

THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

Registered as second class matter May 27, 1946
at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1919

Published the 2nd and 4th
Fridays of each month

Vol. XXI—No. 17

New York, N. Y.

August 27, 1954

AFL Fires Edwards; Radio Star Charges Censorship

By BERNIE HARRISON

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor found itself with a case of fractured management-labor relations this month—only this time, within its own red-faced house.

Cast in the role of heavy was the Federation's leadership, represented by George Meany. The worker who got the axe was nationally known commentator Frank Edwards, for four and a half years the organization's radio spokesman.

Edwards attempted to resign four days before his abrupt dismissal on Aug. 11, claiming both "a violation and variation of the terms" of his written contract with the AFL.

He described a memorandum issued by Meany on Aug. 2, which imposed "serious limitations and censorship" on his conduct of the program as "totally unacceptable."

Too "Pro Labor"

The AFL, stout-hearted champion of the sanctity of contracts, replied with a telegram firing him. Edwards got the official notification one hour before he was to go on the air.

A suggestion by Edwards that a joint statement be read as an amicable explanation of his absence was denied.

Whatever the outcome of the hassle, and certainly many an Administration breast will heave with relief at Edwards' departure, statements issued by the AFL and Edwards on the reasons behind the firing paint two entirely different pictures.

Edwards, said Meany to the New York Times, was "too pro labor."

Chortles Edwards: "That's like saying a man is too loyal to his employer."

The AFL, in its official News Reporter, claims that it merely wanted any "opinion" to be so labeled—and that the AFL had never "sought to censor Edwards' views."

Tobin Banned Him

To refute this, Edwards shows two scripts, both initialed by Charles Herrold, "editor" of the

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You Spell it, "Strike"

Correspondence from Wilkes-Barre underscores the fact that the bulk of strike support is now coming from the "repeat donors".

It is the stubborn "repeat donor", local guild or individual member, that provides the sinew and the back bone of any strike.

It is becoming very clear that this Wilkes-Barre strike is a test of financial strength of united publishers and united Guildsmen.

Some are heard to say that the Guild is weak financially. That is not so. The payroll of 27,000 Guildsmen under contract is tremendous. If there is any financial weakness it is a trade union weakness.

Most of us get a certain bang out of a fight, and apparently some publishers do too. When the word is out that our side is on the bricks, we are apt to get a little emotional. We draw a check on the local treasury, or on impulse sign our names to a piece of paper worth five or ten, get ourselves listed in the Guild reporter, and call it a day.

The only correct way to spell out a long-drawn operation like Wilkes-Barre is: **STRIKE**, and that is not emotional.

In the long run we'll get just as good a settlement in Wilkes-Barre as we finance.

There is hardly a working Guildsman in the jurisdiction who cannot wrap up a dollar or two every week and send it to Wilkes-Barre; there is not a department steward who cannot pass the hat every week and raise some amount in nickels and dimes and quarters.

The locals and rank and file have been giving good support to Wilkes-Barre. But as this strike settlement is delayed we can and must do better.

The cards have been dealt in Wilkes-Barre. The publishers have bet. Let's not merely call. Let's raise!

NLRB Snail-like As Strike Goes On

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—After more than two months of investigation, the Philadelphia regional office of the National Labor Relations Board announced Tuesday it still has "under active investigation" charges of unfair labor practices filed against the Newspaper Guild of Wilkes-Barre on June 11 by the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company.

Basically, the charges are three fold: that the Guild had engaged in a mere formal pretense of collective bargaining; that the Guild had injected new and extraneous matters into negotiations, and that the Guild "is engaged in the printing and operation of a newspaper for profit known as the Valley News of Wilkes-Barre . . . while at the same time engaged in striking the plant of the said newspapers (Times-Leader Evening News and the Record)."

Approach of the fall advertising campaign this week found publishers under pressure from still another front—large advertisers who had strung along with management by not advertising in the Valley News. These same advertisers were now demanding through both the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce, that the publishers declare once and for all whether they were going to operate in September.

The publishers are reported to have given only vague replies, insisting their hands were tied until the regional NLRB had submitted a recommendation. This was of small comfort to the stores, who have found TV too expensive and a poor substitute for the printed page.

The Valley News also was being built up as the strike closed

out its 20th week on Wednesday. Advertising volume had virtually doubled between the week

"Whiskey Fund"

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—San Jose Guild made two contributions to the Wilkes-Barre strike effort convention week.

A "whiskey fund" of \$50, sent to Los Angeles to help persuade delegates to consider San Jose as a convention site, was tossed into a collection taken after a speech on the strike by Local President Carl J. Pasavento.

Then, in an effort to get the Wilkes-Barre publishers to move again, San Jose forwarded to them, through ANG President Joseph F. Collin, a large box of dried fruit—apricots, prunes and peaches.

of July 6 and the week of August 16, going from 24,607 lines to 42,584 lines. Preparations were being made to go from 20 to 24 tabloid pages. Newsprint continued to be in short supply, with several carloads on the way. Press runs reached a high of 31,500 last week, with office sales reaching 1,800. Mail subscriptions continue to pour in from areas not covered by carried service.

ANG Given More Power To Regulate Walkouts

As a result of convention action a Guild local which goes out on strike without procedural consultation with the ANG national office, will do so at the risk of having strike benefits denied.

The decision was made by the Convention after considerable debate in committee and on the floor.

There was general agreement among the delegates that the International should have some explicit authority to protect the defense fund, now to be enlarged, against local bargaining fiascos, and to "time" any walkouts in nationally strategic situations.

On the other hand there was a segment of the delegates who feared centralized control. The issue shaped up on the Convention floor in the debate on the report of the Constitution Committee and a minority report of that committee.

Need for Protection of Fund Cited

The exponents of ANG control of strikes by locals pointed out that it would be difficult to tax membership for a large defense

fund, when there was no assurance that their money would be secure against irresponsibility of leaders of a few locals.

It was pointed out that there locals to seek the advice of the had been such failure of some international before striking.

The move for "strike control" by the ANG international originated in the Finance Committee of the IEB.

At its March meeting the IEB instructed its finance committee to prepare a report on strike policy. Dated March 27 the IEB Finance committee recommended that Section 2 of Article XIX be amended to read:

"Strikes must be approved by the unit involved. Strike approval

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Eddie Donohue Succeeds Franklin in Broun Awards

Eddie Donohue, pioneer Guildsman, and now assistant managing editor of the Scranton Times has been appointed Chairman of the Heywood Broun Award Committee succeeding Wade Franklin of Chicago, who resigned after serving in the post since 1946.

