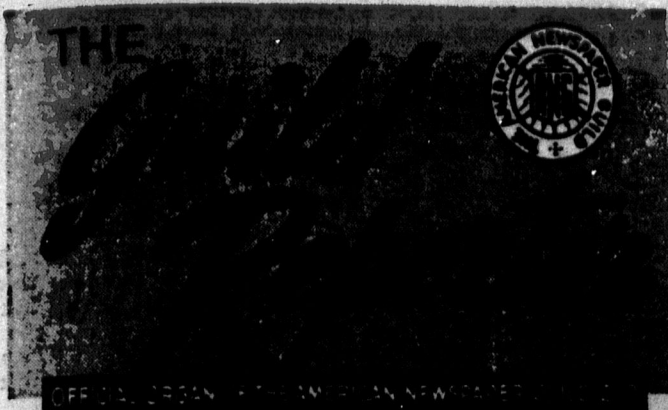




Vol. XX — No. 21 New York, N. Y. Oct. 22, 1954

Board Sets Hearing Date For California Firings

Los Angeles, Calif. — The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint against the Herald Publishing Company based on charges filed by the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, of unfair labor practices. The board has set December 6 as a date for hearing the complaint.

The company publishes seven area newspapers, and employs about 160, with headquarters in neighboring Compton.

Last spring employees in its Long Beach offices took steps to form a Guild unit. Four of them were discharged. The board's complaint sets forth that the discharges were for the reason that "they and each of them engaged in concerted activities with other employees for the purposes of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection."

Interference, restraint and

coercion of employees is also a basis of the complaint. The board sets forth that supervisory employees of the publisher threatened discharge of employees who joined the Guild, or mass discharge of entire departments if it could not be determined "who was responsible" for the organizing efforts.

One such threat was followed by a display of Guild membership buttons at the office. Those wearing them were fired the same day. Employees were questioned as to Guild membership, and warned against joining, on penalty of dismissal.

Affidavits held by the board also indicate that supervisors admitted that the discharges were for Guild activity.

The company also granted pay increases to several employees, says the complaint, "as a means of combating unionization."

New District Council For Central Michigan

Lansing, Mich. — Five Guild locals in Michigan last week completed organization of the Central Michigan District Council, the eleventh such council throughout Guild jurisdiction.

Approval for the organization was voted at a meeting at Grand Rapids, with delegates from Battle Creek, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Lansing and Muskegon attending. Application was made to the Guild's International Executive Board for approval of the new group's bylaws and affiliation with ANG on the same basis as other regional councils.

Guild Will Send Five To LA CIO Convention

Five delegates from the American Newspaper Guild have been designated to attend the 16th annual constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the official call for which was issued this week.

Joseph F. Collis, president; Ralph B. Novak, executive vice president; William J. Farson, secretary-treasurer; Al Dipman, regional vice president for the west coast, and George Meenes, president of the Los Angeles Guild local, are the Guild's representatives.

The convention will be at Los Angeles, at the Hotel Statler where the Guild's 1954 sessions were held, and will start Monday, December 6.

The official call notes the difficulties of the past year in the CIO's efforts to "achieve economic and social justice for the people of our Nation."

And it adds:

"Advocates of an outdated, ill-founded economic philosophy have created a climate wherein the specter of mass unemployment once again threatens the welfare of the nation. Millions of our fellow workers are jobless; millions of others have suffered reduced incomes.

"Our economy is in a state of stagnation, with the farmers, the small businessmen and the white-collar worker equally the victim of governmental practices which endanger the welfare of the many in order to preserve the profits of a few."

Elected as council officers were the following:

President, Richard L. Millman, Lansing; vice president, James F. Henderson, Muskegon; secretary - treasurer, William Burke, Lansing.

The council was formed after two preliminary meetings had been called for discussion purposes, one in July and the second in September.

At the Grand Rapids session last week, IEB Vice President Felix B. Wold and Executive Secretary Edwin W. Scott, both of the Detroit Guild, were present at the invitation of the locals.

Other district councils are California - Nevada, Canadian, Empire State, Middle Atlantic, Midwest, New England, Pennsylvania - Ohio - Indiana, Rocky Mountain, Southern and Texas.

IEB to Meet Nov. 14 At New York Hotel

Next quarterly meeting of the International Executive Board will be at the Hotel Abbey, New York, starting Sunday, November 14, and continuing for four days.

The board's finance committee, in preparation of a proposed second quarterly budget, is to meet earlier, the week-end of October 29-30.

Constitution Manuals Out

New manuals containing the Guild constitution as amended by the Los Angeles Convention, together with the revised collective bargaining program, bargaining recommendations, and model bylaws, are being distributed this week to local officers by ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson.

Additional copies of the manual will be mailed on request of local officers. The booklet is pocket-size, of 125 pages, and is cross-indexed for ready reference.

Wilkes-Barre Guildsmen Readjust Quickly To Jobs Under Strike Settlement

To many of the Guild strikers, resumption of work at the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company after a strike of 181 days was almost like returning from vacation—in that most just picked up where they had left off.

At least 70 of the strikers had been doing on the Valley News the jobs they normally performed on the dailies, so that there was little "accumulated rust."

First-day editions of the Record and Times-Leader Evening News contained mostly national advertising, but it wasn't long before the evening paper blossomed out with a 48-pager.

Mechanical department employees had begun reporting to work on ads up to two days before the Guild. Foremen of the departments had remained on duty throughout the strike.

The Record, the first to hit the streets, was only 20 minutes late its first morning, although none of its staff reported for work until 2:30 p.m.

Circulation supervisors had the biggest headaches. The company operates the "Little Merchant" system, where carriers give up their routes when they graduate from high school. One-hundred twenty-eight carriers were graduated two months after the strike and many took with them to other cities their route books. Supervisors spent the first two days on the phones rounding up old and potential carriers.

As for circulation, the Times-Leader Evening News press run was down 4,000 from a high of about 60,000, while the Record was off only 400 from a high of 30,200. Most of the circulation losses, if temporary, occurred in the no-man's land between Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. The Scranton Times and Scranton Tribune kept out of Wilkes-Barre proper during the strike, but went to town in the intervening communities.

Some Guildsmen thought that the low loss of the Record could be attributed to the fact the Valley News kept the region morning-newspaper minded.

Most of the desk men, long accustomed to Valley News heads, spent the first night getting back to the count of the Record heads. Needless to say, there were some 1-0-n-g heads.

The publishers of both struck papers all through the strike denied even touching the Valley News. But such things, like murder, will out. The struck papers kept two complete files of the Valley News and the files are now being used to prepare the Wilkes-Barre Record Yearbook and Almanac. Later, the papers will be placed in the morgue.

