

THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

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INS-INP Agreement Grants Better Money, Upgrading

Agreement on a new two-year contract between the Guild and the International News Service and International News Photos was reached late Wednesday, after a week of sessions in which Commissioner Bernard Forman, federal mediator, aided in resolving the major differences between the parties.

Copies of the text, recommended for acceptance by the Guild's negotiating team, will go to units affected for their approval or rejection. Among other improvements, the new agreement provides:

- Top minimums matching those gained in the United Press contract.
- General increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50.
- Seniority protection in economy discharges.
- Nine bureaus advanced in salary gradings.
- Major wage advances in INP.
- Overtime for non-scheduled "special services."
- Improved language defining "dual work."

The upgrading in INS bureaus affects Kansas City, Portland, Ore., Springfield, Ill., Seattle, Oklahoma City, Denver, Columbus, Atlanta and Los Angeles. The first five were moved to a new sixth-year top minimum of \$115.50; Los Angeles (INP) went to a seventh year of progression at \$127.50, as did INS personnel

at the other three locations.

Bargaining sessions started in late April, and the new agreement is retroactive to April 22. Early in negotiations, it was apparent that management was not prepared to yield except in the face of major economic pressure, and two weeks ago members across the country responded with almost complete approval of strike action if necessary.

Management then came forward, in federal mediation, with a first genuine offer, replacing its insistence on a mere renewal of the old contract. Commissioner Forman praised both parties for their willingness to modify their positions.

"Both sides did not quite get what they wanted," he commented, "but . . . by adopting a realistic approach toward each other's problems they emerged with the best contract that could possibly be made."

The wire services committee comprised Max Fine, New York; James Scott, St. Louis; Harry Bergman, San Francisco; J. Harley Murray, Washington, and Ray Pitt, assistant administrator for wire services. Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, Francis S. Rivett, and Eva Jollos, of the ANG collective bargaining department, aided the negotiations at times, Novak entering the situation when strike-and-mediation status had been reached.

Defense Fund Nears Goal In Spite Of Strike Costs

Despite the outlays occasioned by two major strikes and three smaller work stoppages, the Guild's international defense fund has been increased by nearly \$88,000 during the fiscal year closed April 30, the IEB was told last week by its finance committee.

On the closing date the fund stood at \$187,439.82, and had disbursed during the year a total of \$136,720.15.

There is still to be tabulated the fourth general assessment levied for emergencies, and it is the estimate of Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson that when it is included, the fund will report to convention delegates next month a total of about \$235,000. This will be \$15,000 short of the goal set by the 1954 convention for the year.

Disbursements included \$36,156.21 for the Wilkes-Barre local's strike of six months' duration, \$292.50 for Seattle, Wash., \$227.50 for Portland, Me., \$100,023.20 for New York's Brooklyn Eagle strike, and \$20.74 for Philadelphia.

The year's three assessments brought an average of more than \$60,000 each into the fund, while

regular per capita receipts accounted for another \$42,826.60. The IEB cancelled an assessment originally levied for the month of May, when the New York local told the ANG it would be able to handle the Eagle strikers' needs without further ANG aid.

Liquidation of the Wilkes-Barre strike fund on a basis of two-thirds and one-third returned \$22,000 to the ANG fund and left \$11,000 in Wilkes-Barre's treasury. The settlement was approved by IEB vote.

The board last week approved continuation of the corporation set up in Pennsylvania for publication of the Wilkes-Barre strike paper, the Valley News, Farson was chosen as its president and the Guild's auditor, Sidney Shulman, was named secretary-treasurer. The corporate structure would enable the Guild to undertake immediate operation of a similar strike paper anywhere in the Guild's jurisdiction.

Board Deems ANG Finances Dominant Topic For Albany

The emphasis was heavily on finances as the Guild's International Executive Board held its five-day quarterly meeting last week, preparatory to reporting to the 22nd annual constitutional convention at Albany late next month.

Supplied with a detailed report of the year's operations closing April 30, which showed last year's budget overexpended by some \$4,000 and a total "red" figure of more than \$24,000, the board members examined the causes of the situation and surveyed the possibility of remedying it. Vigorous pruning of proposed budget figures both for the first fiscal quarter started May 1 and the full fiscal year was one move toward putting the Guild's operations in balance.

Several factors contributed to the year-end imbalance. Last year's convention delegates adopted a build-up policy for the ANG defense fund—its bulwark against economic emergencies—and voted to take an additional five cents per month per capita from its regular operating income, for defense purposes. By April 30 that had cut some \$6,000 from receipts hitherto devoted to day-to-day operations.

Two major strikes occurred during the year, for which defense fund cash was made available, but which cost, in addition, the amount of normal dues not collected from the strikers.

And new membership gains have not offset, during the year, such losses in membership as were caused by the sale and suspension of the Los Angeles Daily News, mass firings in Boston, and failure, in many large newspaper plants, to replace employees terminated through death, shift to other industry or retirement.

Paralleling the cut-back in proposed expenditures was a logical corollary, greater stress on the need for expanding organization. The board will recommend to the convention, for example, that the authorized number of international representatives be increased to twelve, and that appointments to the IR staff be made as quickly as finances warrant.

As a yardstick, the IEB organizing committee recommended that for each 1,000-member in-

crease recorded, a new staffer be named. And the board holds that the four-point program adopted by the 1951 convention be continued, with its priority emphasis on enrolling those already under Guild benefits. This "free rider" group can be signed with almost no outlay of cash, without the delays attending the routine of application through the National Labor Relations Board, and with immediate financial benefits to existing locals and the ANG.

Trying to reconcile estimated income for the new fiscal year with the known needs—and desires—of the various departmental activities, the IEB adopted for submission to the convention an annual budget totalling \$425,690. This figure is comparable to last year's budget total of \$440,303.00 approved by the Los Angeles Convention, and to the actual expenditures for the year—\$444,635.57.

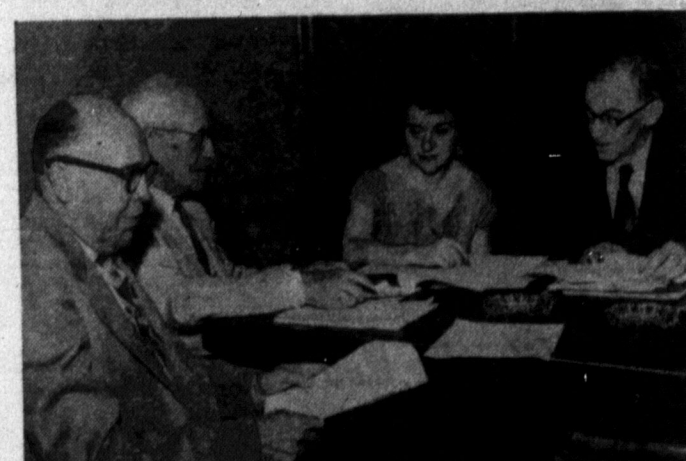
Typical of what happened in the course of the week are figures relating to one ANG activity, the wire services department. The National Wire Service Council had submitted a proposal for spending \$53,550. The board's finance committee recommended instead spending \$46,950. The board's committee on wire serv-

ices came in with a figure of \$50,950. During general board discussion of the wire service finances, Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak tabulated several suggested further changes and arrived at a proposed total of \$45,450. When the final deliberations had concluded, the wire service proposal stood at \$46,950—the level set by the finance committee—and this figure, barring a further change at the pre-convention session of the board, will go to the delegates at Albany as the board's recommendation.

The estimate of income for the current year was placed at \$430,494, which is \$4,804 higher than the budgeted outgo. It comprises estimated income from "regular" members of \$368,875, and from wire service members of \$61,619, and presupposes a slow but gradual resumption of the upward curve in member totals which led the 1954 convention to over-estimate subsequent membership growth. There had been a steady and spectacular rise in membership totals up to last June 1, when a peak was reached and a levelling off process occurred.

The detailed budget as proposed appears elsewhere in this issue of the Guild Reporter.