Franklin expressed the feeling that he had served long enough and this year resisted IEB desire that he remain.

Donohue a top-notch newsman and writer was nominated for the Chairmanship by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, and appointed by the IEB by unanimous consent.

The new awards committee chairman is a charter member of two ANG locals and served each of them in the capacities of executive board member and president. He joined the ANG in the mid-1930's at Wilkes-Barre and had several terms as executive board member before becoming president of Wilkes-Barre Local 120 following the



Eddie Donohue

six-months strike of 1938-39.

Hired by The Scranton Times in 1940 as a labor reporter, Mr. Donohue was a charter member

of this local was Newswriters of ANG Local 177. The predecessor, Union 3, last surviving editorial affiliate of the International Typographical Union, with a collective bargaining history of more than 40 years. He drafted the resolution under which the Scranton editorial employees functioned and bargained collectively with their publishers during the interim leading to the issuance of a charter. He also wrote the local's bylaws and during the early years of contract negotiating in Scranton under the ANG banner, served as chairman and member of a series of scale committees. At the 1946 ANG convention in Scranton, he was toastmaster at the convention banquet and edited the convention program.

As a winner of cash honors and the symbolical "Stick 'o Type" emblem of the Broun competition, and as a member of the national judging board, Mr. Donohue has had a close association with the work he will now direct. His Broun citation was won in 1948 for coverage of the 1947

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Niagara Case Fouled Up In New Brunswick Ruling

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board has reaffirmed its policy that the most appropriate unit in a newspaper plant is one consisting of all the non-mechanical employees.

In a case in which the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild petitioned for an election of all employees in the advertising, business circulation and mail and distribution departments of the Home News Publishing Company, publisher of the New Brunswick Daily News and Sunday Times.

The board also ordered that this unit be consolidated with the editorial unit, which is covered by Guild contract if the Guild is successful in the election.

Management, at the hearing held on May 24 and in its subsequent brief had contended that there should be separate elections in each of the departments because there was a physical separation. It placed great stress on the fact that the circulation and mail and distribution departments were in a separate

building and that the business and advertising departments occupied a separate floor from the editorial department.

This decision is a direct reversal of the finding of an examiner in the case between the Niagara Falls Gazette and the Buffalo Newspaper Guild in which the Guild asked for consolidation with the existing editorial unit if a majority of the employees in the business office, advertising inside and outside

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BEST-KNOWN GUILDSMEN?—Because of their positions as full-time executives of large Guild locals, this group, gathered at Los Angeles for consultation on mutual problems and asking for annual status for each meeting, constitutes the Guild's closest personal contacts among rank-and-file members.

Wilkes-Barre: Some Background On Strike Issues

The Guild strike, prolonged by dissension within management ranks, had its inception not on April 8 but late last July, after the Guild had won a four-month battle to have the promotion clause adhered to in the Merolla case.

Having lost that grievance, which was settled, incidentally, by an agreement to arbitrate before the American Arbitration Association any question of competency arising after a 90-day tryout for Thomas Merolla at the Nanticoke office management set out to curtail rights achieved by the Guild through negotiations over the years with the late Col. Ernest G. Smith, John A. Hourigan, Sr., and L. J. Van Leary.

In preparation for negotiations, management retained Atty. Max Rosen, who, with Atty. Charles B. Waller, treasurer of the publishing company, had been instrumental in settling the Merolla case after four months of fruitless discussion between the Guild and management.

Atty. Waller recently disclosed to a Guild leader that Atty. Rosen had been hired at his (Waller's) suggestion because management felt modern-day labor negotiations had become too complex. While Messrs. Murphy and Johnson traced their negotiations experience from 1937, the two Smiths and John A. Hourigan Jr., Joseph T. Murphy and Robert W. Johnson.

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In December, A. DeWitt Smith addressed letters to the publishers of at least 12 newspapers requesting copies of their current Guild contracts for use in negotiations with the Guild—then two months away. Letters went to the management of the Lima News, Bay City Times, Columbus Citizen, Elizabeth Daily Journal, Jersey City Journal, Sheboygan News, Brockton Enterprise and Times, Duluth Herald and News Tribune, Albany Knickerbocker News, Chester Times, Indianapolis Times and Harrisburg Patriot-News. Six of these contracts provided for arbitration. Five had not been approved by the contracts committee of the International Executive Board.

During January there was a flow of messages between management and Atty. Rosen's office via office boys, although Atty. Rosen did not openly enter the picture until April 7, the eve of the strike. Rosen then made an appeal the strike be postponed pending a further study of the arbitration issue, although the Guild had served notice March 30 that April 8 at 8 a.m. was the deadline. Both sides had agreed February 8, when proposals were exchanged simultaneously, that 90 days was sufficient to reach an agreement this year.

At the outset of negotiations, management emphasized two points:

REPEAT DONORS ARE MAIN STRIKE PROPS

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Bulk of \$2,764.50 in contributions to the strike defense fund since August 10 came from repeat donors, Guildsmen as well as Guild locals, units and councils.

New York City took the lead among locals with a \$500 contribution, making it a total of \$2,000. Consistent weekly contributors reported below include Seattle Tacoma (\$450), San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400), Portland, Ore. (\$800), Sunday Independent unit (\$1,843.75), and Felix Wolf, IEB member, \$45.

Contributions to defense fund since August 10, with cumulative totals in parentheses:

W. H. Schwaner, Seattle	\$77,644.77		
Cash collection at convention	20		
San Francisco-Oakland	1,400		
Seattle Tacoma	450		
Wells Fargo (\$150)	150		
Milwaukee (\$180)	180		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
Sunday Independent (\$1,843.75)	1,843.75	337	
Jameson	0		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
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Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
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Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
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Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)	450		
San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,400)	1,400		
Portland, Ore. (\$800)	800		
San Francisco (\$100)	100		
Yuba County (\$100)	100		
Seattle Tacoma (\$450)			

That Commie Question!

Members Debating New Policies

The American's Newspaper Guilds position on the Polunbaum case, on Communist members and civil liberties has had repercussions in the organization.

An Oklahoma member in the letters column writes in this issue to object to Guild policy as to Polunbaum. Before the Convention delegates had all left Los Angeles the IEB received a strong letter from Jean Lunzer, vice president of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild, asserting in the name of the local's membership, that support should not be given any member who refuses to testify "as to whether or not he is or has been a member of the communist party or any other duly designated subversive organization."

In Cleveland Vice President Robert C. Stafford was involved in a verbal argument with the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which editorially attempted to demolish the Guild (and CIO's) position on the Smith Act.