And one of the hardest habits to overcome after the strike, all agree, was answering the phone and saying, "Valley News." Even management remarked that "The Guild has trained the people well."

The president of the publishing company Harrison H. Smith, was at work on the Times-Leader Evening News desk when Record Guildsmen returned. He and Joseph T. Murphy, a management spokesman and also managing editor of the TLEN, ground out a huge pile of copy that was converted into type while the Guild discussed contract terms and decided when it was going to work. The Record, which came out first, had about two columns of type on hand when Guildsmen went to work. We made it, okay, however.

During Hurricane Hazel, more than one former picket was heard to remark he was glad the strike was over—at least for that night.

Copy pencil supply in the region was exhausted by the insatiable appetite of Valley News men and the distributor was loath to order a few boxes. The committee purchased an order large enough to get immediate shipment which, of course ar-

rived after the strike. The Guild will have enough pencils for a long time to come.

The editor of the Times-Leader Evening News was coming out of his second floor office as the returning strikers ran head-on into him. Taken back for a moment, he regained his aplomb and, offering his hand, said, "Well, I guess I am the unofficial second-floor greeter." All shook John J. McSweeney's hand—and continued to their desks.

Don Keatley, Valley News teletype operator and office boy for the Times-Leader Evening News newsroom, didn't want to see the strike end the week it did. He had purchased a chance on some football tickets for the Notre Dame-Pitt game. He won and the game was to be played on the first Saturday the Guildsmen returned and a scheduled work day for Keatley. Finally, Keatley, an ingenious lad when it comes to such things, was able to wrangle the Saturday off and see the game.

The morning telephone operator at the plant is a firm believer in the Guild for many things, but one thing especially. At one time BO (Before the Guild), she started to work at 6 a.m. and went home at 4 p.m. She now starts at 7:45 a.m. and goes home 15 minutes earlier.

A. Conrad Haiges, strike headquarters manager and expediter, threw out his knee about a week before the end of the strike. He picked faithfully, however, until the executive board decided that he was a "black eye" to the group while on the line. Removed, he hobbled around headquarters and was well on the way to his normal stride at the end of the strike. But the old injury returned and Haiges denies he is looking over the insurance coverage carried by the Valley News during the strike.

The circulation department of both papers returned to work with a vengeance—a vengeance so strong that the groups had

(Continued on Page 3)

Strike Cash Total Was \$109,936.44

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—An unexpected emergency welfare grant of \$5.

That best sums up the impact on the Wilkes-Barre strike of \$109,936.44 in strike contributions to Local 120 between April 8 and October 11, when the last check was received.

Local President Carl Pesavento recalled this week that "when the strike was settled October 5, Mrs. Gertrude McNelis, Welfare Committee chairman, returned to the strike fund \$5 her committee had been authorized to grant as an emergency loan from the

first week of the walkout. We never had to use it.

"Seventy-two locals, all nine district councils and seven units of the American Newspaper Guild helped make this possible," Pesavento recounted. "They contributed \$22,331.66 in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$2,295 and from one to 36 installments. These welcome contributions were in addition to \$82,000 from the ANG Defense Fund, provided through assessments on some 26,000 Guild members, and 55-114.13 from CIO and AFL affiliates, individual Guild members and friends of the Guild."

Weekly strike benefits averaged \$4,350, with the local required to contribute \$10 toward individual payments—which ranged from \$25 to \$70. "Wilkes-Barre never could have met its share of the benefits without the sincere, wholehearted response of member locals throughout the nation and Canada," Pesavento declared.

"One need only realize that in the 1938-39 strike lasting six months, receipts of the local from all sources for the entire period amounted to only \$6,633.02. Guild locals contributed only \$420.45, and the ANG gave \$1,125 of its then extremely limited resources. Strike benefits for the entire period averaged only \$39.62—not for one week but for six months."

Contributions received by the local since the last issue of the Guild Reporter, with cumulative totals in parentheses:

Trenton (2317.94)	\$110.00
Washington (270)	10.00
Columbus (2172)	25.00
Texas District Council (218)	10.00
Kansas (218)	112.00
Baltimore (272)	25.00
Great Falls (275)	25.00
Seattle-Tacoma (2600)	25.00
Knoxville (2601)	25.00
Salmon (2600)	25.00
Vine (2707.25)	25.00
Elmer Callahan, N. Y. News	1.00
Baltimore friend	1.00
Rich Shindell, Rochester (27)	2.00
Total	\$109,936.44
Previously acknowledged	100,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$109,936.44

Wilkes-Barre Newsman Takes Pension Offer

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — While standing firm against severance pay upon retirement in the strike settlement, the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company did agree in a supplementary letter to pay \$1,000 each to three editorial employees if they retired under the company's pension plan at any time between October 5, 1954 and April 15, 1955.

Within one week after production was resumed, one of the trio — Elmer J. Willman — accepted the proposition, effective November 1.

Willman, who marked his 76th birthday on October 21, is the oldest employee of the company in point of service. He joined the Wilkes-Barre Record in 1895, switching to the old Wilkes-Barre Leader in 1906. His current assignment, one he has held for many years, is City Hall reporter for the Times-Leader Evening News.

Willman intends to spend his leisure hunting and fishing, and rocking on the front porch while watching his neighbor, Managing Editor Joseph T. Murphy of the TLEN, drive to work every morning.

The State of The Union . . . Guild Shop Basis For Gaining Other Contract Benefits

By RALPH B. NOVAK
Executive Vice President

WITH THE START of another bargaining season, many local guilds will be devoting their best bargaining efforts toward achievement of the Guild shop.

The Guild shop is the most important clause in any contract. It is the basic guarantee that the Guild remains strong and stable, especially for all employees in the unit and does not perpetually have to fight for its existence. It is a tangible symbol that management has accepted the Guild.

Without security of the union, individual security always is threatened. Only a strong union which has the backing of all employees can negotiate effectively for better wages and working conditions.

The Guild shop (union shop) allows the employer full freedom to hire whom he will, but new employees who are not members of the Guild must join within a specified period — normally 30 days. The Guild must join within a specified period — normally 30 days.

UNDER OUR DEMOCRATIC WAY of life it is axiomatic that those who share in benefits must assume the responsibilities for securing and maintaining them. The Guild shop is as democratic as our governmental system. Under a collective bargaining contract all employees covered, whether union members or not, benefit from its provisions. The Guild thus merely is a logical projection of our democratic system.