Judges Scan Bade Entries, To Name Winner At Albany



FOR GUILD ACHIEVEMENT—Judges in the first annual Wilbur E. Bade Award examine the eighteen entries submitted, at a meeting held in St. Louis. From the left are Herbert Monk, St. Louis; John J. Biddison, Tucson, Ariz., a committee chairman; Miss Yetta Riesel, ANG research and information staff, and Gervase N. Love, Washington, D. C.

St. Louis, Mo.—The board of judges for the first annual Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award selected the winner at a meeting in headquarters of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild last weekend.

Their choice will not be made public until announcement is made at the ANG Convention in Albany, N.Y.

The award consists of \$500 to the winner and a plaque to his local. It was established to honor that individual or group of Guild members who, in the opinion of the judges, best exemplified Bill Bade's concern with the exercise and development of new leadership. It is a tribute to the Guild record of the late executive secretary of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, who also had served as ANG organiza-

tion director and as editor of the Guild Reporter.

The judges examined 18 entries, spending a hard day in studying them before agreeing on a winner. They reported themselves "heartened and impressed" by the calibre of leadership being developed and at work in the locals, and expressed the hope that it will be further encouraged by the Bade Award.

Heading the board of judges as chairman was John J. Biddison, Bade's predecessor as executive secretary of the Twin Cities local. Serving with him were Herbert L. Monk, of the St. Louis Guild, and Gervase N. Love, of the Washington Guild. They were assisted by Yetta Riesel, of the ANG Research & Information Department.

Free Ride - To Jail

The free riders of one union face a jail sentence.

And before lawyers for the ANPA and the NAM raise the cry of "tyranny," let it be known that it's the "Lawyers Union."

Here's how the San Francisco Chronicle told the story recently:

"An Oakland attorney, Byron L. Dusky, is serving a three-day jail term because he practiced law while under suspension by the State Bar Association of California. Dusky was arrested when he appeared in municipal court to defend a client. A check by Deputy District Attorney Melvin Dykman revealed that Dusky was suspended last Dec. 8 by the Bar Association for failing to pay his dues."

The story explained that "an attorney must maintain paid-up membership in the Bar Association in order to practice law in California."

Brooklyn Eagle 'Auction' Is Inconclusive, Pickets March, Severance In Court Test

"The Eagle Dies," said the editorial page headline in last week's Editor & Publisher. But the New York Guild local, whose Brooklyn Eagle unit maintains a picket line at the closed plant as it has since it struck for a fair contract last January 28, doesn't think so.

E&P opined that the Eagle remains "only as a memory," and drew on Aesop's fables for a malapropism about killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

On the contrary, the New York Guild officers note that the highly-publicized auction sale of two weeks ago failed entirely to dispose of the chief assets of the closed newspaper. They say that Publisher Frank D. Schroth remains the owner of sufficient newspaper equipment so that by purchasing or leasing some line-type machines to replace those sold for junk, and by acquiring new office furniture, he could revive the Eagle at any time.

Even as the auction sale was being given careful treatment in the columns of metropolitan dailies, workmen were placing a huge stone eagle on the facade of the new building to which operations were to have been transferred last month, had the Guild been insoucious enough to withdraw its picket lines when

Schroth announced his intention not to resume publication. And, say the New York leaders, several bona fide attempts to purchase the Eagle as a going concern met with unexplained obstacles, in the weeks just before the auction.

The sale had its farcical aspects. The professional auctioneer wept openly at what was being done to the good people of Brooklyn. When the presses went on sale, there were no takers. With a good will, on which the publisher had placed a price of \$300,000, got a bid of \$3,000 and was withdrawn from the sale. Ancient furniture and office equipment, which in any event would have seemed badly out of place in the new structure, went for insignificant sums. And the leasehold in the new building, which also had been included in the auction, went unsold.

Summing up, say the New York Guild officials, the Brooklyn

Eagle may be moribund, but it is neither dead nor buried. The bird that lays the golden eggs can be restored to full health by its enigmatic proprietor, if he chooses to do so. Hence, the strike goes on.

Meantime, Schroth's lawyers may have given a clue to publisher strategy. In an attempt to settle the question of severance pay obligations of the publisher through the arbitration process, instead of suing in the courts, the Guild had asked the State Supreme Court for a ruling to compel arbitration of that and other claims at issue, such as dismissal notice pay and accrued vacation credits. All had been refused by the publisher, and his attorneys opposed the Guild court action.

In a ruling which the Guild promptly moved to appeal, the judge held that while the other matters were properly arbitrable, the question of severance pay was not. The ruling does not prevent later recovery of severance through civil suits, but the court's holdings run counter to a number of legal precedents, hence the appeal.

The Guild has always held that severance pay is an accumulated equity earned over years of service and fully vested in the employee.

Had Publisher Schroth succeeded in convincing the Eagle unit of the Guild that he never intended to resume publication, he could then have reopened the doors, with the Guild, its strike abandoned, in no position to enforce its severance or other economic claims.

About 145 of the Eagle strikers still remain jobless, are drawing strike benefits and performing picket duty. In so doing they are protecting their own position as claimant employees of a publisher whose strike tactics have, in the most charitable phrase, been suspect.

International Representative Ray Mann has been working with the new group, and will be followed this week by Kenneth R. Byrd, newest member of the ANG staff.

Kansas Staff Gets Five-Day Week Before Guild Asks Recognition

Wichita, Kan. — A newly-signed Guild group of editorial employees at the Wichita Eagle this week found itself working on a five-day 40-hour week instead of 40 in six—as the ANG prepared to seek recognition from Eagle management as collective bargaining agent. The Guild has a high majority of signed-and-paid cards in a total of some 60 editors.

The Eagle is a morning-evening daily with a Sunday edition, and has a combined daily circulation of 158,500.

Management's sudden institution of the shorter work week caused knowing smiles, but no defections, among Guild signers. Members consider that if the

mere prospect of Guild organization can cause such an improvement, later negotiations for a contract should produce more solid gains, backed by a written document.

One other management activity has been evidenced. A hired expert on labor relations has been imported, and has been interviewing editorial employees individually, sounding out their views on wages and working conditions. Guild advice has been to cooperate fully in this maneuver.

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Board Weighs Red-Ban Reaction, Awaits Convention For Decision

The quarterly meeting of the Guild's EIB last week brought no action on the question of amending the Guild constitution to ban communists from membership, as proposed in policy adopted at last year's convention. It was not an oversight. Board members discussed informally the various reactions which followed its distribution of language designed to implement the 1954 decision, including resolutions adopted by local membership and executive boards, and letters sent to the Guild Reporter for publication.

Board members obviously hoped that the controversial issue, which occupied so much time, attention and public notice at Los Angeles, could be "cut down to size," and given adequate consideration at the upcoming Albany convention without placing the Guild in the undesirable, and untrue, position of "coddling communism."

And it was quite clear that the EIB will not recommend adoption of the language it was

directed to prepare. Cross-country comment has been fairly unanimous that the change as drafted does not solve the Guild's problem.

Should the 1955 convention decide to reverse itself on the Los Angeles policy statement, it is certain that an alternate statement of policy will be proposed, to check mistaken or badly-intentioned interpretation of the action.

The issue of the Guild Reporter for May 13 carried a three-paragraph reference to action on the communist issue by the Cleveland Guild local, of which the first paragraph alone was factual.

Through a misunderstanding of the letter of transmittal, the second and third paragraphs of the story were based on the text of a resolution offered but rejected at the Cleveland meeting. The Cleveland action finally resulted in a simple declaration that no constitutional amendment, as proposed at Los Angeles, is necessary or desirable.

Women Score High Honors In Washington P-1 Awards

Washington, D. C.—It was ladies first in awards in connection with the Washington Newspaper Guild's Front Page Ball.

The Bill Pryor Memorial Award—top in the Front Page Awards—went to Mary McGory of the Star. Mitzi Bales of the Post and Times-Herald was honored as Guildsmen of the Year.

Guildsmen McGory won her honors—\$150 and a certificate—for a series of personality stories during the Army-McCarthy hearings.

Guildsmen Bales received the Daniel De Souza award as Guildsmen of the Year for her work in revitalizing the commercial department of the Post and Times-Herald where she writes advertising copy.

