W-B Publisher NLRB "Strategy" Collapses, Negotiations Urged, Strike Paper Thrives

THE Guild Reporter
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BOARD SNUBS MANAGEMENT CHARGE, TALKS TECHNICALITY

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Increasing compulsion upon the publishers of the struck daily newspapers here to resume bona fide negotiations with the Guild, and settle the 24-week-old strike of the Wilkes-Barre Guild local, was evident this week on several fronts.

Among the developments were:

- Collapse of the publisher "strategy" of lodging charges of unfair labor practices against the Guild, to which it had resorted in June.
- New highs in the size and circulation of the Guild-published "Valley News," strike-duration tabloid.
- Mounting discontent among retail merchants with their self-imposed agreement to support the publishers by boycotting the Valley News.
- A renewed demand from the Guild to resume negotiations, with the implied threat of lodging counter-charges of refusal to bargain, a charge to which management has been vulnerable since June.
- Continued high morale and determination of Guild members to fight for their objective of a satisfactory contract.

For several months, publishers of the struck Record and Times-Leader, News, have hidden behind a line established when charges were filed against the Guild with the National Labor Relations Board.

"There's no use talking until these charges are disposed of" was their attitude, and all summer long management declined to meet in any attempt at a strike settlement.

Two weeks ago that bubble burst, when an NLRB field examiner, Joseph Weston, came to the Wilkes-Barre Guild with a report that the board's Washington office had a proposal, failure to approve which would be followed by issuance of a complaint against the uild.

His proposal had no relation whatever to the charges filed by the Wilkes-Barre publishers, but concerned instead a matter of legal technicality, based on the unsupported belief, at Washington, that Guild local had failed to notify State mediation authorities as to strike developments, as required by law.

"What happened to the charges made by management?" Guild officers wanted to know.

Weston would only say that if the Guild would agree to the settlement proposal, there would be no further moves by the NLRB.

That made it clear that the NLRB was not prepared to give weight to management's protests that publishing the Valley News, and seeking to persuade advertisers to use the new medium during the strike void, constituted violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The questions raised at that meeting with Bolen by ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter were referred back to the general counsel for the Labor Board, George Bott.

That official's Washington spokesman passed the ball back to the regional office at Philadelphia, after lamely saying that the Washington authorities had not known that State mediation had been thoroughly aware of the strike situation, well in advance of the dates on which legal notice was due.

Last Tuesday, Attorney Leuchter and Wilkes-Barre Guild officers met with Regional NLRB Director Bennet F. Schauffler at Philadelphia, for discussion of the Washington-directed settlement proposal.

The Guild again presented affidavits from Guildsmen as to the times and places of several notifications made to Philip Bolen, a Walkes-Barre resident and State mediator assigned to the area.

There was no mention of the publishers' original charges, further evidence that this particular tactic had failed, but the discussion turned to a wholly new angle.

Board officers questioned whether the Guild's strike notice to the Wilkes-Barre publishers had been in strict conformity with the law. There was reference to the Boeing Aircraft case decision, where it had been held that because of an agreement to extend the provisions of the contract, a later strike by employees covered by the contract was illegal.

It was pointed out by Leuchter that the Guild contract con-

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Strike Vote Brings Portland Agreement

Portland, Ore. — Negotiating with the backing of an authorization for strike action, unanimously adopted by the Portland Guild membership, its bargaining committee has obtained a settlement with the management of the Oregonian and Oregon Journal which is acceptable to the members. It contains some dozen improvements over the last agreement, which expired March 2, becomes effective as of the date of signing and extends to June 1, 1956.

Wages will be renegotiable as of next June 1, and the present wage settlement, moving wage minimums up from $1.75 to $5 in various brackets, will be retroactive in two stages. From $1.25 to $3.50 of the totals will date back to last March 2, and the full amount will apply as of last August 15.

The agreement covers for the first time the newly organized promotion department at the Oregonian, with five job classifications listed. The contract has heretofore covered only editorial workers at both papers.

Severance pay maximum was moved from 28 to 34 weeks, with an improved accrual schedule for the added brackets. Among other gains were added compensation for holiday work, and improved clarifying clauses on maintenance of membership, temporary employes, vacations, notice of dismissal and Guild leaves.

The new top minimum for the reporter classification is $111, compared with the former $106.

Pay Rates No Longer "A Secret" in Utica

Utica, N. Y. — Without awaiting the outcome of a decision by the National Labor Relations Board in a case involving wage data, management of the Utica Observer-Dispatch & Press has supplied the Utica Guild with all the payroll information it unsuccessfully sought last year.

Ostensible reason for the change in management policy is its statement that employes who had heretofore objected to having salary data supplied to the Guild have now withdrawn their objections, in writing.

Last year, in preparation for contract negotiations, the Guild had asked management for payroll information—a practice almost invariably approved by the NLRB, and supported in numerous cases by decisions where the practice was challenged by management.

In Utica, management responded to the Guild's request by polling its nearly 60 employes covered by the Guild contract, asking whether the employes had objections to compliance with the Guild demand. It later told the Guild that four of the number did object to having their pay rates "made public" by listing them with the Guild negotiating group.

Accordingly management withheld the data concerning the four employes in question, and the Guild filed charges of failure to bargain. Quite unexpectedly, and at complete variance with previously-decided cases, the trial examiner recommended that the complaint be dismissed. Among other reasons he voiced personal aversion to having his own compensation a matter of "public record."

The Guild filed at Washington a long list of exceptions to the report with citations from established board policy. Although that was six months ago, no determination of the case has been announced.

Meantime, management announced its own change of front, by sending the requested data, in full, to the local Guild, now about to open negotiations for a new agreement.

There is no verifiable cause-and-effect connection with the Guild case, but the trial examiner who heard it no longer is in the service of the Labor Board.

Cash For Strikers

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Contributions to the defense fund, both voluntary and from the ANG, reached $107,965.64 this week with the receipt of $21,225 since the last Guild Reporter listing. Contributions, (with cumulative totals in parentheses):

ANG Defense Fund ($82,000)	$20,000.00	John C. Cort, Boston ($15)	5.00
St. Louis ($700)	200.00	Frank O'Donnell, Boston ($25)	5.00
Greensboro ($45)	10.00	Felix Wold, IEB, Detroit ($60)	10.00
Bay City ($200)	100.00	Joseph Garland, ANG ($20)	
Columbus ($150)	25.00	Printing Pressmen, Local 137, W-B ($300)	100.00
Twin Cities ($200)	50.00	AFL-Stage Employes, Local 82	10.00
Harrisburg ($50)	25.00	INS	3.00
San Francisco-Oakland ($1,800)	100.00	Friend from York	2.00
Terre Haute ($100)	50.00	Friend at Intl. Color Plant ($15)	5.00
Erie ($210)	20.00	United Paperworkers, CIO, Local 442, Huntingdon	50.00
W-B, Sunday Independent unit ($2,291.75)	33.00		
Seattle-Tacoma ($575)	50.00	TOTAL	$21,225.00
Greater Philadelphia ($1,750)	250.00	PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED	86,740.64
Detroit ($600)	100.00	GRAND TOTAL	$107,965.64
Scranton Tribune unit ($129)	17.00		

Novak Will Run For Senate Job In N. Y. State

ANG's executive vice president, Ralph B. Novak, is putting the precepts of political action into practical use. When voters in the thirty-first Senatorial district of New York State examine their ballots November 2, they will find Novak's name listed as a candidate for the New York State Senate, on the Liberal Party ticket.

The area he seeks to represent at Albany is the thoroughly Republican-controlled section of central and northern Westchester county, which adjoins New York City to the north. It includes populous White Plains, the county seat, and Bronxville, together with such other communities as Eastchester, Tuckahoe, Mount Kisco, Croton, North Tarrytown and Novak's home town, Ossining.

Novak was unopposed in the primaries held earlier this month It is his second candidacy, since two years ago he was a Liberal Party candidate for the Assembly from the district in which he lives, and made a creditable "third party" showing.

He called attention this week to the New York election laws, which make a person eligible to vote only if he registers. In Westchester County, registration days are fixed for Sept. 30, October 1, 4, 5 and 8, from 3:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M., and October 9, a Saturday, from 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

Seek Bargaining Rights At Charlotte Observer

Charlotte, N. C. — The Charlotte Newspaper Guild's bid for recognition as bargaining agent for nearly 50 employes in the editorial department of the Charlotte Observer was the subject of a hearing last week before a field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

Briefs in support of opposing views as between Observer management and the Guild, on the make-up of the appropriate bargaining unit, are to be filed before next Tuesday, it was directed by the hearer. International Representative John Carmichael was spokesman for the Guild, in sessions which ran throughout two days and resulted in a transcript of some 340 pages of testimony.

Management sought to have 13 excluded from the total payroll group in the department, but the Guild agreed that only three of them — the executive news editor, his assistant and the news editor — were bona fide supervisors within the meaning of the labor law.

Because of their job-content showings, the Guild opposed exclusion of two associate editors, the city editor, assistant city editor, night city editor, State editor, telegraph editor, Sunday editor, sports editor and a special writer.

In turn, the Guild sought exclusion of two employes, with management opposing. They are the women's page and society editor, and the Raleigh correspondent.

For the past three years the Guild has been under contract with the Charlotte News, evening daily, with coverage for the editorial department. The Observer is a seven-day morning newspaper, with a circulation of about 130,000, nearly double that of the News.

October Assessment Authorized By Board

By action of the International Executive Board, and because of the continuing demands of the strike of the Wilkes-Barre local, a general assessment has been ordered effective in the month of October.

Wilkes-Barre has been on strike since April 8, and derives part of its strike-benefit support from the ANG international defense fund. Following the Los Angeles convention, the IEB voted a single assessment effective in September, the first made necessary by the Wilkes-Barre situation.

As of the new IEB authorization, a total of $82,000 has been advanced to Wilkes-Barre strikers from the ANG fund. By action of the Los Angeles Convention, a "state of emergency" exists, and the IEB may levy assessments, whenever the balance in the fund falls below $200,000.

Under provisions of Article XVII, Section 7, of the Guild's constitution, assessments are payable in the following amounts:

50 cents per month for members earning $30 per week, or less.

$1 per month for members earning $30.01-$49.99.

$2 per month for members earning $50-$99.99.

$3 per month for members earning $100 or more.

Mediation Helps Improve Contract In Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa.—Members of the Philadelphia Inquirer unit this week voted approval of a proposal for a new contract, which contains a major concession in the form of a new job classification for library researchers.

The proposed top minimum for the job is $100, which is $13 higher than the top minimum for library assistants. Some half-dozen library assistants who qualify for the new classification will be affected, and the proposal ends a long-standing issue between Guild and Inquirer management.

The "new package" resulted from two sessions at which a federal mediator presided, and brought tentative agreement from both the Guild negotiators and the representative assembly to which the matter was reported. The unit action followed.

General increases range from $2 to $4, with a fifth dollar added to eleven categories; together with an agreement to advance all contract minimums by $2 next June 1. The contract term is to June 1, 1956.

A working week of 37½ hours is to be extended to all departments covered by the contract, and a number of wage inequities are ironed out. Among them are lifting the minimum for inside printers to $70, an additional $4 to telephone saleswomen, upgrading collectors, one transient bookkeeper and two inventory clerks to higher ratings.

Herman Lochner Dies, Madison Guild Leader

Madison, Wis.—Herman P. Lochner, 57, veteran reporter of The Madison Capital Times who helped organize the Madison Newspaper Guild in the mid-30's and had served as its president several terms, died suddenly at his home September 13.

Lochner had been a member of the Capital Times editorial staff for 32 years, serving for most of that time as police reporter.

It was in this role that he became widely acquainted with Wisconsin judges, policemen, firemen and civic leaders, all of whom called him by his first name. Working closely with law enforcement agencies in the turbulent prohibition and depression days when gang murders were frequent in Madison's "Bush" district, Lochner himself was responsible for solving several killings. In addition he took part in many raids with police on bootlegging hideouts, stills and speakeasies. Later in the 40's he helped solve a series of armed robberies and shootings in Madison committed by a group known as the "Hooded Gang."

Even in his later years on the rewrite desk he was frequently called on by police and attorneys for advice.

Likewise he often was invited by the University of Wisconsin Journalism School to lecture to students on crime reporting. Many a cub reporter on the Capital Times owed his first instruction to Lochner.

Lochner held numerous positions in the Madison Newspaper Guild during his career. He was last president in 1949 but served often on the bargaining committee since that time. On his last day at work he sought to arrange a meeting between the Typographical Union and Guild representatives to form a local Union council.

Ironically, Lochner's death and that of an elder Madison attorney, H. H. Thomas, occurred the same day. Thomas, a conservative and a corporation lawyer who defended a half dozen major oil companies in an anti-trust action which drew nation-wide publicity 20 years ago, drew up the first contract for the Guild with the Madison Capital Times. This he did gratis, out of friendship for Lochner. It always gave him a big "kick" to have represented organized labor for a change, he said. It also gave him pleasure to get back at the "liberal" Capital Times which he disliked heartily. In the contract he wrote an iron-clad clause which prohibited the newspaper from firing any employe "without the consent of the Guild." It was several years before management realized the full impact of the clause, and when it did the publisher moaned, "I might as well have given the Guild the keys and turned the place over to them."



NEWS CAREER ENDS—Charter Guildsman at Madison, Wis., Herman Lochner, shown here, left, interviewing Police Chief Bruce Weatherly, died suddenly this month. He had been local Guild president and had 32 years service on the Capital Times news staff.

. . . Strike Tensions Mount

(Cotninued from Page 1)

tains the standard provisions for extension of the old contract terms "during the period of negotiations," but that no agreement, verbal or written, had been entered into in the Wilkes-Barre case which would make it parallel to the Boeing circumstances.

There the publishers' unfair labor practice charges rested, without issuance of the proposed alternative NLRB complaint.

Before leaving Philadelphia, the Guild officers dispatched a message to the Wilkes-Barre publishers, calling on management to resume negotiations and setting next Monday at the Hotel Redington as a time and place.

There was no immediate response to that letter, but craft unions also idled by the strike reported that management had hastily asked them to meet yesterday, in a further attempt to settle problems of working conditions first broached in their renewal negotiations last spring.

Wednesday's issue of the Valley News ran to 32 pages, eight more than any previous issue, and had a press run of 35,000. (That figure exceeds the average of the struck morning Record, which sold about 29,000 copies daily).

And Wednesday's Valley News contained 10 pages of advertising from one store alone, bringing the percentage of ad volume in that issue to 62. The issue carried 1,483 inches of paid space, compared with a previous high of 1,083 inches.

Wilkes-Barre merchants, like others elsewhere, look to the opening of school, the end of daylight-saving time, and resumption of civic activities for a general pick-up of trade. Further, they are stocking now for Christmas business, and will soon face a choice of making shift with unsatisfactory advertising media, or joining with those who have discovered the pulling power of the Valley News.

Mitchell Gets Cold Shoulder From AFL Body

Los Angeles, Calif.—Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell got a frigid reception from the American Federation of Labor when he addressed that body's 73rd annual convention and included in his speech a plea for praise of the national administration "when it is right," instead of unfailing criticism whenever it displeases organized labor.

"It seems to me," Mitchell said, "that anyone criticizing the administration should do so not on the basis of its political tag, but on the basis of what he really believes it is doing wrong.

"In the past 20 months we have accomplished much for the working men and women of America, and I can pledge to you that if we were as confident of your support when we do right as we are of your criticism when we do wrong, we would be even more effective on your behalf."

Retorted George Meany, AFL president:

"If Jim wrote what he read, then he didn't know the things we had said about social security."

Meany recalled that a press release had expressed deep gratification over improvements in social security legislation, and that an AFL-sponsored radio comment said "The best news for American workers recently is the new Social Security law . . . the most constructive achievement of Congress. The AFL believes in giving credit where credit is due. We have sharply criticized the record of Congress and this administration . . . but the new law is the exception to the rule and constitutes a substantial step forward."

President Eisenhower, who spoke to the AFL convention two years ago and failed of endorsement by the federation, was scheduled to appear in a brief address here at teh closing session of the convention.

At a conference Friday, September 10, attended by both Guild and management, Weston asked the Guild to sign a settlement agreement based on a charge that the Guild had failed to give 30-day notice to the State Mediation Service. This charge was not filed by the publishers and the Guild had not been questioned on it before the conference.

The agreement, patterned after one invoked in the J. C. Penney—AFL-Retail Clerks Union case, would have the Guild:

- Call off the strike and return to work.
- Notify the State Bureau of Mediation a dispute exists at the plant.
- Forego any new strike action until 30 days after notice to the State.
- Post notices of such action on Guild office and publishing company bulletin boards.

In the Penney-Retail Clerks Union case, the NLRB ruled 3-to-1 that the union violated the Taft-Hartley Law by failing to notify the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service of a dispute with Penney until 30 days after a strike had been called against stores in Richmond, Martinez and Pittsburg, Calif. The strike followed failure to reach agreement on a wage reopener.

With respect to the four charges filed against the Guild on June 11 by the publishing company, Weston declined to state specifically whether the charges had been rejected.

He did say, however, that "had you done this (filing the notice with the State) at the beginning I would not be here today and the charge would have been dismissed."

At still another point, Weston remarked that "you can draw your own conclusions in the absence of any other charges in this action directed by General Counsel Bott."

The publishers had accused the Guild of : (1) carrying on a mere pretense of bargaining on the issue of arbitration; (2) refusing to accept an arbitration clause after allegedly indicating it would do so; (3) injecting new matters into negotiations and (4) publishing a newspaper while preventing the publishing company from operating its two daily newspapers.

Weston, admitting he was not a lawyer, was unable to answer specific questions raised by Attorney Leuchter on the legal aspects of the proposed settlement agreement. He suggested these points, raised by Leuchter, be taken up with General Counsel Bott:

"1. General counsel's conclusion the State Mediation Service had not been informed.

"2. That the literal language of the proposed agreement provided that the Guild would have to give the State Bureau of Mediation notice of the existence of the dispute within 30 days after service of notice upon the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company. This notice was served on management in January. The Guild would have had to notify the State by last February 25, to comply with the NLRRB's recommendation of September 10.

"3. No contract exists between the Guild and management, the latter having terminated the contract by breaking off negotiations at 5:20 p.m. on April 7. Under what conditions would the Guild return to work—management's? The contract had provided that 'the terms and conditions of this agreement shall remain in effect during such negotiations.'

"4. Lack of a clear understanding in the proposed settlement agreement that the Guild would be free to strike to protect members during the 30-day no-strike period. This would involve action on any type violation.

"5. Absence of a written guarantee that the Guild would be free to observe a picket line another union might throw around the plant, as provided in the contract terminated April 7. (Contracts with the printers, pressmen and stereotypers expired March 6 by management scheduling).

"6. Failure to take into consideration that the law requires only that no strike be called within 60 days after the notification to management of the union's desire to change the terms of the contract and not that no strike be called within the 30-day period after notices to the Federal and State mediation services.

"7. The T-H Act does not require that 'written' notice of a contract dispute be given Federal and State Mediation Services. It does require that 'written' notice be given 'the other party to the contract of a desire to terminate or modify the contract.' This the Guild did."

Expiration date of the contract was March 6. Notice of the contract dispute was given the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on January 21. Affidavits presented to Weston show that due notice of the dispute was given early in February to Philip Bolen of Wilkes-Barre, State mediator assigned to the area, and that both Bolen and Thomas Martin, Federal conciliator, had been kept fully informed on negotiations from February 8 through April 7, when the publishers broke off negotiations and precipitated the strike at 6 a.m. on April 8.

Bolen was quoted as stating he knew of the contract dispute several weeks before the strike, and that he "surmised a strike was inevitable." He also related that he had frequently been called into labor disputes without formal written notice. He had taken part with Martin in all previous Guild negotiations requiring the services of mediators, including the contract that expired March 6.

Bolen tried to head off the strike on the night of April 7, after the publishers had walked out, by seeking another meeting that night. Management begged off, however, because "it has been such a long and trying day." Bolen the next day arranged a meeting for April 9 and subsequently attended 16 bargaining sessions before the publishers broke off discussions for the fifth time on June 7 three days before the NLRB suit was filed.

Weston announced during the September 10 conference that the publishers were willing to sign the settlement requiring the Guild to end the strike. This, of course, had been the objective of management in filing their original charges.

Per Capita Boost

Formal notice has been sent by ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson to presidents and treasurers of all Guild locals of the increase in per capita payments effective November 1, as voted by the Los Angeles convention in August.

For regular membership, per capita will be $1.50 per month, an increase of 10 cents; while for wire service members the locals will pay to ANG a per capita of $2.70, instead of the present $2.60. An added provision for wire service members earning less than $50 per week sets forth that per capita for this group will be the amount set forth in the model dues schedule.

The payments for such members will be as follows:

$29.99 per week or less	$1.50
$30 to $34.99	1.75
$35 to $39.99	2.00
$40 to $44.99	2.25
$45 to $49.99	2.50

The extra ten cents per member is to be paid into the ANG Defense Fund, to further the raising of its total toward an ultimate goal of $1,000,000.

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NLRB Combines Issues In New Orleans Cases; October Hearing Set

New Orleans, La.—Two complaints filed by the New Orleans Newspaper Guild against the Item Company and the Teamsters union, and a third complaint lodged against the Teamsters union as such, have been consolidated by the 15th regional office of the National Labor Relations Board and will be heard on October 26, at the Masonic Temple.

Notices of the consolidation and the hearing date have gone to all interested parties.

The cases on which the NLRB has issued charges of violation of the labor relations law arose from attempts by the New Orleans Guild to organize circulation department employes of the New Orleans Item, where the Guild is under contract for editorial employes.

Also involved is a group of 15 employes in the maintenance department at the Item.

Last April, the Guild charges, Item management took the position that certain circulation department employes rightfully were covered by a contract it held with the Teamsters. None of the employes concerned had ever belonged to that union, nor had they benefited from the Teamster contract.