The Guild becomes the bargaining agent — in a given unit — through vote of the majority of employees. Once it has been voted in, it becomes the bargaining agent for all employees. To do its job properly, it must speak for all employees, and the Guild shop is the only means of insuring such representation.

Under the Guild shop all employees have a voice in the operation of the union and in formulation of the demands which may be written into a contract.

THE TERM "OPEN SHOP" is a complete misnomer. In effect that is an anti-union shop which is intended to, and does, reduce the collective bargaining strength of the employees involved.

Managements over the years have advanced many arguments, some on lofty planes and some bordering on the ludicrous, as to why they would not grant the Guild shop. But whatever the stated reasons, there is only one real reason why management denies the basic protection: That real reason is to hinder the development of the Guild, to decrease its bargaining power, and eventually to break the Guild.

Lack of the Guild shop means that the union must continually fight for its existence, must spend much energy and manpower on need remaining alive, and hence has less to spend on bargaining for better wages and working conditions.

For at least half a century, employers have realized — and in many places still realize — the democratic idea that employees have the right to organize and bargain collectively. Now these rights are guaranteed by law, but many employers still seek to nullify the benefits employees can achieve under collective bargaining. Continued opposition to the union shop stems from the intention, implicit or open, to weaken and reduce the collective bargaining power of employees.

Basically, a union in a given bargaining unit cannot exist either peacefully or indefinitely with part of the staff union and part in the long run, the union either will achieve 100 percent membership or become ineffectual.

The continuing fight opposition of many managements to granting the Guild shop is based on the recognition that this provision is the corner stone on which all other contract provisions are built.

EMPLOYEES IMPROVE THEIR LOT more effectively through unions, and the stronger a union, the more effective it is in getting greater improvements. The Guild shop, in its simplest terms, insures survival insurance for the Guild, and with it insurance for the individual employee that the Guild's effectiveness will continue and grow, and pay off in better wages and working conditions. That, of course, costs money, and the easiest way for management to eliminate it is to try to keep the Guild weak and ultimately eliminate it. And denial of the Guild shop is the best means to that management end.

There is no question but what the Guild shop, and its concurrent effect of keeping the Guild the strong and representative instrument of all employees in a given unit, has resulted in greater benefits for the individuals in the unit.

For example, something in excess of 60 percent of our 205 contracts today include some form of Guild shop. These contracts, as a group, are far superior on job security, wages and general working conditions to the group of contracts which does not have a Guild shop.

And in the Guild's 20-year collective bargaining history, while we have lost some 60 contracts through loss of representation, only four of these had Guild shop provisions, and they involved in each case a jurisdiction of less than 10 employees.

LEGALLY, UNION SECURITY still is officially sanctioned. Even the Taft-Hartley act, while watering it down to the sole issue of dues payments, specifically permits union shop agreements. Originally the industry midwives of the Taft-Hartley act convinced congress that union security was strictly an evil device whereby labor leaders kept themselves in power over the violent but futile objections of the oppressed rank-and-file members. So the original version provided that even before it could be negotiated, 51 percent of all employees in a given unit had to approve a union shop demand. At a cost of millions of dollars, union shop elections proved that the individual employees were in favor of union security by close to 100 percent, embarrassed congress hastily dropped the election requirement in 1951.

Needless to say, Guild election results to validate Guild shop were as overwhelming as the general labor trend and at the time it convinced some managements that they should grant the Guild shop. But too many still are holding out adamantly.

A favorite management argument against the Guild shop is that it wants to protect the right of the individual. But management isn't interested in the individual. Its opposition stems solely from the fact that it wants to keep the Guild ineffective.

For the individual Guild member in units where there is no Guild shop — the basic point to realize is that his next raise, real job security, a shorter work week, more vacations and other improvements he wants will come a lot easier if he first concentrates on getting the Guild shop.

CIO-AFL Unity Seen Possible Through Merger By End of '55

Washington, D. C. — Labor unity, in the form of a merger between the CIO and AFL, is possible of achievement in 1955. In a statement issued at a meeting this week between CIO and AFL leaders, members of a joint unity committee which has been exploring the question of amalgamation for the past year said:

"It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union."

"Further, that the presidents of the AFL and CIO are authorized to appoint a joint subcommittee to draft a detailed plan to achieve this objective and then report its recommendations to this committee at its next meeting."

In answer to newsmen's queries, both Walter P. Reuther and George Meany, respective heads of the CIO and AFL, said that while there is a desire to "expedite" action, no deadlines or time limits are being set. But neither saw reasons why the matter should not be "cleaned up" in 1955.

It would be possible, if the subcommittee acts promptly, to call special meetings of the two major labor groups in advance of their regularly scheduled 1955 fall conventions, for approval of the merger plan.

The merger would bring under one roof a newly united federation representative of some 14,000,000 organized workers.

A major step toward agreement was reached earlier this year, when the two labor groups devised a "no raiding" agreement, forbidding each from recruiting members from the other.

There still remain serious problems of jurisdiction, but the meeting this week decided to attempt to achieve a merger first, and iron out a jurisdictional tangle later, through machinery to be proposed by the interim subcommittee.

Reuther and Meany, with four others to be named, will compose the subcommittee.

The CIO was formed in 1937 by AFL groups, the Newspaper Guild among them, who desired to organize in mass industries without the trade union divisions thereafter followed by the AFL.

For the Guild, it meant expansion of its organizing field beyond its previous limits of editorial departments, and led to rapid membership growth in commercial offices of newspapers.

In recent years, structural distinctions between the AFL and CIO have lessened, while over-all objectives of the two groups, notably after the entry of the

AFL into the field of national politics, have steadily converged. Much of the activity of the two labor federations at the top has become a duplication of effort, which the proposed merger would obviate.

Jurisdictional snags affecting the Guild, which thus far have led ANG to withhold signatures to the no-raiding agreement, concern several federally-chartered AFL newsmen's unions which are factors in the Guild's organizing efforts, in cities where they exist.

The Guild's position has been related to top levels in both CIO and AFL organizations.

request by formal convention action. Those requests were lodged months ago. Some weeks back a Washington spokesman for the NLRB predicted a decision would be forthcoming soon.

Niagara Falls is still waiting.

The contract under present renegotiation covers editorial and proofroom employees. Other Guild members here remain in an organizational limbo.

They were assured that "as of now" the Guild was dealing with a Deuel-controlled enterprise, but that the spokesmen most of that statement.

Then the Buffalo Evening News ran a story, ignored by the Gazette, that the Niagara Falls paper was "being sold" to the Gannett group, the reported price being \$2,500,000.

Current query, which has gone unanswered, is whether the transaction was completed prior to Deuel's death, and if not, how complicated can the sale dealings with his estate become?

