
Bakersfield — Everett Peay.
Baltimore — Spencer L. Davidson, Louis G. Panos.
Boston — John C. Cort, John R. Wright, John H. Thompson, Charles Leveroni, George Dwyer.
Buffalo — Edward R. McCarthy, Robert Van Wagoner.
Cleveland — Josef K. Schmidt, Richard H. Smith, Milton Lapine, Robert C. Stafford, James Turner, William M. Davy.
Chicago — Daniel T. Smyth, Ed Marciniak, Agnes Clement, Robert Anderson, Robert Holley, M. W. Newman, Fay Pasnick, James Mullen.
Cincinnati — Michael Mastrullo, James V. Burnett, Irwin Bauer, Herbert Langhout.
Columbus — Avery Dodge, John Tankovich, Paul Webster, Ken Campbell, Eugene Grove.
Denver — Thor Severson, Donald W. MacMillan, Jack Gaskie, Bud Maloney.
Detroit — Charles C. Weber, Edwin W. Scott, Donald Schram, Betty Salisbury, Sam McGuire.
Elizabeth — Melville D. Shapiro.
Gary — Don Pilette.
Grand Rapids — Jack Andrews.
Houston — Al Hieken, Keith Ozmore.
Indianapolis — Evelyn Ulrich.
Kansas City — Rene J. Cappon.
Lehigh Valley — Philip H. Storch.
Lima — Chester F. Swegan, Eugene Perine.
Los Angeles — Sam Gordon, Mary W. Rank, Fred Hummel, James A. Torrey, George E. Hutchinson, George M. Meenes, Arthur C. Atwell, Jack Abramson, Harry Heller, Arthur B. Chance, Henry Santiestevan, Jess P. Brown, Sidney R. Meenes, Rose Anne Gutcher.
Memphis — Richard P. Lane, John Rogers, Charles W. Stephens.
New York City — Arthur Rosenstock, Thomas J. Fay, Joseph Kommer, William R. Burgess, Joseph Murphy, M. Michael Potoker, Thomas J. Murphy, James B. Egan, Michael Andrews, Frank J. Marra, Wilfred Alexander, Victor Leo, Edward Easton, Jr., Robert Bleakley, Eugene Connolly, I. Kaufman.
Greater Philadelphia — David S. Schick, J. Edward Klein, Mitchell Rosenfeld, G. Norman Collie, William Streckfuss, Kos Semonski, Roberta Bailey.
Pittsburgh — David Welty, Helen Minear, Jean O'Toole.
Portland, Me. — Blaine E. Davis, Charles E. Dawson.
Pueblo — Glenn U. Nichols, Howard M. Kaplan.
Richmond — James C. Elliott.
Rochester — Paul E. Tanner, Thomas J. Murphy.
Rockford — Douglas E. Adams Jack Scholler.
Sacramento — Paul A. Freye, Joseph Lipper, Winifred Scholz.
St. Louis — James B. Woods, Rollin H. Everett, Raymond Kringer, Adolph J. Rahm, Robert E. Hannon, Frank Suroff, Cleve Mathews, Robert Duffe, Judy Markevich.
Salem — James J. O'Neill, Jr.
Salt Lake — Edward T. Himstreet.
San Antonio — Donald Hayes.
San Diego — David B. Carlson, Omer M. Sumpter, Beck Martin, Glenn R Dodd, Helen Zugelder Pilkinton, Joseph H. Brooks, Jr.
San Francisco-Oakland — Douglas C. Lovelace, Edward J. O'Connor, Sam B. Eubanks, Joe Rosenthal, Edward J. Mahoney, Harvey Wing, Jack Howard, Al Dipman, Fred D. Fletcher, Robert E. Guiles, William J. Stanfield, Michael Jay, Stanley F. Wiseman, Gerald D. McClean, Thomas J. Tugend, Ben Friedman, Sam Price.
San Jose — Vernon J. Manning, Charles Goodman, George LaJeunesse, Frank R. Sauliere, Ruth E. Martin, Florence U. Ross.
Seattle-Tacoma — George W. Lambert, E. Russ Ammer, W. Howard Clifford, Fred D. Martin.
Sheboygan — Vern H. Fox.
Sioux City — Clarence Olson.
Stockton — Robert Whittington, Jerry Whitney, Elizabeth Chapman.
Toledo — Winston Cram, Philip Fine.
Toronto — Fred Jones, Michael Russell, C. J. Beauclerc, Nada Bozinoff.
Twin Cities — William F. Brooks, Jr., John R. Finnegan, Richard E. Wanek, Harold Chucker, Frank Murray.
Utica — John Urbanek.
Washington — Ralph M. Seebold, Philip H. Price, C. W. Gosnell, Jr., Maxwell E. H. Fyle.
Wilkes-Barre — Carl Pesavento, Joseph P. Collis.
Wire Service Council — Leonard G. Milliman, Joseph R. Wilson, Ronald W. Gilbert, Jerry L. Sullivan, Sol Fox, Robert Parkin, Joseph L. Pearlman, Alvin Spivak.
Youngstown — Richard A. Riley, William K. Gibson.

Bankers Ought To Get Around Town A Bit More

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—"If that Guild president—Collis—only would go back to his home town, this strike could be settled speedily by local strikers."

That was the considered opinion of a Wilkes-Barre bank executive, in turning down a Valley News solicitor bent on getting the bank's quarterly statement as a legal advertisement in the Guild's strike-interim daily.

As every "local striker" knows, Collis has lived in Wilkes-Barre or Kingston since birth, with the exception of his college years; and has been on the staff of the struck Wilkes-Barre Record for a solid third of a century.

. . . Wilkes-Barre

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publishers' alley, since Atty. Rosenn has stated on two occasions that the publishers were in no hurry to have the presses rolling again before September, because of the slack summer advertising.

SUMMER SLUMP?

There is no such thing as a "Summer slump" in the retail business, so why should there be one in newspaper advertising? No reason, at all.
—Editorial page, Editor & Publisher, June 5, 1954.

While the publishers continued to make themselves scarce, the strikers were placed on a five-day week July 15. Members assigned to the headquarters, commissary and Valley News staffs work five shifts of seven and one-half hours, including a half hour of picketing. Members of picket teams picket three hours within five, Mondays through Fridays. Strikers not permanently excused from picketing by reason of illness or age picket at least one hour a week in units of at least 15 minutes. Executive board members work unlimited hours, six and seven days a week.

'Valley News' Hits 20 Pages, Overcomes Newsprint Crisis

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — It was touch and go this week whether the Valley News, strike-duration tabloid of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, would be able to make newsprint ends meet before the arrival from Canada of a carload of paper.

The newsprint was ordered June 23 through a Philadelphia supplier. The original shipment date of July 19 was not too alarming, in view of stocks on hand and rolls made available on a reciprocal basis by the Pittston Sunday Dispatch, at whose plant the Valley News is published.

But that was before a sudden expansion of the tabloid both in size and circulation.

Despite an almost solid boycott of the five-day-a-week tabloid by members of the Merchants Association, the Valley News reached a new high of 20 pages July 16 with a record advertising content of 708 inches. And Friday's issue carried 16½ tabloid columns of classified advertising.

The increase in pages was accompanied by a daily increase in circulation, press runs averaging better than 26,000 copies, with very few returns.

This demand on newsprint forced the local to seek temporary sources of supply. Ellis T. Baker, director of ANG Research and Information, came to the rescue. He found 20 rolls of newsprint in a New York City warehouse. The rolls were on their way to Wilkes-Barre by truck early the next morning. It was hoped this would ease the crisis until the Canadian shipment arrived this week end.



"THE FIRST HUNDRED . . ." — July 16 marked the completion of an even 100 days of the Wilkes-Barre strike, and Guildsmen marked the milestone with appropriate cake-cutting ceremonies. Mrs. Anne M. Williams, a picket captain, supervised the slicing job, and the cake was enjoyed at "Guild Inn," the strike commissary. Seated are Helen Scherer, Leonette Levy, Rita McCall and Addie Maironey. Standing are John Popack, Kermit Griffith, Al Fiske, Art Albertson, Art Rice, A. Conrad Hedges, Anne Paskaltis, Sterling Taylor, Harriet Sweeney, John Dugan, Frank Krach enfois, and Thomas Hart.

Strike Contributions

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Contributions from affiliated CIO unions throughout Pennsylvania began to arrive here last week as the result of an appeal by Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, for financial assistance on behalf of the 119 Guild strikers.

Among the first to respond were 12 locals of the United Steelworks of America. With two previous donations by Wilkes-Barre area locals, the USW strike fund contributions to date total $765.

Most of the $19,184.75 received by the Wilkes-Barre Guild since the last Guild Reporter listings came from Guild sources, and included $17,000 from the ANG defense fund. Several new locals joined the growing list of regular supporters of the strike, which to date has received financial aid totalling $74,971.02.