Stafford is chairman of the IEB's Human Rights Committee which did much of the spade work for the Convention on the Civil Liberties proposals.

The American Newspaper Guild has always been a pioneering union. It was inevitable that this drastic departure in policy would cause debate.

This debate will be helpful to the IEB in drafting out constitutional language to effectuate the general policy statement of the Los Angeles Convention.

Out of this debate should come a common sense practical constitutional solution, evolved in the Guild's own democratic way.

The solution as to membership of communist party members of the ANG was drafted by a special committee headed by Sam B. Eubanks, of San Francisco, former executive vice president of the ANG. Rollin Everett, executive secretary of the St. Louis local was also a member.

These two delegates delivered definite speeches supporting the policy on the communist issue on the Convention floor. Other speakers spoke in similar vein, though more briefly because Eubanks and Everett's presentations were comprehensive.

Stafford's letter to the Cleveland Plain Dealer published August 15 deals with the Guild position on the Smith Act as also explanatory.

For the information of readers, these three documents are published on this page, because they roughly represent the thinking of the Convention, where there was naturally no agreement to the last comma and period.

Eubanks Said:

The committee chairman feels that there is little left to be said. He wishes to express to the members of the committee appreciation for their earnest consideration of the somewhat difficult subject that was sent to them. By their own expressions I am sure the convention has been able to judge the earnest manner in which they have deliberated their effort to arrive at a statement satisfactory to this democratic body.

The chairman of the committee feels that late this afternoon the organization was on the verge of doing what the communists have never been able to do but anxiously hope to accomplish in every organization in which they attempt infiltration. We were on the verge of sanitizing ourselves, not only disrupting this particular meeting but perhaps disrupting our organization for the coming year. We observe simply that the processes of democracy work. They have worked in the American Newspaper Guild in the handling of communist problems for many years. The Guild record is clear on the subject of communism.

It is clear that we want no part of them and we have over the years successfully removed them from positions of power and influence which they had captured by their deceptive, treacherous methods. We did it by democratically voting them out. We meticulously respected their rights as individuals, as members of the organization. We did it although we knew that they remained in power that wherever they were in power they would have no respect for the principles to which we are dedicated. We knew that they were a menace to trade unionism. We knew that they were a menace to the American government. We took those steps that were consistent with the principles upon which we are operating to remove them.

We are acting again in conformity with democratic policy to protect our organization. We wanted it to be clear and we have made it clear by what has been said on this floor today and by our actions here that we are not going down the line with the demagogues, the politicians

compensated by methods which are not consistent with democracy, consistent with the traditions of the American Newspaper Guild. It is with that thought that we leave this report in the hands of the convention.

Everett Said:

Brother Chairman and fellow delegates: I requested the privilege of speaking because I have signed this report. I believe in the essential purpose of declaring opposition to membership of a communist member in the Guild and of the IEB implementing that intention.

However, I could not have signed the report without making clear my interpretation of the wording which was adopted.

I prefer this statement to some of those which were offered earlier because I felt that we were in grave danger of violating some very important English and American conceptions of civil liberties. I could never go along with any action which would declare it illegal for an individual to declare any belief, however much I might disagree with that belief, even though I might disagree with it to the extent that I do with the beliefs of the communist party.

If the communist party merely were an organization which was expressing beliefs contrary to the doctrines of the American Government, I would have no objection to its membership. I would have no objection to its membership because I so strongly believe in our conception of democracy that I believe we have no need to fear any expression in favor of a philosophy such as that advocated by the communists, and it would be far more dangerous to take any step which would silence the expression of such a belief and would condone the silencing of beliefs than to have communists in our membership.

However, the communist party has gone further than to advocate those things which it believes, and, as we were reminded in our committee, it has committed overt acts, joining with an international conspiracy to destroy the very right to express those things in which we believe, joining with another government which seems determined to overthrow and defeat our government and for that reason and not because the communist disagrees



Rollin Everett

with what I believe in, I am opposed to the communist.

I believe that this resolution as it is stated or my interpretation of it would be that it is confined to saying that we will not have a communist in our membership because of his being part of an international conspiracy. There still remains the question of proven membership. I again in the committee asked our attorney what proven membership means, and the attorney is unable to tell us what proven membership means until the machinery which we are calling for has been set up.

It is my personal desire that the IEB shall be most careful in determining how we prove membership. I have already expressed—and I will not go into details—my fear of having the ordinary trial board of a local undertake a trial on the charge of communism which, connected with this international conspiracy, to me is a more serious charge than murder, and I would not want our trial board to undertake a trial of murder. I therefore, am most concerned that the IEB shall set up a method of proving communist membership which will not, as I said before, be loose, based on loose charges or any loose or insufficient procedure.

There is a reference to the policies and actions of the communist party. Now I interpret that to refer to the policies and actions of the communist party

in taking part in an international conspiracy and in committing overt acts, not merely advocating the adoption of a communist philosophy with which I disagree. There are many things which the communist party advocates which the CIO and the Guild has advocated, and some of our enemies could be kept busy for years with the things to be subversive, and obviously none of us agree that the mere advocacy of liberal policies or liberal actions shall be taken to mean that you cannot be a member of the Guild, but that we are referring to that joining up in an international conspiracy which has already committed overt acts, and that we shall judge individuals by their attitudes on such matters, as CIO judged some of its unions where they were in foreign policy, where they stand on Russia's efforts to encompass in the grasp of international communism which Russia would swallow up into that orbit and not on local liberal issues with which I might or might not disagree with the communist party.

Now there has been added the phrase "or of any similar subversive organization" against which I voted in the committee because of the misuse of the term "subversive organizations." I would not take that to mean, I could not accept it to mean, organizations which might be declared by some administration adverse to organized labor to be a subversive organization, because I know there are those in political activities of today who would declare CIO to be a subversive organization or who might declare the Guild to be a subversive organization or who would declare various organizations subversive merely to silence them, and I feel that it is on these dangerous grounds to use that term "similar subversive organizations."

However, there were those on the committee who felt that the communist party might change its name or go into some other disguise, and they were aiming this particular term to catch the communist party or any other organization joining in an overt act against our government, such organizations arise or should the communist party change its name.

I did sign the report only with that understanding. I believe that explains my position, Brother Chairman.

(Continued on pg. 5)

ANG Given More Say In Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

By the unit involved must be referred to the IEB, (or its designated committee) by the unit. A strike approved by the unit, involved, and by ANG, may then be called by the governing body of the local in cases where more than one unit may be called on strike, all these units shall be considered as one unit.