She was presented with a sterling silver-on-wood plaque and a check for \$250 by Ed McGinnis, representative of Gen. Frank B. Schwengel, New York sportswoman, the donor. Guildsmen Bales attended the University of West Virginia. She majored in journalism and edited the university newspaper. She is WNG Secretary, secretary of the Post and Times-Herald unit, and chairman of the WNG's citywide membership committee.

The Washington local gave out \$550 in Front Page Awards. Fifty dollars and a certificate—went to the winner in each classification, with the human interest and humor category being split between two victors.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell made the presentations. Other Front Page winners: Chalmers M. Roberts, Post and Times-Herald, general news (national), for stories on Washington's crisis in averting war over the Quemoy and Indo-China show-downs.

General news (local)—Al Lewis, Post and Times-Herald, for his beat on the arrest of a police captain charged with gambling bribes.

Public Service feature series—Anthony Lewis, Daily News, for articles credited with helping Abraham Chasnovsky, dismissed as a security risk, clear name and regain Navy Department job; Milton Berliner, Daily News, for articles leading to "day in court" and clearance for Annie Lee Moss, Pentagon employee charged with Communist record.

Human interest and humor—Harry Gabbett, Post and Times-Herald, for numerous humorous stories; Paul Sampson, Post and Times-Herald, for his humorous book review of "The Untidy Pilgrim."

Interpretation—Bem Price, Associated Press, for a series of stories on the South's reaction to the school integration order; Thomas R. Henry, Star, for his series on the possible effect of radiation on the human race.

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MITZI BALES
Year's Guildsmen

news features, for his photo, "CIO-AFL Peacemakers" showing Walter Reuther exchanging grins with George Meany.

The honorable mentions: General news (national)—Jerry Knutz, Post and Times-Herald, for articles exposing patronage in Civil Service jobs; Murray Marder, Post and Times-Herald, for Army-McCarthy hearings coverage.

General news (local)—Al Lewis, Post and Times-Herald, for his beat on the arrest of a police captain charged with gambling bribes.

Public Service feature series—Anthony Lewis, Daily News, for articles credited with helping Abraham Chasnovsky, dismissed as a security risk, clear name and regain Navy Department job; Milton Berliner, Daily News, for articles leading to "day in court" and clearance for Annie Lee Moss, Pentagon employee charged with Communist record.

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IEB Votes Financial Aid In Three Local Instances

Special financial aid to three locals was recommended by IEB action at the quarterly meeting last week.

The largest sum involved was sought by the Washington Guild, represented by the local president, Ray Henry. He told the board that the local had been under extraordinary stress financially, as a result of last year's expensive court cases against the Washington Post, to try to prevent management from instituting an independent contractor system for circulation men. The issues were of vital concern to all Guild circulation men, he pointed out, but the local had incurred a heavy deficit during the year because of the legal charges.

After discussion, the board adopted a resolution which would pay from the defense fund \$3,111.46, half of the local's costs, contingent on the approval of the Albany convention next month.

Similarly, at the request of the Philadelphia delegation comprising Kos Semonaki, local president, and Administrative Officer David Schick, the board approved payment from the defense fund of not more than \$2,000 for legal costs arising from discharge cases in the Atlantic City unit of the local.

Individual members of the unit had retained the Guild local's attorney to process what had seemed to be routine cases involving payment of severance. The suits were appealed, and to prevent an adverse judgment by default which might set Guild-wide precedents, the local volunteered to aid the litigants. The Philadelphia officers asked the ANG to join in sharing the extra costs of the appeal. The board action is again subject to convention approval.

Vice President Victor Leo discussed both actions, because he objected to drawing on defense fund for such purposes. His was the only negative vote on the Washington matter, but the board divided 7 to 5 on Philadelphia's request.

The board was unanimous in approving payment of a balance of \$269.50, part of the cost of processing a Ulica case before the Labor Board. Here the ANG had insisted that the case not be abandoned, and the Guild filed charges, winning the point, a matter involving complete payroll information from management. The ANG had previously paid \$440.09 in charges accruing to last February.

Sacramento Seeks Rights For Group In Circulation

Sacramento, Calif.—The Sacramento Guild is processing an application through the National Labor Relations Board in behalf of a group of 59 circulation department employees at the Sacramento Bee, with the intention of consolidating them with existing Guild units in the editorial and advertising departments.

This week a reply was received from H. P. Walls, Bee business manager, to the formal request for recognition sent recently to the NLRB upon the filing of an appropriate petition therefor by the Stockton Newspaper Guild.

Early this week, with International Representative Joseph L. Campo, of Los Angeles, present, a meeting of 34 departmental employees was held.

Seattle Arbitrator Raps 'Erosion' Theory In Decision That Yields Wide Increases

Seattle, Wash.—Wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$16.50 have been awarded in an arbitration proceeding under the wage-hour reopening provision of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild contract with Hearst's Post-Intelligencer. Increases are retroactive to last Oct. 1.

The award also ruled that reduction of the number of steps-up for given minimum schedules is properly arbitrable under the Hearst reopening language; recognized the right of Guild members to share in general production increases, and included a flat rejection of the so-called "erosion theory" which sees inherent limitations in unqualified reopening language.

The increases apply to minimums, and the contract itself provides that employees earning above minimums are raised by the same amount as their applicable minimum.

The largest increase went to society and club reporters whose top minimum was raised from \$83.81 to \$100.31 after five years. The Guild had sought upgrading of the classification to the general reporter level; the award cut the existing differential in half.

Overall increases were based on a \$3.80 hike in the top minimum for reporters and display salesmen, from \$109.20 to \$113 after five and three years, respectively. Other minimums were ordered increased proportionately on a schedule ranging from \$2.00 on minimums under \$60.00 to \$3.80 from \$105 up, with \$5.75 applying to the \$90 to \$104.99 bracket.

Changes in top minimums for key classifications are: circulation district managers from \$98.75, classified outside sales-

men from \$78.50 to \$81.75 and classified telephone solicitors from \$62.50 to \$65, all after four years; stenographers from \$60.41 to \$62.91, telephone operators from \$55.02 to \$57.02, and copy boys from \$44.98 to \$46.98, all after two years. Starting rate for reporters and other key editorial classifications was raised from \$61.24 to \$63.74.

In negotiations, management had offered from \$1 to \$2.50, based at the top on craft union increases.

In the arbitration proceeding the company argued that only changes since the signing of the full contract—primarily in living costs—and craft scales—could be considered in formulating a theory.

The arbitration board chairman, Dr. Edward J. Allen, of the Joint Council of Economic Education, not only rejected this contention, but also voiced sharp disagreement with arbitrators who in the past have read erosion theory into the Guild's unrestricted reopening clause.

"This contract," he said, "has been written by people who possess to an exceptional degree a command of language and who employ it effectively. In the phraseology of the contract, your order increased proportionately on a schedule ranging from \$2.00 on minimums under \$60.00 to \$3.80 from \$105 up, with \$5.75 applying to the \$90 to \$104.99 bracket.

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men from \$78.50 to \$81.75 and classified telephone solicitors from \$62.50 to \$65, all after four years; stenographers from \$60.41 to \$62.91, telephone operators from \$55.02 to \$57.02, and copy boys from \$44.98 to \$46.98, all after two years. Starting rate for reporters and other key editorial classifications was raised from \$61.24 to \$63.74.

In negotiations, management had offered from \$1 to \$2.50, based at the top on craft union increases.

In the arbitration proceeding the company argued that only changes since the signing of the full contract—primarily in living costs—and craft scales—could be considered in formulating a theory.

The arbitration board chairman, Dr. Edward J. Allen, of the Joint Council of Economic Education, not only rejected this contention, but also voiced sharp disagreement with arbitrators who in the past have read erosion theory into the Guild's unrestricted reopening clause.

Executive Board Proposes Annual Budget

When the International Executive Board reviewed all aspects of the Guild's fiscal position, its members approved the following annual budget for submission to the delegates at next month's Guild convention.

It represents a severe pruning, with many a split vote and rejection of various amendment motions, from the 1954-55 estimate of necessary expenditures.