In June, the Guild complaint says further, a new contract was negotiated with the Teamsters which altered wages and working conditions for the designated employes, all of whom had become Guild members prior to the Guild's application for certification as bargaining agent.

Thereafter Item management attempted to enforce a "union shop" clause in its Teamster contract, as to the Guild-signed group.

The Guild also charges that Item management discriminated as to granting permission to employes who were subpoenaed to attend NLRB hearings, and discharged one employe who did attend under supoena.

The complaint against the Teamster union is based on its enforcing the "union shop" provision against Guild members.

UP GRIEVANCE GOES BEFORE NY ARBITER

Similar in pattern to an arbitration case last year which involved the Guild and the Associated Press, and which was resolved in the Guild's favor, is a grievance arising from the Chicago bureau of the United Press, heard this week in New York before Arbiter Abram Stockman.

UP management refused to pay overtime to a photographer, Tom Shafer, for out-of-town assignments. Like the Guild's agreement with the Associated Press, the UP contract makes overtime payable unless the employe in question has "regular duties" which require "frequent and prolonged absence" from the city of his employment.

It was the Chicago Guild unit's contention that Shafer's job history did not qualify him for exemption from overtime pay, but Chicago bureau management disagreed, and the case moved to the level of ANG and top UP management as an arbitrable matter under the contract.

UP counsel, Ezra Bryan, represented management at this week's hearing, and the Guild's brief and arguments were by Steve Ripley, administrator for wire services.

The Guild held that management's rule that all photographers, by the nature of their jobs, are overtime-exempt does not square with the three criteria as spelled out in the contract, and that the contract language is clear. Individual job histories, the Guild declared, not a blanket grouping by job title, must determine whether an employe's "regular duties" include "frequent and prolonged" absences on out-of-town assignments. Shafer's assignments, the Guild held, cannot be so regarded.

Four Daily Papers Enter News Field

A new daily newspaper in Montgomery, Ala., and another at Levittown, Pa., have begun publication, while plans for new papers at Jackson, Miss., and Alamagordo, N. M., have been announced. And in the weekly field, White Plains, N. Y., is to have a new publication directed to surburban Westchester County readers.

The Alabama paper appeared several weeks ago when the Examiner, a weekly, went to a daily schedule in competition with the established Montgomery Advertiser. Its publisher, Charles G. Dobbins, was once editor of the Advertiser, and as managing editor he has employed John S. Hurst, formerly executive news editor at the Washington Post.

The Levittown venture, with a ready-built territory created by the construction of a complete city of homes and stores to serve new neighboring industrial needs, occupies a new plant where this week its first issues were printed. The Evening Press is the daily successor of a twice-a-week paper started two years ago, and known as the Bucks County Press. Publisher is Roland L. Adams, owner of the Atlantic City Press, where until recently the semi-weekly was printed. The daily claims a starting subscription list of some 10,000.

In Jackson, incorporation papers have been filed preparatory to publishing an evening-and-Sunday daily, a wholly new venture for which public stock subscriptions were sought. The new daily will be called the State Times, and will enter a field already occupied by two other newspapers, the evening-and-Sunday Daily News and the morning-and-Sunday Clarion Ledger, jointly owned by a single company. Heading the new company is a Mississippi business man, R. E. Dumas Milner.

The Alamagordo News will go from semi-weekly to daily publication in two months, according to Billie Holder and Roland Jacquart, owners who acquired it last January.

The Westchester Forecast will be co-published by Charles Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung and Herold family, and Edward M. Case, editor of Classic Features Syndicate. Its announced aim is to emphasize living and shopping values in the Westchester area.

Recent years have seen a slowdown in the long trend toward fewer and larger daily newspapers, a development which was attributed to the scarcity and cost of newsprint and the high capital outlay involved in launching a new daily, of however modest proportions.

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Your contract is effective only if it is well enforced.

British Trade Unions Attain Record Highs

London — Despite the fact that the Labor government is not now in power, the highest recorded membership in the history of Britain's trade union movement will be reported to the 86th annual Trades Union Congress when it meets at Brighton in Southern England this month. When the Congress last met at Brighton, 21 years ago, the membership was less than 3,368,000. This year the total is approximately 8,100,000 workpeople in all trades and professions organized in 184 unions.

The General Council of the T.U.C. in its annual report says that numbers alone are not a sure sign that there is strength and life in the movement: "one must look at the work it does and the services it renders." This the General Council proceeds to do in a report covering 246 pages. It expresses its confidence that the record thus unfolded "reveals a range of activity and influences that continue to grow wider and more effective."

There are few spheres of life in Britain today, as the report says, in which the trade union movement does not play its part. Not all of this work is spectacular: much of it is patient and persistent effort "on bread and butter matters", through consultation, deputations, and contributions made by trade union representatives on many bodies dealing with economic and social affairs.

N.Y. Guild To Share In Honoring Mrs. FDR

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose membership in the New York Newspaper Guild dates back to 1934, will be honored October 11 on the occasion of her seventieth birthday anniversary, and the New York local has appropriated $100 toward an Eleanor Roosevelt Fund, to be established at that time.

The former First Lady will be guest at a dinner at New York's Roosevelt Hotel, when the anniversary committee headed by Henry Morgenthau will assemble such variously-backgrounded persons as Walter Reuther, Thomas J. Watson, George Meany, Chester N. Nimitz, Albert Einstein, John D. Rockefeller III, Adlai E. Stevenson, Clinton P. Anderson, Oscar Hammerstein, Ralph Bunche and Elmer Davis.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be hailed as "The First Lady of the World," and will be presented with a bound volume of good will messages. Among them will be the greetings of the New York Guild local.

INS-INP-CP Committee Continues For New Year

Personnel of the national committee to represent international News Service, International News Photos and Central Press in Guild operations will remain the same during the coming year, by reason of passage of this week's deadline without contests arising from nominations.

By last Monday the ANG office had received only one nomination, that of James B. Scott to succeed himself from the central region. Under rules adopted by the National Wire Service Council, the incumbents continue in office in the absence of new nominations.

The chairman is Max Fine, New York, and besides Scott, there are Pete Foley, Washington, and Harry Bergman, San Francisco.

Bill Bade's Widow Working For Guild

Laura Bade, widow of the late Wilbur E. Bade, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild, former ANG Director of Organization and editor of the Guild Reporter, is employed temporarily in Bade's home Guild office. Following her husband's sudden death, she visited her family in Houghton, Mich.

Flynn Speech Re-echoes —Except in Daily News

Although it quoted liberally from Publisher F. M. Flynn's diatribe against the American Newspaper Guild (GR, Sept. 10) the New York Daily News, over which Flynn presides has declined to give space to a reply to his charges of "mediocrity" and "communism," sent to him promptly by Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice-president of the New York Guild.

Nor does the complete manuscript of the Flynn speech, furnished to Murphy by Flynn in lieu of "debating the matter by correspondence," supply answers to several questions posed by Murphy, as Flynn said it might.

This week's Editor & Publisher follows up the Flynn blast with a fence-riding editorial comment, hardly justifying its week-previous spread of the break story itself.

Says E & P, after exonerating Flynn, by nat. of anti-union bias:

"Many newsmen have resisted Guild organizing attempts. Others have welcomed it. Regardless of how individuals react to Mr. Flynn's comments it is timely that they be debated in the industry."

And in that spirit of debate, Daily News employes themselves have joined issue with their boss. The News Guild unit's shop paper has this to say:

1. Management hires whomever it pleases with no interference from the Guild. (Guild-News contract, Article 1-c.)

2. Management has 90 days in which to test new employes and weed out incompetents. (Article I, c.)

3. The Guild knows nothing about Mr. Flynn's "escalator" that moves young men "from the lowest job in the editorial department to the highest without giving them a chance to be adequately trained." The Guild contract, (Article IV, h) says: "Any beginner need not be retained by the Publisher if after three years' training he has failed to qualify, in the Publisher's judgment, for other and more responsible work."

4. The Guild does not contend that an employe has an inalienable right to his job. It does insist that dismissals and demotions be for just and sufficient cause. (Article XVIII.)

5. The Guild Convention has voted to bar communists from membership. Has management barred communists from employment? If newspapers wouldn't hire them we wouldn't have to bar them.

6. The Guild does not demand "greater participation in the operations of the editorial department." In fact, it's news to us that we want it. This one, frankly, has us baffled.

We gather the news, write it, photograph it, and put it into the paper. In a very personal way the welfare of The News is our concern. We would hate to think that the men and women who put out the paper are incompetents, commie lovers and power-mad opportunists.

Not a pretty picture.

No future in it.

Not true, either.

UNESCO Forecasts Heavy Newsprint Requirements

World demand for newsprint is expected to rise to more than 15,500,000 metric tons in the next decade, compared with the 1951 figure of 9,456,000 tons, a report issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization indicates. A metric ton closely approximates a U.S. long ton, totalling 2,204.6 lbs.

The report—"Paper for Printing and Writing: Tentative Forecasts of Demands in 1955, 1960 and 1965"—was prepared by the Intelligence Unit of The Economist in London at the request of UNESCO. It is issued as Number 12 in the agency's series of papers on mass communication and is a sequel to two previous reports entitled "Newsprint Trends 1928-1951" and "Paper for Printing (other than Newsprint) and Writing, 1929-1951 Trends."

The report estimates the 1965 newsprint requirements for Canada and the United States at 7,760,000 tons; Latin America (including all other countries in North and South America), 897,000 tons; Europe, 3,914,000 tons; USSR, 1,000,000 tons; Oceania, 382,000 tons; Africa, 179,000 tons; and Asia, 1,408,000 tons.

An increase in production of nearly 6,300,000 metric tons would, therefore, be necessary, between the 1950-51 average and 1965, to satisfy the expected increase in demand during that period. Expected world demand for newsprint in 1955 is estimated at 2,120,000 metric tons over the 1951 level, the corresponding figure for 1960 being put at 4,030,000 tons.

World demand for other kinds of printing paper is expected to exceed 12,000,000 metric tons by 1965, says the UNESCO report.

The basis the forecasts is an analysis of population and illiteracy trends, availability of educational facilities, the trend of domestic paper production, and political and economic developments. An evaluation of the relative importance of each of these main factors as a determinant of the level of demand for paper products is made individually for every country and territory.

ANG Training Institutes To Resume Oct. 16-17 In N. Y.

The 1954-55 series of ANG regional weekend training institutes will be launched Oct. 16-17 in New York City with sessions jointly sponsored by the Empire State and New England District Councils.

"Building the Union," is the theme of this year's institutes. Major topics will cover new member programs, steward systems, organizing free riders and new departments, intra-union communications and Guild participation in general.

A Midwest institute is tentatively set for Chicago, Oct. 30-31, and others are planned for Detroit, Dec. 4-5, under the sponsorship of the P-O-I Council, and Toronto, Jan. 15-16, under Canadian Council sponsorship.

Leading the discussions will be Ellis T. Baker, ANG Director of Research and Information; J. William Blatz, Director of Organization, and John M. Barry, Assistant Director of Research and Information.

The Empire State and New England Councils also joined forces at a successful institute in Albany last year, which attracted some 50 participants from a dozen locals. All told, the eight 1953 institutes conducted by the Research and Information Department plus a special seminar at the New York local drew some 500 delegates from more than 60 Guild locals.

This year, for the first time, the institutes will be run on a convention year rather than a calendar year basis, in order to give greater implementation to policies and programs adopted by the ANG convention.

Farmers' Income Slumps

For the first half of 1954 the net income of farmers in the U. S. dropped 6 percent from that of the corresponding six months of 1953, says the Agriculture Department.

WORKSHOP OPINION

"Flesch and Fluff" Not Enough

Editor of the CIO International Woodworker, Guildsman George B. Holcomb, of the Portland, Ore., local, has made a study of news-writing techniques in the light of so-called "readability formulas" and comes up with some conclusions of his own.

The following article appeared in a recent issue of The Journal of Communications, and is reprinted here with its permission. The Journal is a quarterly published at Jacksonville, Fla., by the National Society for the Study of Communications.—Ed.

In the competitive world of public information channels, newspapers, magazines, radio, books and television, newspaper editors are hard-pressed to attract and hold readers. Publishers of the larger papers ordinarily consider periodic readership surveys essential. The editors study the surveys. Their attitudes vary from worship to cynicism and they follow the lead of the surveys in similar vein.

Many editors under pressure to build circulation also are experimenting constantly with new "gimmicks" such as quilting patterns, love columns, puzzles, new comic strips or famous-author articles. Those gimmicks which are found to be most attractive to the greatest number of readers (or those whose readers are the most vocal) are given priority.

On the news side or the paper, the editors are constantly on the alert for the humorous, the odd, the sexy, or the other emotion-prodding items which they intuitively feel will catch "Mr. or Mrs. Average Reader's" eyes. So it is that the gimmicks and the sensational items gain great importance in the minds of the editors. It follows that such items also gain considerable space in the editor's papers.

In essence, such items can be labeled as entertainment, or "fluff." Add these to the sports, comics, women's and theatrical sections of the paper and the remaining space for straight news is amazingly small.

Out of 34 pages in "today's daily," this writer finds less than 4 pages of straight news, including the front page. Should straight news not be accorded more than 10 percent of a newspaper's space?

Perhaps if straight news were given more space, the papers would suffer losses in the competitive battle with other information media. Perhaps not.

But the fact that news gets so little space indicates that Mr. Average has become the god of the editors and publishers. Editors then become followers, not leaders.

And now straight news is being studied further with a view toward making it simpler. Used unwisely, Flesch's and allied "formulas" for helping make newswriting simpler could serve to lower Mr. Average's ability to think for himself. This could increase the danger that newspapers will fail in their responsibility to keep the public adequately informed. In this hydrogen age when public opinion polls so often tell us a majority of voters are uninformed on vital issues of the day, Mr. Average should be thinking more rather than less strenuously. In these days of crisis, he may be called upon to make decisions of literally earth-shaking consequences.

Of course, simple writing does not necessarily make simpletons. But there is a strong possibility that simplicity may become the writing goal in itself. Editors may seek to simplify stories by evading or avoiding controversy. They might instill in their reporters the ideal of writing the simple sentence rather than the ideal of writing the complex simply and getting essential news before the public.

Put another way, if the Flesch and other formulas are used so as to corrode the general reading and thinking ability of newspaper readers, they will be adding little more than fluff to our modern dailies.

There are some educators and newsmen who now see still another danger in the way of Mr. Average's keeping himself informed. They fear that newspapers will convey inadequate and half-truths put forth by opportunistic politicians. Without antidotes, these will either make the public cynical or mislead them. To counteract this, they suggest newswriting "in depth." Writing "in depth" means writing the news in such a way as to stimulate mature thinking by the readers. I have enough faith in the intelligence of the American people to believe that this kind of writing would be sufficiently popular to make it worth while. Some newspapers already do it.

Some newspapers, for example, have long made it a practice to obtain both sides of controversial issues, when time permits. However, when a reporter is reporting a speech, he is not usually given the leeway of presenting facts from his own background. Perhaps he should be. In special instances of political reporting, this is being done in some newspapers. Readers and speakers certainly cannot charge unfair treatment when such methods are used objectively. It is hardly necessary to show the advantages to Mr. Average of this type of reporting as compared to one-sided journalism.

But more is needed than "in depth" reporting if newspapers are to fulfill their responsibilities in this globe-busting era.

Interested readers may keep well informed by scanning the papers while depending on magazines and books for broad background or special news.

This is not enough. At least it is not enough for the reader for whom Flesch and like formulas (there's one called "Cloze" now) were invented. What about him, the man who studies the funnies, scans the paper for human-interest tales and then turns to television for the remainder of his evenings — except when he goes bowling on Tuesdays?

In order to catch Mr. Average's attention and also do a bit more educating for citizenship, perhaps our newspaper editors should step up the spicing of ordinary news. Perhaps they should require their reporters to write so as to stimulate readers to think and to be curious, so that they're trapped into reading what they ordinarily might consider dull.

The editors still can make use of psychological gimmicks. They can study and follow their readership surveys. They can order shorter, simpler sentence a la Flesch. Cloze or what have you. But they'll ask also that their reporters be more than walking encyclopedias and condensation artists (for those few inches of news space). They'll require the reporters to be propagandists for reading.

Yet even more is needed. A reader can be tricked—perhaps—into reading a story which the editors might consider essential to informed citizens. But the reader must also think and think objectively about the article, or it will be of little use to him. The editors must see that the information is dressed up to stimulate logical thought.

There are some who may say at this point that all these things have been the objectives of outstanding editors since newspapers began. Perhaps so. Possibly there is nothing new in what is advocated here; there is little new under the sun. But it surely is not the practice.

Other readers will shake their heads and say, "Let's leave it up to our educational systems to teach logic and improve the reading ability of Mr. Average." But that's what we've been doing, and the polls tell us the public is not well informed. Our overcrowded and understaffed schools are not enough.

Someone may ask, "Wouldn't it be dangerous for the press to take up this new theory—wouldn't it stimulate propagandizing?"

There's certainly no new danger—remember, the writer is advocating the stimulation of objectivity and not the practice of subjectivity in any form.

Perhaps the editorial pages of our newspapers should do the job of excavating the subsurface material in the news and bringing it into focus. But with the new theory in practice, editorial pages might rather be used to suggest solutions to problems. The news pages could do more to clarify the problems.

It is an understatement to say this could prove to be difficult. One can hardly present a formula for writers to use, other than something vague, such as: Write so as to stir the scanner into reading and then asking himself and others questions, wanting answers and thinking along logical lines rather than along sophistic lines.

I'm not saying I could do it myself. It is perhaps enough to try to tell how it should be done without having to show how it might be done. However, with some misgivings, the writer would like to set up an example and see what happens. Perhaps the result won't play fair with the theory but that's a necessary risk.

Here goes. Recently a news item in a large daily paper on the West Coast devoted slightly more than 200 words to a jurisdictional labor dispute. It was the first of two or three small stories which gave basic facts. But they were drab. The far-reaching implications of the dispute were never unearthed. They were left to readers' imaginations.

Here is a rewrite of the story, following the original.

The Original

COOS BAY, June 6—A national labor relations board hearing into the rival claims of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union and the Pacific Coast Boatmen's union over the right to load barges for offshore shipment was concluded here Thursday. Howard McIntyre, NLRB hearing officer from Seattle, conducted the hearing.

The ILWU claims it holds jurisdiction over all loading for offshore shipment from the area. The hearing resulted from the recent attempt of the Upper Columbia River Towing Company to have its crewmen load a barge at the Al Peirce Lumber Company mill.

The ILWU posted pickets at the mill and the mill crew members of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, honored the picket line. The mill was closed for a week as a result of the jurisdictional dispute between the marine unions.

McIntyre said the testimony taken here would be forwarded to Washington, D. C., for a ruling by the NLRB. About 40 residents of the area, many of them witnesses in the hearing held here, have been subpeonaed to appear in federal court in Portland on Monday to testify in a hearing on the NLRB petition for a temporary injunction banning picketing of barge operations by the ILWU pending a decision on the jurisdictional dispute.

The Rewrite

Coos Bay—The futures of a few hundred longshoremen and their families will be deeply affected by the aftermath of a 2-day National Labor Relations Board hearing which ended here Thursday. It involves a dispute between Oregon Local 12 of the International Longshoremen and the Upper Columbia River Towing Company, Portland. NLRB Hearing Officer Howard McIntyre, Seattle, has forwarded testimony to the national board in Washington, D. C.

McIntyre has also petitioned the Federal District Court in Portland for a temporary injunction to stop the longshoremen's picketing of a company barge here. He ruled tentatively that the dispute is jurisdictional. Picketing under such conditions is forbidden by the Labor Relations Act of 1947.

Nine days ago, barge company officials ordered crewmen to load the barge with lumber from the Al Peirce Lumber Company mill here. The longshoremen, who claim traditional rights to load seagoing cargo, began picketing the mill. Members of the CIO Woodworkers Union refused to cross the picket line to work at the mill. The mill was idle for four days until the barge was moved.

Meanwhile the barge company requested the hearing. About 40 local residents testified. They have been subpoenaed to the Portland court hearing, due June 9.

Barge crewmen are paid by the week, whether they load lumber or not. The barge company can save money if its own crewmen do the work. They belong to a small union—Pacific Coast Boatmen—which the longshoremen call a "company union."

The NLRB will decide which men may load the barge. If bargemen are to be used, many coastal longshore jobs will be affected by the new precedent. Reductions in longshore work may introduce new community problems. Should the state retrain displaced workers or help them move to new job areas or let charity organizations cope with the problems? Perhaps the answers will come from the NLRB and the Portland court.

Could, or should editors afford to leave out some fluff to provide the extra space needed for such treatment of the news? Would this story stimulate newspaper viewers to read and then think more deeply than they would after scanning the headliner of the original item? If it would stimulate the readers, is it worthwhile? Is there need for thinking? Would readers resent having their minds "prodded"? Would they rather be sold gimmicks and fluff than be stimulated to think? Thinking is work. Writing according to this philosophy of provocative news writing also is work. Is it worth it?

The writer's opinion is that citizens can never think too much or too deeply; that newspapers should try to stimulate thought, but warily so as not to scare readers away; that news reporting should be not only objective, but deep and provocative. It isn't yet too late to change. Not quite yet.

Unions Demand Ouster of Commerce Dep't Ass't Sec. For Anti-Labor Bias

Organized labor generally, and the CIO specifically, are demanding that Lothair Teetor be fired from his job as assistant secretary of commerce because of his expressed pro-management and anti-labor bias.

The action was brought about by Teetor's speech before a Kansas City, Mo. chamber of commerce meeting in which he itemized the business lobby's plans to fight for:

1. Changes in the Taft-Hartley law to encourage right-to-scab laws in the various states;

2. Revamping of unemployment compensation laws in order to please "conservative states righters"; and

3. Additional cuts in taxes for upper-bracket taxpayers only.

He also exposed the commerce department's espousal of a labor law which would be far worse than Taft-Hartley. He predicted at the same time the submission by the administration to the next congress of amendments so reactionary that they would have the "unanimous support of the state chambers of commerce."