The report noted that the IEB Finance Committee had discussed the new proposed policy with locals and that local spokesmen had raised two questions: "How long must the unit or local wait for the representative of a NO to appear. Will that representative have the power or must he report back and to whom, and how long will that take?"

Lee Wants Answers

Victor Lee, regional vice president, New York, told the IEB that as a member of the Finance Committee, he wanted answers to those questions, and Vice President Robert C. Stafford, Cleveland, said he did too.

By the time the Officers' Report on Constitution (supplement) was handed to the Convention delegates, the concrete recommendation boiled down to this:

"The IEB proposes the following language to carry out the strike policy recommended, as set forth in Article XIX: "Section 2a (present Section 2): "Section 2b. If ANG funds are to be used at any time during a strike, the strike must be approved by the IEB before it is called."

"Section 7. Between IEB meetings authority under this article shall be exercised by the Executive Vice President; in case he is unavailable, by the Secretary-Treasurer; or if he is also unavailable, by the president."

The above is the Officers' recommendation that the delegates at Los Angeles received in their convention kit.

There was considerable debate in the Convention Constitution Committee about this proposal of the officers. After it had filtered through the Constitution Committee the proposed constitutional language read thus:

"Section 2a (present Section 2): "Section 2b. If ANG funds are to be used at any time during a strike, the IEB must be advised of the strike in advance and the strike must be approved by the IEB."

"Section 7. Between IEB meetings authority under this article shall be exercised by the Executive Vice President; in case he is unavailable, by the Secretary-Treasurer, and if he is also unavailable, by the president, except that no strike shall be approved without a poll of the IEB."

This report precipitated the argument on the floor of the convention, which also received the following minority report of Constitution Committee members:

Minority for Further IEB Study

"The undersigned dissent from the majority report of the committee only on the proposal for ANG control of strikes, feeling that it is unrealistic and unwarrantable."

"We agree with the IEB and the Convention Finance Committee that tighter control over strike situations is desirable; but we feel that the present proposal does not meet the problems and the entire matter should be referred back to the IEB for further study."

This minority report was signed by George E. Hutchinson, Los Angeles; Mary W. Rank, Los Angeles; Jess P. Brown, Los Angeles; Ed. Easton, New York; Vern W. Fox, Sheboygan, Wis.; Kaufman, New York, and Al Spivak, Wire Center.

Committee had the issue before it. But the Finance Committee voted down the officers' recommendation 21 to 17.

There was some ambiguity in the floor debate in convention, but it appeared that the speakers lined up is follows:

For the Majority Report: Klein of Philadelphia, Dickey of St. Louis, Murphy of New York, Wright of Boston, Olson of Sioux City, Brooks of Twin Cities, Schick of Philadelphia, Vice President of St. Louis, Holley of Chicago.

Those who by implication or direct opposition were against the majority report were: Weber of Detroit, Hutchinson of Los Angeles, Gules of San Francisco, Gordon of Los Angeles, Welby of Pittsburgh, Ferguson of Seattle.

Report Adopted 97-54

The vote was on the majority report. It was approved by the delegates 97 to 54.

J. Edward Klein of Greater Philadelphia made the following analysis of the question on the floor of the convention:

"The proponents of the minority report have presented two sets of views which are not unlike those we have in our committee. Los Angeles thinks the majority report is too strong. Brother Easton and Brother Weber think it is too weak. We faced the dilemma of having something which is too strong or something which was too weak, and having it beaten on the floor as something which was nothing at all. So we finally decided on a compromise which we hoped would be able to satisfy everyone."

"We in the committee on the majority know that this is not actually tight-fisted control at this time. We thought it would be better to start to crawl at the start rather than to start to run."

"Present Section one in the constitution, Article XIX, says that the IEB shall be kept fully informed of developments which may lead to a strike or lockout."

"The intent of the majority report was to set up a small report was to set up a small measure of control. Locals which do not have the good unionism to advise the IEB of the fact that they were going on strike would lose the benefits during the strike. Such small measure of control is in the opinion of the majority a step in the right direction."

"We do not want to come before this convention with a back-passing attitude. We are concerned with the public relations of the American Newspaper Guild, with the fact that a great deal of money has been given the million dollar defense fund goal."

"We had been told by delegates throughout the convention that without some more control they could not in good conscience support an increase in the defense fund."

"This bigger defense fund will mean that the Guild looks in better position to fight strikes. I feel that the right to strike has not been touched. The constitution remains the same as far as local autonomy is concerned."

"I feel that the right to strike has not been touched. The constitution remains the same as far as local autonomy is concerned."

NLRB Upsets Niagara Falls Ruling in New Brunswick

(Continued from Page 1)

circulation and building main-tenance departments which the tenement bargaining agent, Consolidation was there denied by the examiner on the grounds that there was a physical separation within the same plant.

A Guild motion to re-open the Board but as yet no decision. The Guild has protested the delay.

The decision in the Home News case signed by Guy Farm-er, chairman and Abe Murdock, and Albert C. Benson, members. But it made no report on this matter to the convention, considering that the Constitution



TOP GUILD DIRECTION—First photograph of the International Executive Board as now constituted was taken at the post-convention meeting at Los Angeles. Clockwise, from the left, are Ed Mardian, Chicago; Ed Easton, Jr., New York; Felix Wold, Detroit; Al Dippman, San Francisco-Oakland; John H. Thompson, Boston; Robert C. Stafford, Cleveland; Paul A. Freye, Sacramento; Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, President Joseph F. Collins, Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farrow, Philadelphia; Washington; Robert Bailey, Philadelphia; Adolph J. Kahn, St. Louis; C. Joseph Beaulieu, Toronto, and Victor Lee, New York City.

Commie Question.

Stafford in Word Battle With Plain Dealer Critic

(Continued from Page 4)

Stafford Wrote:

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: Permit me to comment on your editorial of Aug. 16, "Newspaper Guild to Bar Reds."

While launching the decision, you took a back-handed slap at the Guild by saying the action was "a step which should have been taken long ago."

For your information, the anti-Red position is not so completely new as you indicate. The Guild has been advocating the over-throw of the Communist Party for many years ago. And in 1948, for instance, the Guild refused to defend an admitted Communist who was fired for being one.

While no hasty decision, neither was it abandonment of the Guild's long-held defense of any person's right to think, speak, teach or advocate.

That is a right defined by the Bill of Rights. The fact that the Smith act outlaws "contempt to teach and advocate" means it seems to me, only that the Smith act is unconstitutional, despite what the Supreme Court might say.