Contributions tabulated since July 6 follow, with cumulative totals noted in parentheses:

Previously acknowledged $55,786.77
ANG Defense Fund (57,000) 17,000.00
Canadian Wire Services Guild (2) 10.00
Bakersfield 35.00
Hazleton ($101) 25.00
Salem, Mass. ($125) 25.00
Scranton Tribune unit ($112) 27.00
Seattle-Tacoma ($530) 50.00
Detroit ($600) 100.00
Felix B. Weld, IEB, Detroit ($40) 5.00
Los Angeles ($350) 35.00
Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Field Rep. ($70) 10.00
Elizabeth ($300) 200.00
Sunday Independent unit ($1,284.75) 23.75
Kenneth Young, Washington 5.00
Vincent Quinn, College Point, N. Y. 5.00
Portland, Ore. ($650) 150.00
Greensboro, N. C. 25.00
St. Louis ($500) 200.00
SPONG ($900) 100.00
Donald W. MacMillan, Denver 10.00
Wilmington, Del., unit, Phila. Guild 10.00
Stanley A. Kupstas, Scranton Times 5.00
Neil Gerrity, Scranton Times 5.00
John Mulherin, Scranton Times ($10) 5.00
Sheboygan ($175) 50.00
Buffalo ($300) 100.00
Houston ($50) 25.00
Charles Dawson, Portland, Me. ($35) 5.00
Friend at Rochester, N. Y. 15.00
Fried at Rochester, N. Y. 15.00
Brewery Workers, Local 204 .... 10.00
Brewery Workers, Local 163 ($100) 50.00
Transport Workers Union, Hazleton 20.00
Utility Workers Union, Local 325, Pittston 25.00
United Steelworkers of America:
Local 1035, Reading 25.00
Local 3773, Monongahela 25.00
Local 2393, Shawnee 10.00
Local 1493, Braddock 10.00
Local 1300, Ambridge 10.00
Local 2609, Bethlehem 100.00
Local 1138, Leechburg 10.00
Local 4875, Quakertown 20.00
Local 1572, Pittsburgh 25.00
Local 1105, Coatesville 50.00
Local 2838, Walnuttort 5.00
Local 1049, Carnegie 25.00
Utility Workers, Local 363 .... 01.00
United Mine Workers:
District 1 .... 200.00
Local 455 .... 75.00
Local 1013 .... 25.00
Local 2446 .... 25.00
Local 1331 .... 25.00
Local 8020 .... 25.00
Frank Sheffa 25.00
IUERW, Council 1, Phila., Retail Clerks, Local 384, Franklin 25.00
Stereotypers W-B Local ($125) 25.00
Nashua Local, Former Strikers 13.00
John Barry, Mary Belanger, Marge Belong, Mabel Hereford, Gladys Park, Ray Mercaub, Sylvia Sigoln, and Frank Stawnas)
Henry C. Fleisher, CIO News ($10) 5.00
Gerome N. Love, CIO News ($10) 5.00
William Millis, CIO News ($10) 5.00
Milton Plumb, CIO News ($10) 5.00
Al Zack, CIO News ($10) 5.00
Ed Lashman, CIO News 5.00
Fred U. Ross, CIO News ($20.50) 5.00
Eleanor Conkley, CIO News .. 5.00
Wolf Von Eckardt, CIO News 1.00
Jack Selzler, CIO News ($5) 2.50
Henry Zon, CIO News 2.00
Helen Lasser, CIO News 2.00
Delores Malbearn, CIO News 2.00
John Weisberg, CIO News ($7) 2.00
Ruth Harrison, CIO News 1.00
GRAND TOTAL $74,971.02

Los Angeles Plans Hospitality

Los Angeles, Calif. — The Los Angeles Guild's hospitality program, planned chiefly for wives and families of convention delegates, has been announced by Mrs. Lola Downs and Art Atwell, local convention committee heads.

This is the line-up:

Sunday, Aug. 1 — Cocktail party, 6 to 8 P.M., Golden State Room of the Hotel Statler.

Monday, Aug. 2 — Choice between a tour of the non-profit, nonsectarian medical center, City of Hope, where lunch will be served, and attendance at the audience-participation radio-TV show, "Queen for a Day."

Tuesday, Aug. 3 — Morning and afternoon tours of CBS Television City, with half of the group viewing Art Linkletter's "House Party" and the other half attending Bob Crosby's TV show.

Tuesday evening's banquet will be emceed by Jack Webb, star of TV's "Dragnet."

Wednesday, Aug. 4 — Delegates and their guests will take busses at 4 P.M. for Corriganville Ranch, for an "all you can eat" barbecue, and western entertainment headed by "Crash" Corrigan, TV-movie actor.

Thursday, Aug. 5 — Wives and families will board busses at 10 A.M. for a tour of movie studios.

Friday, Aug. 6 — Cocktail party, 4 to 6 P.M. at the Los Angeles Press Club, Ambassador Hotel.

The Los Angeles Guild will maintain an information booth throughout the convention week, in the Statler lobby.

And one of the articles in the local's 96-page Page One Annual, contains further suggestions for entertainment in Los Angeles. Each delegate will receive a copy. The complete convention program will be printed in the annual.

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party when the convention adjourns on Friday.

Special trips are planned for members of the delegates' families during the days that delegates will be huddling in committee sessions or are sitting in full convention.

Elmer's 'Brain' An Actor, Rules the Labor Board

Chicago, Ill.—The inside man in an elephant is an actor.

That was the decision made by Ross M. Nadden, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, insofar as Elmer, a television elephant, is concerned.

The Theatrical Stage Employes Union claimed that Elmer was a stage prop and the inside man should be a stagehand. The American Federation of Radio and Television Employes maintained that the man inside who operated Elmer's extremities was an actor.

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Have You Registered? Here Are Closing Dates

Warning that election of liberal candidates in the 1954 general election may well hinge on a large turnout at the polls, the Research & Information Department has distributed to locals and district councils a list of closing registration dates in the various states.

"There are many signs that we can win this year if we get out the vote," said Yetta Riesel in a letter accompanying the list. "In the special elections of 1953 and the primary elections this year liberal candidates have shown a strength which is heartening.

"Despite these good signs we are faced with several dangers. One is that we take our people's turnout on election day for granted. Another is the money available to reactionary candidates.

"We strongly urge you to do a thorough job in seeing that all your members and their families register before the closing dates. One of the greatest contributions to democracy we can make is to help get our people to the polls."

* * *

Also announced last week was publication of the 1954 edition of the CIO Political Action Committees Handbook, the comprehensive fact book on important issues in this year's congressional campaigns.

The $3-a-copy loose-leaf book, which will be updated with supplements during the campaign, is available to Guild members at half-price from CIO-PAC. Binders are available for 85c, or 75c each in lots of a dozen or more.

The 234-page volume provides factual information on nine major issues: housing, natural resources, public power, REA, social security, Taft-Hartley, taxes, TVA and unemployment.

* * *

Registration for the 1954 general election closes in the various states on the dates listed below:

September
2—Rhode Island.
3—Kentucky.
8—California.
11—Pennsylvania.
17 — Maryland (Baltimore; elsewhere in state Oct. 2) and Montana.
23—Ohio.
24—New Jersey.
27—Arizona and Nevada.

October
1—Massachusetts and Washington.
2—Oregon and West Virginia.
4—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and New Mexico.
9—Connecticut.
12—Minnesota and Kansas (Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita) elsewhere in state Oct. 22.
16—Delaware.
18—Colorado and Wyoming.
20—Wisconsin.
22—Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Utah.
23—New Hampshire.
25—South Dakota.
30—Idaho.
New York (in October; date to be set).

Guildsman Spurs Scrutiny Of Communist-Run Camps

By JACK LOTTO
New York Guild

A fear voiced and a question asked. Thats how it started . . .

The impetus came when a state official politely told me to go to hell when I sought some information.

I became angrily determined to get to the bottom of the situation.

Today, five weeks later, a joint committee of the New York State Legislature, at the request of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, is preparing to conduct a full-scale investigation and hold public hearings to expose communist-run summer camps in the State, and to recommend remedial laws.

State action culminated in a series of exclusive articles by the writer disclosing the existence of at least 17 communist-tinted camps—14 in New York, two in New Jersey and one in Connecticut.

Ironically, I had turned up the fact that the State held mortgages on three camps which had been set up by organizations on the U. S. Attorney General's subversive list.

Dewey called for the legislative probe after I was "invited" to Albany to turn over to the governor's office all the unpublicized documentary information I had on the backgrounds and sponsorships of the camps.

But to get back to the beginning.

One day in mid-June I passed over to Philip G. Reed, INS managing editor, a two-paragraph Associated Press story from Albany. It reported that the State Commerce department was withdrawing the names of two camps from its children's directory because of alleged communist connections.

A department spokesman was quoted as saying the two unidentified camps were apparently the only such camps among 600 in the state.

Reed looked at the clipping, startled. "Oh my God," he said. "my daughter just signed up as a counselor with a summer camp. I hope it's not one of these two."

"We can check it easy enough," I replied. "There are probably thousands of parents who feel exactly as you do. It's worth looking into anyhow."

"I'd sure like to know," Reed told me, adding:

"I don't think we could name them under the libel laws even if you got the names. We would have to be able to prove in a court that they were communists."

It sounded like an easy job—a quick telephone call and I would have the information.

Years of experience should have forewarned me; it would not be so.

* * *

When I got the state official on the phone he told me "it's contrary to department policy" to give out the names of the camps.

When I pointed out that he had originated the story by announcing it, and in fairness to all the camps run by decent, loyal operators, he should name the red ones, he still refused.

Finally I exploded, "whether you know it or not, you're helping the communists by keeping their names to yourself. I intend to get them whether you give them to me or not." I was surprised at the vehemence in my voice. Determination took a firm hold of me.

I started to track down the red-run camps with a vengeance.

Within a week or so I had the names of a dozen suspected camps and began the task of trying to follow the devious paths and camouflages used by communist-trained camp operators to cover their operations.

In searching court records, I made the startling discovery that three camps were mortgaged by the communist international workers order, which had been taken over by the State under a court order.

But this was only the first startler. I got in touch with Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein, state insurance department officials and other high ranking officials and told them what I learned.

"What can we do?" they all replied.

"I have no authority to investigate the situation," Goldstein said. "There are no laws."

The insurance people said they couldn't do anything about the camps because "they are living up to the terms of the mortgage." The commerce department said it could not do anything because it is "not a regulatory agency."