In an editorial in the CIO News of September 20 headed "Teetor Should Go!", the CIO asks, "Who speaks for the Eisenhower Administration? The president or Sec. of Labor Mitchell or an obscure State Chambers of Commerce spokesman named Lothair Teetor, who has been assistant secretary of Commerce for 11 months?"

The editorial goes on, "Its a valid question in view of the astounding speech made recently by this business executive." (See reference above). "So far, these remarks have gone unchallenged by the vacationing President."

Teetor, appointed to his post by Eisenhower in 1953, was just prior thereto a business executive. He also had been a member of the Indiana legislature, president of that state's chamber of commerce and top policy maker of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1942 until his government appointment.

The prepared speech, delivered before a chamber of commerce group, while praising the Administration for its attitude of "complete friendliness" towards business, bitterly criticised its proposal to widen the coverage of unemployment compensation to include employes of smaller firms. The latter had been hailed by Eisenhower supporters as a "victory."

Speaking editorially in "Labor's Daily" under a heading of "Why Not Fire Weeks?" Willard Shelton characterized Teetor's speech as an "almost unbelievable indiscretion for a subcabinet official." Shelton continues, "The real trouble, of course, is not Teetor but Secretary of Commerce Weeks. Weeks is the responsible man, the man who recommended . . . Teetor, and has constantly intruded his own long patrician nose into the formulation of GOP labor policy as well as other matters."

Weeks was formerly connected with reactionary New England banking and utility interests that blocked public power and made their own area so undesirable to various industries, notably textile, that the industries relocated in other parts of the country.

A BLIND SPOT

Good-natured, able, intelligent newspaper people sometimes have a blind spot: The Newspaper Guild.

Such a person—one of the town's better-known admen — once declined to join the Guild, saying he saw no benefit he or his family could derive from it.

This man died recently. Ironically, under the Guild contract covering non-members as well as members, his wife received 50 weeks' severance pay.

What if the grave could speak?

—From Cleveland's "Guild Business," Sept. 17.

N.Y. Herald Tribune Drops Out Of N.Y.P.A.

The New York Herald Tribune has severed its connections with the New York Publishers Association, with a single-paragraph statement from Mrs. Ogden Reid, chairman of the board, standing as that newspaper's explanation of the sudden, and unexpected, step.

"The Herald Tribune has decided to negotiate directly with its own employes through their authorized representatives because we feel this procedure will help us to keep in closer touch with our own people and their problems."

Only comment from the association office was from William Mapel, the president, who told Editor & Publisher that the Trib resignation had been accepted with regret.

But E & P opined, as did many others in the New York newspaper field, that the bow-out related directly to the unhappy situation in which the Herald Tribune found itself last December, during the strike of photo-engravers.

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When that strike was called, the Herald Tribune alone among the association's daily papers had no photo-engravers on its staff, and hence no picket lines appeared before its doors.

When the other papers suspended, the Herald Tribune ran off some 2,250,000 copies of its own paper, minus advertising, and said it was attempting to "give widest possible distribution of the day's basic news."

Next day it abandoned this policy, presumably in response to anguished cries of its competitors through association channels. The Herald Tribune continued to prepare and print a newspaper for nearly a week, but held press runs to a few hundred copies, none of which left the building.

To wire services seeking explanation, Trib management said it did not "wish to be used to obstruct normal collective bargaining." A few days later it reappeared on the news stands, ostensibly on the quoted assurance from Mapel that the "obstruction" had been removed.

To neutral observers, it was obvious that the Herald Tribune had suffered economic losses from loyalty to the principle of a united publisher front against organized labor, as implied in its membership in the association. The strike occurred at a time when New York retailers were waist-deep in Christmas advertising copy, with the Herald Tribune as the only potential outlet.

• • •

The New York Guild local has no city-wide contracts, as do the engravers and other mechanical craft unions, so that the resignation of the Herald Tribune from the publishers association will not change the negotiating procedures of that local.

In fact, the "new round" of contract bargaining has already started, on an individual basis as heretofore. Preliminary talks have been held with the management of the New York Times.

Ironically, Times management noted at the outset that it was aware that it was not "negotiating in a vacuum," that a settlement with the Guild would necessarily have to take into account its effect on Guild talks with other New York publishers at a later date.

Fulbright Scholarships Set November 1 Deadline

An opportunity for foreign study or research in the fields of labor and adult education is available to qualified Americans with experience in adult education or in the labor movement.

Under the U.S.government scholarship program for graduate study abroad, special awards in these fields are offered in England, Denmark and Norway.

November 1 is the closing date for applications for the 1955-56 academic year. Application blanks and a brochure describing the Fulbright program are available at the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th St., N.Y.C.

Eligibility requirements for the Fulbright fellowships are: (1) United States citizenship; (2) A college degree or its equivalent at the time the award is taken up; (3) Knowledge of the language of the country sufficient to carry on the proposed study; (4) Age 35 years or under; and (5) Good health.

Final selections of Fulbright grantees is made by the Board of Foreign Scholarships appointed by the President of the United States. The Institute of International Education is the agency designated by the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Department of State to screen applications. Fulbright awards are made entirely in the currencies of participating countries abroad. The Fulbright Act authorizes the use of foreign currencies and credits acquired through the sale of surplus property abroad for educational exchanges. The awards cover transportation, tuition, books, and maintenance for one academic year.

Countries participating in the Fulbright program are Australia, Austria, Belgium and Luxemburg, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Frank Faler Heads New Orleans Local

New Orleans, La.—Frank Faler, editorial assistant on the Catholic Action of the South, has been named president of the New Orleans Newspaper Guild.

Also picked as local officers were Mrs. F. J. Hallaron, Item circulation, vice president; Allen Johnson, Item editorial, secretary; and Edward Desobry, Item, editorial, treasurer.

Faler is a former unit chairman on his own paper, and has served on the negotiation committee. He was a delegate, along with Mrs. Hallaron, to the recent Guild convention in Los Angeles.

The local turned down a proposal to reduce its dues at the same meeting in which officers were elected. The present top dues rate is $5.25 per month.

Defense League Honors Priest Who Aided New Orleans Guild

By JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL
Workers Defense League

A Louisiana priest who played a memorable part in the Newspaper Guild's organizing drive in New Orleans in 1942 will shortly receive the David L. Clendenin Award for Distinguished Service to Labor's Rights, an annual citation by the Workers Defense League here. He is Father Jerome A. Drolet, now pastor of St. Charles Catholic Church in Thibodaux, La.

That drive was historic in that it resulted in the Guild winning its first contract in New Orleans, covering the editorial staff of the Daily Item.



FATHER DROLET
Southern Liberal

Father Drolet is remembered for heartening aid that he gave the newspaper workers there in the course of an organizing campaign that had its hours of discouragement. His speeches at meetings notably strengthened their morale. When a sizeable number hesitated to join the Guild, he assured them that they had not only a right, but a duty, to join a union and become active in it. Then the reluctant ones found courage to sign up. At that time Father Drolet was assistant pastor of St. Rose de Lima Church in the Louisiana metropolis.

For 18 years of "valiant and constructive aid" to workers in the Deep South, he is to be presented with the award at a Hotel Commodore luncheon, October 9. This citation is being sponsored by a committee of prominent liberals and labor unionists, with three co-chairmen—Auxiliary Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of the Chicago Catholic archdiocese; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and A. J. Hayes, head of the International Association of Machinists, AFL.

Born in Kankakee, Illinois, in 1908, Father Drolet was ordained in New Orleans in 1936. Soon afterward he began his active service to the labor movement, giving ardent support to the crucial National Maritime Union (CIO) strike, and upholding the strikers against hard-hitting opposition. Later he was conspicuous in the NMU struggle to escape from Communist domination, and helped greatly in defeating Harry Bridges on the Southern water-front.

"Visitors from the South have told of his self-sacrifices," says Rowland Watts, national secretary of the Workers Defense League. "Day and night he has been ready to go wherever needed in industrial conflicts. Often that meant long journeys, not only in Louisiana, but in Texas, Alabama, and Georgia.

"Time after time Father Drolet marched in both AFL and CIO picket-lines, spoke realistically at union meetings where vital issues were at stake, said mass for strikers, participated in conferences with management, and emphasized in speeches and testimony before the Kefauver Committee the close kinship of organized crime to anti-union forces in Louisiana.

"He has been in the forefront of a long list of organizational drives and strikes, involving both AFL and CIO unions—including agriculture, textile, transport, pulp and sulphite, chemical production, packing house, shipyard, teaming, furniture, clothing, oil refining, fishing, retail and wholesale stores, paper making, and tobacco. Without his help, in numerous instances, unions could not have been organized; without him some would have been broken in strike situations."

Tenaciously Father Drolet fought and three times helped defeat the so-called "right-to-work" bill, which lately became law in his state. When the Louisiana Manufacturers' Association protested to his archbishop against his activities, it was answered by quotations from Papal encyclicals. In 1944, the conservative Business Week ended an extensive article about him by saying: "As long as Father Drolet continues to function in the South, anti-union industry knows it has more than professional union organizers to contend with."

The Workers Defense League's annual award, this being the eleventh, commemorates the late David L. Clendenin, who founded it in 1936. Non-political, the WDL has as its national chairman the Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of the Community Church in New York.

Start Public Works Now Says AFL Building Union

Los Angeles, Calif.—Forestalling a serious decline in the building industry by immediately starting public construction was demanded by Richard J. Cray, president, in his opening address to the 47th annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL.

While the industry has enjoyed a boom year, there is a labor force capable of 100 percent expansion, Cray said.

He also decried the weakening and deterioration of the U. S. Department of Labor, called for renewed efforts to obtain the goal of a decent home for every American family and sharply criticized the NLRB for dereliction of duty in failing to hold representation elections for building and construction trade workers.

Joe's Boy Is Dumped

Harlan Kelley, prosecutor who initiated legal action against a club seeking the recall of Sen. McCarthy, was defeated for renomination as Sauk County, Wis. district attorney.

Bay City Guild Scores With Summertime Page 1

Bay City, Mich.—Depending on how you assess it, the Bay City Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball is either the first or the last of the season.

For the local departs from custom by having its Page One affair, with dancing, coronation of a queen and designation of the city's "Man of the year," as a part of its late summer activities program. This year the party was at a lakeside resort on Saginaw Bay, the Wenona Beach Casino, and was a sellout success, with more than 600 attending.

Cabaret-style entertainment enlivened the evening. Queen was Miss Sharley Ambruno, society staffer at the Bay City Times, with Dolly Finn and Sally Arden serving as ladies-in-waiting.

Louis W. Westover, president of the Bay City Chamber of Commerce, gained the man-of-the-year title, elected by Guildsmen for his efforts to bring new industry to the community, as well as other civic services. His choice was announced by Michael J. Sturm, local president, who is sports editor at the Times.

Tickets for the ball were printed in the form of a reduced replica of the Times front page. Aiding Sturm in promoting the affair were executive committee members, including Norman Deford, vice president; Earl J. Perry, secretary; Howard Kahn, treasurer; Leslie Stanton, sergeant-at-arms; CIO Council Delegates Paul R. Jablonski and C. Marshal Carter; and Florence Warner, member-at-large.



BAY CITY STEPS OUT—Michigan Guild local's plan of holding its Page One Ball during the summer months paid off with the biggest attendance ever. Here Harry Jarkey, emcee at the lakeshore resort where the party overflowed its accommodations, crowns Shirley Ambruno queen of the evening, while Local President Michael J. Sturm and the queen's attendants look on.



Says Citizenship Duties Outweigh Its Rights

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor: It was gratifying indeed to read of Mr. Leo Marks' stand on the Polumbaum case (GR, Aug. 27). I for one would like to go on record in favor of all the points brought out by him.

It seems nowadays there's a lot of chest-beating about "the rights" of American citizens. "The duties," however, are conventily overlooked by some. It's our duty as Guildsmen to be for the U.S.A. first.

A former editor of the Daily Worker, one Louis F. Budenz, now writes for The Southern Cross, a Catholic weekly here in San Diego. After showing a sincere desire to once more become a citizen true to his country, he was given that chance without being persecuted. That's an example of how our American system works.

AL GORNEY
San Diego Guild

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.

Statement of Condition of General Fund
As at July 31, 1954

ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash in Banks and On Hand		$ 24,604.36
Advances Receivable		26,498.75
Exchanges Receivable		496.62
Loans Receivable		350.00
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		$ 51,749.98
Other Assets		
Accounting Equipment	10,647.54	
Less Depreciation Allowance	1,236.12	
Deposits		11,883.66
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS		$ 63,633.59
TOTAL ASSETS		
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Liabilities		
Discharges Payable	$ 714.39	
Heywood Broun Memorial Fund	135.00	
Payroll Taxes Payable	1,341.58	
Due International Defense Fund	10,010.49	
Note Payable	12,500.00	
Accrued Interest	2,801.25	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$27,502.71	
Reserves		
Reserve for Severance Pay	$29,435.37	
Reserve for Hearst Negotiations	1,586.56	
Reserve for 1954 Convention	9,890.56	
Reserve for 1955 Convention	2,000.00	
TOTAL RESERVES	$42,912.43	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		$70,505.14

Analysis of General Fund Budget and Expense
For the Quarter Ending July 31, 1954

	Expended Qtr. Ending 7-31-54	Budget Qtr Ending 7-31-54	Budget Qtr. Ending 10-31-54
1. Per Capita Taxes			
C.I.O. — C.C.L. — L.P.J.	$ 6,465.30	$ 6,730.00	$ 7,330.00
2. Organizing and Servicing			
Salary — Director & Repr.	$ 17,541.00	$ 18,000.00	$18,783.00
Sec. — Steno.	476.84	500.00	500.00
Expense — Director and Repr.	6,829.06	7,000.00	6,000.00
Misc. Organizing Expense	3,976.64	1,000.00	1,000.00
	$ 28,823.54	$ 26,500.00	$26,283.00
3. Collective Bargaining			
Salary — Exec. Sec. — I.E.B.	$ 1,560.00	$ 1,560.00	$ 1,625.00
Contracts Committee	1,560.00	1,560.00	1,625.00
Contracts Analyst	474.54	500.00	500.00
Sec.-Steno.	30.30	100.00	100.00
Expense — Personnel	76.22	25.00	25.00
Miscellaneous		50.00	50.00
	$ 3,721.06	$ 3,745.00	$ 3,875.00
4. Wire Service Administration			
Salary — Administrator	$ 1,920.00	$ 1,920.00	$ 1,885.00
Adm. Assistant	1,920.00	1,920.00	1,885.00
Sec.-Steno.	474.50	500.00	500.00
Expense of Personnel	663.39	1,000.00	1,000.00
Negotiations	1,354.97	3,000.00	4,000.00
Wire Service Council	1,688.12	1,000.00	2,000.00
Regional Conferences	76.85	—0—	—0—
Wire Service Paper	356.89	250.00	—0—
Arbitrations	175.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	9.96	50.00	—0—
	$ 8,403.61	$ 10,440.00	$12,270.00
5. Research and Information			
Salary — Director	$ 1,950.00	$ 1,950.00	$ 2,015.00
Assistants	2,925.00	2,925.00	3,185.00
Sec.-Steno.	476.84	500.00	500.00
Expense — Director	35.53	300.00	200.00
Assistants		200.00	200.00
Books and Periodicals	72.14	200.00	200.00
Publications and Literature	79.97	100.00	200.00
Training Conference	283.71	1,500.00	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	50.59	100.00	100.00
	$ 5,796.06	$ 7,675.00	$ 9,200.00
6. Guild Reporter			
Salary — Editor	$ 2,015.00	$ 2,015.00	$ 2,080.00
Assistant	1,439.00	1,439.00	1,625.00
Clerical	453.75	800.00	580.00
Printing Less Income	4,756.82	4,800.00	5,000.00
Mailing and Postage	1,693.39	1,700.00	1,700.00
News Services	60.00	100.00	100.00
Pictures and Special Material	290.00	350.00	500.00
Engraving	156.54	250.00	300.00
Miscellaneous	386.55	300.00	200.00
	$ 11,184.09	$ 11,705.00	$13,005.00
7. Administrative			
Salary — Office Manager	$ 1,450.00	$ 1,450.00	$ 1,625.00
Sec's (2)	2,444.75	2,500.00	2,500.00
Bookkeeping Dept.	2,539.94	2,500.00	2,500.00
General Clerical	1,302.15	1,500.00	1,300.00
Rent and Maintenance	2,051.60	2,125.00	2,125.00
Stationery and Supplies	1,088.57	1,500.00	1,500.00
Equipment	192.18	1,500.00	2,000.00
Bookkeeping Machines Expense	1,030.32	1,050.00	1,050.00
Repairs and Improvements	379.81	500.00	500.00
Telephone and Telegraph	1,179.77	1,000.00	1,000.00
Postage	735.27	800.00	800.00
Auditing	500.00	500.00	500.00
Insurance and Bonding	1,335.58	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	117.08	250.00	250.00
	$ 16,888.39	$ 17,855.00	$18,650.00
8. Executives			
Officers — Salaries	$ 5,005.00	$ 5,005.00	$ 5,005.00
Expenses	668.39	1,500.00	1,500.00
	$ 5,673.39	$ 6,505.00	$ 6,505.00
9. Other Expenses			
Legal Fees	$ 3,300.45	$ 3,400.00	$ 3,400.00
Payroll Taxes	3,127.80	1,400.00	1,400.00
Contributions	75.00	300.00	300.00
Delegates and Committees	976.86	1,000.00	1,000.00
I.E.B. Meetings	4,201.33	3,000.00	500.00
Severance Pay Provision	2,916.01	3,000.00	3,000.00
Philip Murray Foundation	—0—	250.00	500.00
1955 Convention Reserve	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
1954 Convention Above Reserve	—0—	1,000.00	12,000.00
L.P.J. Conference	—0—	1,500.00	1,300.00
	$ 15,046.84	$ 16,850.00	
TOTALS	$102,110.04	$106,005.00	$125,400.00

52,000 Strong, Mechanics Vote CIO Affiliation

The 52,000-member Mechanics Education Society of America, an independent union organized in 1932, this week voted unanimously to affiliate with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It is the largest single accession to CIO membership since the American Communications Workers formed its amalgamation of telephone workers unions and "went CIO".

Antedating the formation of CIO by five years, the MESA is composed of mechanics, tool makers, die makers, engineers and laborers in 127 metal industry plants, most of them in Ohio and Michigan. It was industrial in form, a type of union which corresponds to the CIO pattern, and was the first to attempt organization of the automobile industry on a plant-wide basis. Its field is also occupied by CIO's Automobile Workers and Steel Workers, and the AFL's Electrical Workers.

Desire to eliminate membership rivalry was a principal point of the advocates of CIO affiliation, as the 150 members of its executive committee met at New York City. The affiliation move had been suggested early this year by Walter Reuther, CIO president.

The new affiliate will retain its autonomy, and unmolested jurisdiction in plants already under contract, the committee was assured, with jurisdictional problems in new areas subject to mutual agreement with other CIO unions.

George White is president of the society. Emil Petitto is vice president and Matthew Smith secretary. Top officers led the move for affiliation, and won unanimous support.

Henry Arline Named President at Lima

Lima, Ohio — Officers were installed this week by Lima Local 166, to serve a term which will expire next September 20.

Henry N. Arline succeeds Robert K. Waldron in the presidency, while Eugene F. Perine and Stuart A. Borden were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Others named are William R. Lee, vice president; Joyce I. Link, recording secretary; and James Coolshan and Mrs. Ruby Frysinger, trustees.

Parsons Vacationing In European Lands

ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Parson and his wife are in Europe, on the Guild official's annual vacation. Their itinerary includes England, Switzerland, Italy and France, in that order. They are due to return in mid-October.

Budget Still Unbalanced

The U. S. is nearly $5 billion in the red, a deficit of $1.7 billion greater than Eisenhower's estimate in his budget message to Congress in January, according to an announcement by the U. S. Treasury.

Allotments for national security will be cut by $4.3 billion and the Defense Department has indicated that less defense spending will provide more security on th theory that there will be a "bigger bang for the buck."

Advice To The Lovelorn

In the light of the revised tax program going into effect next year, Sylvia Porter, financial writer of the New York Post advises:

"If you are planning to get a divorce or legal separation, see if you can't set the date for this move right after January 1, 1955 . . . it'll save you money."

"Carol" Gets The Blame

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security attributes 60 percent of the jump in new unemployment insurance claims to the third of recent hurricanes to hit the east coast.

In the week ending September 4 there were 268,400 such claims, as against 179,900 for the same period of the preceding year.

Guild BOOKSHELF

GUIDE TO POLITICS — 1954. Edited by Quincy Howe and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., for Americans for Democratic Action. Dial Press, New York City. 239 pp. Cloth $3.50, paper $1.50.

"Ignore politics, if you will, but politics will not ignore you," says Gus Tyler, of the ILGWU, author of Part II of this compendium of political know-how.

And for this cogent fact alone, it would be salutary if every voter—to say nothing of the non-voter—could be induced to explore its pages.

Its first section is devoted to a discussion of the issues, and it's not necessary to agree with the individual writers who have contributed chapters to admit that the field has been well-covered. Just the list will suffice to indicate the range:

Individual freedom and national security, full employment, taxes and taxpayers, farm surplus and income, McCarthyism, social security, public resources and private profit, labor-management and government, civil rights, the H-bomb and national defense, the U. S. and the UN, the U. S. and her allies, the U. S. and Asia, immigration and citizenship. Each is treated by a nationally-known authority, who voices opinions, along independent-liberal lines of thought.

But the section on American politics—"How They Work and How You Can Work In Them"—is far more than a handbook for PAC leaders. It comes close to being a treatise on good citizenship and how to achieve it.