There are three factors here:

Militant Labor Press Needed in Election Year

CHICAGO—The responsibility of a labor publication to its readers was outlined by Ruben Levin, editor of "Labor," organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, in a talk here at the thirty-second convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen (AFL).

Levin, using "Labor" as an example, said that in "this election year, the men and women who toil for a living need more than ever a militant press of their own; they need newspapers like 'Labor' which tell the side that daily papers often suppress; which bring the vital issues home to the people, and which will help set out the vote for candidates who are favorable to organized workers and the public welfare."

Levin said that he believed "Labor" should "fight against big business domination of the government and for a government that uses its powers on the side of the weak and helpless, rather than the strong and selfish." He added: "I believe 'Labor' should fight for a free, powerful, democratic America, opposed to all totalitarianism, whether from the left or from the right—an America that can be a beacon light to the oppressed and the suffering behind the Iron Curtain and in all other parts of the world."

Tip for Unemployed

Dividend payments by U. S. corporations in May totaled \$228 million, a 2.5% increase over May, 1953. Payments in the first five months of this year first five months of 1953. Industrial production in June was about 9% below a year ago.

that, if it is unlawful to belong to the Communist party, let the laws say so directly.

I hold to the belief that a person may belong to the Communist party if he wants to and in doing so must accept the consequences.

One of the consequences will be inability to join the Guild. This does not mean loss of citizenship or conviction of a crime. The Guild recognizes a certain public trust by its decision.

As to the final point of your editorial, that an organization of newspaper people shouldn't take positions on controversial issues: bosh! If your premise is true, you had better stop having editorial.

Guildsmen, by the ethics of their profession and by the codes of their organization, are bound to be factual, impartial and unbiased in their news reporting. But they do uphold their right of freedom of expression within their own organization. I don't think you'd want to employ newspaper men so mentally incompetent as to have no opinions.

ROBERT C. STAFFORD

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS: Representation hearing set, Sept. 13, Charlotte Observer editorial dept. Representation decision set, Aug. 27, San Antonio Light, Cleveland drives (21 strikes). New Brunswick House News, re-nalizing Guild jurisdiction (60 strikes). Representation decision last, 127 to 80. Previous Journal and Bulletin editorial dept.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Bakerfield California, wage re-opening settlement approved. Indianapolis Times, contract renewal approval withheld for failure to add general increase in most minimums and continuation of dispute settling overtures on most demands.

Detroit Times, wage negotiating with-out approval. Indianapolis Times, contract renewal approval withheld for failure to add general increase in most minimums.

Minneapolis Star & Tribune, contract renewal approval. NY Journal Day, contract renewal approval.

Richmond Times-Dispatch & News-Leader, contract renewal approval withheld because of low wage increase jeopardizing bargaining position of other locals and failure to improve sub-standard job security, overtime pay, vacation and holiday provisions.

San Francisco City-World Contract, wage negotiating settlement approved. Fourwinds, News, contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES: Deadline for nominations, Sept. 30. ION-AP-P National Committee.

Hearst Wiremen to Elect Committee After Arbitration

INS-IMP and Central Press Guildmen have been asked to elect a new four-man National Committee, as directed by the National Wire Service Council. Nominations and written acceptance of same must be in the offices of the ANG by 12 noon on Monday, September 20, 1954.

This committee, like its counterparts in the AP and UP-NEA, is charged with the responsibility of meeting in advance of negotiations to complete the drafting of contract demands, and conduct other business of the specific wire service group throughout the year.

The NWSC has directed that each national committee shall be re-elected following the completion of that particular group's contract negotiations. The INS-IMP-CP group, elected regionally from within four national geographic areas, just recently concluded negotiations and arbitration of the INS-IMP mid-contract wage reopener. The new committee is being formed to provide ample time for preparations for the full INS-IMP contract reopener in April, 1955. The Central Press reopener negotiations will be held in Cleveland in the latter part of September, this year.

Leads Upgraded
A general increase of from \$2.50 to \$4.50 for all INS-IMP employees was awarded by the Board of Arbitration. In addition the board upgraded the INS bureau in Boston, Detroit and Philadelphia to a newly-created

\$124 category and the St. Louis bureau was upgraded to the INS category to the INS contract, with a top minimum of \$113.00. The INS-IMP "sixth year" rate was increased by \$4.00 a week in contrast to the general increase of \$3.50 per week.

Guid demands for elimination of all other "geographic differentials" were dismissed, as were demands for additions of new classifications and special increases for specific classifications. Among other demands dismissed was an attempt to increase the percentage and minimum night differentials.

Artists get Rating
The board added an artist category to the INS contract, with the same wages as Newsman, effective in New York only; extended application of the INS bureau in Boston, Detroit and Philadelphia to a newly-created

classification of TV Positive Maker to the INS contract, with a top minimum in the third year of \$63.00; added a new classification of Business Office Clerk, with a start of \$50, \$55 after one year, \$60 after two, to the INS contract.

William E. Simkin of Philadelphia was the impartial chairman of the Board of Arbitration. The Guild was represented by Steve Ripley, ANG Wire Service Administrator, and Max Pine, New York INS-IMP, chairman of the INS-IMP-CP National Committee. The companies were represented by John Steffen, Hearst attorney, and Tom Brinlin, in charge of personnel relations for both INS and IMP.

Other INS-IMP-CP representatives who worked on the INS-IMP wage reopener: Harry Bergman, San Francisco; Thomas J. Foley, Washington, D. C.; and Jim Scott, St. Louis all of INS.

Note to Wiremen

The pages of the Guild Reporter are open for inclusion of stories of special wire service interest. This has always been true but the editor feels this is a good time to remind wire service people that news important to them, like the news important to any Guildman, belongs in the columns of this paper.

The special wire service, WireReport, has been discontinued through the elimination of funds for same by the convention finance committee. Wire service Guildmen were rewording to special efforts of the WireReport editors to set up sources of material which would provide that paper with regular contributions.

Steve Ripley and Ray Pitt, Wire Service Administrator and his assistant, join with the editor of the GR in urging the continuance of these special wire service "stringer" arrangements for the purpose of supplying Guild news to this paper.

Editorial comments, as always, are welcome and should be submitted as "Letters to the Editor."

RAY
Asst. Wire Admin.

Hearst Chain Group Wants Memo Renewal

Hearst Chain Council, representing 10 units now working under the Hearst Memorandum, advised the ANG Convention that it seeks to negotiate for renewal this fall, with a rank and file representative on the bargaining committee.

The Council also asked that protections be set up to prevent local units from bargaining on local issues while the national negotiations were on.