So there the matter stood. I pored through law books and came up with this bit of information: There were no regulations on the books to control the summer camps. All that was required to go into the business was a withdrawing the names of two camps from its children's directory because of alleged communist connections.

A fertile field for the communists to work unhampered on the minds of young boys and girls, while ostensibly building better bodies.

* * *

I began writing the stories and sat back waiting for some action. Nothing happened. But workers in various state departments who had been trying to do something about the problem for years began calling. They asked me for information and in turn suggested certain places for me to look.

An ex-communist came up with another good item. He turned over a communist party directive ordering members to work to indoctrinate boys and girls through summer camps. It said the decisions were made in Moscow. One paragraph instructed:

"Organize shooting practice, exercises and military games with the object of developing the faculties of self-defense among the working-class children.

I then contacted the Governor's executive assistant, Harry J. O'Donnell, formerly of the Albany AP bureau, and asked him if he would turn over my stories to the Governor and give me any comment Dewey had on the situation.

In a matter of hours, Dewey ordered his chief counsel, George M. Shapiro, to make an investigation so he could determine whether there was a "possible basis for complete exposure and sane, decisive action."

I was "invited" to come to Albany to turn over any information I had. After turning over a seven page detailed, unpublicized report of the records of operators of 17 camps, and a photocopy of the Young Communist League pamphlet "The Road to Mass Organization of Proletarian Children," and an analysis of State laws on summer camps, I asked a top aide:

"How many witnesses are you calling in this investigation?"

He smiled and replied: "None of it."

Last Tuesday Dewey acted.

He called on a state legislative committee, "in the public interest" to make a full investigation, declaring:

"Recent reports indicate that certain summer camps in this state may be operated by subversive organizations or by persons who are actually members of the Communist Party."

Next day, Sen. Bernard Tompkins said his committee will conduct hearings as soon as possible and then recommend remedial laws to control the situation.

P.S.—The official who told me to go to hell is now very friendly and we "share" information.

INS Editor-reporter Jack Lotto is a former chairman of his Guild unit, and has served on the New York Guild's executive committee.

Last February, Lotto scored an exclusive with his report of the honorable discharge of Maj. Irving Peress, whom Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy terms a "Fifth Amendment communist."

"When I notified the Senator of the Army's discharge of Peress," says Lotto, "he blew his stack, and said he would call those responsible."

Followed the "abuse" of Gen. Zwicker and the historic feud hearings at Washington, with the nation attending via TV.—Ed.

Here's What Wire Service Guild Members Ask at LA

The accompanying summary of the convention objectives sought by wire service Guildsmen was supplied to the Guild Reporter by Leonard F. Milliman, president of the National Wire Service Council, as the collective statement of the council members.—Ed.

There are more than 1,800 Guildsmen who are always up against a deadline—somewhere.

These are the members working for the wire services. The pressure on them for fast and expert performance is only one measure of the problems of this growing element of the Guild.

'Another is their scattered membership—in 40 different locals around the country. There are wire service members-at-large in 50 other cities where no Guild locals exist. Even so, wire service men have been in the thick of the Guild fight at all levels from the beginning.

And their Guild membership has grown nearly six percent in less than a year. The increased membership has been matched by increased union activity.

A broad new program, the most ambitious ever attempted in the wire services, was launched in February by the National Wire Service Council. It has brought the number of wire service men and women participating in union activity to an all-time high.

For further development of the Guild in the wire services, the council is carrying a three-point program to the ANG convention in Los Angeles:

1. An increased wire service budget and a hike in the wire service per capita.

2. More authority for wire service members to conduct their own affairs.

3. Wire service representation at conventions on a permanent basis.

The IEB in June approved a higher budget and per capita, opposed wire service Guildsmen conducting wire service affairs, and took no action on convention representation.

The IEB held that the Council is merely "an advisory body with administrative functions similar to those of a unit within a local Guild," and that the IEB has exclusive authority over wire service affairs between conventions.

Leonard Milliman, president of the Council, called the IEB action a denial to wire service members of "democratic rights held by other Guildsmen." He said the IEB action was contrary to basic principles of the Guild and other CIO unions. Wire service members, he said, "cannot accept this sort of taxation without representation."

He said the wire services are seeking no basic change in the Constitution, and the most vital union affairs of wire service members would remain in the hands of the convention, the IEB and the locals. The convention appropriates the funds for wire service operations, the locals set the dues rates, and the IEB has authority over negotiations and strikes.

The Council is asking that elected wire service representatives be given responsibility for other wire service union affairs. Specifically at issue have been responsibility for supervision of the wire service Guild paper, and setting of time and place of wire service national meetings.

"We are asking," Milliman said, "that the convention declare: 'The National Wire Service Council shall have responsibility for budgeting and expending funds allocated by the ANG, and shall act as the executive body of the wire services.'"

The Council is also asking that wire services be allowed eight convention delegates, with one vote each, on a regular basis. Milliman noted that the convention is the final authority over wire services and determines the amount of money to be expended on wire service affairs. He added:

"It is only fair to the wire service Guildsmen and to the convention itself that those best informed on these matters be present and have a voice, however small, in the final decision that affects them so vitally."

The eight elected members of the Council were made delegates to the Boston and Los Angeles conventions on a year by year basis.

The eight who will be at Los Angeles are: Joe Wilson, (UP) SPONG, Ronald W. Gilbert, (AP) Indianapolis; Jerry L. Sullivan, (AP) Kansas City; Sol Fox, (UP) New York; Robert Parkin, (UP) St. Louis; Joseph L. Pearlman, (INB) New York; Alvin Spivak, (INS) Washington; and Milliman, (AP) SPONG.

Pilette Heads Gary Guild Local

Gary, Ind.—Don Pilette has been elected president of the Gary Newspaper Guild, succeeding Bob Bourne, who has resigned to go to Bloomington, Indiana.

Pilette, general assignment reporter for the Post-Tribune, will replace Bourne as the local's delegate to the Los Angeles convention.

Bourne was presented with a briefcase on his departure. He becomes managing editor of the Bloomington Star-Courier, a weekly, and will be executive vice president of the printing company that publishes it.

Salt Lake Guild Has Outing Treat

Salt Lake City, Utah — The banks of Big Cottonwood Creek were the locale of Salt Lake Guild's first social affair, a Sunday breakfast party at Maxday field's Lodge, with wives of Guildsmen as guests. The Guild members enjoyed a cooling session while downtown Salt Lake City sweltered in 100 degree temperatures.

A committee named by Local President Earle L. Jester planned the affair.

Air Pilots Bargaining For Shorter Flight Hours

Washington, D. C. — Negotiators for American Airlines and the AFL Pilots Association met with Federal mediators again in an effort to settle a dispute over non-stop transcontinental flights. **Pilots say such flights without rest are hazardous.**

Middle Atlantic Council Bestows Writing Awards



MID ATLANTIC HONORS — Among awards granted by the Middle Atlantic District Council was one for "distinctive news reporting," won by J. Harold Brislin, Scranton, for the third consecutive year. Left is Joe Famulary, Elizabeth local, chairman of the awards committee, and right is Joseph F. Collis, ANG president, of Wilkes-Barre.

Allentown, Pa. — Two Scranton newsmen and a husband-and-wife writing team from York were awarded certificates and government bonds at the July meeting of the Middle Atlantic District Council, as the winners in the annual better writing contest sponsored by the District Council.

The awards, presented by ANG President Joseph F. Collis, went to the following:

J. Harold Brislin, Scranton, for "distinctive news reporting" in the Scranton Times through his coverage of a long and complicated murder trial.

Frank Stout, Scranton, for "outstanding service to the community," through the medium of three stories alerting the people of Scranton to the prospects for a bleak Christmas for many poor families unless donations were received by the Christmas Bureau. The series appeared in the Scranton Tribune.

Robert and Ethel Leeper, York, a joint award for "outstanding service to the Guild" in recognition of a series of articles in the York Gazette and Daily dealing with poor labor conditions in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

ANG President Collis, in making the presentations, declared that it is a Guild objective to encourage better writing and to recognize outstanding ability and achievement among members of the profession. He added that he heartily endorsed writing contests such as the one sponsored annually by the Middle Atlantic District Council.

Joseph Famulary, member of the Elizabeth local, was contest chairman. Members of the committee were Gene Gilmore, York local, and Mrs. Anna Rosholm, Philadelphia local.

Mr. Famulary reported that interest in the contest is steadily increasing and that this year the competition attracted the largest number of entries since the contest was started three years ago.

Entries were judged by Robert C. Ring, NBC picture correspondent in New Jersey for TV and former city editor of the Newark Sunday Call which is now the Sunday edition of the Newark Evening News; Claire Curran, New Jersey correspondent for the New York Daily Mirror, and Maggie Bartel, New Jersey correspondent for the New York Daily News.

Mr. Brislin, who has won the better writing-reporting award for three consecutive years, requested that the price of the $50 government bond be donated to the strike fund of the Wilkes-Barre Local. He is president of the District Council.

The delegates to the meeting voted to contribute another $500 to the Wilkes-Barre strike fund, bringing the council's total support for the strikers to $1,500, plus other substantial donations from member locals and units.

The Lehigh Valley Guild was host to the delegates. An outing at Helfrich's Springs was part of the Saturday program.

The next District Council session will be held at York on Sept. 11-12.

Albany's Davis Leaves AP For European Study

Albany, N. Y. — Fred Davis, 31-year-old Associated Press news staffer, sails August 11 aboard the Liberte to England, to begin two years of study and travel in Britain and India under a Ford Foundation fellowship.

Davis, a charter member of the Albany AP Guild unit, has resigned from the wire service organization.

During the first year abroad, Davis will study background on India at the London School of Economics and the School of Oriental and African studies. Fred will spend the second year traveling in various parts of India studying Indian press attitudes toward the United States.