A second enigma which is troubling this Guild unit is the outcome of a precedent-shattering election decision handed down by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board. That decision, to which the local Guild and ANG made violent objections, and which was the subject of a resolution at the Los Angeles ANG convention, would split the enlarged bargaining unit sought by the Guild — on a jurisdiction-wide basis — into minute cells based on heretofore disregarded distinctions among well defined commercial departments.

Each subdivision would presumably call for a separate election procedure and contract negotiations. Were the decision to stand unchanged, and serve as precedent elsewhere, it would disrupt both organizing and bargaining patterns for the Guild generally.

ANG promptly asked for reconsideration, and repeated that "See Joe Now"

A film condensation of the now famous Ed Murrow-Senator McCarthy TV debate on Murrow's "See It Now" show has been prepared by Freedom House, founded in memory of Wendell Wilkie, and may be rented from the CIO Department of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The film runs 45 minutes, equally divided between Murrow and the Senator. Rental fee: \$5.

Union Paradise

In Baxley, Georgia, there's an ordinance requiring any union organizer to obtain a working permit, pay an annual fee of \$2,000, and additional fees of \$200 each for every member he signs up.

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Clean-up of "Valley News" To Be Six-Month Operation

ITEM: Two carloads of newspaper arriving the week after publication of the Valley News was terminated by the strike settlement.

ITEM: A composing room saw, ordered from a Syracuse firm, three weeks earlier, arriving only two days before the Valley News ceased publication.

These are but examples of the problems confronting the Wilkes-Barre Guild in cleaning up the affairs of the tabloid published five mornings a week for 118 issues.

Business Manager Walter Rickett, an assistant auditor with the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company, estimates it will take up to six months of his spare time to liquidate the corporation. He reports payments for display advertising coming in well, but that some effort will have to be made to collect individual accounts, usually by visits by collectors to homes.

This week Rickett, a certified public accountant, completed payment of back wages and accrued vacation to 20 mechanical department employees on the regular staff of the Valley News and all part-time craft union members hired from April 27, first day of publication. The Guild had agreed to meet the publishing company's scales and any increases received by those unions in negotiations with management. It took Rickett three nights to compute the retroactive pay.

The Guild paid out \$41,032.29 in wages and vacation pay from the start of publication. In addition, \$28,700 was expended on newspaper.

William Watson, former Guild member and now publisher of

the Pittston Dispatch, has agreed to buy the two carloads of newspaper on a "use" basis, but the Guild is paying warehouse charges in two cities. The Guild used the Dispatch plant from June 25 to October 5.

The newspaper problem was just that from the very beginning. After piecemeal efforts which required the assistance of Ellis Baker of the ANG, the local finally decided to buy in carloads lots. Then followed weeks of telephone calls, with the railroads insisting on routing the newspaper in steeple fashion from Three Rivers, Quebec.

The publishing company paper reaches Canada direct by way of Rouses Point and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Wilkes-Barre. The Valley News newspaper route was Three Rivers to Ogdensburg, N. Y., via Canadian Pacific; New York Central to Auburn, N. Y., and Lehigh Valley to Pittston.

Before the strike settlement, five weeks was the normal time between newspaper order and stopgap shipments from Philadelphia and New York saved the day on many occasions. Settlement of the strike unlocked a flood of newspaper. Three carloads averaging 60,000 rounds were either en route or on order. The Guild was able to cancel an October 18 shipment but two other carloads arrived October 1 and October 9.

As for the composing room saw, ordered to eliminate composition room bottle necks, Watson remarked that this saw, which was shipped the same day the saw was shipped from Syracuse, but his saw reached Pittston three days before the saw. In the interim, the saw had been trucked close to 300 miles between Syracuse and Harrisburg, bypassing Wilkes-Barre. After much telephoning, the saw was located at a Harrisburg warehouse and then was delayed several additional days on the 11-mile return trip to Pittston.

Settlement of the strike found the Newspaper committee in the process of seeking new sources of composing room production to meet the growing demand for display advertising space. An effort was being made to find a new source of display advertising space. An effort was being made to find a new source of display advertising space.

Valley News reporters and copy desk men are unanimous in their belief that management's copy pencils are inferior to the grade purchased by the Guild.

The Wednesday before the end of the strike the Valley News committee carried out amicable negotiations with the Pressmen's union on matters of the press. The new manning schedule was to go into effect the day before the strike ended. Because of closing shop the pressmen never were able to put copies an hour. When the press reached 20,000 copies, publication took so long the Guild was forced to stop the Pittston plant.

It wasn't long before time again caught up with the press problem. Top paid circulation was 28,000, with the average 35,000. The Dispatch press, a second-hand Hot rotary job, was pushed to such an extent on 24 and 32-page papers that the electrical equipment automatically shut off the press and water had to be thrown on the panel board to speed the cooling process.

Sheboygan Reelects State of Officers

Sheboygan, Wis. — Members of Local 178, American Newspaper Guild, at the Sheboygan Press have reelected Jern H. Fox to his 10th consecutive term as president.

Fox, a display advertising salesman for The Press, is also president of the ANG's Midwest District Council.

Other officers re-elected by the Sheboygan local include Carl Fiedler, news reporter, first vice-president; Victor Hobbs, circulation, second vice-president; Charles J. Kelley, news reporter, secretary; and Howard Paniel, circulation, treasurer.

Arthur Pollasky, advertising salesman, was named chairman of the local's Political Action Committee.

Several veteran Guildsmen in the Record newsroom remarked after the first paper had "gone down" that the new raises were much more than they earned a week before the Guild arrived. In fact one former office boy now working on the desk was hard pressed to figure the percentage gain, although he is adept at figuring. Seems his starting pay was \$3.00 a week for six months "until he 'proved himself'."

Joseph F. Collis, ANG president and one of the strikers, has long been watching his weight, but a peek at the scales after the strike showed he put on nine pounds, which he attributes to the Guild canteen meals. Incidentally, the strike ended on Collis' day off so he was one day "late" returning to work. In fact, the last striker to come back.

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Mass 'Economy' Firings Hit Journal-American

The New York Guild is currently in a dispute with the management of the Hearst Journal-American over economy discharges, with the issue complicated by the firing of Howard Rushmore, editorial staffer and pro-McCarthy special writer and lecturer.

Within the last two weeks the paper has let out 20 staffers in various departments giving staff reduction "for economy" as the reason.

On the apparently clear-cut staff reduction cases the Guild is demanding arbitration. In the management is taking the position that the matter is not arbitrable.