The IEB is already following the Council's recommendation that the Guild hold up signing of the CIO-AFL no-raiding pact until the Guild drive to reorganize the Los Angeles Examiner, "traded" from the Guild by AFL 15 years ago, is concluded.

ANG Regional Vice President Al Dipman of San Francisco, was re-elected chairman of the Council. The Council's full report follows:

The Hearst Chain Council recommends that negotiations be conducted on a new Hearst National Memorandum be sought this fall. Representatives of all 10 units presently covered by the Memorandum concur in this action and have adopted proposals which will be forwarded to all units for ratification.

In order to secure the best possible terms in the Memorandum, the Council recommends:

1. That the IEB appoint rank and file representatives to the bargaining committee.
2. That adequate financing be provided for the negotiations.
3. That the constitutional provisions regarding chainwide negotiations be clarified to restrict settlements on local issues while the national bargaining is in progress.

The Council heard reports from all units regarding local negotiations and contract enforcement during the past year. Pittsburgh and San Francisco were forced to arbitrate their members' rights to leave of absence in the process management efforts to deny arbitrability of the dispute. In San Antonio, an arbitration established job security for employees of less than 45 working days and clarified sick leave provisions. Milwaukee, Detroit and San Francisco were forced into arbitration of interim wage and hour reopening provisions.

Reports on organizing progress at the San Antonio Light and Los Angeles Examiner were heard. The Council recommends that every effort be made to provide the services of an international representative to aid San Antonio in completing the organization of its entire jurisdiction.

The Council recommends that the IEB refrain from signing the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement until the problem posed by the existence of federally-chartered AFL unions in various Hearst papers has been eliminated.

The Council also heard reports from J. William Blatz, director of organization, and Francis R. Brett, contracts analyst, who reported for Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak on enforcement of the National Memorandum. Special reports also

were made by Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York local, and Sam B. Eubanks, San Francisco-Oakland executive secretary.

The Council elected the following officers for the coming year: Chairman, Al Dipman, San Francisco-Oakland; Vice Chairman, Fred D. Martin, Seattle-Tacoma; Secretary, David Welty, Pittsburgh.

This report was adopted unanimously by the following delegates: Al Dipman, Edward J. O'Connor, Michael Jay and Gerald McClean, San Francisco-Oakland; David Welty, Pittsburgh; Fred D. Martin, Seattle-Tacoma; Sherburn Stroebel and Clayton L. Dickey, Milwaukee; Sam D. McGuire, Detroit; Arthur Atwell, Los Angeles; Don Hays, San Antonio; George Dwyer, Boston.

...Donohoe

general milk strike in Scranton, Pa. Judge that year frankly conceded that only the greater national significance of the entry of the late Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune, prevented the Scranton reporter from winning the \$500 top award.

As it was, the judge decreed him a special \$100 prize for the milk strike coverage.

In 1952, Mr. Donohoe served as a member of the Brown Awards Committee board of judges, along with Edwin D. Cahan, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and John C. Manning, editor of the Detroit Times.

In other journalistic competitions, Mr. Donohoe has received a series of recognitions without parallel among newspaper columnists.

They include a 1952 Reid Travel Fellowship of \$4,000 for a year of travel throughout 19 countries of Western Europe; a Nieman Fellowship to Harvard University in 1942-43 and a William the Silent Award in Journalism, along with a \$1,000 check and a gold medal, this latter distinction for a story on the coal mining industry of the Netherlands written while he was abroad.

He was one of a number of Scranton Times staff members whose work in United States and abroad was recognized by the Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, contributed to the selection of The Scranton Times in 1946 for the Pulitzer Prize for Meritorious Public Service. A dozen years before, while working on the Times-Leader in Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Donohoe was accorded a Pulitzer citation for an expose of graft and corruption among boards of education.

His work on The Scranton Times was as a labor and general assignments reporter until November of 1948 when he was appointed city editor. A year ago he was advanced to assistant managing editor.

Local Copy

THE COUNTING HOUSE

'54 Linage Trails Record But E & P Predicts Gains

How is business? The newspaper business, that is, Editor & Publisher takes a look and, on August 21 editorial page, finds business is pretty good, despite the fact that Media Records measurements of newspaper linage in 52 cities show total linage is off 2.1 percent for the first half of 1954.

"Off from what?" E & P asks. The answer is: Off from 1953, when both linage and revenue set all-time records. That leaves 1954 so far the second biggest year in history. And who knows whether last year's revenue record will stand, what with all the 1954 rate increases?

A closer look at the Media Records figures for the first six months of 1954 shows automotive linage up 4.4% over 1953, financial up 4.8% and display up 0.5%. Classified shows the only big drop, 10.3% below last year. Total linage is down 0.3%, department store is down 0.6% and general is down 0.2%.

Examining the evidence further, E & P continues: "On the Media Records chart, January, 1954, was the best January in newspaper history. Both February and March were the best of those two months. Total linage is down 0.3%, department store is down 0.6% and general is down 0.2%.

35 hours: San Jose Mercury & News (telephone), Terre Haute Tribune & Star (telephone), Toledo Star (truck helpers and loaders), and San Diego Union and Tribune (telephone).

36½ hours: Lynn Telegram-News. 36½ hours: Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent (editorial). 37½ hours: Albany Knickerbocker News (bus.), Allentown Call & Chronicle, Boston Herald-Traveler, Boston Post, Boston Record-American & Sunday Advertiser, Columbus Dispatch, Jersey Journal, Kingston Daily Freeman, Manchester Union Leader & Sunday News, Ottawa Citizen (circulation), Philadelphia Inquirer (commercial), St. Louis City Journal & Journal-Tribune, Toronto Star (editorial, business, circulation, maintenance), Utica Observer-Dispatch & Press, York Dispatch.

38 hours: Salem News. 38½ hours: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (effective next April), Rockford Morning Star & Register-Republic, Wilkes-Barre Record & Times-Leader, News, and Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent (commercial).

"It may not be any consolation to newspapers that suffer even a slight decline in volume while watching production costs rise, but it should be noted that the linage losses in one category are offset by gains in others. All other classifications are showing gains or almost holding their own compared to last year's figures.

"We don't think the figures warrant pessimism. They reflect the adjustment in the economy which was predicted last December."

He Can't Say No

Cranton Williams won't admit that the ANPA has a strike insurance pool—but he won't deny it, either.

"I am convinced that the average American workman does not want anybody, Mr. Ford or anyone else, to coerce him into curbing his hours by arbitrary compulsion," he said.