1. PER CAPITA TAXES
CIO \$ 2,400.00
IFU 1,200.00
CFL 1,200.00
Total \$ 4,800.00

2. ORGANIZING AND SERVICING
Director & Int. Rep. \$ 7,000.00
Secretary-Treasurer 2,000.00
Director & Int. Rep. 2,000.00
Miscellaneous 1,000.00
Total \$ 12,000.00

3. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
Subsidiary \$ 6,500.00
Sec. IEB Contracts Comm. 2,500.00
Contracts Analyst 2,500.00
Secretary-Treasurer 1,000.00
Personal 400.00
Miscellaneous 100.00
Total \$ 13,000.00

4. WIRE SERVICE ADMIN.
Subsidiary \$ 2,475.00
Admin. Assistant 2,475.00
Secretary-Treasurer 2,000.00
Total \$ 6,950.00

5. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
Director \$ 8,000.00
Assistant 2,000.00
Secretary-Treasurer 2,000.00
Total \$ 12,000.00

6. OTHER EXPENSES
Legal Fees \$ 11,700.00
Payroll Taxes 1,000.00
Contributions 500.00
Brown Award Expense 1,000.00
IEB Meeting 1,000.00
IEB Pay Provision 1,000.00
Public Affairs Foundation 1,000.00
1955 Conv. Exp. above Reserve 1,000.00
1955 Conv. Exp. above Reserve 1,000.00
CIO Convention 1,000.00
Total \$ 24,600.00

7. ADMINISTRATION
Subsidiary \$ 4,000.00
Office Mgr. Head Bkpr. 10,000.00
Secretaries 11,000.00
Bookkeeping Bkpr. 500.00
General Clerical 500.00
Total \$ 26,000.00

8. EXECUTIVE
Subsidiary \$ 30,000.00
Expenses 4,000.00
Total \$ 34,000.00

9. OTHER EXPENSES
Legal Fees \$ 11,700.00
Payroll Taxes 1,000.00
Contributions 500.00
Brown Award Expense 1,000.00
IEB Meeting 1,000.00
IEB Pay Provision 1,000.00
Public Affairs Foundation 1,000.00
1955 Conv. Exp. above Reserve 1,000.00
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CIO Convention 1,000.00
Total \$ 24,600.00

10. GRAND TOTAL \$ 142,000.00

11. GUILD REPORTER
Subsidiary \$ 4,300.00
Admin. Assistant 2,000.00
Clerical 2,000.00
Total \$ 8,300.00

12. EXPENSES
Printing \$ 17,700.00
Mailing & Postage 7,000.00
News Service 1,000.00
Picture & Spec. Material 500.00
Expenses 500.00
Miscellaneous 500.00
Total \$ 27,200.00

13. LOSS INCOME
Total \$ 42,200.00

14. ADMINISTRATION
Subsidiary \$ 4,000.00
Office Mgr. Head Bkpr. 10,000.00
Secretaries 11,000.00
Bookkeeping Bkpr. 500.00
General Clerical 500.00
Total \$ 26,000.00

15. OTHER EXPENSES
Legal Fees \$ 11,700.00
Payroll Taxes 1,000.00
Contributions 500.00
Brown Award Expense 1,000.00
IEB Meeting 1,000.00
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1955 Conv. Exp. above Reserve 1,000.00
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Total \$ 24,600.00

16. GRAND TOTAL \$ 142,000.00

17. GUILD REPORTER
Subsidiary

PRESS PERFORMANCE

Southern Strike Stories Get Shoddy, Uneven Coverage

Press performance during the recently concluded Southern telephone and railroad strikes generally was given a failing mark by the CIO Communications Workers and the Louisville & Nashville railroad strikers.

Some Southern papers did give the unions' side of the issues, Lee M. White of the CWA publicity staff, reported near the end of the strike, but generally, he said, "news-paper emphasis on reported violence has obscured the fact that in hundreds of cities where pickets have been stationed week after week, the union has been quietly and effectively carrying on the strike."

Nearly every dispatch from the South carried accounts of reported telephone cable cuttings and train derailments, attributed by management to "strikers' sabotage." In contrast, injuries to strikers at the hands of armed company thugs got little attention.

One Oklahoma paper ran a picture of an engine derailment on the non-strike Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad with a caption describing it as a wreck caused by L & N "strike violence."

While most news accounts noted the failure of Southern Bell and the L & N to obtain injunctions against picketing, few of them quoted Kentucky Circuit Court Judge Courtney C. Wells' alap at the railroad in denying an injunction.

"I have never seen a case," Judge Wells declared, "where the plaintiff had as little ground for asking an injunction as I see in this particular case."

"I have taken it upon myself to visit the different points where the picketing has been going on from the very beginning of this strike, because I more or less suspected there might be an injunction suit filed, and I wanted a first-hand picture, without

Lambert Is Chosen At Seattle-Tacoma

Seattle, Wash.—George Lambert, 42 years old, who was Guild unit chairman during the long strike against the Seattle Times in 1953, has been elected executive secretary of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild local. Lambert succeeds the late Fred Martin, who died in mid-March of a heart attack.

The choice was unanimous, both by the local executive board and the general membership. Lambert takes leave from his 12-year job at the Times, where he has been a district adviser in the circulation department. For much of that time he was a member of Guild negotiation committees, notably during the 1953 strike. Last year he was named local president, and served as a delegate to the Los Angeles Convention.

A native of Tennessee, he has lived 13 years in Seattle. He is a widower with a 20-year old son.

having to rely on evidence introduced by either side. "I have driven up and down these picket lines as late as 10:30 at night and I have never seen men acting more peaceably than these men . . .

"The very purpose of these men being on the picket line is to prevent, by proper influence, other employees going to work. The law gives them that right. And in this case, there's no evidence any of these defendants, or anybody on the picket line ever laid a hand on an employee of the L & N or put any obstruction in his way."

The judge, with sarcasm, noted that the railroad had introduced "evidence" that the pickets "did talk to some of the employees and ask them not to go to work."

"And some of them heeded that advice and didn't return to their particular jobs," he conceded. "However, there's nothing wrong about that."

Other Southern strike incidents which received little or no play in most of the press:

• The fatal shooting of striker Kenneth Nichols, Jr., in Louisville, by the father of a scabbing railroad employee.

• The slaying of a non-striking retired railroad worker, Samuel Jones, by an L & N "special agent" as Jones was walking toward his track-side home in Montgomery, Ala.

• The killing of a year-old baby girl when an L & N train manned by non-strikers hit an auto near Sylacauga, Ala., before the railroad was ordered to stop operating trains with untrained scabs.

• The death of three men when their car was hit by the "Dixie Flyer" operated by non-strikers on another struck line. (The unions attributed the crash to improper flagging and maintenance).

• The Mayor of Knoxville's statement during the telephone strike that "I am issuing every machine gun we have with instructions to shoot to kill."

• The charge by Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama that the state's "right to work" law was a contributing cause of the strike. The law, he said, has caused "more labor unrest in the first three months of my second administration than there was in the four years of my first term."

• The fact that not a single L & N strike breaker or guard was wounded despite stories attributing violence to the strikers.

But through it all, even those newspaper stories and editorials obviously biased in favor of the companies, filtered a hint of a changing atmosphere in the South.

"Something is happening in the South on the labor front that has never happened before," reported CWA representative White. "The South, apparently, is prepared to accept unionism—even fighting unionism."

"This is something that industry is not yet prepared to believe, yet the telephone strike in the South . . . may be a significant to southern industry as the

introduction of the two-crop system was to farming."

W. A. Smallwood, District CWA Director for the nine southern states, said:

"We had no idea when we went on strike March 14, that such terrific support would develop from other labor organizations and from the public. Somehow our strike has caught the imagination of the people."

Townfolk all over the South stocked their ice boxes and provided CWA strikers with refreshments during the heat of the day, reported White.

In America, Ga., the mayor invited strikers to use his home next to the telephone company office as strike headquarters.

In Albany, Ga., six girls arrested on the picket line for disorderly conduct for yelling "scab" were freed after they convinced the judge that "scab" is an accurate descriptive term and therefore quite orderly. We say "good morning, judge" to a judge and "Good morning, scab" to a scab, they explained.

Even the Wall Street Journal noted something happening in the South. It reported unions there have been merging their staffs "with some success," and cited a joint organizing drive of three CIO unions—the Paperworkers, Woodworkers and Furniture Makers—which won five victories in its first six elections.