Seventeen were dismissed two weeks ago. Last week the paper discharged Rushmore and two others, a photographer and a photographer, giving the staff reduction reason.

M. Michael Potok, local secretary-treasurer, said that the Guild was not satisfied that the correct reason was given for Rushmore's dismissal, although the grievance committee was not prepared to make a statement.

As for the composing room saw, ordered to eliminate composition room bottle necks, Watson remarked that this saw, which was shipped the same day the saw was shipped from Syracuse, but his saw reached Pittston three days before the saw. In the interim, the saw had been trucked close to 300 miles between Syracuse and Harrisburg, bypassing Wilkes-Barre. After much telephoning, the saw was located at a Harrisburg warehouse and then was delayed several additional days on the 11-mile return trip to Pittston.

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Building Union Is Theme At Year's First Institute

The 1954-55 regional training institute series opened last week in New York where 40 delegates from ten local units attended an institute sponsored jointly by the American Newspaper Guild and the New York District Council.

The theme of the institute was "Building the Union," and the delegates participated in discussions of what makes a good local, organizing (both new de-

partments and free riders), new member programs and keeping the membership informed.

The institute was led by Director of Research & Information Ellis T. Baker, who is in charge of the institute series. William Blatz, director of organization, and John Barry, assistant director of research and information, also participated.

In addition, on Saturday afternoon the "You Can Win" election was shown, and Yeter Riesel, ANG PAC coordinator, addressed the conference to urge them to initiate PAC programs in their areas as recommended by the Los Angeles convention.

The Newspaper Guild of New York was host to the institute, which was held in the Heywood Brown Room at the local headquarters. Arthur Rosenstock, New York president, presided at the opening sessions, and the New York local provided cocktails and dinner for the delegates.

Ed McNamara, New York reorganizing program, presented the program. Three members of the Hudson County (N.J.) Guild, which is

search director, assisted in a not affiliated with any council, attended the institute at the invitation of the American Newspaper Guild. Those attending the institute included:

Paul McGrath, Leo J. Marks, Frances Gallagher, Margaret Dromey, Rose Dricker and Leo Brennan, Boston.

James Shea and Foster Chandler, Salem; Roland C. Drouin, Manchester; Alton L. Caldwell, J. Brockton.

Charles J. Tiano, Marianne Davis, Irwin J. Thomas, Doris Farnow and Fulmona Gelman, New York.

Marge Hamecher, Ann Bolch, Kathleen Treasday, Marie E. Brown, Mary Jane Romes and James G. Gallagher, Albany.

Jack Egan, Ray Warner and Edna Coe, Utica; Conrad Christiano, Thomas O'Malley, Al Nash and Mitchell Kardy, Rochester.

Hale Anslan, Ray Kierce and Leroy Galperin, Hudson county; and Arthur Rosenstock, M. Michael Potok, Fred Nelson, Ed Axton, Ed McNamara and Kelly Hanson, New York.

San Francisco, Calif. — A renewal contract which raises minimums from \$1.50 to \$2.10 with maintenance of differentials for those above minimums; improves severance pay, vacations, holidays, mileage rate and other provisions, and adds a non-contributory group health and life insurance plan, has been negotiated by the San Francisco Oakland Guild with the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat.

Top minimum for reporters and the other main editorial classifications is raised from \$11 after six years to \$11.45 after five (old sixth-year rate was \$10.45), the starting rate from \$8.2 to \$9.7. Society editor, previously at a flat rate of \$9.50, is up to \$10.45. The new provision guaranteeing a five-week increase in the severance pay maximum; addition of Washington's birthday as a seventh holiday; reduction in the three-week vacation service requirement from four to three years; new provision guaranteeing addition of days off before

and after vacations to the vacation increase in the mileage rate from 8 to 9 cents; full coverage for temporary employees; addition of Guild grievance committee and provision reserving the Guild's right to bargain on merit increases.

The contract is retroactive to Aug. 17, and runs to Feb. 14, 1957.

Wiggins Honored As Lovejoy Fellow

Waterbury, Me. — James B. Wiggins, managing editor of the Washington Post & Times-Herald, has been chosen as the 1954 Elijah Lovejoy Fellow. He will receive the award November 4 at a convocation at Colby College.

Information. The award is for significant contribution to American journalism, and in previous years has gone to James B. Pope of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Irving Dillard, editorial page editor at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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NUJ Does Only "Normal Work" During London One-day Shutdown

By RONALD HALLETT
National Organizer
National Union of Journalists

London, England.—"Carry on" advice was given to members of the British National Union of Journalists by General Secretary Jim Bradley when a pact between the publishers of newspapers, with nation-wide circulations, closed down London's newspaper presses for 24 hours last week. N.U.J. members were told to do nothing but their own normal work.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association have an agreement that all will stop production. The dispute which led to last week's shut-down was in the office of the Daily Sketch where two press room unions disagreed about the manning of the rotaries. The NPA decided that none of their papers would publish although, except in the press rooms, work went on as usual and full staffs were kept on the pay roll. The machine men were ready to start up the presses at a moment's notice.

When the stop order was given just before midnight on Sunday, early editions had been printed. Main effect of the stoppage was in London itself which takes the late editions of the morning newspapers. No evening papers were printed in London. Copy was written and sub-edited, type was set and pages were made up. Edition changes were made as usual through the day and papers would have been on the street within minutes of a settlement. As it happened, the settlement was reached too late for the evening papers but soon enough for the early edition deadlines of the morning papers.

Dispute arose early in 1953 when Associated Newspapers bought the Daily Sketch from the Kemsley Group and announced that it would be printed on the News of the World presses. At Kemsley, Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society members had been in charge of the rotary presses. They expected to go over to the News of the World applying the "follow the job" tradition in the

British printing industry. At the News of the World, National Society of Operative Printers & Assistants (N.A.S.) members have always managed the presses, and they insisted that the equally well-established tradition of "the custom of the house" should safeguard them. Both unions are in powerful positions. The N.A.S. is a powerful printing & kindred trades Federation and the Federation's conciliation machinery was invoked. There was a breakdown and a Labour Ministry court of inquiry set. It recommended that the two unions should agree to Natsopa filling all vacancies. P.M.M.T.S. were dissatisfied and the British T.U.C. appointed a panel to try to reach settlement. They suggested a "shared house"; that vacancies should be filled by the unions in turn to maintain equal numbers.

At the time of last week's stoppage, P.M.M.T.S. had accepted the T.U.C. ruling; Natsopa had not. P.M.M.T.S. claimed the right to provide men to fill the place of their members who were on holiday. Neither the management nor Natsopa would agree and production of the Sketch was imperilled. It was then that the N.P.A. stopped all papers.