Tyler shows the vital importance of the "independent" voter, tells how politics par ty is operate, and what the individual anxious to make his weight felt can do to fit into the scheme of things political. He has some sharp comment about problems of organization, to which any Guild leader will echo a fervent second; but supplements these difficulties with step-by-step suggestions on overcoming them.

Fascinating, too, is that section written by Louis H. Bean, forecaster extraordinary, which is an analysis of the possibilities and likelihoods, with imponderables not neglected, of the forthcoming congressional elections.

Tabulations of voting record of members of Congress, of percentages by which elections wen won and lost, and an introduction by Mayor Clark, of Philadelphia, are other items.

BOHEMIAN BRIGADE. Louis M. Starr. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York City. 37 pp. $5.00.

To the recent spate of good books written about the Civil War period, this work by former Chicago Guildsman Starr is an addition particularly welcome to newspaper folk.

For it is a scholarly job of telling how newspmen of the day covered the stories of Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg.

Correspondents of the NYO or Asiatic fronts who had their troubles with officious PRO's will relish the accounts of those who encountered the redoubtable General Sherman, who had personally consigned all newsmen to that region which Sherman held synonymous with war.

And for newsmen caught in the doldrums of military inaction, there will be sympathetic recollections in the shenanigans of the field correspondents in the war between the States, whose city desks clamored for copy when there was no copy, and who improvised to meet the situation.

The book's title is that adopted by the several hundred reporters who wrote the current history of their exciting day. And to judge from some of their copy, reprinted here in generous takes, they were by and large capable men, operating in an era when modern means of communications did not exist and when in a helter-skelter such as the three days at Gettysburg "objective" writing was almost impossible.

As history, this volume throws new light on a much-studied American era. As a story of newspapering it belongs on many a personal bookshelf as well as in journalism school libraries.

The author is presently a member of Columbia University's oral history project, interviewing public leaders for the edification of future historians.

Among Ourselves



IEB Vice President Robert C. Stafford is recovering from an automobile accident in which he fractured his hand, among other lesser injuries. Until the scheduled removal of the cast, this week end, he has been typing laboriously with one hand, but staying on the job daily.

Alton L. Caldwell, Jr., of the Brockton Guild, has been named to the Journalism school faculty at Stonehill College, North Easton, Mass. . . . The Brockton Guild chipped in for a bachelor's party purse, presented to Harry W. Sherburne, former local president, on his marriage Sept. 4 to Irene T. Jones. City Editor Riordan was best man.

Long Island University's journalism department will have George Palmer and Jerry Rose, of the New York Daily News staff, as new faculty members. Palmer will teach news editing, and Rose will handle rewriting instruction.

A first child, Dana, for Jackson Burgess, Greensboro, N. C., local president.

Jerry Dale, assistant publications editor for the AFL Paper Makers, leaves that job to join the public relations staff of the CIO Auto eWrkers. Albany Jones a Guild member, Detroit picks one up.

Connie Hitchcock, who for 21 years reported for the INS bureau in San Francisco, writes friends in the States that all is well with progress on a two-year cruise in the South Pacific, aboard her 38-foot ketch. Last reports were from the Marquesas Islands, 3,000 nautical miles from SF.

Morale note from the Wilkes-Barre Guild strike:

Evelyn Hannis, one of the Guild strikers, married last Saturday to a Pitman, N. J., contractor, was feted by her fellow pickets with a turkey dinner, gifts and best wishes, in advance of the big day. The site was "Guild Inn," as the strike commissary is known.

Southern Council Sets New Orleans Date

New Orleans, La.—The Southern District Council, newest of the regional groups of Guild locals, will meet at the St. Charles Hotel here on the week-end of October 23-24, with Richard P. Lane, of Memphis, presiding.

The two-day session will hear reports from locals throughout the area, and invitations have gone to ANG President Joseph F. Collis, Secretary-treasurer William J. Parson and Director of Organization J. William Birts to be guest speakers.

Nine Guild locals throughout the southern States are affiliated with the council.

Loyalty to Boss Thrives With Union, Expert Finds

Can workers be loyal to both their union and their employer?

F. M. Flynn, president and general manager of the New York Daily News, apparently thinks they can't.

But Dr. Lois R. Dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations — who has actually tried to find out—concludes that they can and are.

In a recent speech attacking the Guild, (See Guild Reporter, Sept. 10); Flynn said:

"Too often the new employee undergo a metamorphosis as to the placement of their loyalties. Management changes from something you work for and are loyal to, to the antagonist on the other side of the bargaining table. The natural pride in the paper one represents changes to a sense of division of interests. What is good for the paper becomes suspect as bad for the employe. The constant reiteration of the existence of conflict of interests upon the part of the union slowly negates many of the values that originally caused journalism aspirants to seek out this profession."

Not necessarily so, suggests Dr. Dean in the article "Union Activity and Dual Loyalty" in the July issue of the Industrial and Labor Relations Review. She says:

"Evidence is accumulating to suggest that rank-and-file loyalty to the union may not preclude loyalty to management; in fact, the union's main support may come from the workers who are satisfied, not dissatisfied, with the treatment they and their fellow workers receive from management."

After studying the dual loyalty question in three New York state firms, Dr. Dean reported these additional findings:

• In general, those workers with favorable attitudes toward the union also had favorable attitudes toward management and those who thought the union was only doing a fair or a poor job held similar opinions about management.

• Thus, the attitude of many workers toward both union and management may be the result of a general attitudinal "set." In other words, those who are chronically dissatisfied may be as dissatisfied with one camp as another. And those who appreciate good leadership will appreciate it in both the union and company.

• Where labor-management relations are poor, "conflict-oriented" workers—those who do not believe union and management have compatible goals—will be attracted to the union and will be the most active members.

• As labor-management relations improve, the content of the union may well shift to those who look with favor on both the union and management.

Dr. Dean's conclusion that a worker doesn't have to be a malcontent or a "sorehead" in order to support his union is paralleled by the findings of other surveys, which she cites.

In a recent study of a Teamster's local, for example, Arnold Rose found that: "People can have loyalty to two or more groups or values, even when those groups or values are in conflict. In concrete terms, loyalty to the union does not mean disloyalty to the employer."

Daniel Katz, reporting on an automobile plant survey by a group from the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, said:

"The great majority of workers see no fundamental conflict between the aims of the company and the aims of the union . . . The dominant tendency among the men is to give credit both to union and to management for the good working relationship."

And after studying a Packinghouse Workers' local, Theodore Purcell reported:

"For some of the workers, those most identified with either company or union, the attraction of one of the organizations for them and their resulting allegiance to it will tend to pull them away from and diminish their allegiance to the other organization. But for most of the workers, the allegiance given to one organization will have no apparent effect upon their allegiance to the other."

Purcell, said Dr. Dean, "sees the modern unionized factory as a political entity, a 'plant community,' having two coexisting governing bodies, the management and the union. These two organizations function in a relationship of mutual dependence, which the average worker perceives as follows, "The company gives me my job, and I am grateful. The union protects my dignity as an individual, and that is essential, too. Therefore, dual allegiance is not only under little or no strain, but is actually dictated by the psychological and economic realities of the plant situation."

Political Trend

"Judging from stories in the Guild Reporter, we're not doing too well either in arbitrations or NLRB cases," comments a local officer whose Guild recently lost an arbitration.

"It appears that those of us Guildsmen who are Republicans —like myself—have only one alternative if we expect to have our rights protected.

"That is to vote Democratic next November and biennially thereafter."

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Petition filed by NLRB with 5th Circuit to enforce Board's order requiring New Orleans Item to furnish payroll data to Guild.

NLRB hearing, Oct. 26, on consolidated charges brought by Guild against Teamsters Union for coercing street salers into paying initiation fee and dues, and against New Orleans Item for forcing street salers into Teamsters Union and discharging a Guild witness at NLRB hearing on Guild representation in maintenance department.

Guild motion for reconsideration of representation petition denied, New Orleans Item maintenance department.

Representation petition dismissed Rochester Times-Union advertising department (inappropriate unit).

ACTIVITIES

AP National Committee Meeting, Sept. 25-27, New York.

Empire State-New England District Council joint ANG training institute, Oct. 16-17, New York.

Cleveland Page One Ball, Oct. 29.

Local Copy

A PAGE especially for local officers, stewards and committeemen, conducted by the Department of Research and Information.

White Collar Unions Different? Maybe—But They ARE Unions

"White collar unions are different," says George R. Strauss in an article under that title in the latest issue of the Harvard Business Review.

But different or not, he concludes, they still are "basically and primarily unions."

The "difference" Strauss found in white collar unions after studying nine of them lies in the attitudes of their members and prospective members — how they regard themselves and how they regard the union.

"The one important characteristic of these unions is the middleclass background and orientation of their members," says Strauss, who is a research associate at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Five of the local unions studied were made up primarily of clerical personnel, two of professional engineers and two of industrial insurance agents.

"Many (white collar workers) are possessed by the Horation Alger dream of working up from office boy to president," says Strauss. "Even though he may be paid less than production workers, the typical white collar worker is convinced that his job is higher in status because it is more dignified, closer to the boss, and offers greater opportunity for initiative and discretion."

Too, he is paid a salary rather than an hourly wage; there is no time clock to punch and the sick leave policy is liberal — all of which contribute to the higher status and dignity he feels he enjoys.

"Actually," says Strauss, "in recent years white collar work has become increasingly routine, opportunities for promotion have declined, and in many cases wages have dropped below the factory level. White collar workers — particularly those with long service — often feel that their legitimate expectations have been disappointed. Then they turn to unions. However . . . because these middle-class dreams are not completely dissipated, white collar unions have a character of their own, and this must be taken into account."

Despite their disappointments and frustrations, many white collar workers feel that a union will destroy the "higher status" they prize so much. ("To them unions are dirty, noisy, and 'lower class'.") They fear it will bring in the time clock, the hourly wage, a stricter sick leave policy. Says Strauss:

"To them joining the union means abandoning hope; it means showing hostility to the boss (whom they may dream of as a close associate and personal friend); it also means throwing away all opportunity to forge ahead on merit."

If this Horatio Alger heritage is so strong, why do white collar war workers join unions at all? Is 'tyrannical" supervision the cause? Poor working conditions? Low wages?

These factors are significant, the author feels, but by themselves are not enough.

"For instance, the objections of shop clericals to low pay are almost always voiced with complaints about inadequate promotional opportunities and management interference with their work — as if low pay were the last straw, the final proof that the company has no regard for their effort."

Strauss lists several reasons why white collar workers do join unions, but all of them contain the same basic ingredient — the desire for prestige and "status." For example:

• As office work becomes more and more mechanized and routine, many white collar workers feel they are on a "production line."

• Many of them resent it when management requires them to do work they feel is beneath their dignity.

• Many of them hold "dead end" jobs so that despite their college educations, they see little chance for promotion.

• Many of them are in daily contact with shop workers who have higher earnings, more benefits.

Then there is the social aspect of unionism.

"The middle class is well known as a 'joining' class," says Strauss. "For the working girl the union can be the equivalent of an afternoon bridge club; for the white collar male it can be his Rotary Club or professional association."

Thus, the white collar worker turns to the union not in spite of his Horatio Alger dream, but because of it. Strauss concludes:

"White collar workers join unions not because they reject their middle-class aspirations, but because they see unionism as a better way of obtaining them. In other words, they look on the union as a means of obtaining dignity, prestige, and control over environment, things which are denied them by the increasingly bureaucratic organization of the modern office."

How best to organize white collar workers?

"Fundamentally there are two alternative techniques," Strauss observes, "(a) induce the workers to give up their 'vain delusions,' and (b) present unionism as the best way to middle-class goals."

Technique A — "point to the gains won by industrial workers and urge white collar workers to jump on the band wagon" — has not been notably successful and often has failed completely, he feels.

On the other hand, where white collar workers have been easily organized, in most cases they were "ready" for the union and the organizers offered a program in tune with their aspirations, Strauss found. In other words, Technique B.

Many white collar organizers, he notes, couple their talk of improved wages and working conditions with emphasis on protection of professional standards, dignity and the establishment of promotional systems based on real merit rather than favoritism. They stress the security brought by seniority and the need for a "decent" level of wages. They point to the number of their members promoted to management posts.

"Not enough evidence has been collected to draw decisive conclusions as to the success of these 'middle-class' tactics," the author finds. "However, it seems clear to me on the basis of my observation that white collar people are less antagonistic to this than to the 'working class' approach."

The union problems born of the white collar worker's special character carry beyond the organizing stage into collective bargaining. The handling of grievances and union participation. He emphasizes, however, that "in spite of their idiosyncracies," white collar unions are basically and primarily unions.

"Management must take into account that although the white collar approach to problems is different from the factory approach, office workers can be solidly united in fighting for their point of view . . .

"As is the case with industrial unions, a management which attempts to contain this union and treat it as a stranger will be faced with militant and uncompromising demands. On the other hand, if it looks on the union as a partner in eliminating trouble spots and treats it with respect, cooperative relations will normally not be difficult to attain."

'Common Justice, Common Morality'

"I think we should declare vigorously for the six hour day.

"I have no doubt that if we make a 'survey' to secure a general expression of opinion, the majority of employers queried will be against the six-hour day.

"But we are supposed to lead opinion, not to follow it . . . .

"I believe in the six-hour day, and believe it should be and soon can be an accomplished fact.

"There is nothing revolutionary in it.

"Hours have decreased from fourteen hours a day at the beginning of the nineteenth century to eight hours a day at the beginning of the twentieth century.

"It is time for another reduction in hours.

"Labor saving machinery makes a reduction of hours possible, and in fact necessary.

"Otherwise vast numbers of working people will be thrown out of employment.

"It has been the habit of the employing classes to take the full benefit of labor saving machinery and capitalize it, depriving the working people of their due share of this benefit.

"The advantage of labor-saving machinery should be distributed to the employers in greater profits, to be sure, and to the consumers in cheaper prices, but, above all, to the working people in shorter hours, better wages and better living conditions.

"We should not have to have strikes of the working people for them to get what is justly theirs.

"We are in an uncivilized state if we have to have war between labor and capital in order to have just distribution of the benefits of human progress.

"Employers should realize that they have no moral right to monopolize these benefits and should have no legal right to do so.

"They must, in common justice, common morality and common advantage, distribute these benefits.

"Employers must realize that the distribution of these benefits means advantage for the capitalistic classes as well as for the consuming and working classes, because, without increased buying power on the part of the masses, there can be no sufficient market for increased production.

"The next step in order in the progress of industry is the six hour day, and the six-hour day is already being adopted by the more progressive employers.

"There must be cooperation on the part of the working people, of course, to make the adoption of the six-hour day possible . . .

"Unnecessary restrictions on production must be removed.

"Hampering, narassing union rules must be modified.

"There should be sympathy and harmony between employers and employees for common good.

here and now that an intelligent public opinion

"But capital might just as well understand will no longer permit the employing class to monopolize all the benefits of invention, but will insist upon those benefits being shared with its employees and with the consuming public."

—Excerpts from an editorial letter by William Randolph Hearst to the editor of the New York American, published October 18, 1931

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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September 24, 1954 — Vol. XXI — No. 19



WHAT'S a rewrite man?

He's an "unsung backbone," that's what he is, on no less an authority than the editor of the Chicago Sun-Times.

This week a Chicago reader wrote to the Sun-Times asking the question. He was prompted by the fact that Guildsman Bentley Stegner, a rewrite staffer, had been subbing for Irving Kupcinet, while the conductor of "Kup's" widely-read column was on vacation.

This is the way the correspondence went:

"Editor: Temporarily filling the shoes of that wise and kindly king of columnists, Kup, while he was on vacation, Ben Stegner assuredly must be a man of parts and of sufficient stature to undertake that job, which in my opinion he did very well and entertainingly.

"Stegner told us that he is a rewrite man. But what is a rewrite man? A lot of us want to know what he does on a newspaper.

"The adventurous Sir Galahads, the sober and otherwise reporters; the snarling, cynical, evil-tempered and tyrannical city editor; that strange breed of tough, rowdy and whisky-drinking sports writers (I quote your Red Smith from memory), the penny-pinching or noble crusading publisher, the wailing sob sisters, even the humble newsboy — have been glamorized and glorified in song, movies and romance. But never a word of the doing and deeds of the rewrite man.

"Is the rewrite man so unimportant, prosaic and unromantic that he is unworthy to be hardly mentioned? Is it possible (and I have that suspicion!) that he may be the strong silent man behind the scenes? Maybe the big wheel in the tough newspaper game. Please enlighten us.

'Livingston Miner."

"A rewrite man is the unsung backbone of the newsroom. He takes the facts of a story over the telephone from a reporter or several reporters and writes the story for the paper. He is also called upon to rewrite the stories of others to condense them or to sharpen them up if needed. He is one of the skilled workers on the staff, usually with many years of experience as a reporter.—Editor."

Washington ROUNDUP

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS are won on a big issue or on an amalgam of small issues. If one can sit in Washington and perceive anything, then there is reason to think that the 1954 Congressional campaign falls into the second category.

In '52 there were big issues—war, corruption, communism. In '54 none has so far shown its head.

It is the universal concensus, if there is such a thing and if there isn't, then redundancy fits here, that Attorney General Brownell will pull a pack of red rabbits out of the grand jury rooms and/or the FBI files before election day. But I find my colleagues, at least, don't think it will work. That remains to be seen, however.

But even if Brownell hits a jackpot of some sort it hardly looks as though he can supply a single issue to replace the trinity of '52.

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SO I GO BACK to the amalgam of small issues. What is it?

From what happened in Maine, in Wisconsin, in Minnesota, from what reports are seeping back to Washington from about the country now that the campaign is picking up, I have just a sneaking suspicion that it goes like this:

For 20 years the Democrats got over the idea that they were the friend of the average gent and the Republicans worked for the fat cat side of our citizenry. In '52 other issues washed that one out—people crossed their fingers or just plain ignored the Democratic plea of "don't let them take it away."

Now, I suspect, there is a widespread thought still rather inarticulate feeling among a vast number of people who voted for Ike that the Republicans are up to what are considered their old tricks.

Mind you, I didn't say that they are up to their old tricks. In an election it doesn't matter what the fact is—what counts is what the voter think the fact is. What I'm saying is that I figure a lot of the voters think the fact is that the Republicans are playing on the side of the few and against the interests, chiefly pocketbook interests, of the many.

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THERE ISN'T ANY one single overwhelming thing thing that makes the voter think this. But there is an accumulation—and the sum can be as powerful as the total of its parts.

Some think the tax bill grants too much relief to the big boys and the corporations. I see that Walter Reuther is making the pitch that General Motors got more tax relief than all of its half million or so employes. Call that unfair, untrue, demagogic—it's effective nonetheless.

Others figure that the GOP is out to strip the country's natural resources for the benefit of the big boys. The Dixon-Yates business you couldn't find one in a million to explain. Yet that crack about Nixon, Dixon and Yates is akin to FDR's one about Martin, Barton and Fish. It's the subtle implication that counts.

TVA and REA are more than New Deal initials to a lot of folks about the country. Are the Republicans trying to scrap them—or turn them over to the corporations? The GOP is on the defensive whatever.

Public power vs. the private utilities controlled by faraway Wall Street is a longtime issue in many places. Hell's Canyon and a lot of other locations on the map have revived this thought in the back of a lot of heads.

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PUT ALL THESE THINGS together, and others I haven't mentioned, and relate them to Ike's "eight millionaires and a plumber" cabinet—since renewed of the plumber out with a millionaire (Mrs. Hobby) aided.

Add on top of this the real distress in a lot of scattered spots about the country—unemployment, underemployment, those with employment benefits run out, those worrying about losing their jobs. Of course the national economy, as a whole, is sound as a fiddle—but that doesn't mean a thing to the gent out of a job. And it doesn't help the GOP to keep blasting at what they call the "prophets of gloom and doom."

Now, the Republicans say that they have upped social security payments, and they have. And they say that they have made it easier for the average family to buy a home. And they have. But it just may be that the voter figures this is coming to him anyway and what's new about that, the New Deal or the Fair Deal started it? Gratitude is a curious thing on occasion.

All of the things I have said so far apply to the Republican Party as represented in Congress. To the vast majority, apparently, they don't seem to apply to Ike. He is still above the battle, or most of it at least. And if he keeps on speaking in glowing generalities of his program maybe the voters will say, well he's a fine fellow and I'd vote for him again and he's against war and all that stuff, but it's those Republicans in Congress who caused him all the trouble and so forth.

THE BIG QUESTION, of course, is whether some of Ike's stardust can be brushed off on the Senate and House candidates who seem to range the GOP spectrum. The record shows that it never really has worked in the past and the burden is on Ike to prove differently this year. The odds are against it.

The Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other voting of late have shown a big upsurge in Democrats at the polls. It could be that what they have in mind is the kind of thing I've been talking out loud about.

It's a long time before the last ballot is cast, sure, but as of now it looks from here like a strong undercurrent, down there somewhere just below the surface.

LA Herald-Express Unit Rejects Contract Offer, Moves To Arbitration

Los Angeles, Calif. — Arbitration procedure is being invoked to settle the terms of a wage-and-hour reopening in the contract between the Los Angeles Guild and the Hearst Herald & Express. Editorial, advertising, business, circulation and maintenance employes are covered.

The negotiations started last May, and were marked by several proposals and counter-proposals, until late last month management made an offer which the negotiating committee recommended to the membership of the unit.

Her-Ex employes, however, voted the proposal down by a heavy margin, and the unsettled issues are moved into arbitration, under procedures set up in the existing contract.

Chief objections centered on the widening of a differential already existing between Los Angeles pay rates and higher amounts contracted for in San Francisco. In the latter city, for example, the top reporter minimum is $123, reached in the seventh year of experience. The existing top minimum in the Herald & Express contract is $118, reached in the sixth year.

Her-Ex management was willing to increase the reporter top figure to $121 With a wage-reopening due in San Francisco early in 1955, objectors pointed out that parity between the cities would be more remote than ever, if the present offer were approved.