And in Knoxville, Tenn., CIO Regional Director Paul Christopher declared:

"I am absolutely convinced that one of these days the South is going to be one of the most democratic progressive regions of this whole country—and one of the most highly organized."

Staff members at a Guild meeting following this disclosure—all but one employee was a Guild member—requested the order be rescinded for a 60-day period while negotiations were in progress for the Chicago local's contract with the Labor-Management Progressive Regions. In their discussion, Guild members pointed out that the elimination of the night city

editor slot would compel the editor to work 16 hours a day to meet news competition from the rival Waukegan News-Sun.

The next day—April 29—was the last day the paper was published.

Printers' union officials denied that Guild requests had anything to do with their decision to close the paper, declaring that an economy drive was mandatory at this time. Only the day before the paper was closed, Moore discussed plans for a permanent newspaper with staff members.

Community-spirited citizens offered to finance the printing of the paper and employees volunteered their labor for Monday's edition, so that advertising contracts could be fulfilled until new owners could negotiate with the ITU to continue publication. Agreement was almost reached Sunday night, but negotiations failed to materialize after a conversation between Moore and Hurd.

No written contract has existed between the Typographical Union and the Newspaper Guild Unit. The unit was operating only under verbal agreement to observe the News-Sun Guild contract stipulations. The newspaper, started as a strike weapon against the rival paper, celebrated its second anniversary of publication March 9.

The organization was started by 4 employees and grew to 22. Efforts were underway on a paid circulation drive when the closing order was received. Local comment was one of astonishment in view of the paper's recent expansion and increase in advertising revenue. Announcement had also been made in the edition that publication would be permanent.

Jim Richard, three-term Guild president at Toledo, leaves his sports writing job at the Blade to join the public relations staff of the Auto Workers union at Detroit. Winston Cram succeeds him as local president pending a special election.

Donald W. MacMillan, Denver Guild's executive secretary, also named executive secretary of the Denver Area Industrial Union Council.

Robert Dorang, Buffalo Evening News unit member, wins one of ten scholarships awarded by the American Political Science Association, for study of congressional methods, with a nine-month allotment of \$4,000 to cover costs.

Morris Inshewitz, executive board member of the New York Local, elected to a new post as vice chairman of the board of directors for the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Saul Miller and his wife, Betty, celebrating the arrival of their fourth child, Jonathan, at their Washington, D. C., home. Miller is with the AFL public relations staff.

A first baby, a boy, for Gene and Marjorie Briggs, at Portland, Ore. Dad is a reporter on the Oregonian. . . . Llewellyn M. Gardner, makeup editor for the Oregonian, bought cigars when a second daughter joined the family last month.

ITU Abandons Labor Daily Printed At Waukegan, Ill.

Waukegan, Ill.—The Waukegan edition of Labor's Daily ceased publication May 2, and employees of the five-day-a-week newspaper collected final salary, vacation, and severance pay checks.

Twenty-two business, advertising, and editorial employees were jobless as a result.

Announcement was formally made Sunday, May 1, at a meeting of the Guild Unit in the Labor's Daily offices. Editor Ross Goodrich, however, was informed on the preceding Friday, and spread the word to all he could reach.

Dick Leekley, Chicago Guild representative, told the staff that an executive of the International Typographical Union, owners of the paper, declared the closing of the edition was an economy move made necessary by the loss of funds from operating.

Leekley also said that the executive, Don Hurd, union secretary-treasurer, added that the labor-owned Jamestown, N. Y., paper would also close its doors.

Earlier, union international representative Sam Moore told Waukegan staffers at a special meeting that a budget cut would be needed to keep the newspaper operating. Moore said that the edition cost the printers' union about \$5,000 a week to operate, but that revenue was only about \$1,000 weekly.

The budget cutback, Moore said, would involve eliminating all sick leave, eliminating the position of night city editor, and of vacation relief. He stated that this cutback was effective as of April 27—a day before his announcement was made.

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INTERNATIONAL HUDDLE—Canadian newsmen were a welcome addition to the sessions of the ANG Training Institute at Seattle last month. Front row, from left, are Ella T. Baker, director of research and information; Mabel Riedel, president of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild local; J. William Blatz, director of organization, and Percy Zimmermann, of the Vancouver, B. C. Sun. In the rear row are Lynn Wyckoff, Portland Guild; Pete Salloway, of Victoria, B. C.; Charlie Jennings and Elmer McLeellan, both of New Westminster, B. C.; John Dutton, Eugene Guild; and Chris Crombie, Vancouver Sun.

Anthony Lewis of the Washington Daily News, who won the Guild's 1954 Heywood Broun Award for enterprising reporting, also has won a Pulitzer Prize and a new job with the New York Times.

The Washington Guildman won the Pulitzer citation in national reporting for articles that helped clear Abraham Chas- ancy, dismissed by the Navy Department as a security risk, and restore him to his job. The same series brought him the \$500 Broun Award last March.

Broun Winner Also Gets Pulitzer Award, New Job

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It was the second time in the history of the Broun Award that its winner took a Pulitzer Prize for the same work. The late Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune won both awards in 1948 for stories on the State Department's security program.

The New York Times, which dismissed Lewis in 1953 for "lack of experience," decided he'd had enough and called him in to talk about coming back.

Lewis, who at 28 is one of the youngest newspapermen ever to win a Pulitzer Prize for national reporting, first worked at the Times while a student at Har-

ard, spending one summer as an office boy at the paper. After his graduation in 1948, he joined the Times' Sunday staff.

When he was told in 1952 to go out and get some reporting experience, he went to Washington where he first worked for the Democratic National Committee doing research for the Presidential campaign. Election day ended that job and he went to work for Scripps-Howard's Daily News, where his feature writing last year won him a Washington Guild Page One Award.

When the judges unanimously chose the Lewis entry to receive this year's Broun Award, they also gave out several honorable mentions, one of them to New York Times Washington Bureau Chief James Reston.

It was honorable-mention winner Reston who approached top-winner Lewis with the offer to come back to the Times as a Washington correspondent.

The Pulitzer Prize announcement came as Lewis was discussing the offer with the Times' New York office.

He will move to the Times' Washington bureau about Sept. 1.

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SEVENTEEN-YEAR MARK—ANG and New York Local officers helped celebrate the 17th anniversary of the Guild unit at the Jewish Daily Forward, which occurred last month. Standing are Daniel Feder, Unit Controller Helen Wertheim, Unit Secretary Fani Jacobson, Bernard Slotnick and Unit Chairman Harry Berkowitz, comprising the Forward's executive committee. Guests seated are ANG Vice President Victor and Mrs. Leo, at the left; Joseph P. Murphy, New York local president, and ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson.

Broun Award Presented

Washington, D. C. — The American Newspaper Guild's top recognition of the year, the Heywood Broun Award, which for 1954 went to Anthony Lewis of the Washington Daily News, was formally presented to the recipient at his local's Page One Ball. The International Executive Board was represented for the ceremony by ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson.

Lewis' Broun entry also gained him a Pulitzer Award last month, in the field of national reporting; while his story won special mention in the local's annual list of honors.

Board Adopts Policy Statement, Holidays, Security Still Open

The negotiated memorandum on working conditions for ANG staff, which also covers expense policies for international representatives, administrative personnel and IEB members, moved a long stride toward completion at last week's meeting of the IEB.

With the exception of two clauses, which were recommitted for further negotiation, the board approved, and made effective as of May 1, eight clauses of the Memorandum, covering expenses, salaries, the work week, vacations, severance pay, sick leave, insurance, and grievance.

Recommitted were clauses on holidays and security. Both had been agreed upon in negotiations between the IEB committee and the staff organization, but met objections from some board members. Two other subsections under expenses had been reported as unresolved, but board discussion ironed out the differences, and they were included in the adopted portions.

Beyond this, some clarifying language was written into the work week, and staff members were included in a special convention week per-diem allowance granted two years ago by the

convention to members of the board.

The policy statement had been in negotiation at intervals since the Los Angeles convention last summer, was presented to the board at the close of its February meeting, and was deferred for detailed study and action at the May session.