Fred, a native of the upstate New York town of South Edmeston in Otsego county, earned both bachelor's and master's degrees at Syracuse University, where he was a Phi Beta Kappa.

He put in working stints as a reporter on the Burlington, Vermont, Free Press and The Vermont Press Bureau before joining AP in Albany in May, 1951.

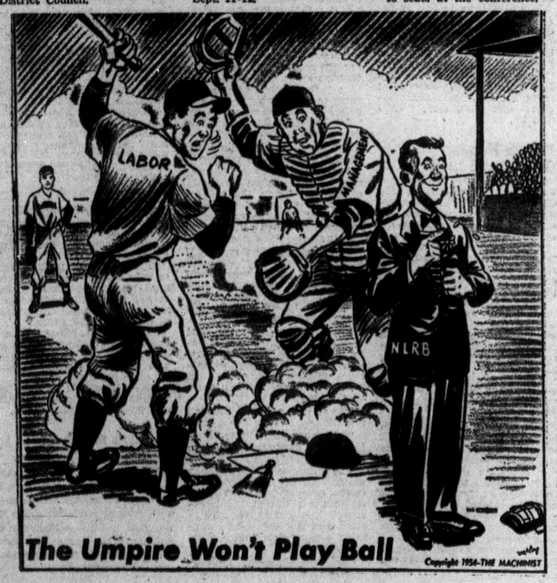
Fred received a royal sendoff at a July farewell party of Albany staffers at the home of former Albanyq AP man Nat Boynton, now with General Electric in Schenectady. Davis was presented with a leather bound traveling clock and a handsome billfold.

ILO Stays Simon Pure

Washington, D. C. — Soviet Russia, newly returned to membership in the International Labor Organization, failed in almost every effort to take over control of the organization, George P. Delaney, AFL international representative, reported on his return from the Geneva session.

"The recent conference," said Delaney, "demonstrated how effective cooperation by the free nations of the world, and free workers and employers can defeat the attempts of Soviet controlled nations to take over control of an international organization."

On major decisions before the conference, Delaney pointed out, the Western countries, joined by the worker and employer delegates, won all important decisions with the exception of one. The one lost was the Soviet right to seats at the conference.



Murray Fund Grants Churches $200,000

Washington, D. C.—A grant of $200,000 from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the National Council of Churches of Christ in America has been announced by officials of the fund.

The American Newspaper Guild is among the CIO unions which have subscribed to create the foundation, honoring the late CIO and Steelworkers union president.

Half of the total will be used to assist in financing, over a period of years, the Council's educational program in the area of the church and economic life. The rest will establish and maintain a permanent library and research service for the churches, in the field of the relationship of religion and ethics to economic life.

In making announcement of the grant, CIO President Walter P. Reuther and Fund Chairman Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers union, noted that the late Philip Murray "spent his entire life in the practical application of religious principles to the problems of our world," and that he would have heartily approved the objective of the gift.

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A second recent allocation of Foundation moneys is a grant of $2,000 to the Louis Stark Memorial Fund.

Stark was for years labor news reporter for the New York Times. His death last spring caused formation of a memorial to perpetuate Stark's interest in sound labor - management relations. Joseph Loftus, a trustee of the Stark fund, accepted the grant.

Other gifts from the million dollar total contributed by CIO unions and their memberships include grants to the American Association for the United Nations; Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor; the Legal and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Howard University; the National Religion and Labor Foundation; the American Arbitration Association; and the Rosella Foundling and Maternity Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Wasn't Joe, After All, Says Governor Kohler

If Governor Kohler of Wisconsin can be believed in a belated "confession," Senator Joseph R. McCarthy wasn't guilty of suborning President Eisenhower to induce him to delete his defense of General George Marshall from his Milwaukee campaign speech in October, 1952.

At the recent Governors' Conference at Bolton Landing, N. Y., Governor Kohler told reporters that it was he who turned the trick, and that he did it for the good and welfare of the GOP in the campaign.

At the time it was widely reported that it was McCarthy who boarded Eisenhower's campaign train in Wisconsin and had talked Eisenhower into deleting praise of Marshall from a prepared speech. McCarthy the year before had attacked Marshall as leading a conspiracy to let the United States "fall victim to Soviet intrigue."

Deletion of references to Marshall by Eisenhower were regarded as capitulation by him to McCarthy. Democratic candidates Stevenson remarked that while Eisenhower was worried about his "funnybone" he was worried about Eisenhower's "backbone."

At the governors' conference, Wisconsin governor Walter J. Kohler told reporters it was he who had persuaded Eisenhower to cut his speech, not McCarthy.

He said the argument took place on the campaign train as it moved from Green Bay to Milwaukee and that it was with Sherman Adams, campaign manager, Maj.-Gen. Wilton B. Persons and, part of the time, with Gen. Eisenhower.

"So far as I was concerned," Kohler said last week, "the most important thing in the world right then was the election of a Republican president. . . . I felt that General Eisenhower was a guest in our state and that if he said what he planned to say it would be construed as an overt attack on McCarthy. That wouldn't be good.

"I remember saying to Sherman Adams, 'When a man calls on the Pope, he doesn't tell him what a fine fellow Martin Luther was'."

Jacqueline Brophy To Study In England

Washington, D. C.—Study of trade union publications in England, and of other means used to communicate with union members, will be undertaken by Jacqueline Brophy, Washington Guild member and assistant editor of the IUE-CIO News.



BROPHY

Miss Brophy will sail for London Sept. 17 on the liner United States, to spend a year under a Fulbright scholarship, attached to the University of London, and doing considerable traveling about the British Isles.

A graduate of St. Anthony's High School in Washington, Miss Brophy was granted a bachelor of arts degree by the University of Maryland and did graduate work at Columbia University. She has been with the IUE-CIO since that organization was chartered by the CIO in 1949. Previously she worked for the United Press, the CIO, the State Department's foreign service office in Portugal, Time-Life and Bakers' Weekly.

She is the daughter of John Brophy, CIO coordinator of the Free World Labor Fund and treasurer of the CIO Community Service Committee.

She has been chairman of the Labor Press unit of the Washington Guild.

Move Security Bill

Washington, D. C. — Use of wiretap evidence in court cases involving kidnapping and national security is authorized in a bill approved by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

The vote was along party lines, with three Republicans voting for it and two Democrats opposed. The measure faces rough going in the full committee before it reaches the Senate floor, and one Senator predicted a debate "until Christmas" if Republicans try to push the measure through the Senate.

A similar bill was approved in the House Judiciary Committee, which inserted, over objections of Atty.-Gen. Brownell, a stipulation requiring prior approval of wiretapping by a federal judge.

VOTE NEXT WEDNESDAY

Guild Drive At Providence Moves Into Election Stage

Providence, R. I.—Employes of the editorial departments of the Providence Journal and Bulletin—with 224 on the eligible list—will be voting next Wednesday afternoon and evening on representation by the Guild as their bargaining agent.

Earlier this month, the eligible list was set up at a formal hearing called by the National Labor Relations Board, which will supervise the election balloting. Exclusions of bonafide executives were agreed upon, between management and Guild, and the payroll period of next week was fixed to indicate finally those who will be eligible to vote.

Balloting will be at the Journal and Bulletin building, with day staffers casting their votes from 1 to 5 P.M., and night-siders asked to appear from 7 to 10 P.M.

Principal Guild efforts will be to assure a large turnout of those who will choose between the Guild and "no union." The Guild holds a majority of signed cards from State staffers, Sunday staffers, artists, photographers and reporters making up the total.

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New England's largest non-Guild daily has been the scene for five months of concentrated efforts to sign editorial staff members into a new Guild local, under a management which has heretofore found a formula of benevolent despotism sufficient to discourage unionization among its news employes.

Chief cause of current discontent is wages. Pay is spotty; good in notably few instances, and mediocre as to most others. Guild contracts, with minimums spelled out, appeal to staffers who have been nurtured for years on the hope of better pay, and the knowledge that in a few cases it exists on the Providence papers.

When interest in Guild organization first developed, ANG Director of Organization J. William Blatz assigned Joseph E. Garland, Boston international representative, to aid the local leaders in their efforts.

Headquarters were established in the office of the CIO Textile Workers unions' Joint Board, and mailing lists were prepared for sending out informational bulletins on the Guild.

Bulletin issuance has developed into a lively give-and-take operation, for sporadic pronouncements have been forthcoming from two other sources besides the Guild office. Management has sent mimeographed letters to employes, setting forth its own views on unionization—which are adverse—and several unsigned communications have also been distributed by a self-styled Reporters Association, which came mysteriously into being a couple of months ago.

Management has been wholly silent on the issue of wages, but has attempted to show that working conditions at the Providence and Journal compare favorably with those on a (carefully selected) list of dailies under Guild contract.

Guild bulletins have been quick to point out flaws in management's arguments; but for the most part have been devoted to factual explanations of how the Guild operates, what it has been able to accomplish, and how its aims can be adapted to special needs at Providence.

One of management's recent communications somewhat warmly averred that the Publisher knew nothing of the activities of the Reporters' Association, and disclaimed all connection with it.

Guild representatives invited themselves to a meeting announced this week by the association, and gave a rather startled group at that session some Guild facts.

Journal and Bulletin management called one "captive audience" session early in the campaign, and Guild bulletins have pointed out other management tactics which might be expected as the election date approaches.

Denver Guild Agrees Strikes Are No Picnic

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Generosity of the Denver Newspaper Guild surpasses that city's mile-high altitude.

Take, for example, the decision of the Denver Guild membership at the July meeting, to forego the annual picnic and send to the Wilkes-Barre strikers the $150 normally allotted for expenses.