Increases proposed in various job classifications ranged from $3 down to $1.50 a week, all retroactive except as to overtime to last May 18.

Cardinal Cushing Lauds Labor's Fight On Reds

At a recent convention of the Rubber Workers, labor was hailed by Richard J. Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston for its role in combatting communism.

The Cardinal told the delegates that the fact "that communism has not penetrated deeply into the life and institutions of our country is due in no small measure to the energetic and responsible efforts of organized labor to make social justice and social charity living realities in our economic life."

"Your struggle to secure decent wages, hours and conditions of work, your removal of labor from the market place as a mere commodity, your insistence that a man is still a man, in spite of the color of his skin—have made for a sound, stable America well able to resist the cancerous germ of communist poisoning," the Archbishop said.

Bishop Sheil, McCarthy Critic, Given Hillman Award For Meritorious Service

The 1954 Sidney Hillman Award for meritorious public service went yesterday to Auxiliary Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, of Chicago, in ceremonies at a luncheon at the Hotel New Yorker.

The American Newspaper Guild was represented at the presentation by President Joseph F. Collis and Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak. The award is set up to commemorate the late president of the CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers and is administered by a foundation of which Jacob S. Potofsky, ACWA president, is head.

Bishop Sheil is the clergyman who last April gained nationwide attention by publicly denouncing the tactics of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin, whose followers include many of the churchman's own faith. In a blistering attack, the bishop called McCarthy "a city slicker from Appleton" who was taking in American "rubes" with a kind of shell-game.

The Hillman award is the sixth annual presentation, and includes a scroll with citation of the services of the recipient, together with $1,000 in cash.

In accepting the award, Bishop Sheil said yesterday that he will donate the cash to the Lewis College of Science and Technology at Lockport, Ill.

The citation noted particularly Bishop Sheil's courage and public spirit in opposing "the current wave of hysteria and the demogogues who have promoted it."

In accepting the honor, the Chicago bishop commented on "the strength and character" of the late labor leader describing Hillman as having "a passion for justice," a good man who "believed in the moral law and practiced it."

Mr. Potofsky read a telegram from former President Truman, to whom last year's award had gone, saying that the Foundation "couldn't have picked a better man" than Bishop Sheil.

The bishop spoke vigorously on the moral values of American family life.

Ammunition...

"I should say to those employers who stand for the open shop, they ought to recognize that it is for their interests as well as that of the community that unions should be powerful and responsible; that it is to their interests to build up the unions, to aid as far as they can in making them stronger, and to create conditions under which the unions be led by the ablest and most experienced men.

"A large part of all union activity today, and in the past, has been devoted to the struggle for existence; and that fact accounts also for a large part of union excesses. As nearly as possible union existence should be assured so that efforts of the leaders might be devoted to solving the fundamental and difficult problems of discipline and organization and the working out of other problems of the trades."

—U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, as reported in "The Words of Justice Brandeis," edited by Solomon Goldman and published by Henry Schuman (200 pp., $3).

The Guild Reporter
99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.



IT WAS UNANIMOUS—All but nine of the 120 Wilkes-Barre strikers were present when Guild officers detailed the proposed strike settlement at a membership meeting last Tuesday afternoon. And all 111 strikers waved approval by a show of hands. The vote ended a strike of 181 days, called last April 8 when negotiations deadlocked over a new contract.

THE Guild Reporter
THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD · CIO
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

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Wilkes-Barre Wins Strike

OKAYS NEW PACT, ENDS 'VALLEY NEWS'

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Guild employes of the Morning Record, and Times-Leader-Evening News went back to work Tuesday afternoon after winning a strike which started April 8. Terms of the settlement, reached in four days of intensive bargaining, were approved by a meeting earlier in the day, called on short notice but attended by 111 of the 120 strikers.

The Record reappeared on Wilkes-Barre streets on Wednesday morning, 24 hours after the last issue of the Guild's own strike daily had been distributed. Printers had gone on the job early Tuesday, anticipating approval of the contract by Guildsmen, and ending a lockout which had idled all the mechanical crafts.

Charles M. Lyon, first vice president of the International Typographical Union, had an active share in bringing the disputants together. He had come to Wilkes-Barre two weeks ago to consult with his local about settlement of its own contract demands, pending since the Guild walked out. At Lyon's invitation, ANG President Joseph F. Collis, himself a Record striker, and Director of Organization J. William Blatz, of the ANG office, met with publisher spokesmen at Atlantic City.

There on three successive days there was discussion of settlement methods. The publishers were asked by the Guild spokesmen to choose one of three means of negotiations:

(1) To drop the issue of arbitration and settle those few major matters which had still been undetermined at the strike date; (2) to run through the agreement clause by clause and decide where arbitration could be mutually satisfactory; or (3) to undertake a detailed overhauling of the contract, with inclusion of an arbitration clause understood.

It was the third method which the publishers agreed to follow.

The final settlement resulted in an almost complete rewrite job on the contract, and closely followed the terms of a proposal made by the Guild during its attempts at ending the strike last May.

It includes a "model" arbitration clause, made acceptable through clarification of a large number of moot contract points. It was over the issue of arbitration, without such contract changes, that the strike was called.

Statistically, the new Wilkes-Barre contract contains 118 sections, aside from tabulations devoted to wage classifications.

Of the total, 74 constitute changes. Eleven sections are totally new, 38 sections have been improved, 11 have been clarified as to meaning, and there were four sections deleted from the agreement which expired last March.

Only eight of the listed changes had been settled upon prior to April 8, when the strike was called.

* * *

For the past four months the publishers had relied heavily on the outcome of "unfair labor practice" charges it lodged with the National Labor Relations Board early in June. For that period management had declined to enter discussions with the Guild, although the Guild at all times was ready to negotiate.

Not until the flimsy charges petered out a few weeks ago did the parties meet for resumption of bargaining.

When the break came, matters moved swiftly, and almost uniformly to the Guild's advantage. Over a period of four days — and nights — the Guild negotiating team succeeded in obtaining such concessions as:

- A wage increase ranging, by salary brackets, from $4 to $7.50 per week, applicable to all minimums.
- Job security, with a guarantee of all present jobs for a two-year period despite economic changes and maintenance hereafter of "an adequate staff."
- An increase from 36 to 38 weeks in maximum severance pay, and improved qualification language.
- A thirty-seven and one-half hour work week, instead of thirty-eight and three-quarters hours.
- A fourth week of paid vacation, earned after 28 years, and affecting 21 present employes.
- Arbitration on the "model contract" pattern, including the rules of the American Arbitration Association.
- Addition of Easter Sunday as a holiday of five hours working time.
- Inclusion of the period of the strike as service time with the publisher, for computing contract benefits.

(Continued on Page 3)

Significant Triumph Says Pres. Collis

Joseph F. Collis, ANG president and a member of the Wilkes-Barre local, saw in the Guild victory a "significant triumph for the stability of the American Newspaper Guild.

"Publishers who have an idea they would like to wreck the Guild may well take a second look and, we hope, change their minds," he said.

"The Guild seeks no trouble; but neither will it run from trouble.

"The people who produce newspapers of the country deserve more pay and better working conditions. And this ANG administration will fight for higher pay and better working conditions."

AP Negotiations Open At New York

Associated Press contract renewal talks got under way this week on proposals which surprised neither AP management nor the 1,500 AP employes.

Back on the bargaining table were such familiar goals as $165 top minimum pay and elimination of geographical pay differentials. Both have been sought at past negotiating sessions without full success.

These and other wage items were temporarily set aside during the Monday-through-Friday sessions this week. The three-hour meetings worked over non-wage proposals without any major friction developing. Both sides voiced hope of reaching a negotiated settlement promptly.

At management request, to make way for a meeting of the AP Board of Directors, no meetings were scheduled for next week. Bulk of the negotiating is expected for the three weeks following, up to the November 4 contract expiration date.

Doug Lovelace of San Francisco is Guild negotiating chairman and spokesman. The other two committeemen are Warren Rogers Jr. of Washington and Dick Smith of Cleveland. Sitting in is Dick Coons of New York, negotiator last year and a member of the AP National Committee.

Steve Ripley, ANG Wire Service Administrator, is assisting at the bargaining table.

Management spokesmen are Wes Gallagher, Harry Montgomery and L. H. Thomason.

Other provisions in the contract staked out for improvement include pensions, health insurance, vacations, holidays, sick leave and severance. A special joint committee — composed of representatives of AP management, the Guild, the Commercial Telegraphers Union and confidential-type employes not affiliated with any union—is exploring ways to improve the pension plan.

Management proposed a few contract changes. One included taking 28 AP correspondents—those in offices with two or more employes—out of contract coverage. The Guild voiced adamancy, saying if any group needed contract coverage it was the often-overworked correspondents.

In arguing against geographical differentials, the Guild contended AP's demand for the same high standard of work no matter where it's done should be matched by the same pay scale country-wide.

"A man's pride and his pocketbook are sensitive spots," said the Guild. "Geographical differentials hit both spots."

2nd Assessment— It's Still Necessary

Settlement of the Wilkes-Barre strike does not cancel out the general membership assessment authorized by vote of the IEB and collectible as of October 1. It's still needed to replenish the ANG Defense Fund, and to help inch toward the ultimate total goal of $1 million.

Publisher Makes It Unanimous By Withdrawing NLRB Charges

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Settlement of the Guild strike brought with it a withdrawal by the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company of charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board last June.

Atty. Max Rosenn, company counsel, telegraphed Bennet F. Schauffler, regional NLRB director at Philadelphia: "Pleased to report that agreement with Guild reached and strike settled. Company herewith withdraws charges filed with you against the Guild."

The charges had been the subject of investigation in the field by Examiner Joseph Weston and of conferences in both Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia.

On September 10, Weston asked the Guild to sign a settlement agreement based on the Guild's alleged failure to notify the State Mediation Service of the contract dispute.

Legal questions raised at that time by ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter averted the issuance of a complaint by the board.

The Guild had been accused June 11, four days after management broke off talks for the fifth time, of refusing to bargain in good faith on three specifications, and publishing the Valley News while preventing the company from producing its two newspapers.

The State of The Union . . .

Cooperation Can't Function Without Genuine Equality



By RALPH B. NOVAK
Executive Vice President

FROM TIME TO TIME so-called labor statesmen break into print with pronouncements calling for an era of mutual cooperation between labor and management. Frequently such statements also scorn as "antediluvian" those union leaders who do not embrace this cure-all for whatever ails industrial relations, but prefer to place primary emphasis on the basic aspects of trade unionism. The nation's press invariably applauds such pronouncements as a display of "enlightenment" and "maturity".

But what both forget in their enthusiasm is the simple fact that co-operation can only work on a two-way street and between equals. Labor-management co-operation is an excellent objective—but it cannot work until industry generally accepts unions as equal partners.

Co-operation must be based on mutual acceptance and respect. But American industry by and large still is a long way from granting unions that acceptance and respect. Acceptance means at the very least a recognition that the union is here to stay, tangibly expressed through the granting of full union and job security.

• • •

STRONG, STABLE AND EFFECTIVE unions are an essential without which no "era of co-operation" can even begin. Yet far from recognizing this, most of industry still bitterly resists not only any measure which would serve to strengthen trade unions, but also frequently the very existence of unions.

After all, it was employer pressure which foisted on labor the straight-jacket of the Taft-Hartley act, and the even more restrictive anti-labor laws which exist in many states. And on both national and state levels—encouraged by the Republican climate—industry continues to agitate for more and more restrictions on unions.

Granted that there are certain segments of industry where relations are such that co-operation is an established and working fact. But these are few and far between. And the basis for each such case is complete recognition by the employers that the union is an active, responsible and equal partner. In such cases—the garment industry is one of the best examples—industry has accorded the union full recognition, by granting it the union shop, some control over and protection of jobs, an equal voice in administering welfare funds, and similar signs of acceptance.

Without such basic recognition, touring the plant with the boss many establish an era of co-operation at the top, but it will not necessarily protect the basic needs of the rank and file union members.

• • •

OUR INDUSTRY as a whole probably is one of the prime examples of a lack of basic recognition that the Guild is here to stay, and that it should be treated as a partner, rather than tolerated as a nuisance.

With few exceptions, newspaper proprietors undoubtedly still hope the Guild will go away one of these days and let them get back to the "good old days". And certainly the majority actively promotes that hope.

Where we have been organized for years, subtly or bluntly managements have continued to try to undermine the Guild. Where we try to organize, every conceivable or inconceivable roadblock is put up against the Guild.

For example: Thanks to the fortitude of our 120 members in Wilkes-Barre, the Guild has just won a significant victory after six months on the picket line. The settlement which ended the strike was virtually identical with the one offered management during negotiations last spring. Yet management in Wilkes-Barre was content to let the strike drag—refusing even to meet for negotiations for more than half of the period—for half a year.

Wilkes-Barre happens to be the home local of the ANG's president, Joe Collis, and for almost two decades one of the strongest Guild locals. If the publishers succeeded in breaking this local it certainly would have given aid and comfort to every other publisher who would like to weaken or eliminate the Guild. All things considered, such a result would have created formidable threats to the existence of every other Guild local.

And for another example: The president and general manager of the biggest (circulationwise) paper in the country—and one of the first to sign a Guild contract—recently issued what amounts to an invitation to editorial employes to get out of the Guild, since the Guild is promoting "mediocrity". (The mediocrity indictment, of course, doesn't apply to his own paper but to the other fellows who may be pardoned for chorusing "who, me?" at the next ANPA Convention. But they will no doubt swallow the charge cheerfully if it helps to weaken the Guild, and with equal facility ignore the real cause—often pointed out by Editor & Publisher—namely unimaginative penny-pinching business managements which year after year are whittling down editorial expenditures.)

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I DON'T BELIEVE it is a persecution complex to recognize you are in a fight for your life. The Guild and the majority of other unions have been in that situation for much of their existence. Certainly there are individual employers in our own and other industries who accept unions as full partners, and with whom cooperative relations are not only possible but actual.

But for the most part for the Guild or the labor movement as a whole to subordinate the welfare of its members—as expressed through collective bargaining and political action—to promotion of "co-operation" with management under present conditions would be absolute suicide.

The Guild probably has been more aware of the problems of our industry than the owners of the printing presses themselves; we always have been and continue to be ready to co-operate with management in the solution of industry problems. However, the publishers have shown no sign of interest in real co-operation, witness their complete indifference to the Guild's repeated efforts to help the industry solve the newsprint cost problem.

Thus, unless and until industry generally accords to unions acceptance instead of open warfare and/or undercover sniping, those who preach labor-management co-operation "ueber alles" do the cause of labor and the welfare of union members a serious disservice.

Congress Found Wanting Is CIO Analysts' View

Washington, D.C.—The CIO's legislative department doesn't think well of the record of the 83rd Congress, the members of which were said last spring by President Eisenhower to be undeserving of reelection next month unless they supported his administration's program.

The legislative department has reviewed the accomplishments of the Nation's lawmakers, and found them wanting. It has issued a 64-page pamphlet, "Report on Congress," which analyzes the major issues before the congress and which says, candidly:

"The CIO expected little good from the 83rd Congress. Unfortunately, its expectations were realized."

But, it adds, "If the members devoted to the public interest can be increased by only a handful in the Senate and by a dozen or two in the House, the people of America can look forward to an 84th Congress which will better serve the cause of freedom and prosperity for all."

And, it says, the "challenge to the voters of America" is that "those who have defended the public interest must be returned to Washington to continue their good work, and those who have failed to do so, must be retired and be replaced with those who understand what is truly good for America."

The report was sharply critical of the "trickle-down philosophy" which it said the Administration preaches and practices. This philosophy, the CIO statement said, has not been established "through any specific proclamation of the President or any single piece of legislation.

"Rather, it has given the direction and the bias to many of the actions which have taken place in the last two years. It explains the iniquitous tax law and it explains the failures in the entire field of labor, social and farm legislation," the report said.

"It explains the satisfaction at the fact that 1954 is 'almost as good as 1953' when the simple fact is that each year total production must be about $15 billions higher than the year before in order to meet the challenge of increased population and increased production."

The report, which carries an introduction by Robert Oliver, Director of the CIO Legislative Committee, said that the men and women "who fought brilliantly for the public interest" came from every region of the country, from cities and rural areas and from "both parties."

The report adds:

"Needless to say, the full story of Congress cannot be told alone in terms of the 'showdown' votes which take place.

"Much of the legislative process following pages will illustrate, much of the congress' work that takes place in committees, and much of it is designed to prevent 'showdown' votes. Intelligent citizenship requires an understanding of the things that did not happen as well as those that did. This report, the CIO hopes, will help supply some of that understanding."

Covered in the report are such subjects as "trickle-down" economics and tax program; unemployment insurance; housing; general welfare legislation; minimum wages; Taft-Hartley Act amendments; "give - aways"; farm legislation; and national security.

The report also includes an Appendix, listing the manner in which Senators voted on seven key issues and Representatives on six key issues.

The report makes clear that this tabulation is "not intended to serve as a 'voting record' of the Congressmen — since so few votes are involved — but to highlight how the members of the two parties lined up on the key questions facing the Congress."

The CIO report also notes that even on these few votes, "there are occasional cases when special considerations caused a generally excellent Congressman to vote 'wrong' and similarly, a generally poor Congressman to vote 'right'."

Throughout the report, there are references to 29 "showdown" votes—18 in the Senate and 11 in the House. The report said:

"Senate Democrats cast 780 votes on these roll-calls, Republicans 792. But while 80% of all Democratic votes were pro-public interest, in CIO's view, only 12% of all Republican votes were such. In the House, the story is the same. Of 2070 Democratic votes, 78% were pro-public interest, while only 19% of the 2214 Republican votes were in that class.

"Occasionally, the champions of the public interest rallied enough allies to win legislative victories. More often, they failed to do so — although by small margins."

CIO Wins First No-Raid Case Under New Pact

Chicago, Ill. — The first dispute arbitrated under the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement brought a ruling this week from Umpire David L. Cole in favor of the United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO. Cole found that an effort by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL, to take over bargaining rights for over four hundred workers at Swift & Company's Moultrie, Georgia, meat packing plant was an infringement of the AFL-CIO no-raid accord.

The Meat Cutter's union had petitioned for an NLRB election. UPWA has been the certified bargaining agent for the Moultrie Swift workers for the last ten years.

The move to bolt the CIO union developed in UPWA's Local 269, deep in the heart of south Georgia, over UPWA insistence that local union officers take steps to secure elimination of segregated dressing rooms and other facilities in the company's plant. Walter Lassiter, president of the local and leader in the move to switch to the AFL organization, told newspapers: "We don't want to mix the races."

In a radio broadcast to the Moultrie unionists, UPWA International President Ralph Helstein reaffirmed UPWA's no-discrimination policy. Citing the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation case, Helstein said that discriminatory racial practices were un-American and in conflict with sound union principles.

THE ANG IS still one of the holdouts on the AFL-CIO general no-raiding agreement.

The IEB set the policy at its June meeting declaring its intention of organizing in its jurisdiction. It was pointed out that the Guild could not sign without dropping its organizing drive in the Los Angeles Examiner where there is an AFL Federal local, and that it was encountering jurisdictional disputes with AFL Teamsters. The AFL also has Federal locals elsewhere in Guild jurisdiction.

The top officers of the Guild have been authorized by the IEB to sign for the Guild when these or other obstacles are removed.

Central Press Reopener Going To Arbitration

Conforming to the pattern set by the major wire services this year, King Features Syndicate has forced the Guild into arbitration in a wage reopener in the contract covering employes of Central Press in Cleveland.

Management refused to make any wage offer at all, after the Guild had proposed a "substantial" general increase, with increases to be added to minimums.

Also up for negotiations in the reopener, and now subject to arbitration, were the sections covering severance pay and night differential.

The Guild has won general increases of from $2.50 to $4.50 in wage reopener arbitrations on all three of the major wire services, starting with the pattern-setting AP award last January. In addition to the general increases the arbitrators granted other changes in the major contracts.

Arbitration has been invoked by the Guild through the American Arbitration Association, in accordance with the terms of the Central Press contract. Arbitration proceedings will be held in Cleveland.

Negotiators for the Guild were Steve Ripley, ANG Wire Service Administrator; Hoyt King, unit chairman, and William M. Davy, executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild. Management was represented by Edward M. Gundy of King Features Syndicate and Courtland C. Smith, manager of Central Press in Cleveland.

Weirich Named Knoxville President

Knoxville, Tenn. — Frank Weirich is the new president of Knoxville Local, succeeding Willard Yarbrough. Weirich had held the post of secretary-treasurer. Chosen as vice president is Harold Harlow, and the new secretary-treasurer is Homer Clonts.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946, (TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE GUILD REPORTER, PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FOR OCTOBER 1, 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher — American Newspaper Guild, 95 University place, New York City 3, N. Y.
Editor — Charles E. Cleiney, 99 University place, New York City 3, N. Y.
Managing Editor — None.
Business Manager — None.

2. The owner is:
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President, Joseph F. Collis, 95 University Place, NYC 3, N. Y.
Executive Vice President, Ralph B. Novak, 95 University Place NYC 3, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer, William J. Farren, 95 University Place, NYC 3, N. Y.
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3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

Signature of Editor
(s) CHARLES E. CREIGEY

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1954.
JOSEPH G. COLANGELO
Notary Public, N. Y. State
No. 66-5782300

My commission expires March 30, 1955

THE GUILD REPORTER
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Strike-End Gleanings

Despite financial losses incident to the six-months' strike Wilkes-Barre Guildsmen didn't scramble to return to work Tuesday. While the contract was approved at 12:45 p.m. the members voted not to enter the plant until 2:30, despite management pressure to return earlier and provide copy for printers who had reported for work at 7 a.m.

"We came out together and we're going back together," was the attitude.

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Some ex-strikers drew a full day's pay Tuesday although they worked as little as one hour. This was the experience of one woman, who reported with the rest of the strikers at 2:30 and then quit for the day at her regular time, 3:30. Management had agreed no one would be asked to work beyond regular quitting time, no matter the starting time.