Portland Judge Gives Contract Brush-off, Enjoins Guild From Taking Strike Action

Portland, Ore.—In a decision which the Portland Newspaper Guild promptly planned to appeal to higher courts, the Portland local has been enjoined from striking against the Oregon Journal Publishing Company to enforce its contract and compel the publisher to abide by the outcome of an arbitration case involving circulation department employees.

Circuit Judge Alfred P. Dobson handed down a 28-page opinion on which his injunction was based, in which he held:

• The Guild's contract doesn't provide for arbitration of the particular dispute involved.

• Management never agreed to submit the issue to arbitration, nor to abide by the arbitrator's findings.

• The dispute is one wholly outside the purview of the Guild contract, lying rather between the Guild and former members.

• The Guild's action (taking a strike vote) is contrary to "declared public policy" of the State of Oregon and violates the Taft-Hartley Act as well.

• The Guild is in violation of its own Constitutional objective of "improving the economic status of its members," since the circulation employees involved are "better off financially" as independent contractors, outside the Guild's membership.

The case came into court by action of six circulation department employees who a year ago had become "independent contractors" by way of a change in departmental organization.

After lodging a grievance with management, the Guild moved the issue to arbitration, and the arbitrator held with the Guild, that the existing contract was a bar to alteration by management of the working conditions of employees covered by the contract. The award held that the individual contracts were therefore invalid, since management lacked the authority to close them.

The arbitrator went to court, seeking an injunction, and making the Guild's contract null and void.

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Local Copy

THE LAW
NLRB and Courts Make Employers' Fight Easier

By IRVING LEUCHTER
ANG Counsel

The NLRB and the courts continue to enlarge the area of permissible management activity against union membership.

The Board, for example, has now abandoned its long-standing rule that the questioning by an employer of his employees about their union membership is per se an unfair labor practice.

It now holds in the Blue Flash Express case, that such questioning is unlawful only in circumstances and context indicating coercion.

The element of systematic questioning extending to all employees, the board says, is sufficient to make such questioning unlawful. There must be proof of coercive effect.

Other examples: In revising the so-called Bonwit Teller rules (Local Copy, January, and April, 1953), the NLRB had continued to hold that an employer who had a lawful no-solicitation rule (typically, a department store) and enforced the rule against a union but ignored it himself—using company time and property for anti-union speeches—unlawfully discriminated against the union.

And this view was upheld by the Second Circuit of Appeals. Now, however, the Sixth Circuit of Appeals in the Woodworth case decides that there is nothing wrong in such conduct, on the ground that the employer's right to speak is absolute and cannot be limited by requiring him to

allow the union to speak if he does.

Majority of the court reasons that it is lawful to speak, it is lawful to enforce the no-solicitation rule in department stores, and two lawful acts cannot make an unfair labor practice.

A vigorous dissent argues that the issue is not one of free speech at all, for no limit is placed on the employer's right to speak. Nor is any limit placed on the enforcement of the no-solicitation rule. The only requirement, the dissent notes, is that the maker of the no-solicitation rule observe it himself; and if he releases it for himself, fairness requires equal relaxation for the union.

The NLRB, in another case, ruled that its ban on employer speeches on company time and property within 24 hours of an election means 24 calendar hours, not 24 working hours.

Thus, in the Sylvania Electric Products case, the board held that an employer speech on company time and property on Friday with an election the following Monday and no work day in between—did not warrant setting aside the election.

The rationale of its rule, says the NLRB, is the "last-minute character" of speeches which leave no time for effective reply by the union. So, the rule applies to rapid time, not rapid working time; and if the union can't make its reply at work, it can make it someplace else.

Moral: Be careful of Monday elections.

Activities: NY, SFONG Add Credit Unions, Libel Study

In New York, credit unions have been formed at the Herald-Tribune, the Times and Consumers Union. The registration rolls found that one-third were NOT registered. They promptly were so informed by PAC chair-

man Paul Klein, who wrote: "After checking our membership lists, the Board of Elections informs us that you are presently not registered, which means that you are not eligible to vote in the November elections for national, state and local offices."

"We hope you will take the necessary steps to get yourself registered. Guild members shouldn't need any lecture about democracy's dependence on a participating electorate."

San Francisco, Philadelphia and Denver, among others, are considering raising their dues; SFONG also has arranged a special series on newspaper law for its members, to be given by the Hastings College of Law.

The latest issue of "Quote," Denver's lively newsletter, carried this slogan: "A newspaper betrays the freedom of the press and commits a felony against democracy when it willfully suppresses a fact of public significance."

In Philadelphia again, Guildsmen chipped in more than \$250 for the widow and children of former Inquirer chairman Mike Cox, who died last September. The contributions came from the nearly every department of the Inq. and from other units as well.

Philadelphia's second annual Shop Stewards Seminar will be held next month at Pendle Hill School in Delaware county's beautiful Rose Valley. The first 20 persons who register for the seminar will have their expenses paid by the local Vets (or husbands) for a nominal gift charge.

Finally, the Philadelphia Guildsmen notes, don't wash-out dinner invitations anyone—they issue subpoenas.

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Circulation Rates? Study Shows Reader Already Pays His Share

Amid all the publisher concern for the welfare of the advertiser, it sometimes is forgotten that the reader also is paying his share of the increased cost of newspaper production.

In fact, according to a new survey, if anything the reader is paying more than his share.

The survey was conducted by Ivan G. Sundberg, circulation director of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, who last week told the Central States Circulation Managers Association that it definitely indicates that circulation rates "have not fallen far behind advertising rates."

On the contrary, he said, as reported in Editor & Publisher, figures gathered from 400 papers for 1940-54 show that the average increase of circulation rate increases has been better than that of advertising rates.

"Readers of our papers," Mr. Sundberg said, "have paid their share of inflationary rate increases—a fact that advertisers should be made aware of when talking about advertising rates."

The study revealed, Editor & Publisher reported, that in 1940 the average day rate by carriers was 16.2 cents per week. In 1954 the average rate was 31 cents, or a 92.6% increase.

Daily street sales went from 3.5 cents to 5.4 cents—a gain of 54.3%. On Sunday the single copy rate went from 7.5 cents to 13 cents—an increase of 73.3%.

The average mail rate in 1940 was \$5.98 per year. In 1954 it was \$11.85. This is an increase of 97.8%.

Of the three categories, daily street sales rates had the least percentage of increase. The fact is obvious, Mr. Sundberg said, that newspaper rates have increased three times over the past few years, or during the period of the so-called inflationary spiral.

(The milline rate, as computed below, is the cost per line for 1,000,000 readers.)