"This local should and will skip such pleasures (picnics) while you walk for us at Wilkes-Barre," was the way Denver Executive Secretary Donald W. MacMillan put it, in a letter to Carl Pesavento, Wilkes-Barre president.

✦ Among Ourselves ✦

New local treasurer at Denver is **Louise Miller**, Post accounting department, to replace **Mrs. Ruby L. Mattern**, who resigned. The term extends to December 31. . . . Add Among Ourselves . . . . . **J. Harold Brislin**, president of the Middle Atlantic District Council, switches from Scranton Times to news staff at the Scrantonian-Tribune. . . . A first baby for **Charlie Dumas**, Albany AP night news editor. . . . Washington AP staffers **Jack Bell, Doug Cornell** and **Ed Creagh** were joined by **Dick Hunt**, of the Albany AP bureau, in covering the annual conference of governors at Bolton Landing, N. Y. . . . Daughter, a third child, to **Tom Greene**, Albany AP rewrite and radio newsman.



EROUN WINNER FETED — Ralph S. O'Leary, center, receives the Guild's top honors for his 1953 series on the Minute Women. The Heywood Broun citation is being presented by ANG Vice President Philip H. Price, of Washington, at the Houston Guild's dinner for O'Leary, now city editor of the Post. Others from the left are Keith Osmera, Houston local president, Richard Rosdell, Washington news director for ABC, and Arthur Lara, Post managing editor.

Extend Protest Time In LA Examiner Case

Los Angeles, Calif. — Parties to the unfair labor practice case filed by the Los Angeles Guild and the NLRB General Counsel against management of the Los Angeles Examiner have been granted an extension, until August 9, of time in which they may file exceptions to the findings of a trial examiner.

Robert Rissman, Guild counsel, estimates that in the 5,000-page transcript there will be found more than 200 points to which the Guild and the General Counsel will wish to take exception. Rissman will also ask for oral arguments when the National Labor Relations Board considers the trial examiner's intermediate report.

The trial examiner dismissed, on all counts, a case which held that the Los Angeles Examiner, in discharging a large number of employes in the classified advertising department at a time when Guild organizing was under way, had violated the Taft-Hartley law. He also dismissed a charge that the Examiner had fostered a "company union," failure of which to process grievances and correct working conditions had led to Guild interest.

The NLRB attorney who had prepared and presented the charges termed it a strong case, backed by affidavits and testimony from both employes and management. The trial examiner credited none of the Guild witnesses, lauded those who appeared for the Hearst management.

The board counsel, located in Ohio at the time the trial examiner's intermediate report was issued, asked for a transfer back to Los Angeles, but this was not an instance of cause and effect, as erroneously stated in the June 25 issue of the Guild Reporter. His transfer request for the California assignment had already been made when the adverse decision of the examiner was handed down.

Hearing in the case, which originated in May, 1953, with the mass firings, started last November, and required four months to complete.

FOR OR AGAINST?

Showdown On McCarthyism Poses Unhappy Senate Duty

Washington, D. C.—The United States Senate late next week will face the issue of whether it is responsible as a body for the personal and official conduct of its own members, and for the operations of its committees.

That is, if Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R.-Vt.) has his way.

The case at issue is that of one Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, which grew out of his TV war with the army.

When McCarthy's permanent committee on investigations began to make inquiry into the infamous McCarthy-military ruction, the committee itself assumed that responsibility for the conduct of one of its own members—Sen. McCarthy is chairman of the subcommittee.

Sen. McCarthy in the process of the hearing aroused and alienated two prominent Republicans: Sen. Flanders and Senator Charles E. Potter, Mich., the latter a member of the government operations committee.

Sen. Potter took substantially the position of the Democratic minority of the committee, and Sen. McCarthy lost control of his own committee.

This forced the resignations of McCarthy's ace staffer, Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel for the investigations sub-committee, while the Wisconsin anti-communist crusader saved a second staffer from the axe, by transferring Don Surine, assistant counsel of the investigating subcommittee, to his own personal staff.

There was a putsch by some McCarthyites to make Sen. McCarthy's hassle with the Army a sort of Mexican draw, by inducing Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson to fire somebody out of the Army department.

Secretary Wilson stood firm and announced he had no such idea.

However it appeared that higher ups in the GOP strategic command, yielding to pressure from Sen. Potter, were planning to deal Army Counselor John G. Adams out of his post, and give him a desk in another department.

Confirmation of one other McCarthy investigating staffer was withheld by the sub-committee until further investigation.

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So in his tilt with the political amateur Robert T. Stevens, secretary of the Army, Sen. McCarthy, the old master, came out second-best.

Bloody but unbowed, he announced he would go right along investigating communism, and defense plants will soon be in dock before his Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations.

But t'affaire McCarthy is not yet history.

Irked at McCarthy's conduct generally, Sen. Flanders recalled that a couple of years ago Sen. McCarthy had refused to testify before a special committee investigating charges that he had applied to his personal use funds raised for his anti-communist war chest.

Flanders pushed a resolution to deprive Mr. McCarthy of his two chairmanships. That was too drastic, and contrary to Senate protocol. It made chairmen of the other committees jittery, because it would have wrecked the time-honored seniority rule on the appointment of committee chairman.

So Sen. Flanders changed tack and announced that he would seek a roll call vote on a motion of censure or discipline against his fellow Republican. He first said he would push for a vote on June 20. Last week he noted that his move was gaining support, and put the date forward to July 30.

Commenting on the resignation of Cohn, McCarthy said it would bring "great satisfaction to the communists and fellow travelers." He thus made the Cohn ouster a victory for the reds and the pinkes in the United States Senate.

Both Republican and Democratic sides of the aisle have mixed emotions about the McCarthy business.

If Democrats back up Republican Flanders and put through the McCarthy disciplinary motion, they forfeit a campaign issue. Some prefer to keep McCarthyism hot right up to election day in November. On the other hand, there are obvious drawbacks to opposing the Flanders move.

Republicans have played with McCarthyism so long that some fear losing political face. They hesitate to let go of McCarthy, and they hesitate to ditch him.

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Doris Fleeson, Washington commentator, in her column published last week summarized the situation thus:

"For the first time, a reasonable chance exists that the Senate will accept responsibility for the behavior of Sen. McCarthy.

"It can be no more than a chance, however, with the Republican leadership still seeking to avoid the struggle and the Republican White House remaining mute. In such a situation excuses for evading the issue have been made by Senators more afraid of being called pink than yellow."

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The CIO has never concealed its views about McCarthyism. It seized on the Flanders move to strike at the Wisconsin Senator.

Its legislative department in Washington put out a bulletin calling for support of the Flanders' motion, urging CIOers to write their Senators.

"Your senators might like to duck this one," the CIO bulletin said. "But Senator Flanders is going to make them choose between voting for McCarthy and voting against McCarthy. . . .

"The vote will take place. Senator Flanders is determined about that. He recognizes in McCarthy the naked threat of facist violence against the rights of free men and against our form of government."



Devious Reasoning Imputed to IEB

SAN FRANCISCO

Editor — The International Executive Board has told us in effect that wire service affairs will be decided by the IEB, or by the executive vice president, or the wire service administrator. Wire service Guildsmen may advise, nothing more.

I am utterly unable to follow the devious reasoning of the IEB in claiming that wire service men must be prohibited from deciding any of their own union affairs.

The specious logic of the IEB in its wire service ruling is illustrated in this paragraph of the IEB's statement of position:

"The wire service paper was not created by wire service Guildsmen though it is published by wire service Guildsmen. It was created by the Boston convention of the ANG, upon recommendation of the IEB, when the wire service administration budget provided for a wire service paper and budgetary expenditures of $750 for this purpose."

Since, the convention authorized the paper. In the summer of 1952 the Portland convention appropriated $1,000 for a wire service paper. No paper appeared. In July of 1953 the Boston convention appropriated $750 for a wire service paper. There was no paper in 1953. The first issue appeared only after the 1954 Wire Service Council breathed life into the convention authorization. At its first meeting last February the Council decided to merge the various shop papers and issue a single paper for all wire service men, appointed the editor, and the paper came into being.

The IEB, which in 20 months did nothing to carry out Convention authorizations of a wire service paper, now says it has "full responsibility for all publications issued by the wire services.

Even more difficult to understand is the board's complete disregard of human values and democratic principles in its ruling that dues paying wire service men have no authority over their own affairs.

If there actually were legal technicalities barring Guildsmen from democratic action, one would think that the members of the IEB, as leaders of our otherwise democratic union, would take the initiative in removing such bars.

The attitude the IEB has taken toward wire services is identical with the attitude the publishers and our own managements took toward the Guild in the early days of the union. It should be treated in the same fashion.

Members of the National Wire Service Council will carry the wire service program to the convention confident that the sense of fair play of the delegates will grant the wire service men the limited degree of democracy which they are seeking.

LEONARD MILLIMAN,
Pres. Natl. Wire Service Council

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Wire Services Insist On "Equal Treatment"

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: Ed McNamara of the New York Guild and others who deride the efforts of the Wire Service Guildsmen to gain equality of treatment within the union should understand this fundamental fact:

We intend to keep working toward this goal in and out of conventions, whether or not it bores McNamara.

And, referring to a related subject which he mentioned (GR July 9) in a sarcastic fashion, there are a good many Guildsmen in the Wire Services who believe there is evidence of "an insidious plot to hoard Wire Service dues in the New York local treasury."

SAUL RICHMAN,
AP unit, Former chairman San Francisco AP unit.

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

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

Dissatisfied With "Stepchild" Status

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor: "Wire Service Loom Large on IEB Agenda," said a banner in the July 9 Guild Reporter. I started reading the story eagerly, only to feel more and more let down. The wire services appeared to me to be looming smaller and smaller in the Guild.