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One reporter found the strike had dimmed his recollection of the newsroom pencil-sharpener's location.

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There will be no shortage of vacations next year as a result of the strike. Management agreed that, for vacation accrual purposes, time spent on strike will be considered time worked. This applies as well to severance credit.

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Tip to ANG Placement Service: A supplementary letter permits the publishers to create two new jobs in the newsrooms and fill them with persons other than those presently employed by the company. Regular vacancies in existing jobs are filled by promotion from the ranks.

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TV cameramen had a field day around the plant on reopening day.

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Habit can be troublesome. When the vanguard of returning strikers reached the plant lobby, some began climbing the stairs. They had forgotten the plant had an elevator. Strike headquarters was on the third floor of a building equipped with steps.

• • •

Executive Board members found sleep in short supply during the five days and night preceding approval of the contract. Negotiations were held over 14-hour periods Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Sunday night's session, at which tentative agreement was reached, ran from 8:15 p.m. to 1:45 a.m. Then, on Monday night, some board members were up until 2 a.m. stencilling and mimeographing 200 copies of the proposal for submission to the membership.

"Retroactive sleep is my one concern right now," one board member exclaimed as he stumbled down the stairs.

ANG Director of Organization Bill Blatz had to go home to White Plains over the week end to pick up some sleep and replenish his supply of clean shirts.

• • •

One big headache for management (and the supervisors) was newspaper carriers. The company has the "Little Merchant" system. More than 125 of them were "promoted" last June and the vacancies had gone unfilled. Route books are missing in some areas. All supervisors were placed on telephones Tuesday afternoon for a roundup of actual and potential carriers.

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Wilkes-Barre Guildsmen came through the strike without a single defection in its solid ranks. In fact, the local picked up a membership through the return of a war veteran in August. That meant that 119 strikers walked out, but 120 walked back.

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The last issue of Wilkes-Barre's tabloid strike newspaper, "The Valley News," told the story of the settlement in seven paragraphs, on Page One.

Two of those paragraphs were devoted to citing a telegram sent to ANG President Joseph F. Collis by Governor John S. Fine (R.), which read as follows:

"The public interest of the citizens of Wilkes-Barre is notably served by the settlement of the long standing newspaper strike, that limited popular understanding of the many current issues with which our people are concerned. Your organization is commended for its share in resuming the mission of the Fourth Estate to let the people know. Best wishes."

• • •

One Valley News advertiser took four inches of paid space in the last issue of the strike-duration paper to voice appreciation.

His ad copy:

"This message is not for advertising purposes. It's just a note of THANKS to the HARD WORKING PEOPLE who made it possible for us small Business People to be heard and seen through their Small BIG NEWSPAPER and because of their efforts MY BUSINESS DID NOT SUFFER. Thanks again — Nick Perugino, — No. 1 Pub. 1 North Main street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa."

• • •

The Valley News devoted its final Page One streamer head to coming Valley's Community Chest boosting the opening of the Wy-campaign for $802,300 in welfare funds.

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The Valley News had built up a mail circulation exceeding 400 copies. When the publishers indicated little interest in the ready-made circulation, the Guild refunded to all subscribers postage for the amount of unfulfilled subscriptions.

. . . Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

• A strengthened clause on picket line observance.

• Establishment of a Guild-management committee to consider such common problems as job evaluation and classification.

The Valley News, Guild-published tabloid, ended publication Tuesday morning when its 118th issue was circulated. It had attained phenomenal success, running numerous 24-page papers with a heavy percentage of paid advertising, and with the cooperation of the mechanical craft unions, which had been locked out when the publishers closed their doors six months ago.

Wilkes-Barre Guildsmen regard the operation of the Valley News as a potent factor in the strike settlement, as well as a public service in supplying local news to the Wilkes-Barre public.

The wage settlement sends the top minimum for reporters to $105.75, to be increased next April to $109.25. Rewrittemen go to $108.25 now and will move to $111.75 next April. Other minimum levels are:

Display salesmen $101.25 and $104.75; district managers $89.75 and $93.25; stenographers $52.25 and $54.25; and telephone operators $51.75 and $53.75. Five yearly step-ups are written in for reporters and display salesmen, four step-ups for all others except rewrite men, who attain their maximum after one year, a reduction in their wage progression.

Erie Publisher Called Red Aid

Erie, Pa. — Edward O. Lamb, owner of the Erie Dispatch, who is currently embroiled in a Washington hearing over his application for renewal of his license to operate his Erie television station, WICU, was this week flatly accused of having once served on national committees of two organizations controlled by the Communist Party.

His accuser is Louis F. Budenz, one-time editor of the Daily Worker, New York organ of the communists, and now on the faculty of Fordham University.

Budenz also told the Federal Communications Commission that the Daily Worker had received "greetings" from Lamb, an attorney whose home is in Toledo, on its twentieth anniversary edition in January, 1944.

Lamb has taken oath that charges that he was an associate of communists and contributed to party funds are false. A succession of witnesses, some of doubtful backgrounds, had come forward to substantiate the charges, before the appearance of Budenz.

The POC hearing officer this week barred as "hearsay" evidence, the introduction of four copies of the Daily Worker in which Lamb's name was said to have been mentioned.



BACK-TO-WORK MOVEMENT—Picketing feet of Wilkes-Barre newspaper employes had for six months sturdily trudged past the doors of the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company. Last Tuesday it was different. With a satisfactory strike settlement spelled out in a new contract, Guild members turned "column right" into the open doors, to dust off desks and get back to their jobs.

Gifts Show Wide Support For Wilkes-Barre Strike

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—As the Guild local here prepared to close its strike accounts out, it noted that contributions from Guilds elsewhere in the country bulked imposingly large, both as to geographical range and cash totals, in the support accorded the strikers.

The listing herewith shows nearly 100 separate sources, with two-thirds of the donors making more than a single gift. The list includes Guild locals, Guild units and Guild district councils, and is separate and apart from advances made by the ANG defense fund, or contributions received from other unions and individuals.

Through October 5, the Guild treasury shows:

	Contributions	Total
Akron	2	$ 50.00
Albany	1	100.00
Bakersfield	1	25.00
Baltimore	1	25.00
Bay City	2	500.00
Boston	2	200.00
Brockton	1	50.00
Buffalo	4	400.00
Calif.-Nevada District Council	2	250.00
Canadian Wire Service	1	10.00
Canadian Dist. Council	1	25.00
Charlotte	1	25.00
Chattanooga	1	50.00
Chester Times unit	1	100.00
Chicago	1	50.00
Cincinnati	2	75.00
Cleveland	2	325.00
Columbus	2	150.00
Denver	2	175.00
Detroit	4	600.00
Elizabeth	4	450.00
Empire State Dist. Council	2	350.00
Erie	2	250.00
Gary	1	25.00
Greensboro	2	45.00
Hammond	2	100.00
Harrisburg	1	50.00
Hazleton	2	153.00
Houston	2	50.00
Hudson County unit	1	200.00
Jamestown	1	5.00
Jewish Day-Journal unit N. Y.	1	61.57
Kansas City	1	25.00
Kingston	1	53.00
Lehigh Valley	2	250.50
Lima	1	150.00
Los Angeles	5	275.00
Lynn	1	25.00
Madison	2	100.00
Manchester	2	50.00
Massillon	1	10.00
Memphis	1	50.00
Mid-Atlantic Dist. Council	5	1,500.00
Milwaukee	3	150.00
Midwest Dist. Council	3	450.00
Newburgh-Beacon	1	10.00
New England Dist. Council	3	200.00
New Orleans	2	2,000.00
New York City	2	50.35
Ottawa	1	25.00
Paterson	1	25.00
Pa.-Ohio-Indiana DC	2	200
Phil.-Schkls. Greater	4	1,750.00
Pittsburgh	2	200.00
Portland, Me.	1	10.00
Portland, Ore.	11	200.00
Pueblo	1	45.00
Reno	1	10.00
Richmond	1	25.00
Rochester	2	155.00
Rochester Times-Union unit	1	93.00
Sacramento	2	50.00
San Francisco-Oakld	10	700.00
San Jose	2	135.00
Scranton	2	50.00
Scranton Times unit	1	25.00
Scranton Tribune unit	1	129.00
Seattle-Tacoma	21	975.00
Shelbeyan	1	200.00
Sioux City	4	70.00
Southern District Council	1	100.00
Stockton	2	150.00
Terre Haute	2	100.00
Toledo	2	75.00
Toronto	5	250.14
Twin Cities	4	200.00
Utica	2	85.00
Washington	1	25.00
Washington Post & T-H unit	2	7.00
W.B Sunday Independent unit	36	2,295.33
Wilmington unit	1	10.00
Woonsocket	1	25.00
York	3	200.00
Youngstown	3	101.00
		$21,812.91

Wilkes-Barre Contribs

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Defense fund contributions, the life blood of any strike, mounted to $109,445.79 with the receipt of $1,480.15 since the last issue of the Guild Reporter. Contributions through October 5, with cumulative totals in parentheses:

Buffalo ($100)	$100.00
Pa.-Ohio-Indiana DC ($300)	100.00
San Jose ($175)	25.00
Hazleton ($155)	53.00
Hammond ($100)	50.00
Akron ($50)	25.00
Lehigh Valley ($250)	50.00
Chattanooga ($50)	50.00
Los Angeles ($275)	53.00
Seattle-Tacoma ($675)	50.00
York ($300)	100.00
Lima ($150)	50.00
Erie ($250)	20.00
SFONG ($7,000)	200.00
Toledo ($75)	50.00
San Jose ($225)	50.00
W.B Sunday Independent ($5,795)	177.00
Friend at ANG ($54)	10.00
Ed Marcinlak, Chicago ($15)	10.00
Edna Berger, ANG rep. ($5)	10.00
Fred Jones, Toronto	9.15
P. Stutz, Rochester	2.00
Local 63, AFL Insurance Agents, Wilkes-Barre ($85)	25.00
Local 120, Stereotypers ($175)	25.00
Anna Rosholm, Philadelphia	7.00
Oscar Weissman Wilkes-Barre	200.00
UAW, Local 1206, Allentown	25.00
Total	1,188.15
Previously acknowledged	107,957.64
Grand Total	$109,145.79

Guild Buttons Lead To Firings in California

Los Angeles, Calif. — Management of the Compton Herald-American, which met attempts by its employes to join the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild by firing several who reported for work wearing Guild membership buttons, is cited in charges filed by the local with the National Labor Relations Board.

First discharge casualty was Sol London, reporter, who had called a group of eight together for purposes of discussing Guild organization, and who had signed up the entire group. Contact with the Los Angeles Guild and International Representative Jos. L. Campo resulted in a decision to attempt plant-wide organization.

On London's return from vacation, he was fired. Despite that, three others of the estimated 75 workers eligible decided to promote Guild organization by displaying buttons. They were fired the same day.

An NLRB charge filed by the Guild in London's case was amended to include the new developments, and field investigation of the charges is under way.

Meantime management has weeded out others, some of them non-Guildsmen, in an apparent effort to insure "loyalty" among those remaining.

Other management tactics: Reduction of the work week from 44 to 40 hours, increase in pay to a point well in advance of comparable-sized Guild-contract papers in the area.

The Herald-American is a weekly newspaper in neighboring Compton, established in 1934 and circulating some 18,000 copies each Thursday.

Strike-duration Record

While the Wilkes-Barre strike fell short by three days of having a six-month anniversary, it did set a new record for duration.

The local has had to hit the picket line on three different occasions.

The Record was closed from November 2 to 7, 1937, in a fight for recognition.

On October 1, 1938, the local struck the Times-Leader, Record, Evening News and Sunday Independent, closing all four papers. The Independent came to terms in February, but the three dailies held out until March 23, 1939.

That mark of 174 days was broken by the strike just concluded. The new record is 181 days — from April 8 to October 5.

Abysmal Gap

"How enormous is the gulf between the chatter in Congress and the thinking in the country."
—The Progressive, Oct. 1954

Political Action Data

Time-Off For Voting Legal In 27 States

Twenty-seven States in the United States have recognized the special problem of the worker who must leave his job during working hours if he is to exercise his citizenship right to vote. These States have enacted laws providing that employes may take time off from work for the purpose of voting. Both employers and workers should know what the special provisions are in their State.

The States that have enacted such laws are:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Although these laws vary from State to State, they usually follow a general pattern. Ordinarily they provide that an employe who is entitled to vote in an election may, upon prior application to the employer, absent himself from work for a specified period, without penalty or deduction from wages, the time of absence to be designated by the employer. They specify the type of election for which time off is given, and indicate the coverage of the law, the amount of time that may be taken off, and the conditions under which time off is permitted. The laws usually also provide penalties in case an employer refuses an employe the privileges conferred under the laws.

Employees Covered and Types of Elections

As a rule, the law applies to all types of elections. In all but four the 27 States, as indicated by the laws relating to time off for voting apply to any employe entitled to vote, regardless of the occupation or industry in which he is engaged. In Arkansas, Indiana, and Massachusetts, however, the privileges conferred by the law extend only to employes in factories and other specified industries. In Alabama, the law applies only to employes in counties of between 75,000 and 130,000 population.

The time off authorized by the laws applies to all types of elections in 13 of the 27 States (Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin); in one additional State, New York, the law applies to all elections except those primary elections in which the polls are open for 2 hours outside the employe's working hours.

General elections, only, are covered in five States — Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, and Utah. General elections and also other stated types of elections, such as primaries and referendums, are specified in Alabama, California, Kansas, Maryland, and Texas. In Illinois there are two provisions relating to time off for voting — one covering primary elections, and the other general and special elections and referendums. In Tennessee the law applies to State, county, municipal, or primary elections, while the Wyoming law applies only to primary elections.

Amount of Time Off Allowed

Under the laws allowing time off for voting, the employe usually is permitted to be absent from his work for 2 hours. Such a provision is found in the laws of 12 States (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Utah); and an additional State, Oklahoma, provides 2 hours or more if necessary.

More than 2 hours off are specified under the laws of six States, and less than 2 hours in one State. In three other States, a specified time is permitted, but not if there is sufficient time outside working hours to vote. No definite period of time is specified in the laws of the remaining four States.

The States specifying more than 2 hours are: Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, Wisconsin, and West Virginia. Three hours are allowed in Nevada; "not to exceed" 3 hours in Wisconsin; and 3 hours "or more if necessary" in West Virginia. Kentcky permits 4 hours off, and the Maryland law calls for "sufficient time," but not to exceed 4 hours. The Indiana statute provides that no one is to be employed on election day in factories and other specified establishments for 4 hours after the polls open, except in works of necessity. Employes engaged in such necessary work must be allowed some 4-hour period for voting before the polls close.

The Missouri and Tennessee laws set 3 hours, but specify that the law does not apply if there are three successive hours while the polls are open in which the employe is not in the service of the employer.

The California law permits as much working time as will, when added to an employe's voting time outside his working hours, enable him to vote, and the law specifies that 4 hours outside working hours is deemed sufficient time. If an employe has less than 4 hours outside working hours, he may take time at the beginning or end of his regular working shift, whichever allows him the most free time for voting and the least time off work, unless otherwise agreed.

Only 1 hour is allowed in Wyoming, but it must be at other than meal periods.

No specific period of time off is authorized by the laws of Arkansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Texas. The Arkansas law, however, requires that all mills, mines, shops and factories shall suspend work or change the working force of employes not later than 4 p.m. on election days to give employes time to vote. The Minnesota statute provides that time to vote may be taken in the forenoon. The Ohio law specifies a reasonable amount of time to vote. In Texas, an Attorney General's opinion of 1952 holds that an employe is entitled to time off only if he does not have sufficient time to vote outside working hours.

Deductions from Wages Prohibited

In 16 of the 27 States, the employer is expressly prohibited from making deductions from the employe's wages for the time he authorized to be absent from work for voting. (Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri (1), Nebraska, New York, So. Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming, and in Illinois under the provisions of the law applying only to general and specific elections and referendums.) In California the time for which wages may be paid is limited to two hours, although more time may be taken. In Colorado and Utah this prohibition applies only when the worker is employed on other than an hourly basis.

The law of one other State, Kentucky, prohibits wage deductions, but this part of the law has been declared unconstitutional. (2). Workers in Kentucky are still entitled to take time off to vote, but without pay.

In two States, Alabama and Wisconsin, wage deductions for the time taken to vote are permitted, the law providing that no penalty other than a deduction for actual time lost shall be imposed on an employe.

In the remaining eight States (Arkansas, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, and Oklahoma) the laws are silent as to whether wage deductions are prohibited or permitted, although the laws of New Mexico and Ohio prohibit employers from imposing penalties on employes taking time off to vote.

Conditions Under Which Time Off is Granted

In 12 States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New York, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, and in Illinois in the case of general and special elections and referendums) the law provides that the employe must make application to the employer prior to election day for the time off to vote, and also, in most cases, provides that the employer may designate the particular hours that the employe may be absent. In California the employe must give the employer at least two days' notice.

In Massachusetts, Nevada, and West Virginia, the employe must make application, but the law does not require that it shall be made prior to election day.

Under the laws of Alabama, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, and South Dakota the employer may specify the hours of absence, but the employe is not required to apply for the leave. In Oklahoma, the employer is required to notify each qualified elector of the hours selected for him to vote; and the employer who fails to give this notice is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

In the remaining six States (Arkansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas, and Wyoming), there are no requirements as to the employe's application for the time off or the employer's designation of the hours to be taken.

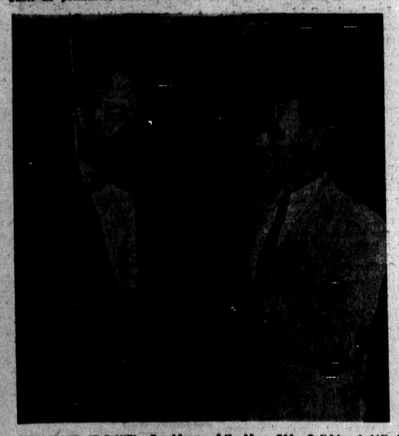
Enforcement

In none of the States is enforcement of the law placed expressly in any special agency. It is thus left in the hands of the general law enforcement officials.

Having perhaps held a wetted finger to the prevailing political winds, the Bureau of Labor Standards at Washington has issued a revision of a 1950 bulletin which surveys the current state of legislation around the country permitting employes to take time out from work in order to vote. Says the Bureau, primly: "This bulletin . . . is in response to frequent requests . . ." —Ed.

1 The Missouri law permitting time off for voting without deduction from wages was held constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, March 2, 1953. (Day-Brite Lighting, Inc. v. Missouri, 342 U. S. 421.)

2 In Kentucky, the provision prohibiting deduction of wages was held unconstitutional under the State constitution, by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. (Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. Commonwealth, 303 Ky. 637, 704 S. W. 2(d) 913, 1947.)



NEW HAND AT GAVEL—Presidency of the Lima, Ohio, Guild local shifted last month from Robert Waldron, right, to Henry Arline, general assignment reporter of the Lima News. Elections were held spring, for one-year terms starting September 21.

Canadian Editor Named Lecturer For Twin Cities

Minneapolis, Minn. — George V. Ferguson, editor of the Montreal Star, will deliver the eighth annual Twin Cities Newspaper Guild memorial lecture Oct. 22 at the University of Minnesota.

Ferguson will discuss the importance of foreign news in a critical world situation. A former member of the United Nations subcommission on freedom of information, Ferguson is the author of two books, one on the government of Canada and the other, "John W. Dafoe," on the life of the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press.

The memorial lecture is sponsored jointly by the Twin Cities Guild and the University of Minnesota school of journalism in memory of three Minneapolis newsmen who lost their lives in World War II.

'Red' Slur at Labor Brings Libel Threat

Houston, Texas — The Texas Federation of Labor has threatened libel action against the Houston Press, of the Scripps-Howard chain, because that newspaper printed a letter from a reader which declared that all unions were communist-dominated and "directed out of Moscow."

The AFL took particular umbrage because the letter bore the headline "All Labor Works for Reds; Shivers Praised."

The Shivers reference was to the Texas governor, recent winner in a hotly contested election primary.

AFL attorneys wrote the paper's editor that both the headline and text were libelous "per se" and constitute "a slander and libel" on AFL affiliates.

"We are prepared," the letter went on, "to discuss this matter . . . prior to filing suit. Failure to adjust this matter in some method satisfactory to our client will leave us no alternative than to bring suit for libel."

Registration Deadlines

In about 20 States there is still time for unregistered but otherwise eligible voters to qualify for their right to vote on November 2. Closing dates are as follows:

October 9—New York, Connecticut.
October 12—Minnesota, and Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita, Kansas.
October 13—Tennessee, for counties over 25,000 population only.
October 16—Delaware.
October 18—Colorado, Wyoming.
October 20—Wisconsin.
October 22—Iowa, Kansas (except Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita), Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah.
October 23—Alabama, New Hampshire cities (variously in towns), North Carolina, Tennessee (counties under 25,000).
October 25—South Dakota.
October 30—Idaho.

Thirty-five Hour Week In New Lynn Contract

Lynn, Mass. — The Lynn Guild has completed negotiations on a renewal contract with the Telegram News providing for the 35-hour week, an increase in severance pay, improved vacations and a $2.50 wage increase added to all minimums. The agreement is effective Oct. 1, for one year.

The work week is reduced from 36½ hours to 35 hours.

Severance pay, payable on any termination of employment as well as on retirement in addition to a $20 per week pension, is raised from 42 to 45 weeks. The service requirements for the fourth week of vacations is reduced from 15 to 12 years.

New minimums for key classifications are $106.50 for reporters and photographers, and $112 for display salesmen after three years, with starting rate of $53.50; $112 flat for rewrite men, and from $117.50 to $131.50 flat for listed department heads.

Other changes clarify double-time premium pay for holiday work, restore a clause guaranteeing that salary determines experience rating, and clarify limitation of apprentice. The contract contains almost all provisions of the ANG Model contract.