"I regard the five-day week as an unwelcome penalty upon an economic faux pas, imposing further penalties upon the industry and undermining our social structure. So, let the industry be turned from leisure to work for all from rights to obligations, from agitation to education. More work and more pay. . . . It is better not to urish with God's laws. . . ."

John E. Edgerton, president of the NAM, said that the seventh is a day of rest, and that's enough. "The commandment says, 'Six days shalt thou labor and the seventh thou shalt rest.'"

Williams added that the ANPA refused to "debate publicly what is going on in our business."

"Our own members are familiar with the situation, whatever it is," he said, "and that is sufficient because they are members of a trade association. The matter involves those publishers that participate in it."

"We don't see why it is necessary to in any way discuss any management. My position is it's for it publishers want to set up such a fund and it is strictly an internal matter."

Who's for a 4-Day Week? It May Not Be Far Away

If all goes well, the four-day week will be standard for American workers within 25 years—much sooner for some industries, like printing. That's how the history of American production and current trends project into the future, says Daniel Seligman, associate editor of Fortune, in a feature article in the July issue of the magazine. The four-day week, he says:

• Is almost certainly attainable.

• May benefit businessmen as well as workers.

Adoption of the standard four-day week hinges on further reduction in the total hours of work per week. Seligman seems to feel it so, then Guild members striving for a 35-hour week—and getting it in more and more places—might well pause and listen.

"The standard five-day week has been lodged in American life for only a decade or so," says Seligman. "Yet for some reason it is widely regarded today as something natural and immutable. The historical record suggests otherwise: it suggests that reduction in working time is what is natural. During the past century the average number of hours per week that Americans consumed declined unless leisure time is increased."

A shorter work week, furthermore, is standard for members of the AFL printing crafts across the country.

Within the past year alone it was achieved by the Guild on 10 dailies.

In addition to papers and magazines in New York, where the 35-hour week is the rule in Guild contracts, these dailies have contract provisions for reduced working hours:

35 hours: San Jose Mercury & News (telephone), Terre Haute Tribune & Star (telephone), Toledo Star (truck helpers and loaders), and San Diego Union and Tribune (telephone).

36½ hours: Lynn Telegram-News. 36½ hours: Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent (editorial). 37½ hours: Albany Knickerbocker News (bus.), Allentown Call & Chronicle, Boston Herald-Traveler, Boston Post, Boston Record-American & Sunday Advertiser, Columbus Dispatch, Jersey Journal, Kingston Daily Freeman, Manchester Union Leader & Sunday News, Ottawa Citizen (circulation), Philadelphia Inquirer (commercial), St. Louis City Journal & Journal-Tribune, Toronto Star (editorial, business, circulation, maintenance), Utica Observer-Dispatch & Press, York Dispatch.

38 hours: Salem News. 38½ hours: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (effective next April), Rockford Morning Star & Register-Republic, Wilkes-Barre Record & Times-Leader, News, and Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent (commercial).

"It is hardly possible to make a detailed calculation of the effect on every consumer market of a universal four-day week. It is clear enough, of course, that all the industries associated with leisure, recreation, and entertainment would be boomed enormously by the achievement of the automobile and housing markets would be stimulated by a three-day weekend. Entrepreneurs catering to the do-it-yourself customers multiplying in a static economy would certainly find their business multiplied. In a static economy, it might be thought that all these gains would only improve the lot of the businessmen selling other kinds of goods and services. But it is worth recalling that Henry Ford took the more day name view and seems to have proved right. He assumed

"Before dismissing the four-day week as damned nonsense, businessmen might well recall what their fathers had to say about the five-day week a quarter century ago. Fortune advises. Here are some of the comments themagazine says greeted Henry Ford's adoption of the five-day week workman."

"I am convinced that the average American workman does not want anybody, Mr. Ford or anyone else, to coerce him into curbing his hours by arbitrary compulsion," he said.

"I regard the five-day week as an unwelcome penalty upon an economic faux pas, imposing further penalties upon the industry and undermining our social structure. So, let the industry be turned from leisure to work for all from rights to obligations, from agitation to education. More work and more pay. . . . It is better not to urish with God's laws. . . ."

John E. Edgerton, president of the NAM, said that the seventh is a day of rest, and that's enough. "The commandment says, 'Six days shalt thou labor and the seventh thou shalt rest.'"

Williams added that the ANPA refused to "debate publicly what is going on in our business."

"Our own members are familiar with the situation, whatever it is," he said, "and that is sufficient because they are members of a trade association. The matter involves those publishers that participate in it."

"We don't see why it is necessary to in any way discuss any management. My position is it's for it publishers want to set up such a fund and it is strictly an internal matter."

Light in the Dark Ages

"During the Middle Ages, work habits were reasonably related, with many church holidays, and guild restrictions on long hours for craftsmen. Said King Alfred: 'Eight hours work, eight hours sleep, eight hours play, make a just and healthy day.'"

"Hours of labor began to lengthen after 1800, but it was the steam engine, the factory and the invention of gas light, which really wrecked the traditional pattern. In 1800 in England, 14 hours a day was customary; only 17 or 18 was deemed excessive. This workday applied to women and children as well as men. It was a cruel assault on human nature, and it took nearly a century to bring working hours back to the level of the Middle Ages."—Stuart Chase in the New York Times Magazine, May 30, 1954.

that the economy is given a positive upward thrust when Americans have more time to devote to consuming, that higher incomes and greater production cannot be translated into real leisure time unless leisure time is increased.

"The major reason for thinking a four-day week feasible is, of course, the continually increasing productivity of U. S. industry. This is the fastest from any country in the world. The five-and-a-half-day week, which has been the rule since World War II, the half-day Saturday was taken from the week, which followed, began to vogue around the time of World War I: first in construction, then in manufacturing, much later in the retail and service occupations. The five-and-a-half-day week, which has been the rule since World War II, the half-day Saturday was taken from the week, which followed, began to vogue around the time of World War I: first in construction, then in manufacturing, much later in the retail and service occupations. 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THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)
 Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication, news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.
 Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy 15¢. Yearly \$3.00.
 Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1926.

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August 27, 1954

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NOW THAT the 83rd Congress is a matter of history, having done its best or its worst—have it any way you like it—attention of the people will focus on the off year election.

After November 2 will it be too much to hope that the country will get around to the very important task of appraising the current occupant of the White House?

Whatever may be said one way or another about Eisenhower's policies, he has had the best public relations of all presidents in the memory of this generation. By some curious non sequitur, which has never been explained, the people have come to believe that Ike is not the man he seems to be that he has some claim to support as being a bigger man and better man than the evidence of his policies would indicate. There persists, after two long years the popular myth of an immaculate Eisenhower, which cannot be destroyed by anything he does in office.