The payoff was that closing quote from Executive Vice President Ralph Novak: "If they are going to ask for this, we are going to cut the whole thing off. It is not a local, and so far as I am concerned it never will be."

The IEB action makes it clear that we wire service Guildsmen are to continue — and Novak would make it forever — in a relationship not unlike that of stepchildren. I gravely doubt that this will satisfy my fellow wire service members.

We have much in common, even though we are scattered, but we have comparatively little in common with the non-wire service members of our locals. I hope that the drive toward a wire service local will continue and ultimately succeed.

Without such an arrangement we are going to find it hard to hold our present wire service members — much less enroll those who haven't joined.

LEONARD E. PEARSON,
AP unit chairman
Indianapolis Guild

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NEW YORK CITY

Says Dues Discussion Blurs Wire Service Picture

Editor: For a bunch of newspaper men, there has been an amazing preference for dead cats and antique tomatoes rather than facts and figures in the wire services' drive for independence. The idea of a separate wire service division ought to be met — and accepted or rejected — on logic, and let's skip the screams of outrage and charges of incest.

As a recent presidential candidate who shall be nameless said, "Let's talk sense." Also let's talk dollars-and-cents.

Give or take a few dollars, wire service men pay $110,000 in Guild dues. Of this, $57,000 is paid to the New York local, which keeps almost $40,000, sends the rest to ANG.

Now what does the local do for that $40,000? Or for that matter, what does any local do for the money it gets from wire services? Echoing silence meets the ear.

It's perfectly true that all union expenses are paid by all union members in some fashion. I was kicking in dues for the good of the cause 16 years ago, and our organizing talks in Washington AP in the late 40's dwelt on how little chance we had of forming a bargaining unit. But still we paid in.

Yet a local ought to hesitate about taking money from members for which it can do little.

I have heard the locals' position defended on principle, but I keep wondering about those dues. If the $40,000 doesn't matter, how about just setting it to one side, and let's argue on principle with no dirty money mixed in? How about suspending collection of unearned money and just taking the per capita from wire services until we get this thing thrashed out?

I'm sure $40,000 won't influence anybody, so let's get it out of the picture.

R. M. FARRINGTON,
New York AP unit.

Labor Department Loses Last 'Labor' Appointee

Washington, D. C.—The Eisenhower administration is looking for a labor unionist to replace Harrison C. Hobart, resigned, the last top-echelon union man in the Labor Department. He was Assistant Secretary.

Hobart is Assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is going back quietly to his old job with the Brotherhood.

Hobart wrote his resignation letter to Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell and to the President.

He took the job last August and lasted almost a year.

Former Secretary of Labor, Martin Durkin, president of the Plumbers union, quit in a huff last fall, asserting that the President had double-crossed him in the matter of Taft-Hartley revision.

Hobart did pay tribute to the morale and the devotion of Labor Department employes.

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As Hobart departed, the Democratic Digest in its August issue published an article headed "Operation Revolving Door," which notes, with partisan emphasis, that 44 high ranking members of the Eisenhower "team," including some of its best business brains, have to date either quit or indicated that they are ready to get out of the administration.

Most of the departing officials are big businessmen brought into Washington by the President to help carry out the White House program and replace experienced government workers, says the Digest.

Many of them have found out quickly that running the biggest government in the world is a far cry from running even a large corporation. In the government they are accountable in one way or another to the voters; in their businesses they are small-sized dictators.

A breakdown of the 44 checkouts listed by the Digest shows 32 already have closed their desks, five have signified that they will leave in a few months, and seven have indicated they are planning moves to greener pastures.

Of the 32 who already have departed, three left by request. Labor Secretary Durkin and his under-secretary resigned after Durkin broke with the administration, protesting that a pledge on Taft-Hartley law revision had not been kept. The others found personal or private business reasons for making their fling at government a short one.

Hardest hit by the departures are the Agriculture Department, where nine out of 12 of Secretary Benson's principal aides have retired; the defense establishment, where three defense assistant secretaries, an Army undersecretary, an Air Force assistant to Army Secretary Stevens joined Deputy Defense Secretary Roger Eyes in the homeward march; and the State Department, where three assistant secretaries and two other top officials turned in their resignations.

"The biggest exodus of the biggest businessmen on Ike's team occurred this spring," the Digest noted. Leading the procession was Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge, whose observations on the difficulty of successfully reorganizing government within a few months were quoted by the magazine. "After 15 months," the Democratic Digest commented, "Dodge would probably be the first to admit he had not come near remodeling government or even his own bureau to his satisfaction."

Bills Opposed As Labor Threat Shunted To Study Commission

Washington, D. C.—Two bills drawn so loosely that they could permit liquidation of labor unions by fiat of the Subversive Activities Control Board appeared doomed to defeat this week.

The CIO, AFL and American Civil Liberties Union led the fight against the bills, known as the Reed bills, for Chauncey W. Reed, chairman of the House judiciary committee.

Consensus of the two labor organizations and the ACLU was that one bill, aimed at ridding defense plants of reds was a threat to civil liberties, and that a second, designed to dissolve unions allegedly infiltrated by communists, could be used also as a weapon against legitimate union organizations.

CIO and AFL's presidents, Walter Reuther and George Meany attacked both bills in letters to Representative Reed, and Senator William Langer, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, which was also considering the legislation.

The House committee approved their proposal that a presidential committee study the twin problems, — a bi-partisan commission required to report within six months.

On the Senate side the committee approved a weakened version of the measure which labor argued was a menace to legitimate union operations.

The ACLU gave this summary of the situation as to the bills:

"The full House judiciary committee rejected a bill approved by a subcommittee barring alleged security risks from employment in defense plants and dropped the second proposal concerning communist-infiltrated unions. Instead, the committee indicated approval of a commission to study the entire problem of security in the industrial field, proposed by CIO President Walter Reuther and AFL President George Meany. Both of the labor leaders had vigorously opposed the two bills offered by the administration. On the Senate side, the Senate judiciary committee approved a watered-down version of the second bill, but in view of the House action, the administration's program has lost its steam."

The CIO News reported that the bills were sponsored by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, In the House they are H. J. Res. 527 and 528 and in the Senate they are S. 3706 and S. 3428.

The CIO release dealt mainly with the effect on organized unions. The AFL statement and that of the ACLU struck at both the labor union aspects of the twin bills and their menace to civil rights.

The ACLU studied both bills and found them vaguely and loosely drawn.

Neither the CIO nor AFL minimized the menace of communists in sensitive industrial defense positions, or in control of unions.

Reuther asserted the CIO's readiness "to assist in every practicable way in protecting the national security, both from outside aggression and internal subversion."

He recalled the CIO's successful fight against communist infiltration and CIO's expulsion in 1949 and 1950 of 11 unions which were communist dominated. This expulsion and the CIO's continuing fight against these unions, he said, was a "mortal blow to the efforts of the Communist Party to gain and maintain any substantial foothold in the American labor movement."

He said that communist control in the labor movement is at "a low point" and is "constantly and rapidly receding."

Of the bills Meany said:

"In my opinion the bills . . . not only involve serious questions of basic liberties, but also open the possibility that they would be utilized against legitimate trade unions. Rather than attempt to amend these bills in the closing days of this session of Congress, it would seem more appropriate that some further study prepare the way for dealing with this question in a way that would draw unanimous support from all sections of our society."

ACLU's opposition to the measures was presented in a statement filed with the House Judiciary Committee. It held that the bill on individual security risks "should be exactly drawn," and that the bill covered positions not sensitive.

"It makes no attempt to confine loyalty investigations to areas where they are actually necessary. Since the government's certification of a person's loyalty as a condition to his employment would result in widespread investigations into beliefs and associations, it should be confined to positions where there is a relationship to security. Even under pressure of security, the intrusion into the area . . . of the First Amendment should be as limited as possible."

ACLU said it had found that private agencies often hired by companies showed "a definite inability to distinguish between the non-conformist and the subversive, between the tactics of Socialism and Communism."

ACLU pointed out that the bill set up "only the barest outline of fair procedure," did not provide the employe the right of counsel, that he be given a written transcript of the proceedings, and that he have the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses.

The second bill aimed at the dissolution of communist-infiltrated unions was scored by ACLU as loosely defined, and as threatening legitimate union activity.

It also attacked the "unbridled power" the legislation proposed to give the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The Civil Liberties Union brief argued that the second bill if enacted "could lead to serious attacks on labor organizations if applied by persons hostile to labor. . . . It would be difficult to imagine any union or organization which could not be brought within the compass of this legislation."

The ACLU said that such loose procedures would "allow a scab to dissolve an organization before a court ruled on its appeal."

Maureen Connolly Hurt, Out of Play

San Diego, Calif.—Guildmember Maureen Connolly, holder of most of the world's women's tennis titles, will be unable to defend her national title at Forest Hills, Queens, N. Y., next month because of injuries received in a riding accident.

She had just returned from her European and English titles, when this week her leg was crushed between her horse and a big cement truck. A small bone in the lower right leg was broken, and muscles and tendons in the calf were deeply gashed. A tourniquet was applied by members of her riding party to stop the flow of blood.

Local Copy

Polumbaum Case: Briefs Set Forth Guild's Views

(Continued from Page 1)

...ents, on some unknown ground, be assumed, is the discharge of Polumbaum necessarily a just consequence? UP has contracted with the Guild not to discharge except for cause. Is any customer protest, weak or strong, numerous or isolated, justified or unjustified, cause for discharge?

UP as an employer, has a contractual obligation to its employes, not to mention a moral or ethical one, to determine whether just cause for discharge exists. It cannot be permitted to abdicate that function by dismissing, out of hand, any employe against whom a customer lodges an objection, much less an employe against whom it only apprehends a protest might be made. . . .