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Harris Makes It Thirteen In a Row

Lynn, Mass.—When George A. Harris, Boston Guild member and former IEB vice president, concluded recent negotiations for renewal of the Lynn Daily Telegram contract, he cut a thirteenth notch in the stock of his figurative bargaining shotgun.

It was in 1942 that Harris was called in to help in renewal of a contract that had first been drafted in 1937. For each of the succeeding years — whether in or out of Guild office — he has gone back to repeat the chore.

He counts it as something of a record in such consecutive service, and asks whether anybody can match it.

Harris is chairman of the Board of Selectmen in suburban Arlington, an elective post equivalent to that of Mayor of a city. He is in the circulation department of the Boston Record-American.

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

Press Performance

Newsmen First To Challenge 'Huckstering'

It required a journalistic campaign to shatter the "numbers game," the term that Washington correspondents applied to the Eisenhower Administration's extravagant claims that it was sweeping great numbers of subversives out of the government.

On this issue occurred perhaps the first concerted change of mood of the press toward the new administration. The tolerant forbearing attitude toward the new President in his first year gave way to sharp criticism and demands for an honest count.

For more than three months the press had to besiege the Administration, at White House news conferences and elsewhere, before there was any official admission that the figures were substantially false.

Unfortunately, the numbers game began at the highest level, in a White House statement that 1,456 security risks had been removed. That was last fall. Then a state paper of the President himself, his Message on the State of the Union, carried the game forward by raising the figure to 2,200.

Ike's Numbers Game

It should be said that President Eisenhower merely referred to those removed as "security risks." And he explicitly said that this did not mean they were communists or communist sympathizers. But other high Administration officials and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy described the growing number of fired "risks" as traitors, communists and perverts indiscriminately. This of course served to intensify the interest of the press.

The press corps, spearheaded by the Washington Post (now the Washington Post and Times-Herald), The Washington Star and the Washington Daily News, cracked the issue, proving that a substantial number of the figures, as well as the name-calling, was wrong. Zealous department officials, trying to do their part in helping the Administration to steal the Red hunt away from McCarthy, had served up to the White House figures that included persons who had died, were transferred to other departments, resigned under honorable conditions, or lost their jobs through the reduction-in-force policy of the Administration.

Huckstering Technique

For the Eisenhower Administration the lesson should have been that huckstering does not pay. "Huckstering" was a common expression in Washington in 1953. Newsmen used it to describe the advertising and propaganda techniques that were in vogue.

These techniques had proved effective in the 1952 Presidential campaign and the new regime thought it could get away with more even in statecraft.

The figures fooled neither the press nor Mr. McCarthy, who certainly has proved a greater challenge to the Eisenhower Administration than he was to the Truman Administration.

In recent months there has been a dimunition of huckstering, although some of the bluffs employed in foreign policy pronouncements indicate that the lesson has not been driven home.

This particular aspect of the relationship of the press and the President awakened some pro-Administration papers to the realization that they would do little good for the country or for the press itself, to say nothing of Mr. Eisenhower, if they persisted in treating the Administration with editorial kid gloves.

The new President of a party twenty years out of power would naturally be treated patiently in his first year. The press was kinder to Mr. Truman in the earlier years of his Administration, too, although there was vitriol in almost every editorial page toward the end.

Will the press be as free-free-swinging as the situation warrants in Ike's third and fourth years?

Among newspapermen much is being made of the fact that editors and publishers are being more than kind to the Eisenhower Administration in numerous instances where it has appeared to be contrary to the public interest.

A common saying wherever newspapermen gather is: "Imagine what they would be doing to Truman if he had done that."

Robert L. Riggs, chief of the Washington bureau of the Louisville Courier-Journal, expressed this attitude as follows in an address at the 45th annual journalism week of the University of Missouri's School of Journalism last April:

"I should like to emphasize that I did not say newspapers should be in a constant state of growling, snarling animosity toward public officials. That extreme to which most papers went in their bitter hostility toward Harry S. Truman is as deplorable as the toothicking sycophancy which they displayed toward Dwight D. Eisenhower during his first year in the White House."

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The Indo-China situation is an example. Administration utterances on this issue fluctuated violently in the small compass of a couple of months. Both the President and Secretary of State Dulles indulged in talk that completely bawled the public and the press, without fooling the enemy. First the position was that the United States should not get involved in Indo-China. Then that it would be a calamity if Indo-China fell. President Eisenhower said that the fall of Indo-China would be like the toppling of the first domino, causing all the others to fall also. Ike's lecture on the geopolitics of South East Asia that went with the falling domino theory was impressive.

Then there were signs that we would intervene. Vice President Nixon said so in so many words, for one. Somewhere along the line the threat of massive retaliation got into the picture. And then it was plain nothing would be done. Indo-China fell, and it is too early to say whether it is the first of the line of falling dominoes.

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What newspapermen are saying now is that if Mr. Truman or Adlai Stevenson had been in the White House, they would have been threatened with impeachment for the huckstered bluff that was our Indo-China policy. Yet few newspapers have given this issue sharp treatment.

Washington correspondents still marvel at the audacity of one of the biggest bluffs. That was the "unleashing" of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in President Eisenhower's first State of the Union speech. The implication was that the preceding Democratic Administration did not want Chiang to hit the Communists. Yet Chiang, unleashed, is conducting no more of his feeble raids on Communist territory than before he was "unleashed."

Few newspapers have treated this bluff with the severity it deserved, for it is well known by informed persons that the United States Seventh Fleet was placed in the Straits of Formosa at the outset of the Korean War for the primary purpose of preventing the Communists from invading the strategic island that harbored Chiang's beaten and fugitive Army. The United Nations forces could not have fought in Korea if Formosa, athwart their communications, was under Red control.

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Another puffed theme, though this one was fairly well deplored, was the Administration's glowing suggestion that the day of liberation for the oppressed under the Soviet yoke might be near at hand. In the same category may be mentioned the mysterious "new look" defense program that was supposed to give the country more security for less money, although it involved the reduction of four divisions of troops. Another was the empty concept of "instant and massive retaliation." It proved to be nothing more than a longstanding United States strategic concept in fancy dress.

To return to the domestic scene, President Eisenhower shocked many editors with his personal order directing the Atomic Energy Commission to make a power contract with a particular, private power company, instead of having the Tennessee Valley Authority supply the additional power.

Many Washington newsmen believe that this unusual act, favoring a particular company at the expense of T.V.A. and the taxpayers, has not received nearly as hard an editorial drubbing as it would have if Truman had ordered the deal.

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On the McCarthy issue editorial criticism has been strongest. Some of the most important pro-Administration papers have been most outspoken, in fact scathing: The New York Times: . . . "the Eisenhower Administration had surrendered lock, stock and barrel to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy." The New York Herald-Tribune: "What happened, yesterday afternoon on Capitol Hill must be set down in the light of facts now visible as a sorry betrayal of interests which every American shares. Under severe party pressure, the Secretary of the Army surrendered to a Senator who had humiliated and bullied an Army general . . ." The Washington Post: "No honorable Administration can ignore the wave of public retching in response to the down or compromised its original Stevens - McCarthy fiasco . . . The question now is simply whether President Eisenhower will grasp his responsibility to speak out on behalf of that most fundamental of all American institutions, the country's self-respect."

The President as an individual has gone virtually unscathed in the editorial columns. In 1953 he was absent from Washington approximately 120 days for vacations, golfing trips, and public business, including partial days of departure and return. Hardly any criticism has been heard on this score yet.

A view among newspapermen here is that the press has not been adequately critical and analytical of promise and performance. As the current session of Congress ends there are headlines of Administration victories on this and that issue. The end of the session, it should be said, will show a good record. Yet it should be noted that in a number of major issues the Administration almost slyly whittled objectives. Most of this almost imperceptible whittling down was uncovered by newsmen at the White House news conference.

Take the farm program, for instance. The flexible subsidy system at 82.5 to 90 per cent of parity is hailed as a victory. But the objective insistently held for more than a year was 75 to 90 per cent. It was in a White House press session, long before the final vote, that the President casually let it be known that he would settle for less. The same was true of the reciprocal trade compromise, a shadow of the original concept, and of the housing program.

In the matter of the civil service, some of the journalistic specialists in this field recently uncovered decisions that showed the intrusion of the spoils system. The exposure caused some of the decisions to be rescinded.

The Washington press corps, as usual, is coming through with the plain hard facts of political life in the capital, regardless of the party in power, but many of the editorial pages haven't caught up.

Barney B. Taylor Goes To Europe With Stassen

Barney B. Taylor, former ANG international organizer, and now assistant public relations director for UAW-CIO and member of the Detroit Guild local, will head the United States efforts to strengthen free labor in Europe.

Harold E. Stassen announced this week his appointment to the Foreign Operations Administration post.

Taylor began Guild activity early. A Washington newspaper salesman, he sparked the organization of the Washington Star. He attended a number of Guild conventions in the early 40's and when vice-president of the Washington Guild was a candidate for the IEB. He took a strong position against Guild leadership which at that time was communist-dominated.

In 1941, after defeat of the communists, he became an international representative, resigning in 1942 to join the army.

San Antonio Picks Up $1.75-$4 on Reopener

San Antonio, Tex. — A general increase ranging from $1.75 for employes earning under $65 to $4 for those earning from $95, added to all minimums, has been negotiated by the San Antonio Guild under a wage reopening of the Hearst Light contract. Increases are retroactive to August 22.

Top minimum for reporters, photographers and artists is raised from $96 to $100 after five years, for rewrite and copydesk from $96 to $100 after two years, and telephone operators from $56.75 to $58.50 after two years.

Don Hayes headed the negotiating committee. The settlement was reached after the local had initiated arbitration proceedings. Management had made strong efforts to hold the increase to $3, the amount accepted by the crafts after a midsummer strike threat.

Negotiations now are under way to bring under the contract circulation truck drivers, for whom the Guild recently won certification.

Retiring Guild Member Gives Pittsburgh Local $100 For Defense Fund

Pittsburgh, Pa.—When Howard Carroll retired a few weeks ago after 52 years of newspaper work in this city, he sat down and wrote a letter to the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild, in which he enclosed $100, earmarked for the local's defense fund.

The gift was sent, he wrote, "in grateful acknowledgment of the many benefits received from the Guild. More especially, at this time, the severance pay; with more than a nod to the payments received during the mailers' strike, and not forgetting, by any means, the raises won through the years."

When he retired, for reasons of health, he was on the copy desk of the Post-Gazette. He had been with the old Post for two years when the 1927 merger took place, and had started in newspaper work in 1902 with the old Pittsburgh Dispatch. When that paper was discontinued in the mid-twenties, he had advanced to an executive editorial job.

His reference to the mailers' strike is to the period in 1950 when Guild members were locked out during a city-wide strike by the mailers union, and were paid benefits from Guild defense funds and the earnings of a Guild-sponsored daily paper.

Carroll is 72 years old, a charter member of the Pittsburgh Guild, and an active participant in civic affairs. He holds office as an elder in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, and for many years taught a group of high-school-age students from the Western Pennsylvania School for Blind Children, in the church's Sunday school. He is a life member in several Masonic bodies, served as an army officer in France in 1918, and holds V.F.W. and "American Legion memberships.



HOWARD CARROLL
At 72, He Remembered

His recent gift to the Guild is not his only acknowledgment of Guild gains, according to Helen M. Minear, executive secretary of the local. When contract raises were paid, all Guild members were invited to contribute the amount of one week's increase to the local's defense fund. In Carroll's case, he usually doubled or tripled the amount.

And his letter asked that he be informed of what his Guild dues would be, in his retired status.

Weeks Wants Anti-Trust Law For Unions

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, who has considered himself an all-purpose tribune for business, even to the point of intimidating the Bureau of Standards so that fraudulent products may go to the consumer, is now busy again "protecting" the consumer by trying to make labor unions subject to anti-trust prosecution.

Last week the Wall Street Journal gave publicity to what it called Weeks' "scheme." This was followed by a release by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel, denouncing the proposal.

For some months Attorney General Herbert Brownell has had a committee of business representatives and experts, 60 in all, studying the anti-trust laws and their enforcement.

Recently the news leaked to the press that Secretary Weeks' department had been quietly studying the question of applying anti-trust laws to labor unions, and that it had sent to the Brownell study group a 27-page brief explaining how and to what extent this could be done.

Goldberg's release made public a letter he had written to Brownell, protesting consideration of the Weeks proposals on two general grounds: 1) That such a policy would treat human labor as a commodity, and 2) that the Brownell committee, chosen exclusively from business, was not competent to make a recommendation with labor representation absent. He also charged that a committee on anti-trust policy could not properly make a recommendation as to labor.

The CIO Attorney added that no labor representative had been able to obtain a copy of the Weeks memorandum to Brownell's committee. He based his protest on "press reports" that the Attorney General's committee was studying the Weeks proposition secretly.

The Wall Street Journal apparently did obtain a copy, and reviewed it in considerable detail, putting quotes around some of the text.

It subheaded the story 'Peek at a Confidential Report.'

Goldberg's letter to Brownell said in part:

"I am not arguing that unions are above the law or that industry representatives do not have a right to complain in the proper forum about union practices that they think are improper. But I do say that any attempt to treat these complaints by a committee of business experts on the anti-trust laws involves a basic and fundamental reversal of precepts that are as firmly grounded in American public policy as the very principle of competition itself.

"The purpose of the anti-trust laws is to preserve competition among business enterprises — organizations engaged in the manufacture and sale of products or commodities. Unions are not engaged in any such activity, unless we are to reverse our traditional concept of humanitarianism and stipulate that human labor should be regarded as a commodity.

"Do those who wish to attack unions as monopolies really want to institute a desperate form of competition between workers, so that each will bid against the other for available jobs, the job going to the worker who will work for the lowest wages on any given day? Or do they wish to institute competition between unions so that unions will bid against each other to supply workers for particular jobs at the lowest possible wage rate?

"Perhaps those who urge that unions be subjected to the anti-trust laws really do want to create this kind of competition in human labor. But this would involve a most fundamental and drastic revolution in our national policy of a high-wage, high buying power working force. I think it is plain that a committee of experts appointed to study the effect which our anti-trust laws and their administration have on the business community is not a proper committee to consider such an issue."

WSJ's article, by a Washington staffer, predicted that Secretary Weeks would not get very far with the Brownell committee, and even if he did, Congress would balk.

"But it is significant, nevertheless," said the writer, "that for the first time in years the view that anti-trust laws should apply to labor is being expressed in Administration councils."

The Weeks memorandum is reported to stress the significance of "the monopoly practices of labor organizations," and the WSJ quotes it: "No one can seriously dispute the fact that . . . the great concentration of economic power in labor organizations results in restraint of trade. Moreover, there is strong evidence that union economic power is growing rather than diminishing, with the prospect that a few years hence the unearned power will have greater significance than at present."

It is reported that Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell opposes the Weeks plan, and that it also has powerful opposition among the 60 businessmen of the Brownell panel.

They are said to argue that anti-trust legislation for labor unions would cancel established national policy, set by the Norris LaGuardia Act and the Taft-Hartley law.

The theory behind anti-trust laws is that they are enacted to protect consumers against collusive price fixing. Labor has been excluded on the theory that the union's business is to bargain for proper wages, hours and working conditions.

The Sherman Act of 1890 was first applied to unions as well as trusts, and in 1908 the Supreme Court upheld this principle.

Unions thought they found protection in the Clayton Act.

In 1920 the high court ruled that this act did not protect unions when they engaged in activity made illegal by the anti-trust laws.

In 1932 the Norris-LaGuardia act exempted unions from Federal Court injunctions in nearly all cases of labor dispute. Finally in 1941 the Court held that the two acts created immunity of labor unions from anti-trust prosecution.

The Court has since in the Allen Bradley decision strictly defined applicability of anti-trust laws to unions where they engage in collusive arrangements with employers or other non-union organizations.

Secretary Weeks apparently thinks the unions are growing too powerful at the bargaining table in politics and in legislative influence and wants to rewrite the Supreme Court.

Judge Stanley Barnes, head of Secretary Brownell's Anti-Trust Division, is reported as thinking that there are some labor abuses that might be dealt with by legislation but is determined that his committee should not recommend any measure that smacks of "union busting."

The Brownell committee will meet again in November.

It Seems to Us..



Of The Polumbaum Case And Publisher Flynn

DETROIT

Editor: I'll be grateful for the space to contain the following comment:

1. With respect to the Polumbaum case, its discussion may go on and on and on. And very well that it should.

However, and with the greatest regard for the feelings of Brothers Leo Marks and Al Gorney, the fact will always remain that the Guild fought the case on the strict meaning and interpretation of the contract — and nothing else. No other consideration was involved, nor was there any requirement or even any inclination, either, for any other consideration.

The ANG's action was initiated by the National Wire Service Council in its recommendation of a year ago to the IEB. I recall that the Council agreed at the time that nothing was pertinent, nothing except contract language. As such, the issue was clearcut and unmistakable, and so the arbitrator ultimately also held, in effect. The ANG's responsibility was to defend the contract, and it did so.

2. With respect to the recent talk by Mr. Flynn of the New York Daily News — Mr. Flynn should join the club. And a hearty welcome to him if it were possible. What Mr. Flynn wants done is exactly what the American Newspaper Guild has aspired to for 20 years, among its other endeavors. In the last 20 years the integrity and performance of the American newspapers and news journals have risen discernibly. Mr. Flynn, this is more than a coincidence.

FELIX B. WOLD
Detroit Guild

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New York AP Member 'Stands' on $40,000

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: My figure of "close to $40,000" as the cost to New York wire service men and women to belong to the New York local in the last fiscal year (GR, July 23) came from the ANG official auditor's report under the heading "Amount Refunded Locals." I don't know what can be plainer than that.

I don't know where New York Treasurer Moe Potoker gets his last quarterly figure of less than $6,000, by which he implies (GR, Aug. 13) the true figure is about $24,000. Until I hear different on a more forthright basis, I will stand on $40,000.

But suppose we accept Potoker's figure and agree we are paying only $24,000. Again, for what? Potoker argues that the New York local spends about half of what it takes in from wire service people on wire service affairs.

This can be debated, too, but note that the local is still claiming final right of disposition — how it will be spent, when it will be spent, to whom it will go. These are decisions that wire service people are thoroughly capable of making for themselves through their own elected officers. And if we can count on saving half of it in the course of spending, we'll be that much ahead.

The best I can see in Potoker's argument that it's not $40,000 as reported by the ANG, but only $24,000, can be summed up in the old catch-line:

"It's true that Mam'selle did have a baby — but it was a very, very little one."

ROBERT FARRINGTON
New York AP.

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.

Bargaining Rights Sought by SFONG

San Francisco, Calif. — Guild representation of ten employes in the editorial department of the Hayward Daily Review is being sought by the San Francisco-Oakland Guild. A petition was filed for the local by its executive secretary, Sam B. Eubanks, with the National Labor Relations Board, supported by a majority of signed cards.

The unit sought would exclude out-of-town part-time correspondents as well as such other employes as are defined in the labor law as ineligible.

The Review is an evening daily with a circulation of 9,178.

Bon Mot from Humphrey

Rochester, Minn. — Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking here before AFL's Labor League said: "The nation needs an administration concerned about providing work for labor instead of giving labor the works."

Penetrating Remark

Topeka, Kan. — George Docking, Democratic nominee for governor said in a speech that "the peculiar thing about the 'right to work talk' is that it doesn't come from laboring people, but from employer groups."

New Recruit Reports

National Auto Dealers Association gets into the act.

Listed this week among its "broad objectives" is included: "Amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to exempt all automobile dealers from its provisions."

Makes It Unanimous

Harriman Scores G.O.P. 'Hate' Drive — Headline in New York Times.

Ives Suggests to Harriman: Let's Cut Out the Hate Stuff— Headline in New York World Telegram & Sun.

Church Council Receives Murray Foundation Gift

Presentation of the gift of $300,000 from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the National Council of Churches of Christ took place last week at a luncheon at New York's Hotel Roosevelt.

For the Foundation, established to honor the memory of the late CIO president, the spokesmen were Walter P. Reuther, Murray's successor, and Emil Rieve, chairman of the Foundation, and president of the Textile Workers Union. The gift was accepted for the Council by its president, Bishop William C. Martin, of Dallas.

Said Reuther: "It is fitting that this money, contributed by the members of the CIO who loved and respected Philip Murray, should be used for a purpose which was close to his heart—the application of the great principles of all religious beliefs in the often-harsh arena of economic life."

The Council proposes to use half of the grant toward financing its educational program in the field of church and economic life, the other half for library and research purposes at its national headquarters.

The Guild is among the CIO unions which pledged support in establishing the Foundation.

Long-Standing Dispute Settled By AFL Groups

Los Angeles, Calif.—A jurisdictional dispute of 40 years standing over the work of manufacturing, installing, erecting and repairing printing presses has been settled by agreement of two AFL unions, the International Association of Machinists and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Meeting here in advance of the annual AFL convention, presidents of both unions signed a pact drafted after conferences during the past year, which assigns to the IAM jurisdiction over printing presses and auxiliary printing machinery.

Among other tangles the pact divides certain work in brewery and bottling plants among the two groups, gives the carpenters priority in new construction and additions, but allots to the IAM all machine work in connection with construction.

Installation of steam, hydro and gas turbines and generators, will be performed by equal numbers of both crafts, the pact provides.

Arbitration procedure is set up to handle unforeseen difficulties in application of the new agreement.

OHIO WORKERS' INCOME UP

The weekly income of workers covered by unemployment compensation in Ohio averaged $79.36, according to the state board of unemployment compensation.

This is the third highest in the country, exceeded only by Michigan's first-place average of $89.24 and Illinois' $80.57.

Guild BOOKSHELF

ONE-PARTY PRESS? Nathan B. Blumberg. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Neb. 91 pp. $2.50.