Several proposals by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Nock for staff changes at ANG headquarters were discussed informally by the board. The changes would affect the departments of wire services, Guild Reporter, collective bargaining and research and information.

The official record discloses only one action resulting from the proposals. The board adopted a motion combining the jobs of Guild Reporter editor and director of research and information, but set neither an effective date nor personnel designation. Staff members were not informed of the status of other proposed changes.

Profits 'Snap Back'

First quarter '55 profits were "snapping back," Business Week says, up 2% over first quarter '54.

Convention Delegates Chosen

San Francisco-Oakland

San Francisco, Calif.—From a field of seventeen candidates, membership in the San Francisco-Oakland Guild has been chosen by referendum a group of ten to represent the local at the Albany convention. On a separate "Yes" and "No" question, the local also approved giving voting delegate status to Al Dipman, regional vice president of the International Executive Board, who will attend the convention ex-officio.

Delegates named were Charles H. Hutchison, Kenneth Cottrell, Sam Champion, Fred Fletcher, Mike Jay, Douglas Lovelace, Ed Mahoney, Ed O'Connor, Joe Rosenthal and Harvey Wing. Cottrell

Waterbury

Waterbury, Conn.—Eugene L. Martin, president of the newly reactivated Waterbury Local 75, will be the spokesman for his membership at the Albany convention, by election held this week.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif.—Election of five delegates to next month's convention has been conducted by the Los Angeles Guild, with members choosing among ten nominees.

Arthur C. Atwell, George E. Hutchison, Jess P. Brown, Sidney B. Meenes and W. L. Norton were the winners. Hutchison is administrative officer. Meenes is local president, and Atwell is second vice president, newly named to fill a vacancy.

At the same time that delegates were chosen, Norton was elected a member of the executive board and Bessie Shulman was made sergeant-at-arms. Meenes was named a delegate to the CIO State convention. All the posts were contested, and results were tabulated by an election committee of which Ralph P. Barker was chairman.

Hammond

Hammond, Ind. — Ernest G. Bayton, president of the Hammond Newspaper Guild, and active Guildsmen in the area since 1937, has been chosen as the local's delegate to the ANG Convention at Albany.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa. — Mitchell Swartz, columnist for the Daily News; Gilbert Spencer, unit chairman at the Chester Times, and Joseph Kane, circulation district manager at the Wilmington News, have been added to the delegate list to represent the Greater Philadelphia Guild at the Albany convention. Others previously designated are Robert Bailey, IEB vice president; Kos

Bakersfield

Bakersfield, Calif. — Lawrence Press, a member of the editorial staff of the Californian, has been named delegate of the Bakersfield Guild to the Albany convention.

Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga. — The all-wire-service Atlanta Newspaper Guild will send Burgess Damron, of the Associated Press, as its spokesman at the June ANG convention.

Kenosha

Kenosha, Wis.—LeRoy Anderson will represent the Kenosha Newspaper Guild at the June convention. He is local president.

Pueblo

Pueblo, Colo.—Two convention delegates have been named by the Pueblo Guild. They are Howard M. Kaplan and H. Tracy Snelling, the former being local president.

Brooklyn

Brooklyn, Mass. — Alton L. Caldwell, Jr., is Brooklyn delegate to the Guild convention. He is president of the Brooklyn Newspaper Guild, serves as secretary of the New England District Council, and teaches journalism at Stone Hill College, North Easton.

Detroit

Detroit, Mich.—In a membership election in which 626 ballots were cast, the Detroit Newspaper Guild selected eight delegates from a field of fourteen candidates, with 27 "write-in" votes also recorded.

Edwin W. Scott, local executive secretary, led the balloting, with the following also chosen: Charles Weber, Free Press; Felix B. Wold, AP; Sam McGuire, Times; Don Schram, Free Press; Theodore Peck, Times; Don Gillard, Times, and Arthur W. O'Shea, Free Press.

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It Seems to Us...

He Suggests We Turn
ALL The Rascals Out

CHICAGO, ILL.
Editor: I hear some Guild folks want to bar communists from joining the Guild. I suppose that's okay, if it makes them happy.

But it appears to me, if we do something like that to make one group of Guild folks happy, we have to do something to make other groups of Guild folks happy.

Take me, for example, I don't like Republicans no how. Why, I even cross a street to avoid meeting a Republican. I think they shouldn't be allowed in the Guild. They're more sneaky than communists. They started a Civil War in our country, didn't they? I don't think it would be proper to kick out the communists and let the Republicans in the Guild. Is Republicanism a crime? If it is, I don't think it would be proper to kick out the communists and let the Republicans in the Guild.

And how about those folks in the Guild who dislike the Democrats? We sure got to make them happy, don't we? We don't want any unhappy Guild folks, do we?

JOE G. VELNA
Lerner unit

A Canadian Come-Back
To Los Angeles Letter

TORONTO, ONT.
Editor: Perhaps your Los Angeles correspondent, Patrick, or Patricia, Stafford, might care to insert the following advertisement in his or her advertising column:

WANTED: Ability to see threat to Guild unity and man's right to freedom of thought and association.

Should there be a Wisconsin box number?

The Canadian correspondents expressing their distaste for the (let's be charitable and call it) muddled type of thinking shown by Stafford are ordinary working newsmen who sought to outline their arguments without frills or rhetoric. It may be, of course, that Los Angeles million read with greater difficulty than those in Kansas City.

As one who happened to be within reach of Bastogne when General McAuliffe made his appropriate answer to the enemy (and there were Canadians and British in that war, you know) I presume we were opposing the same totalitarian beastliness that now hides behind the proposed ban.

It is possible, of course, that Stafford holds the view that anyone opposing the ban is an egghead. In which case, "Eggheads of the Guild unite—you have nothing to lose but your brains."

RUGER LAMING
Canadian WS Guild

Says Guild Must Not Flout
Free Speech and Democracy

VANCOUVER, B. C.
Editor: I am deeply distressed by the ruthless nature of the IEB resolution against suspected communists in the Guild.

If this resolution is passed, it is very likely the party faithful and their supporters will be denied Guild activity for no other reason than being true to their ideals.

Every party member-uses every organization he or she can get into for the end of furthering the party line of the moment and it seems to be hardly playing the game to show a comrade the door merely for displaying loyalty.

If they would use our free speech and democratic methods

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and must be signed and dated. Editors reserve the right to edit letters for clarity and brevity. Letters are not returned unless accompanied by return address. Letters are published at the discretion of the editor.

to destroy our free speech and democracy — well, surely our ideals can't amount to much if we aren't prepared to pay a price to uphold them.

What more glorious epitaph than to be able to write that they for Free Speech and Democracy were sacrificed in defense of Free Speech and Democracy?

And what of the glorious past? Are we going to forget all about the resounding battles in which Guild units were crushed, in which urgent Guild business was shelved while we fought a running engagement with the party line, in which trial after trial of suspected party members ended in failure because the injured innocents in the dock hadn't brought their membership cards with them as evidence?

Are we going to admit now that in going through all that we weren't the gallant legionnaires upholding Democratic Action, Fair Play, Black and White Evidence, but were only booby and blasted idiots — admit now that we should have taken the comrades by the scruff of the neck in the beginning and pitched them through the nearest window followed by their dupes, screaming their protests at this dastardly desertion of the principles of the British and American way of life?

Sir, unless this coming Guild Convention devotes at least a full couple of days to yet another heated argument over the comrades instead of getting on with its own selfish business, I will feel that the past has been all for nothing. Ladies and gentlemen, we can afford to lose everything but our principles.

The simple fact is, there are some things gentlemen cannot stoop to. Solidly refusing the right of activity in our organization to some people merely because their objectives aren't ours is hardly cricket.

The Guild members who drew up this IEB resolution will bear watching. Do you know what I think? I suspect the resolution is the work of a combined cell of high powered Red Baiters, Witch Hunters, Fascists, Trotskyists and enemies of the Working Class.

W. D. SMITH
Canadian WS Guild

Says Convention Should
Stick To ANG Business

AKRON, O.
Editor: As I assume is being or has been stated elsewhere in the GR, the Akron Newspaper Guild at its May meeting instructed its convention delegates to oppose the proposed membership ban on communists.