UP says that if its clients are to trust the impartiality and objectivity of its news reports, its reporters must refrain from becoming "controversial." Polumbaum, Johnson said, violated that rule in his testimony before the House Committee.

Whatever the justification for that rule in case of an employe who seeks out controversy — and we have already said that objectivity is to be judged from an examination of copy, and not judged by speculation and inference — it is palpably unjust to apply the rule against an employe who is involuntarily placed under legal process and required to answer questions or state his reasons for refusing to answer.

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The serious danger to freedom of thought, expression and association inherent in this situation is quite plain. For it is an effective extra-legal penalty to compel orthodoxy. How many will dare voice an unorthodox position or take an unpopular political stand if the consequence will be loss of livelihood and loss of the opportunity to pursue one's work in life?

The employer who contracts not to dismiss except for cause has an obligation to his employes to do them justice. Does he do that when he abdicates his own judgment on the merits of his employes' work, and delegates to organized groups in society the right to determine who can and who cannot be employed? For this is surely what the employer does when the automatic reaction to protest, no matter of what substance and what number, is dismissal.

We are not unaware of the dilemma in which an employer may be placed. What is he to do if retaining the unpopular employe will result in significant economic loss to him? Is the employer obliged to risk his business to save the employe?

Perhaps not, were that the case. But in each of the cases cited by UP the fact is merely assumed. And in the present case, it is not even clear that UP says that its clientele would refuse to buy UP's services because UP employs one who outrages their political and patriotic mores.

UP said Polumbaum's objectivity became suspect. And can it be assumed without proof that if in answer to that kind of an objection UP were to say: "We have examined and continue to examine Polumbaum's writing; we have not found and do not find any lack of objectivity in it; the first time we do, he will be fired," that the objector would say: "Fire the man, or we fire you"?

Is it not a more plausible assumption that the objector so answered would be satisfied, as similar objectors were answered and satisfied in the past?

THE COUNTING HOUSE

Newsprint Mill Planned As Alaska Opens Pulp Industry

Alaska may soon have its first newsprint mill.

The Georgia Pacific Plywood Company of Olympia, Wash., has applied to the Forest Service for timber to support a newsprint mill at Juneau.

And the Pacific Northern Timber Company of Portland, Ore., has bid for 3 billion feet of timber for a pulp mill at Wrangell. Under terms of its agreement it must build a pulp mill of at least 80-tons-a-day capacity by January 1956 and show possession of a sawmill a year later.

The developments were reported as the Territory's first pulp mill was dedicated at Ketchikan, Alaska, and were hailed as evidence that Alaska is beginning to build up its first major year-round industry. The Ketchikan mill will produce pulp for rayon and high-grade paper, but not for newsprint.

Alaskan timber is controlled by the U. S. Forest Service and is leased through competitive bidding. All timber cut in the territory must go through a manufacturing process in the Territory.

Because of its interest in newsprint supply and cost, the Guild has long advocated exploitation of Alaskan timber resources, estimated as sufficient to meet 20 to 25 percent of the national demand for newsprint.

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"Television has kicked radio right out of the living room," but it hasn't replaced newspapers, declared Seattle Times ad manager Russell W. Young in a report to the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

TV, he said, first forced radio to reduce local rates and now has led the big networks to take official action to lower their rates. But newspaper readership continues to be high and circulations gain, he noted.

"How many newspapers can you think of that have reduced rates?" he asked. "Personally, I cannot think of one."

Furthermore, Young said, there are signs of a steady stream of TV advertisers back to newspapers.

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Addressing the same NAEA convention, William Shea, general manager of the San Diego Union & Evening Tribune pleaded for higher circulation rates to offset rising costs. Circulation income, he said, has not kept pace with advertising rate gains. While advertising rates have nearly paced inflation, Shea noted, circulation rates have fallen far behind.

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Total newspaper advertising linage in May was down 4 percent below the May 1953 figure in 52 cities measured by Media Records. Biggest drop was in classified—off 10.7 percent. Gains were posted in automotive and financial linage—up 8.6 percent and 14 percent respectively. Linage for the year through May is 2.8 percent below the figure for the corresponding period last year, the record year for both linage and ad revenue.

Lets' Face It: Workers' Talk Not Like Sunday School Talk

A Canadian judge has come up with a new definition of an old vulgarism which commonly is shortened to two initials.

All it means, said Mr. Justice Wilfred D. Roach, is:

"Nonsense, you wrong."

That being the case, the judge ruled in an arbitration award, you can't very well fire a man for saying it.

The language of workers, the award emphasized, isn't always the language of Sunday schools.

The arbitration arose from an incident at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in New Toronto.

A foreman accused tire-builder John Ross of having been absent from his machine for half an hour. Ross denied this.

"————," he said.

He was fire for "using obscene language to a supervisor."

The Auto Workers (CIO-CCL), who knew at once what Ross meant even if his foreman didn't, took his dismissal to arbitration.

The arbitration board, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Roach, ruled that the expression used by Ross was neither lewd nor obscene.

Nor was it a curse.

It was, decided the board, merely vulgar.

Said the board:

"We think we should be realistic and give effect to the plain fact that workmen in industry, some more than others, are not sufficiently careful in the language they use."

Let's face it.

Quote of the Week

"They are telling us every day that we are just having a little 'readjustment.' You go to a chiropractor and he gives you an adjustment. He doesn't break your back. There is a difference between an adjustment and getting your neck broke." (Senator Hubert Humphrey).

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Deadline for filing exceptions to intermediate report of trial examiner rescheduled to Aug. 9, Los Angeles Examiner unfair practice charges.

Representation election set, July 28, Providence Journal-Bulletin editorial department (294 eligible).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

Hammond Times, wage reopening settlement approved.

Jersey Journal, wage reopening arbitration award approved.

ACTIVITIES

21st Annual ANG Convention, Aug. 2-6, Los Angeles.

WatchThatCrazy Company Coffee

One New England firm which meets monthly with union delegates to thrash out labor problems is trying "gamesmanship"—the science of winning arguments by underhanded, but not necessarily dishonest, means.

Several days before a particularly unpleasant subject is due to come up in a meeting, the company cafeteria is ordered to load up the coffee with chicory.

"The boys start off the meeting so steamed up about the terrible coffee, they haven't got the strength left to argue their best on more important matters," says an unblushing executive.

This man has asked that his name, his firm's name, and the city in which his firm is located, be withheld.

(From The Wall Street Journal.)

2. The Fifth Amendment

The great weight of judicial authority undoubtedly holds that no adverse inference may be drawn from a refusal to testify in reliance upon the privilege against incrimination. . . .

Proof in open court under the rules of evidence, subject to confrontation and subject to cross examination, is a far cry from an assertion by personnel of the House Un-American Activities Committee that the Committee knows from the testimony of some previous witness that the present witness is a member of the Communist Party or other organizations.

An accusation made in that form is nothing more than an accusation. It does not have even the dignity of an indictment found by a Grand Jury.

But when a Grand Jury indicts, no inference whatever may be drawn from a mere refusal to testify in denial thereof. Shall greater weight attach to an accusation from a source whose care in investigation and accusation is frequently subject to serious doubt? . . .

That the witness cannot truthfully deny the fact is only one of the many possible reasons why the witness may invoke the privilege against self-incrimination. . . .

It is evident that witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee frequently have what they believe to be political or moral reasons for refusal to testify before the Committee. Irrespective of the merits of these reasons, they are reasons which make refusal to answer a question: "Were you a member of the Communist Party?" entirely consistent with a truthful denial of membership.

However, every legal ground for refusing to testify before the Committee has been rejected by the courts, except reliance upon the privilege against incrimination. . . . A witness may be able truthfully to deny the incriminating fact, be unwilling to testify before the Committee, and yet wish to escape contempt citation. His only avenue of escape is reliance upon the privilege of self-incrimination.

3. Just Cause and the Law

It is frequently said that the constitutional protection extended by the Bill of Rights inhibits governmental and not private action, and with respect to the Fifth Amendment, inhibits only federal and not state courts.

And therefore it will be urged that the UP is under no obligation to respect the privilege against the inroads of hostile reference.

But the UP has agreed not to discharge except for just cause, and it may therefore be asked whether the constitutional protections have no relation to the kind of justice which the UP is required by contract to observe in discharging employes. . . .

Cardozo explores the relation between concepts of morality and justice and the law, and shows that that which is embodied in the declared law is thereby declared by the sovereign people to be just and moral.

We agree that a "declaration of rights is the admission by organized society that the claim is justified from the public point of view."

And if the declaration of rights embodies the public point of view of what is justified, then UP has committed a grave act of injustice, an act that can properly be characterized as socially immoral, when it discharges an employe because he has invoked a constitutional right.

(Copies of the Guild's briefs, and the arbitrator's opinion, are being prepared for distribution to all locals by the Research and Information Department.)

Independent Contract A Good Deal? J. S. Erickson Thought So, Until...

If there are any district managers in the crowd who still think an "independent contract" might be a good deal, let them read this story of how "good" a deal it was for J. S. Erickson, former Dallas Times-Herald distributor.

"By one sudden gesture," Erickson charged in a $125,000 suit against the paper, the Times-Herald wiped him out of business.

What's more, as an independent contractor, there was nothing he could do about it. The Fifth Court of Civil Appeals on July 2 upheld a Dallas district court order dismissing Erickson's "anti trust" suit.

The Times-Herald established the so-called "independent contractor system of distribution" among its district managers in January 1951 during a drive to organize the circulation department into the Guild. Later, acting on the Guild's certification petition, the NLRB ruled the district managers out of the voting unit, finding them to be independent contractors and not "employes within the meaning of the Act."