Perhaps in the next two years the country will awaken from its pleasant dream and realize that Eisenhower acts in office according to his nature, and not contrary to it, that Eisenhower the man is precisely what he does or doesn't do in the high office, no better and no worse.

CIO PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther will deliver his labor day address over NBC Radio Network at 3:45 Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on Sunday, September 5.

President Reuther issued an excellent Labor Day statement by release, but it was too long for any small labor paper to publish.

Crissey On Vacation

Charles E. Crissey, editor of the Guild Reporter, is on vacation. After editing the 29th page convention issue of GR, he and Mrs. Crissey took off from Los Angeles for a three weeks tour of the west. This issue was produced by GR "staff," with the assistance of International Organizer Joseph G. Colangelo, assigned for the production week.

THE AMALGAMATED Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) has been crusading against the processing of diseased poultry, by employers, through its publication and releases. This union evinces a feeling of "professional" obligation to the consuming public, which is here duly noted and appreciated.

Union's Bi-Weekly Cut to Monthly

The Paper Maker, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, (AFL), published every two weeks is now a monthly.

The Union gets out a quarterly publication, The Paper Makers' Journal. The Paper Maker was cut back from twice a month to once a month to save money.

"It was thought," said the announcement, "that too great a part of per capita dues was being spent on the newspaper and the quarterly journal."

Editor of Frontpage To Relinquish Post

Milton Miller will leave the post of editor of Frontpage, publications of the Newspaper Guild of New York, on Aug. 31. He had announced his resignation a few months ago after holding the position for almost five years.

After a short vacation, Miller a veteran reporter and editor, plans to devote more time to his sports-writing and editing activities. However, he will also function as press and publication consultant for labor organizations.

Though only 42 years old, Miller has been in the newspaper business since he was 16, starting as a high school correspondent for the old World and later joining the old Bronx Home News as a sports reporter. He has been employed by other New York dailies and was also sports editor of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Record before returning to New York.

Explanation

Before acting on the convention resolution authorizing a continuing study of new newspaper production methods, the IEB will seek suggestions from the sponsor of the resolution, Sam B. Eubanks, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

The board, at its post-convention meeting in Los Angeles, decided to ask Eubanks to develop his ideas in more detail and submit them for consideration at its November meeting.

As originally introduced, the resolution would have directed the IEB to appropriate not less than \$1,000 a quarter for such a study. After this appropriation had been denied by the Finance Committee, Eubanks himself moved—and the convention approved—deletion of all references to money with the understanding that implementation of the resolution would be left to the discretion of the IEB.

Washington Roundup

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
 Washington Guild

WELL, THE POLITICAL FELLOWS have all ducked out of town and the county fair loudspeakers have begun to blare with the rival claims to the voters' favor come November 2.

Each side of the Congressional aisle has listed its claims of what it did or the other fellow didn't and of who did what to whom. The bulk of this is, of course, strictly the usual guff after the fashion of our democracy.

Sitting here in Washington I get the impression from the freshest advices I have received from the country that not very many of the citizenry are heated up by anything more than the usual seashore sunburn, urban traffic nerves and the lost battle with the crabgrass menace.

Still, most of us will have to get around to deciding in due course what we'll do when we go to the polls, if we decide it's worth the going this year. Let's look at the two major points on which the GOP ins and the Democratic outs are likely to claim our undying affection.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS IS THE EASIER, I think. There is no shooting war involving our boys and there isn't going to be one by election day. (After all, why should the Commies risk it? They're doing very well without firing a shot.) Ike has a way of calming the nerves and taking the sting out of the high powered talk of "instant massive retaliation" and so on—which, incidentally, seems to have dropped out of print of late.

Nobody is going to claim we should have got into the Indochina imbroglio, at least not on any political stump. The GOP is running on a we-kept-you-out-of-war plank and there's not much the Democrats can do about it. Of course, some of our more thoughtful citizens may have come to the conclusion that the Eisenhower Administration hasn't exactly solved the world's problems as the Eisenhower campaign of '52 let it be known more or less surely would follow a GOP victory.

In my book, all this amounts to simply making foreign policy no real issue at all this fall. I'm not saying that it shouldn't be but I'm afraid it won't be.

SO THAT LEAVES US the situation at home on which the voters, God bless 'em, will have to make up their minds. What have we got in this pot? Two items, it looks from here today: economics and Communism.

Economics is the highbrow word for how's your pocketbook? Ike gave the Dems hell the other day for the "doom and gloom," or do I have it backwards, business but I don't quite read it that way. I try to keep an eye on the financial pages and the flood of statistics and the other impersonal data on a very personal matter.

And despite the campaign optimism from the GOP I don't like the looks of a lot of the figures. In short, I think economics are going to be a real important item in the mind-making-up process of a lot of us this November.

83rd Congress, Expedient, Timid and Inconsistent

A record of "expediency, timidity, and inconsistency; of scattergun legislation which failed to provide the needed moral and legal base for a prosperous America and a strong and unified free world."

The Americans for Democratic Action in these biting words summed up the performance of the 83rd Congress which adjourned last week.

In the field of foreign policy, the ADA said the "83rd Congress failed to meet the nation's needs in the continuing battle against Communist imperialism," pointing to trimmed Point IV and foreign aid expenditures, the slashes in the national defense budget.

While the ADA statement commended some of the foreign policy objectives laid down by the President in his State of the Union message, such as the need for free world cooperation and expanded world trade, it blamed the failure of accomplishment on lack of firm leadership and the vacillation of Administration forces in and out of Congress. Insofar as world trade is concerned, the ADA concluded: "...

the 1952 and '53 slogan 'trade not aid' has been used to justify aid cut, but the trade increases have failed to materialize."

The ADA statement criticized statements of the majority leader which, the ADA said, demanded "virtual U. S. domination of the United Nations and its specialized agencies as the price of further United States participation"; also the failure of Congress to amend the McCarran Immigration Act, and the President to support changes in it as promised in his campaign.

Even in its anti-Communism, the 83rd Congress failed to follow. "The Congress voted a low a consistent policy, the ADA hodge podge of law to deal with the Communists here at home, and then cut \$600 million from the economic and military aid needed to assist free world allies in their efforts to defeat Communism, preserve freedom and develop strong democracies in Europe and Asia."

On the home front, the ADA accused the Congress of following a "domestic policy of give-away and the public be damned."

The Guild Reporter

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