As sponsor of the resolution that unanimously passed in Akron, I would like to urge similar action from other Guild locals — or, at least, similar action by the uninstructed delegates.

Unfortunately, the problem is twice as great this year as it was in 1954.

Many delegates last year apparently approved the "anti-communist" action that passed merely as a means of postponing a decision they hoped would never have to be made.

In doing so, they have put the

Guild in the most impossible position, of having to accept the present fantastic proposal or to accept the fact that we're due for some caustic criticism if we vote down the ban.

Difficult as is the choice, my Akron brothers and I prefer the latter alternative (so too, I see, do the members in Toronto — and I hope that isn't the end).

I happen to believe that communists should still be entitled to eat. But that isn't the issue here.

The issue is: Should an IEB committee be empowered to decide whether or not a member adheres to "beliefs that entitle him to Guild membership (and hence, in cases of a Guild shop, to his job?)"

And let's not kid ourselves into believing that the appeal to the convention (in the case of a "convicted" Guildman) is similar to an appeal to the Supreme Court. If any Guild convention ever has time to decide such an intricate question involving one individual, we're holding too many conventions.

The Guild constitution now limits — generally speaking — Guild membership to industry employees. That should be enough.

Through the hiring system, the publishers — without our help — are deciding who will be the newspapermen. And the Government — with our help — is quite capable of deciding who will be the newspapermen and all other men must adhere to.

RAY WARNER
Akron Guild

Urges Aid For AP Man
Held By Red Police

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: Early in May the Associated Press announced that its Budapest correspondent, Dr. Endre Marton, had been arrested by the Hungarian political police.

Later German and Swiss newspapers confirmed this information. The Hungarian government, press and radio are mum on the subject. Once again a newspaperman, reporting for the West, has disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

This time he is not an American citizen. He is a native of the United States who since 1947 has risked his and his family's life for the sake of objective reporting, almost an impossibility from behind the Curtain. I know him personally as a very able newspaperman, a fierce anti-Fascist, a cultured European who tried to do a job for the AP, and for all of us whose job is to tell the truth always, everywhere. But Dr. Marton has fallen.

In the AP so big that it can just "write off" one of its employees? Are we so busy here that we can overlook a foreign newspaperman's misfortune? Are the western democracies already so strong that we can forget about someone who risks his life for us?

Dr. Marton has no relatives here who could "lobby" at the White House for his release. But the conscience of the AP and of all of us in the newspaper business should do that lobbying. If there is anything that can be done — and the AP should find out — it must be done for this man. He is not just an AP responsibility. This is a case affecting all our best allies — the captive peoples of East Europe, who have faith in us.

We can't let them down; we can't let Dr. Marton down; we can't let down the idea of freedom of the press.

EMERY S. KOBER
Mirror unit

BOOKSHELF

COMMUNISM, CONFORMITY
AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.
Samuel A. Stouffer. Doubleday & Co., Inc. New York City. 278 pp. \$4.00.

Just how tolerant are Americans toward dissenting and unpopular views, and toward those who hold them, or are deemed to hold them?

This book attempts through a scientific survey method to answer the question, and its conclusions contain some surprises. Whatever controversy it may arouse is not likely to be based on the methods employed, which seem sufficiently sound. The author is a Harvard sociologist and his work was financed by the Ford for the Republic, with two research agencies doing the field work of asking carefully prepared questions in an equally controlled cross-section of the American public. The two agencies worked independently, came up with almost completely parallel data, including a special poll of "community leaders," and the analysis of the returns is painstakingly done.

Both leaders and rank-and-file hold communism in low esteem, and think those who profess it should forfeit both citizenship and employment rights. Atheists fare slightly better in public opinion, although community leaders are as a group more willing to let an atheist make a speech, remain a college teacher, or have his books stay on public library shelves, than these speaking for the "average" American.

"Civil leaders," by the author's definition, include newspaper publishers, community chest chairmen, youth political party chairmen, bar association presidents, parent-teacher leaders, labor union heads, mayors, school

board chairmen, and American Legion commanders, among others. The author explains convincingly why the categories were selected, and why others, the clergy for example, were excluded.

The author's chief conclusion: The situation as to tolerance, freedom of expression and opinion, is indeed a serious one for the country's future, but it can be improved.

THE 1955 BASEBALL ALMANAC. By Turkin, A. S. Barnes & Co. New York. 296 pp. Cloth bound, \$3.00. Pocket Books, New York. Paper bound, \$3.35.

By Turkin of the New York Daily News has been a sports-writer and Guild member since 1936. In 1951 he began turning out sports books on his own, starting with co-authorship of the Official Encyclopedia of Baseball, and marking this year with the publication of an almanac.

In a format which allows for annual revision, Pocket Books ran the almanac through a first printing of 250,000 in time for the opening of the big league season, and the market responded phenomenally.

It's a painstaking compendium of facts relating to the national pastime, as useful to the television viewer as to the fan who haunts the bleachers. Official playing rules, team and individual records, rosters, ball park measurements and seating plans, even directions on how to get to the games, are included in an array that can shorten many a potential argument.

And among the further features are a glossary of baseball slang, "This Day in Baseball History," and "Popular Baseball Misconceptions."

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Controller Reports Strike Insurance Covers Earnings And Extra Costs

Does strike insurance provide only limited funds for newspaper plant maintenance during a strike or does it insure the publisher against loss of earnings?

Editor & Publisher once took the former position, but now, in a by-lined article in E&P, a newspaper controller takes the latter. And his position seems to fit more closely the \$5,000 daily benefit revealed recently by Fortune magazine.

Furthermore, Gordon A. O'Brien, controller of the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram & Gazette, discusses another little "cushion" available to publishers — "Extra Expense" insurance to cover the added cost of attempting to publish during a strike, in the plant or elsewhere.

O'Brien, in the May 14 issue of E&P, states:

"There are several bases upon which Business Interruption and Extra Expense insurance might be written, but the fundamental purpose is the same as to all insurance, i.e., to insure against loss in earnings. Business Interruption insurance will serve as a cushion against loss in earnings and is best suited for those situations in which publication may be stopped, but it will not insure against any increased expenses that might be incurred other than to reduce loss."

"If you are able to arrange for publication in another plant, your expenses during such a period would no doubt be abnormally heavy. Extra Expense insurance does not cover against loss of earnings because of the interrup-

tion in publication, but it does insure against the added costs that might be incurred either at your plant or in using facilities elsewhere if necessary."

But less than two years ago, on Sept. 19, 1953, after Advertising Age had attempted to pierce the secrecy surrounding the ANPA's strike insurance plan, E&P itself editorialized:

"It has been well known that many newspapers participate in this insurance plan which provides only limited funds for plant maintenance in case of a suspension by strike."

Fortune, in its April issue, had this to report:

"One reason why the Brooklyn Eagle, a large community newspaper, could afford to hold out during a month-and-a-half-long Newspaper Guild strike is strike insurance carried by the paper. ('It is true that the Eagle has strike insurance,' admits Publisher Frank D. Schroth, 'I also have burglary and fire insurance.') Depending on the premium he has paid, a publisher can draw up to \$5,000 a day for ten weeks. The Eagle is not alone. Almost every major daily in New York as well as many in other cities carries strike insurance."

The risk is spread among the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Lloyds of London, and a U. S. insurance company."

Now, let's see: \$5,000 a day for ten weeks would give the Brooklyn Eagle \$350,000.

Beats putting out a paper every day. Besides, you don't have all those wages to pay.

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Local Copy

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

Should Seniority Outweigh Ability? Well, How Do You Measure Ability?

FOR SHAME!

"The history of the anti-trust cases since the AP suit 10 years ago . . . indicates there is a group of thinkers in the Department of Justice which is determined to restore competition to the newspaper business by court action."

From an editorial in Editor & Publisher, May 21, 1955

How much weight should be given to seniority as against "ability" in economy dismissals and promotions?

The Guild insists that seniority should be the single factor governing layoffs and that it should also govern promotions when ability is comparable.

Now it is supported by the findings of a research team led by Prof. James J. Healy of the Harvard School of Business, not exactly a spokesman for labor.

When a publisher insists on retaining the sole right to measure ability in determining who shall remain on the staff or who shall be promoted, the Guild usually wants to see his yardstick.