Since then, the distributors—now designated "city dealers"—have operated under independent contracts with the paper, terminable on 10 days' notice by either party. They are permitted to buy papers from the Times-Herald, according to the number of subscribers in the districts they service, and in turn sell them to route carriers for distribution to retail customers.

In March 1953, however, the newspaper offered Erickson a new contract covering a smaller area than the Dallas territory he had been serving for many years.

Erickson refused to sign and when the newspaper discontinued sale of any papers to him, he brought suit, seeking damages of $100,000 and exemplary damages of $25,000.

Not only had the Times-Herald, by its "sudden gesture," put him out of business, but the newspaper's system of distribution violated the Texas anti-trust laws, the Erickson suit contended.

But in an Appeals Court opinion on the case, Associate Justice Towne Young stated that it had long been the law that "a manufacturer may sell or refuse to sell to any person at his pleasure."

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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NLRB Puts $ Sign On Case Coverage

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board continues to whittle away its area of Taft-Hartley jurisdiction. And its newest ruling is aimed at newspapers and radio-television stations, among others.

The board will now refuse jurisdiction in cases where the newspaper has less than $500,000 in annual gross revenue, and where the radio-TV enterprise handles less than $200,000 in gross yearly handle.

While the number of Guild contracts on newspapers likely to be affected is small, the ruling would seemingly require publishers to make at least partial revelations of what has been a most carefully guarded secret —their financial standings.

Heretofore there have been no financial criteria limiting the labor board's field of operations, if the enterprise met the tests of interstate commerce as defined in the law.

Last month the board set dollar marks on the amount of such interstate commerce engaged in, as defining the limits below which the board would refuse to handle Taft-Hartley proceedings.

Editor & Publisher, which annually compiles an "average" cost sheet for a newspaper of 50,000 circulation, guesses that the new rule would affect only dailies which have a circulation of 12,500 or less. They would automatically be eliminated from Taft-Hartley application, under the new standards.

At present the Guild has contracts with only five general circulation dailies which would fall within the excluded group.

Announced purpose of the new ruling is to reduce the over-all number of cases the board will handle, and to concentrate on labor cases involving only larger national importance.

Presumably cases which fail to qualify under the new limitations would be entertained by various State labor bodies.

There has been no official computation here as to the number of exclusions which the rules encompass.

All but a handful of this nation's newspapers are privately owned, and are required to make no public accounting of their financial affairs. In the few instances where stock is offered to the public, detailed financial statements are forthcoming annually.

Those publishers with whom the Guild negotiates have for the most part been ultra-secretive on all financial matters. The NLRB ruling would seem to require the filing of positive proof, in the form of figures, that a publishing enterprise falls within the new area of board jurisdiction.

Unions Give Management Helping Hand

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers which has just concluded a 10½-months strike against the Hat Corporation of America, has managed to scrape up from its depleted treasury, and from rank-and-file members, a quarter of a million dollars to bail the Kartiganer Hat Corporation of Milford, Mass., out of financial difficulties not due to payroll levels, and thus prevent layoffs.

Kartiganer is one of the largest hat concerns in the country and employs 1,500 of the union's members in West Upton and Milford, Mass., and at Beacon, N. Y.

The United found $40,000, and the workers loaned the company $200 each, to be deducted from payroll.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

IF I MAY WRITE this column on the assumption that the shooting will have stopped in Indochina by the time it appears in print — a plenty big assumption, of course — it may be worth while to look both backward and forward at the fantastic story of that piece of Asia.

Past is prologue, says the big carving on the Archives building in Washington. Which means that history ought to teach us something. I wonder if this particular piece of history will be taken to heart.

* * *

THE U. S. DIDN'T WANT to see a square foot of Indochinese real estate lost to communism. But we were most reluctant to fight for it even though we got a lot closer to entering the war than most Americans realize even now.

Most of our leaders have said what is obviously true, that the communists respect military power first and foremost. Yet we allowed a power vacuum to exist in Indochina and the communist tide swirled in. We talked plenty tough about "instant massive retaliation" but when the chips were down we didn't even minutely retaliate.

The list of French sins in Indochina is plenty long but that does not relieve us, it seems to me, of the major responsibility for what Churchill has called a "resounding triumph" for communism in Asia. Dulles contends that if only the British had gone along with his plan for a Southeast Asia defense pact before the Geneva Conference opened we would then have had a powerful alternative in the negotiations with which to confront the enemy. This implies a willingness to fight, with allies, if the commies were not reasonable. And at that time our idea of reasonableness was for the Ho Chi-minh boys to scuttle back to Moscow or Peiping.

* * *

NOW I SUSPECT the real inner feeling of the President all along has been the one he blurted out at a press conference last winter, that the last thing in the world he wanted was for the U. S. to be dragged into a war in Indochina, or words to that effect. He did, however reluctantly, yield to the well-pressed views of Messrs. Nixon, Radford and Dulles that the area must not be lost, and he talked of the row-of-dominoes theory of what would happen in the rest of Southeast Asia if Indochina were lost. And my information is that he did sign his name to a document that said the U. S. would intervene to prevent communist control of Indochina if we had allies and if the French really granted the three native states independence.

But all of this, including his agreement to ask Congress for authority to intervene on these conditions, were acts of negative leadership. Two of my most trusted colleagues on Capitol Hill made a check of the Senate at the time intervention talk was at fever pitch and came away convinced that, however much senators disliked voting for war, they would have done exactly what Ike asked if he had come up and publicly laid it on the line in terms of the American national interest.

It never came to that. Instead, we have hidden behind the British refusal to enter into a raid to save Dienbienphu and behind the generally cool Congressional reaction to war talk. Ike, incidentally, never himself talked to the Congressional leaders. He left that to Dulles and Radford. Of course Congress was cool.

But, if my hunch on peace by the time this is printed is correct, that is now one for the history books.

NEXT QUESTION, TEACHER, is what will we do now? That is, besides listening to the Administration draw a huge sigh of relief and saying a small prayer that the best has been had of a terrible bargain. I wonder, incidentally, if Ike will concede as Churchill does that it has been a resounding triumph for the other side in this most deadly age of the world's many conflicts.

It seems certain now that, if there is peace, a Southeast Asia defense organization, now being dubbed SEATO, will come into being. It will, unfortunately, be largely a white man's organization and essentially a non-Asian organization, though Australia and New Zealand will belong and probably Thailand and the Philippines, and maybe one or two others.

But SEATO's problem is far, far different from that of NATO in Europe. For in Europe there is a firm line between the communist and the non-communist world, a line backed up by real military power instantly ready for action however inadequate it may be. Still it is power the communists respect.

SEATO will attempt to cover vast areas of weakness and to include within its perimeter nations whose leadership is neutralist, such as that of Indonesia. What it can do about holding an umbrella (if it is not too historically reminiscent to use that reference) over what is left of Indochina after a settlement is hard to see. It certainly is a highly dangerous military gamble to pledge protection to areas in which you have no troops and in countries which are specifically prohibited from joining SEATO.

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BUT BEYOND SEATO's aim of drawing a line against overt aggression is the much more difficult job of how to prevent covert aggression, that is by subversion and civil war. These are techniques at which the communists excel and against which there is as yet no real policy, especially here in Washington. We found out something about the difficulty of that problem in the Guatemala affair, incidentally.

Thus it is encouraging to hear talk at high levels here that SEATO must have an economic arm as well as a military arm to meet this subversion-civil war menace.

Diplomats from Southeast Asia are constantly telling us that the main thing for the U. S. to do is to help support the economies of their countries — by firm prices for tin or rubber or rice or some other product on which their nations rely. This is certainly true, though it runs into the free-enterprise thesis of this Administration. But it alone is not enough.

We have Point Four projects of varying degrees in Southeast Asia, including an important one in India. There is a limit, the experts tell me, to how fast this sort of self-help program can be pushed but we certainly have not reached the limit.

We may not need a Marshall Plan as far as scope is concerned but we do need such a plan for the SEATO area as far as catching the imagination is concerned. And it must not just be compounded of Madison avenue slogans.

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I DO NOT BELIEVE that all of Southeast Asia is about to fall like a row of dominoes or a house of cards because we have lost so much, perhaps in the end all, of Indochina. We have, assuming again that peace comes now, a last chance to put the house in order.

This is the great opportunity. And it is the great test of statesmanship in Washington for it is above all our job. For while we would not fight for Indochina, it is much more likely that we will fight the next time. The job is to make the area secure so that war can be avoided.

Chalk Up One For WS Journal In GM Dispute

Detroit, Mich. — General Motors news items — and paid advertising — are back in their accustomed spots in the Wall Street Journal, after an industry flare-up (GR, June 25) over free-wheeling editorial policies of the business daily, which caused GM to withhold news releases and cancel its advertising schedule, the latter an item of some quarter of a million dollars annually.

In an exchange of letters between Journal and GM executives, both marked by legally-dictated niceties of language and neither yielding noticeably from previously held positions, it was admitted that at least the newspaper and car manufacturer should be able to co-exist without a cold war being waged.

News reports would thereafter be available to the Journal's Detroit representative, it was indicated.

This week a 60-inch Chevrolet ad found its way into the WSJ, extolling the virtues of the car which the Journal stories last May were held by the manufacturers to have been despoiled, by premature revelations of designs for 1955 models.



EMPIRE STATESMEN MEET — Picture line-up at the June meeting of the Empire State District Council included, from the left, Arthur Rosenstock, New York local president; William J. Farsen, ANG secretary-treasurer; Walter J. Mordaunt, Albany, council president; Charles J. Tiano, president of the Kingston host local, and M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York local.

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