"I would like to quote some statistics from the most recent Year Book for 1954. The total milline rate for morning newspapers for the period ending Dec. 31, 1954 was \$2.29. For the period ending Dec. 31, 1953, the total milline rate was \$2.01. This is an increase of 14.4%.

"On evening newspapers the total milline rate in 1954 was \$2.01. In 1953 the milline rate was \$1.85. This is an increase of 8.6%.

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Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
NLRB hearing, Oct. 20, on complaint against Transamerica Union for ordering strike sales into paying initial Union fee and dues, and setting new dues for existing members.

NLRB hearing, Dec. 6, on charges filed by Los Angeles Guild against Compton, Herald-American, Los Angeles, for disclosure of Guild members during organizational campaign.

Representation petition filed by San Francisco-Dakota Guild for all postal staff at the Daily Review.

Representative hearing conducted on Washington Post circulation case, Oct. 18.

Circuit court enjoining Guild from striking Portland, Ore. Journal Publishing Co. for alleged unfair labor practices.

Activities
California-Nevada District Council meeting, Reno, Oct. 22-24.

Southern District Council, St. Charles, Mo., Oct. 22-24.

Chandler-Pearl One Ball, Oct. 29.

AND Midwest National Training Institute, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 28-31.

San Francisco, Oct. 14-17.

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It Seems To Us . . .

Coast Guildsmen Liked Holcomb's Think-Piece

Editor: Congratulations to the editor for choosing, and Holcomb for writing, your September 24 re-print on better writing and presentation of news.

Too often we write drab, almost unintelligible news, for fear of explaining the background.

FRANK WIGHAM
Los Angeles

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Non-Discrimination

Not Reform—Just Good Business

One of the contract goals set forth in the ANG Collective Bargaining Program is provision against discrimination because of race, color, creed, sex or national origin. In a new pamphlet entitled "Equal Job Opportunity is Good Business," President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Management lists the following "common" answers the committee has found useful.

1. I'm in business. I'm no social reformer. Answer: Businessmen have learned that integration is good business. It is not social reform to use the training, skill and ambition of the entire labor force.

2. I can't move ahead of this community and its traditions. Answer: Businessmen are leaders in their community. When they establish nondiscrimination in their plants, opposition folds up and anticipated difficulties do not arise.

3. We would hire Negroes, but they don't apply for work. Answer: If your community knows you have a fair employment policy, qualified applicants will come to you, regardless of their religion or race.

4. Some day Negroes will be able to fill the kind of jobs we have but not yet. Answer: Negroes who have equivalent training and skill are just as good workers as other people. Personnel records prove there is no difference in turnover, absenteeism, and punctuality between Negroes and other workers.

5. I am afraid our workers will object and walk out. Answer: With positive leadership many companies have adopted nondiscriminatory employment practices and put them into effect without incident.

6. We believe in equal job opportunity and would like to go ahead, but we think we might offend some people. Answer: People admire courage. Pioneers in non-discrimination have made good friends all over this great country.

Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained in quantity, and without charge, from the CIO Department of Research and Education, 718 Jackson place N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISNEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild, (CIO-CCL-IF)

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October 22, 1954

Vol. XXI—No. 21



DECISIONS from the National Labor Relations Board aren't all bad, although the good ones are so rare that they constitute the exception to the rule.

The case in point is the report of a trial examiner who orders the INS-INP to furnish the Guild with full payroll information. On general principle, the present board has firmly held to the rule that unions are entitled to pay data in order to bargain intelligently, that the notion that pay rates are "confidential" is "nonsense, and that unions can't 'bargain away' their right to receive such data.

That rule has been upheld in many a test case, in and out of the Guild.

But the INS-INP recommendation goes a bit further.

For the first time in our industry an employer is cited to furnish "factors used in determining and awarding" merit increases. That point, if upheld by the Board in passing on the trial examiner's report, can be of high importance in strengthening the negotiation process, by putting it on factual grounds instead of leaving Guild spokesmen at the mercy of management's own representations.

The trial examiner recommends that management list those in the bargaining unit by name, with the salaries of each, and the "amount of each merit increase, the date thereof, and the factors used . . ." to quote the intermediate report.

Back in 1951, an Ohio publisher was ordered to furnish the Guild "full information" on merit increases, but there was no such spelling out as is found in the current INS-INP findings.

Refusal by some employers to furnish Guild negotiators with pay data has seemed to stem from a long-held reluctance to bargain with the union on equal terms, with factually-determinable data laid frankly on the table.

The new case takes a step further toward achieving that desirable equality between two partners to a business transaction.

ANENT the political furor over dogs and jobs, it may be appropriate to voice sympathy for the New York Herald Tribune, which as a staunch Republican advocate has sustained more than its share of political misfortune in backing the Eisenhower administration's current campaign.

First, the Tribune was a victim of its own sense of fairness, when it started a series of front-page by-line pieces by administration leaders, and was promptly called to task by Democratic National Chairman Mitchell for following a "one-party-press" line.

The Trib responded by opening its precious front-page space to a corresponding series of articles, critical of GOP policies, written by Democrats hastily impressed into authorship by the alert Mr. Mitchell.

And in these closing weeks of a desperate Republican struggle to retain congressional control, the readers of the Herald Tribune — and its syndicate subscribers — are being treated to a wholly unplanned "battle page" in which the slugging is fairly unrestrained.

The other HT mishap nobody could have foreseen. That newspaper issues — and distributes to a score of other large dailies across the country — a Sunday magazine, "This Week." It is, of course, printed well in advance, and runs the hazard common to all such publications, of untimeliness caused by post-printing developments.

So it was that from the front page of "This Week" for October 17, there leaped at readers from coast to coast a full page picture, in color, of Secretary Wilson's erstwhile favorite canine, a bird dog in pursuit of his job.

No Flynn-Flam for AEJ, Its Prexy Indicates

The members of the Association for Education in Journalism, before whom NY Daily News President F. M. Flynn aired his widely-quoted charges of "mediocrity" inspired by Guild affiliation, were not stampeded into action by his remarks, it is indicated in a letter received by the New York Guild from Prof. George E. Simmons, of Tulane University's school of journalism, who is head of the AEJ.

Attempting to explore into what Flynn's audience thought of his anti-Guild comments, the New York Guild officers sought of the AEJ president an opinion of their attitude toward the Guild.

Replied Prof. Simmons:

"I do not believe that any off-

icer can speak for AEJ on that subject.

"I am reasonably sure that AEJ has never taken official action which would indicate its attitude toward the Guild."

It was before the annual convention of AEJ that Flynn issued his "warning."