The American press comes in for a mild knucklerapping at the hands of Professor Blumberg, in this study, which attempts to answer statistically the questions of news bias raised by press performance during the presidential campaign of 1952.

Noting that the press has an admirable record for digging out facts, he opines that the newspaper industry "was performing no service either to the public or to itself when it dismissed the charges," eighteen months ago.

From his survey, one must conclude that both parties to the controversy can say "I told you so." He selected 35 dailies—yes, the lot includes the Chicago Tribune and the Los Angeles Times — for examination of their front-page display of campaign news. His findings range from "admirable performance" to "obvious bias." He notes the quaint use, by the LA Times, of its society pages for burial of unwanted political news stories.

The author does not consider his survey the last word. Instead, he says, it "should be the first of a series of comprehensive studies of newspaper performance on a national scale."

Sigma Delta Chi, national fraternity which allowed itself to be slapped down when it suggested a determination of the truth or falsity of the charges, should be enormously cheered by the appearance of this little volume.

Local Copy

Notes From the Counting House: National Linage Sets New Mark

National advertising linage set a new high record during the first half of 1954.

In that period, national advertisers bought more newspaper space than in any other first half-year in history. The new high was 0.4% above the previous record set in 1950 and 3% higher than for the comparable 1953 period.

"The new six month record," said the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, "reflected heavier use of newspapers in every major classification."

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Printers' Ink's final report on 1953 advertising expenditures, released last month, shows that newspaper ad revenue for the year totaled $2,644,800,000, a 7% jump over the 1952 total of $2,472,800,000.

National advertising brought in $642,700,000 of revenue to newspapers, or 14.3% more than in 1952, and local advertising accounted for $2,002,100,000, or 4.8% over the previous year.

The newspaper total was 33.9% of advertising expenditures for all media during the year — $7,809,200,000.

Dr. Royal H. Ray, head of the department of advertising of Florida State University, goes out on a limb with a long range forecast and predicts the annual advertising budget for the nation may go as high as $15 billion by 1975.

What will this mean for newspapers? Well, if they continue to get their current share of the advertising dollar — about 34% —it will mean something like $5 billion a year in advertising revenue.

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Dr. Ray bases his forecast on the expectation that the nation's total annual income will equal or exceed $500 billion by 1975. He feels that advertising expenditures will be from 2% to 3% of the national income by then —or $10 billion to $15 billion.

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The Providence Journal Company recently told the Federal Communications Commission that its net profit after taxes in 1953 was $655,303.

The company's balance sheet, submitted with an application for purchase of a radio station, listed total assets of $7,800,000, an undivided surplus of $4,800,000 and current liabilities of $1,300,000.

Bangor, Me., Gets A Second Daily

Bangor, Maine—Another straw in the anti-monopoly wind is discerned in this city, with the appearance of a second daily newspaper, the Bangor Patriot, in the evening field.

Bangor was a one-newspaper city after the Democratic Commercial folded early this year. Publisher of the new Patriot is Monte F. Bourjaily, one-time manager of United Features Syndicate. He has taken over the building and equipment of the Commercial, and plans a politically independent editorial treatment.

The morning daily is the News, with a circulation of some 72,000. Bourjaily was once its editor. Bangor's population is 31,500, and the shopping area is rated at 55,000. The old Commercial had a circulation of about 7,000.

Ammunition...

St. Louis, Mo.—This city's diocesan publication, the St. Louis Register, had some forthright things to say last week on the subject of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Missouri's State Chamber of Commerce has been increasing pressure on legislators to enact laws which, in effect, would destroy organized labor. Its propaganda has been couched in ringing, all-American terms, but the editor of The Register is not deceived. In a front page editorial, that publication says of the Chamber of Commerce efforts:

"The real aim of this campaign, although it pretends to be interested in protecting the individual worker, is to destroy unions by making them ineffective.

"By outlawing all forms of the union shop, employers are free to hire as many non-union workers as they please and to lower wages and working conditions accordingly."

"Workers have a natural right to organize," the editorial continues, and "to maintain the kind of organization that is necessary and most effective in securing their welfare."

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Rhode Island's board of review for the State Department of Employment Security had occasion recently to reaffirm its previous stand that cash sickness benefits are definitely payable in the case of a worker suffering from alcoholism, which the board held, "is a disease and is recognized as such."

And at North Conway, New Hampshire, the fourth annual seminar on alcoholism heard similar pronouncements on the subject from an array of speakers.

For example, Mrs. Mary Mann, New York director of the National Committee on Alcoholism, said, "We must get it accepted for the vicious disease that it is . . . no more shameful than tuberculosis, cancer and diabetes."

Although the day of the chronic lush in newspaper offices is happily past, largely because Guild contracts have given new economic stability to employes of the industry, the item is one for hat-passing by those entrusted with the job of enforcing sick leave provisions in Guild agreements.

Welfare Offer Gimmicked So Rockford Rolls Its Own

The Rockford Newspaper Guild has set up its own group hospitalization and surgical insurance in answer to a publisher attempt to woo the local into accepting sub-standard sick pay provisions as part of a five-point welfare program.

The local, through an arrangement with a mutual insurance company now offers hospitalization and surgical insurance to its members at a rate considerably lower than the cost of individual or non-group policies.

While the plan falls short of the Guild's program for hospitalization insurance fully-paid by the company, the Rockford members felt it represented a better solution to their welfare needs than that offered by management.

The publisher's offer of a prepaid insurance plan was conditioned on the local's acceptance of lesser sick pay than that provided in their previous contract. Maintaining that his five point welfare program was a highly integrated plan which could not be upset, he refused to amend it to retain existing sick pay provisions.

The local then rejected the insurance proposal and won further improvement in the sick pay provisions of the contract. The members reasoned that full sick pay was more important than pre-paid insurance. They'd rather buy their own insurance and keep the sick pay checks coming in, they felt.

So the local decided to form an insurance group of its own.

Members were polled to determine the kind of plan they wanted and the resulting plan was presented to several insurance firms with a request for bids.

But because the employer was not participating, many of the insurance companies hesitated to bid.

The local then amended its by-laws to enable it to serve as a clearing house for the premium payments of members and again sought bids, although some firms still refused to do business without employer participation.

The bids were reviewed by a Guild committee and presented to the membership at a general meeting where the final selection was made.

The plan provides for a $9 daily hospitalization benefit for 31 days of each illness, up to $200 for hospital extras plus 75 percent of remaining charges up to a total of $1,000, up to $100 for accident out-patient treatment, $90 in maternity benefits in addition to the regular obstetrical allowance, insurance for infants from the time of birth instead of after 14 days, standard surgical allowances up to $300, and other benefits.

The insurance firm has a claims office in Rockford and one Guild member already has received prompt payment of a claim.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

NLRB hearing, Oct. 20, on consolidated charges brought by Guild against Teamsters Union for expelling street sellers into paying initiation fee and dues, and against New Orleans News for forcing street sellers into Teamsters Union.

NLRB charges withdrawn, Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company vs. Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Guild.

NLRB charge filed by Los Angeles Guild against Compton Herald-American, Long Beach, for discharge of Guild members during organization campaign. Investigation pending.

Representation petition filed by San Francisco-Oakland Guild for editorial staff at The Daily Review, Hayward, Calif.

Renewal hearing, Washington Post circulation case, set for Oct. 13.

ACTIVITIES

Empire State—New England District Council to attend ANG training institute, Oct. 16-17, New York.

Cleveland Press Gun Ball, Oct. 29.

ANG Midwest Regional Training Institute, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 30-31.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

Wilkes-Barre Record, Times-Leader, News, contract renewal approved.

Reno Gazette and Nevada State Journal, Contract renewal approved.

St. Louis Radio Station KFOX, contract renewal approved. Communers Union (New York), Wage reopening approved.

San Antonio Light, wage reopening approved.

Toronto Telegram, contract renewal approval withheld, because of inadequate increases in key minimums, failure to provide general increase and deletion of maintenance differentials.

Lynn Telegram-News, contract renewal approved.

20 Years Later 'Mau-rice' Still Remembers

By MOE RAISER
San Francisco-Oakland Guild

Take your age. Subtract 20 years. How young does that make you? Two years? Five? Ten?

If so, you were a child yourself when the American Newspaper Guild was born in late 1933.

Now the ANG is a husky organization, although young as unions go, and next year will reach its majority.

But its life hasn't been an easy one — still isn't, Way back in April 1934, a few hardy souls in San Francisco formed what is now the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, a local of ANG.

They were motivated by the fantastic working conditions of the newspaper "game" in those years.

Days were six a week — sometimes seven. You were hired at what the publisher wanted to pay you. Hours were seldom less than 9 or 10, and often more a day.

When a story broke the editorial staff simply stuck on the job until it was cleaned up.

A young reporter (me) came to the big city room from San Diego where he had worked on the now defunct San Diego Sun for $22 a week — hours unlimited. An FTU member, a friend about his own age, received $43.50 for a much shorter work week.

In San Francisco the city editor of the old S.F. Journal of Commerce, also now defunct, hired the reporter on the spot. He had a dime in his pocket and promptly touched the city editor for a fin for coffee and doughnuts until payday.

"I'm sorry that I can't pay you more, but your wage will be forty dollars a week," said Luther Rood.

The reporter was very pleasantly surprised. After a few weeks he became a legman on the old Call, now the Call-Bulletin.

Showup time was 7 a.m. and you left for the day when the city editor himself decided to leave . . . he had an annoying habit of giving assignments just as he was quitting.

One late afternoon he beckoned this reporter to his desk.

"Mau-rice," he began, "Mau-rice, there is a department store out on Mission which has just undergone a big alteration job. The owner is a good advertiser. Hop out there and get a good story on his reopening."

We hopped. In those days you didn't argue that you already had put in a long day.

The store owner, anxious for the publicity, conducted the reporter slowly on a tour through his place.

Moe Raiser of the Associated Press Unit of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild set down these reminiscences for the July issue of SFONG's Bay Guildsman, which commemorated the 20th anniversary of ANG Local 52. We think his experiences will be of interest to all Guildsmen, whether they be too young to remember or too old to forget.

He didn't get away until nearly 8 p.m., and by then was tired and hungry. So he hied himself to the old Press Club, where he resided, unaware of the big surprise that awaited him in the morning.

The city editor was jumping.

"Where in the hell is that department store yarn?" he barked. "I want it for the first edition!"

Spotting the reporter he yelled, "Give it to me in short takes! You should have come back last night and written it."

As sort of punishment, the reporter was given a lousy show to review that same night. Needless to say he returned to the silent office after the show, wrote his review and left it on the city editor's desk before going home after midnight.

The News had frequent circulation building contests in the old days. And one staff chore was to return to the office after dinner and help count the contest ballots . . . all for free.

But the biggest laughs — looking back — were the times the young reporter did the then current Cynthia Grey's page when she was ill or on a vacation. This took extra hours after a regular tour on the copy desk . . . wonder what happened to the young women readers if any of them followed his advice?

Point in this: You never refused an assignment, no matter how many extra hours it took, if you wanted to hang onto your job. You could be fired on the spot, as many were, without severance pay as Guild contracts now provide.

Wage cuts, too, were sudden. Some years ago the local papers had three of them in a row. The first came with a bulletin board notice and apology. The second with just the notice. The third merely appeared on the pay checks.

Some bosses did try to even up overtime by giving time off if staff conditions permitted. One had a neat way of handling overtime. He kept a fairly accurate tab on a piece of pink scratch paper. Every once in a while he would study the paper, wrinkling his brows. Then he would crumble the paper in his hand and toss it into his wastebasket. That evened things up and he would start a new overtime list.

Nowadays we have overtime forms which we simply fill out when we work extra hours. (That department store yarn of years ago would have brought around $20 today.)

Ask any oldtimer to estimate how many hours he worked overtime in the past without compensation. Perhaps he will recall the Hightower murder case, the Spud Murphy gangsters, the San Jose lynchings, the Dole flight from Oakland to Hawaii, the general strike of 1934, the dirigible Macon wreck, the many, many murders and other stories which required hours of unpaid overtime in pre-Guild days.

Also ask him if he would care to return to the pre-Guild working conditions. Yet take away the Guild and that's exactly what the oldtimers — and the newcomers — would have to do!

Two week vacations were tops in the old days. Now they stretch out as long as a month if you have been with your employer the necessary years. And paid holidays now! In pre-Guild days we sometimes got half a holiday — say on Thanksgiving or Christmas — if the work schedule could be juggled around. There was no guarantee of it though, and if the holiday was busy you worked and liked it. Now, of course, the Guild contract provides a specific number of holidays off, or for extra pay if you have to work.

These contract gains have been achieved because Guild leaders, often the higher paid men, gave many long hours of work to the ANG.

Today such leaders still are carrying on the burden. You see them at Guild meetings, making their reports as officers of your organization, serving on committees and helping out in many ways.

Speaking of Guild meetings — in the old days we had difficulty in getting a quorum of 37 members.

It takes all kinds of persons, but we hope you are the one who will get in and help a little . . . serve on a committee, if possible,as there are many of them which need assistance.

The Guild has made tremendous improvements in newspaper and wire service conditions in little more than a score of years.

We believe the next two decades will see just as many gains, including a fine pension system. Look to the future now.

Be your age. Add 20 years . . . .

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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READERS of the Guild Reporter will universally share the regret felt at this office over the decision of Chalmers M. Roberts, writer of the "Washington Roundup" column on this page, to end his tenure because of the pressures of his daily chores at the Washington Post and Times-Herald.

Roberts has brought keen and reliable reporting to his Guild Reporter audience, from what in the current column he calls his "seat at the drama of America." More than that, he has opinionized his writing with his own frank appraisals, in a fashion which left no question of his honest approach, even though the reader might disagree with the conclusions.

The Guild Reporter counts itself fortunate in having presented Roberts' writings to its membership for a period of nearly three and one-half years. His output takes a proud place besides the writings of his predecessors, Alan Barth and James A. Wechsler.

Roberts' material has been frequently picked up and reprinted—always with the source credited — and one west coast labor paper requested and got permission to use his column regularly, in a kind of non-royalty syndication.

Because his Washington employers sent Roberts abroad last Spring to cover the international diplomatic scene, his columns have often reflected that world-wide awareness to which every sober American aspires in these precarious times.

His has been a thorough-going and competent job, and we're sorry to lose him.

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NEGOTIATIONS seldom run smoothly, as any member of a contract bargaining team will readily testify, but the Guild-management tug-of-war at Portland, Oregon, recently concluded with a new and improved agreement which saw changes in almost all of the seventeen articles under discussion, seems to have been hounded by unusual complications.

This is the sequence as described by Owen S. (Pop) Cowling, who was a member of the Guild team with Stanley Weber, John Finch, William Lynch and G. Fred Taylor:

"We were plagued by a series of misfortunes," says Pop Cowling. "First the pressmen, whose contract settlement took precedence over Guild business, stretched their negotiations through 70 sessions.

"Then the representative of the Oregonian management had to withdraw because of bad health. Then the chief negotiator for both papers suffered a heart attack, and the whole negotiating process had to start again with a new management spokesman."

In spite of the delays, the settlement paid off for the 175 Guildsmen affected, on the editorial staff at the Journal and the Oregonian's editorial and promotion departments.

Top-experience men at both papers got $5 a week out of the settlement, a good chunk of which was retroactive for more than six months.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

THIS column is a swan song for this particular reporter. It's been a lot of fun to think out loud in this space for more than three years and the response has been gratifying. I can say without bothering to be modest. But the time has come to devote all my time to my regular chores.

If it were the end of the year I could be pardoned for writing one of those year-end roundups nobody reads because he has a New Year's hangover. But with less excuse, I'll try to sum up some impressions of the State of the Union—and not exactly as the party politicians might write it.

• • •

THERE'S nothing wrong with the U.S.A. in any real fundamental—morally, physically, economically. I can't go into raptures over all the 160 million people but the vast bulk of them are sound and sensible, and Lincoln is still right that they can decide the right way if they know the facts.

Our great problem is the problem of coming of age in this new atom-split world. It has led us to swing violently from overwhelming hope that World War II and the United Nations put everything ship shape, to vast disillusionment that the U.N. is falling apart and the communist world is about to strike us a death blow from the skies.

We have let our fears be played upon by a demagogue within and we have seemed to lose what perspective we had gained about both our friends and our enemies abroad.

But the demagogue has been curbed though the poison he represents will long be with us. And a good many of us are beginning to come out of the funk about Europe and Asia though there is still a long way to go.

• • •

I BELIEVE that most Americans about the country like Ike so much because he represents a calming influence, a sort of sanity amidst the more raucous cries of some of his party chiefs. When he speaks of finding a "modus vivendi" with the communist world he bespeaks what most of us seek.

We have a long way to go to find that way of living, of co-existing if you will, with the enemy. Mostly we need more faith in ourselves, our democratic system, our theory of capitalism and private property self-controlled against the excesses of the past. The record of the 83rd Republican Congress, in history, is most likely to be that it ended forever the die-hard idea that the GOP could repeal all the social gains of 20 years of Democratic control, however much it may have chipped at the edges.

Our economy is basically sound, far, far more sound than it was a quarter of a century ago when October's Black Friday led down into the depth of depression and human misery, now only something in the history books for millions of younger Americans.

• • •

BUT if there is one thing a reporter who has been in and out of Washington now since 1933 can say with feeling, it is that the American system can never be static.

We have got to go forward economically, to see that more and more people have more and more cash to buy more and more of the things we produce—and to have more and more time to enjoy leisure and to think. This is a vast, complex democracy which works best when larger and larger numbers of its citizens get stirred up about their problems.

We have got to finally accept the fact that we are in the world without question now and forever more but that all the world's problems cannot be solved by signing treaties or making speeches, only by working at strengthening those governments and aiding those peoples all over the globe who are struggling to stand on their own feet and to make their own decisions as free men should do.

There have been a lot of developments in the past three years which have been discouraging. Internal fears, a slow-down in the economy, too many tough words to our allies, defeats in the never-ending struggle with the communist world.

But even all of these are not definitive, if enough of us have the will to try again, to take a new turning when necessary and to exercise thoughtful pressure on our government.

• • •

POLITICS used to be a dirty word among too many Americans. It still is to a lot of us. I have seen a lot of charlatans come and go on Capitol Hill, but by and large the bulk of our legislators here, and in the state capitals and city councils too, are trying in their own way to do a decent job. More and more Americans have become conscious that they, too, must pitch in—whether to get more schools and better teachers' salaries, to elect a decent set of county commissioners, or to force through Congress some new piece of legislation.

If all of this is too moralizing, I apologize. But the basis of America is faith in her future and an unwillingness to give up because the current trend looks discouraging

Those in our own craft have always had an especial responsibility in this country, however much freedom of the press has been misused in our history. As a Guild member dating back to 1933, I am happy to say that I feel the ANG has contributed a real share to making the America of today a far better place than it was 21 years ago.

Personally, I wouldn't trade a reporter's job for all that boodle which we feel lies just over the mountain. It's too good a seat at the drama of America.

CIO Steelworker Union Bars Reds As Members

The CIO Steelworkers union has become another of the few unions — the American Newspaper Guild is one — to bar communists from its membership.

At its Atlantic City convention last month, the Steelworkers amended their constitution to make ineligible for membership both communists and fascists, including the Ku Klux Klan by name and barring those belonging to any other "totalitarian or subversive organization."

The Guild at its August convention in Los Angeles similarly enunciated policy against communists as Guild members, and instructed the International Executive Board to draft the constitutional changes necessary for approval of amendments at the 1955 Guild Convention.

Many unions, in order to qualify for the services of the National Labor Relations Board, have adopted bars against communists holding union office. Top officers of any international union or affiliated locals must make affidavits of non-communist adherence, because of a Taft-Hartley law requirement, failing which the NLRB will not enttertain a union petition.

It was pointed out that the Steelworkers action will not result in the loss of their jobs by employes covered by a contract who may be members of the Communist Party.

The Steelworkers have few contracts which call for a union shop, where all employes must join the union within a specified time.

But even under union shop conditions, which prevail in many Guild contracts, discharge of an employe for such ineligibility to union membership is not permissible, again because of a Taft-Hartley law provision. That labor act does not recognize "political differences" as a cause for discharge. Instead it stipulates that only for non-payment of union dues, in a union shop, can the worker be fired.

Convention-Inspired

P-O-I District Council Adopts Full Political Action Program

The POI District Council at its September meeting moved quickly to accept political action leadership in its area, as recommended by the IEB report to the Los Angeles Convention, and the Conference of Councils' report to the convention.

The POI decided also to utilize the services of locals in its territory which have full-time secretaries, to make available help to POI locals having no professional paid administrators, organizers and bargainers.

The Council's policy committee will meet prior to its next quarterly meeting to work out details of such a servicing plan in the form of a resolution to be acted upon.

These actions followed a report by Council President Bob Van Wagoner for himself and Evelyn Ulrich, POI delegates at Los Angeles.

The new political function of the District Councils is derived from the following paragraph of the Conference of Councils report to the Convention, which read as follows:

"The Conference of Councils accepts and approves the IEB recommendation that the District Councils assume leadership in the Guild's political action program, the mechanics of this function to be left to the discretion of the individual councils."

The POI spelled out the "mechanics" with the following recommendations to its locals:

1. To institute a program to assure that all eligible Guild members be registered to vote.
2. To solicit individual contributions from members for CIO-PAC support.
3. To inform members on the voting records and qualifications of candidates for public office in respect to the legislative objectives of the labor movement.

Prior to Los Angeles the DC's functions were confined to exchange of information among member locals and mutual aid.

Van Wagoner's report to the September meeting in Cincinnati gave this interpretation to the Convention's action:

"It means that DCs will become the most cohesive voice of the ANG membership between annual conventions. No group can usurp the authority or assume the stature of locals—nor does this new language do so in any way—but it does provide an interim gathering, duly constituted, of several locals at one particular time and place, and provides them with the opportunity to share their problems and Guild thoughts, with official outlet for concerted action."

The Guild Reporter

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