Voice From The Past

"Unless you become more watchful you will in the end find that the most important powers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations." —President Andrew Jackson—1820.

Washington Roundup

By ELEANOR COAKLEY

Washington Guild

NOT SINCE WILLIAM VANDERBILT, back in 1897, snarled at a reporter, "The public be damned!" has a remark to the press caused as great a furor as did Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's all too picturesque metaphor coupling dogs and jobless people.

The amateur prognosticators, professional publicity agents and political masterminds of Washington are divided on the question of whether or not Mr. Wilson's ineptitude will swing the elections for the Democrats.

The people who are paid to do so, worry about it and the rest range themselves along the sidelines to watch one of the hottest battles for the favorable balance of public opinion this country has seen in a long time.

MR. WILSON'S STATEMENT, that he preferred bird dogs who hunted for their food to kennel-fed dogs who sit on their fannies and yelp, was made during a press-conference discussion of the unemployment situation in Detroit. It brought a swift, sharp protest from CIO President Walter P. Reuther, who demanded an apology to labor or the Secretary's resignation.

Republicans running for election in areas of machinery immediately went into action. First came the oil-on-troubled-waters statement from the summer White House in Denver. The President affirmed his confidence in his cabinet member and called the whole thing a case of misinterpretation. He also took the opportunity to put the Administration on record as "concerned with the welfare and prosperity of all our Nation's citizens."

Meanwhile, Wilson answered his accusers with hurt surprise. He had meant no offense and his words had been distorted for political purposes, he complained.

Next, Vice President Nixon added a touch of things-are-not-as-bad-as-they-seem. He said the Wilson incident would "end up as a plus sign for our campaign." He deftly employed some attitude-building words like "left-wing" and "dumbocrats."

Republicans running for election in areas of heavy unemployment were quick to clear their own skirts. Enough of them issued statements of repudiation to create the general impression that the Republicans wouldn't stand for this sort of thing. The clincher was Illinois Governor William G. Stratton's announcement that he would not attend the Republicans' fund-raising dinner in Chicago if Wilson were the speaker.

And then, when the careless-tongued Secretary had been properly chastened, he was taken back into the fold and given the appealing role of prodigal son. "If he's big enough to do that (apologize), I'm big enough to introduce him," were Stratton's forgiving words.

Wilson played his part straight. With innocent candor he admitted that his figure of speech had been inept, that his remarks sometimes got him into trouble, and that, "I seem to be in trouble now." He told the American people he was sorry.

Although some observers felt he spoiled the effect by going into great detail as to just how sympathetic he always has been toward labor, there seemed to be a general feeling in his party that he had redeemed himself—at least, the voters would see it that way.

MEANWHILE, ORGANIZED LABOR and the Democratic party joined in a duet with a you-cus-sir refrain.

When Wilson's apology came, Reuther expressed his gratification, but labor's campaign was already well underway. Cans of "Wilson's" dog food were being distributed to job seekers at U. S. Employment Service offices. Picket lines featured dogs and placards which made bitter reference to the Wilson blunder. "Unemployed workers are people," some of them read, and others asked "Where do we get the money to go south?"

The reference to dogs made a good peg on which to hang slogans and epithets, but labor's

resentment went deeper. The real rub was in other statements in Wilson's interview which seemed to imply that workers recruited from the south by northern industry should now go back where they came from, and that youths, spared the dangers of Korea, should be willing to become itinerant workers.

It is doubtful that many in the ranks of labor believe that Wilson looks on the unemployed as dogs, but they are angry, genuinely angry, at the cavalier way in which he shrugged off a serious human problem.

This was evidenced in Walter Reuther's response to the apology. He forgave the words but not the implication. "In the final analysis, the American people will judge the concern of Mr. Wilson and the Republican Administration by what they do rather than by what they say," he declared.

He went on to point out that the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress has already rejected a bill to raise and extend unemployment compensation benefits; failed to increase personal income tax exemptions, and refused to respond to repeated requests for a conference of labor, management, agriculture and consumer representatives on a program for full employment and full production.

NEITHER HAS THE AFL minced words. President George Meany denounced Wilson as "ignorant of the large masses of people because he has never had any personal contacts with them," and a Garment Workers' local demanded to know if the Eisenhower Administration subscribed to "Wilson's theory, so typical of a wealthy industrialist, that Americans are unemployed because they are lazy."

The Democrats are not of a mind to let the matter die. The unemployment situation has definitely become a leading campaign issue. From the platform and in print they are saying that Wilson's slip reveals a callousness and lack of understanding which is characteristic of the Republican administration.

They are comparing this attitude of Republicans, in and out of office, to the Horatio Alger era, when success was a matter of "Luck and Pluck" and security was for those who fought their way against adversity "from rags to riches."

The Republicans, they charge, are trying to run the country on schoolroom maxims, instead of facing up to the problems of the people.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE HUMOR on their side, too. This, they are saying, is the first administration ever barked out of office. Have you heard, they will ask, that Charlie Wilson invented hydromatic drive so he'd have one foot free to put in his mouth? Or, why, they demand, can't Wilson keep a civil foot in his mouth?

One Washington columnist suggested that, speaking of dogs, what Wilson needs is a retriever. Another tells the story of the little dog who boarded a Washington bus along with the passengers. "It looks like he's been reading the papers," a passenger commented. "He thinks he's people."

How will it all affect the election results? No reports from the pollsters have come in at this writing, but betting on the Democrats has stepped up. The people who are putting up their money say it's because the Democrats now have a clear-cut issue, close to the hearts of the voters. Their claim that big business is running the government with cool indifference to unemployment and threatening depression begins to look as though it had some foundation. It is also said that the Republicans haven't got the evidence to refute the charges and that there isn't time between now and November 2 for Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, to get the GOP off the hook.

Those betting on the Republicans, however, feel Wilson's ingenious apology has won back his critics: that the opposition is overdoing the "dog vote" angle, thereby making him a sympathetic figure, and that the Administration's Great Crusade against crime, communism and corruption will loom more important to the voters than empty dinner pails and exhausted unemployment benefits.

Hillman Awards Deadline Is Set

The Guild Reporter

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

Outstanding journalistic accomplishments during 1954 are eligible as entries with the Sidney Hillman Foundation, which has set February 1, 1955, as deadline for the reception of material.

The awards of \$500 each are set up in memory of the late head of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers union, and are made in the fields of civil liberties, improved race relations, a strengthened labor movement and the advancement of social and greater world understanding, welfare and economic security.

In similar categories, awards are also made for publication or production in fiction, non-fiction, radio, television, drama and motion pictures.