Does he measure a reporter's ability by the number of words he writes each day? Then what of the reporter who tracks down a single important but difficult story?

Does he judge a district circulation manager by the number of papers he handles? Then what happens to the man given a less populous district?

Does he judge an advertising salesman by the amount of lineage he brings in? Then what about the salesman assigned the least productive accounts or categories?

Well, he doesn't exactly "measure," the publisher invariably admits. He can simply "tell" who is the ablest man; he sort of "knows" who is the most efficient. And after all, that's "management's prerogative."

So the Guild, declining to rely on the infallibility of management, continues to insist on contract protection for senior employees.

For even Professor Healy didn't come up with a yardstick to measure ability.

One of the major difficulties encountered by management in its attempt to preserve the ability criterion is the inherent vagueness of any contract expression to describe the criterion," he said in a paper read at the 1955 meeting of the National Academy of Arbitrators. "The isolated terms of 'ability,' 'qualifications,' 'qualified' to do the work,' 'satisfactory experience' and the many others now used in layoff and promotion clauses mean many things to many people, and may have different meanings to the same person, depending upon the situation involved. The relatively precise meaning of seniority, by comparison, gives it an immediate advantage. . . . It is appropriate to recall the brief interchange between Alice Ryan and former local president Fletcher Wilson on the meaning of words:

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said in a rather scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less."

"The question is," replied Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master — that's all."

Professor Healy's research

Meeting topics will be:

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Meeting topics will be:

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team studied 58 arbitration awards in which the arbitrator had set aside management's decision to promote a junior employee. All decisions were at least three years old at the time of investigation, and each firm involved was asked for a work history of the senior employee who got the promotion and an objective statement of the ability he demonstrated in the higher-rated job.

"Forty-six written or verbal responses have been received," Professor Healy reported, "and in no less than 29 the senior employee is said to have proved himself able on the new job either immediately or within a very short period. Even more significant is the frank statement in 22 of the 29 cases that supervision doubts whether the junior employee originally favored by management would have done any better on the job. In 15 of the 29 cases the senior employee has advanced subsequently to still higher-rated jobs. In only 10 of the 46 cases does management assert that the arbitrator's decision was unsound. In 7 remaining cases no judgment could be given because of demotions in lieu of layoff or voluntary quits shortly after the arbitrator's decision was rendered."

So much for the infallibility of management.

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"Research has progressed to a point where one can question the professionalism of the judgments made by management," Professor Healy sums up. "Very seldom are promotion clauses based on straight seniority. If they tend to operate in that manner, however, it is not necessarily the fault of the clause or the fault of the irrational union pressure or the fault of an arbitrator's less professional judgment. Each of these undoubtedly contributes to the superior status of seniority. But we should be equally alert to the lack of skills, the imperfect applications of skills, the outright defeatism on the part of managers in their efforts to assign proper weight to the employee ability factor."

"Perhaps even more important, we should face up to the question of whether the gradual decline in the emphasis upon ability is nothing more than a realization that the factor is of little significance, as measured by the tests of productive efficiency, incentive, and employee morale and equanimity."

"It is interesting that the very assumption which gave rise to this research endeavor (that strict seniority rules give initiative and hamper efficiency) has itself become suspect during the investigation."

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THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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May 27, 1955

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ANENT the forthcoming merger of the CIO and AFL, mournful wails have arisen from such sources as the US Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and those politicians who think their future rests in faithfully following the extreme rightwing line.

The burden of their lament: This means Big Labor, a definite threat to Big Business. Such terms as "Labor monopoly" and "Menace to free enterprise" are worked over, and there is left a distinct impression that Big Business is frightened silly over the prospect of the dangers involved.

Well, how big is Big Labor, anyway?

Guildsman A. H. Raskin, of the New York Times, attempted to find out, and his summaries were duly noted for Times readers.

Raskin totted up the basic treasury totals of 145 international unions in the AFL and CIO, and then turned to a year-end report by the Securities & Exchange Commission for a comparable Big Business figure. Raskin found that the combined value of all corporate stock hit a grand total of \$268 billion, while the 145 unions had in their treasuries less than one-fifth of one percent of that figure.

And, says Raskin, if the treasuries of all local unions were to be added to the international funds, their total would still be less than \$1 billion.

The difference in financial strength is so great that a graphic representation of it would be ludicrous, but let's try.

Assume a column rule running from top to bottom of this page of the Guild Reporter. Let that represent the total of corporation stock holdings. In contrast, the kitty available to organized labor through the CIO-AFL merger would be represented by the period which ends this sentence.

IF you were the owner of a fur-processing establishment, how would you react to having a girl picket parade before your home, carrying a sign which read: "His Wife Wears a Fake Mink"? Especially if your wife's fur coat actually wasn't genuine?

Well, it almost happened in Vancouver, B.C., where a newly-organized union of fur workers took the word of one of its strikers as to the authenticity of the coat in question, and prepared the sign. News of its existence was "leaked" with casual care.

The boss screamed frantically for his lawyers, but they assured him there was no law

against such picketing. So the fur-processor, to avoid the domestic and social horrors certain to follow if the sign-carrying plan went into effect, telephoned the union officers that he was ready to sign that first contract, but immediately.

He did, too.

SOME 50,000 workers in nine southern states went back to their jobs this week with the Southern Bell Telephone Company, ending a strike that started March 14. The strike settlement with the CIO Communications Workers of America represented a complete capitulation by Bell management on its insistence on a crippling no-strike clause, and on a discriminatory wage-increase pattern, two major causes of the strike.

Says the CWA: "The union considers the terms of the agreement highly satisfactory . . . a ringing victory for union principles."

The settlement is noted here for purposes of posing some questions on press performance.

How many newspaper readers, radio listeners and TV viewers got the full story of the violence and sabotage which spotted the strike area a few weeks back?

And how many of them got the benefit of an exchange of correspondence on that subject between Walter Reuther, CIO head, and Joseph Beirne, CWA president, which made it clear that property damage was no part of the union's strike strategy, and was instead, both stupid and criminal?

And then, how many were given the full story of this week's settlement?

Writing off any suggestions that the avenues of communication are designedly closed to most labor union news, how long must organized labor suffer from the hard fact that violence—the exceptional occurrence—is news, whereas actual union activities, the overwhelming majority of labor's concerns, are routine, humdrum and unnewsworthy?

Steve Ripley Hospitalized

ANG Wire Service Administrator Steve Ripley has returned home after two weeks of hospitalization for a vertebral injury.

The injury was discovered as Ripley was preparing for INS-IMP negotiations. X-rays taken to determine the origin of severe pain in his right arm and shoulder disclosed an impaired spinal disc.

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
 Washington Guild

SEN. WALTER FRANKLIN GEORGE (D., Ga.) should be frankly acknowledged, it seems to this observer, as Robert A. Taft's successor. He is not "Mr. Republican," or course, nor is he "Mr. Democrat," but he is clearly what Taft used to be—the highly conservative man whose approval or disapproval is the most significant single factor in expediting or killing congressional action. He has Taft's moral prestige and Taft's capacity for drawing broad conclusions of principle from the details of legislation. He is the one among the 96 who, to a degree approaching Taft's, symbolizes the temper and mood of the disparate, clashing, immensely dramatic U. S. Senate.

It is not surprising that Taft's successor should be found among the conservative, seniority-rich Southern Democrats rather than among the Republicans theoretically loyal to the GOP's Gen. Eisenhower. Nor is it surprising that George's immense prestige should be exerted in ways that make it difficult for Democratic Northern liberals to build a congressional record that directly contrasts with Eisenhower.

Knowland never had a chance. He is too narrow and inflexible to exert more authority than is inherent in his position as GOP floor leader and a natural spokesman for the China Lobby wing of the Republican party. His challenge to the President on Far Eastern policy becomes quixotic in view of the overwhelming fact that most GOP senators accept Eisenhower as their party's only bankable asset.

At the same time, no Eisenhower Republican has arisen to counter-challenge Knowland and take away official control of the Senate segment of the party. Saltonstall of Massachusetts has enough seniority, and he represents the Eastern banker-blueblood-internationalist powers who repeatedly blocked Taft's presidential ambitions. But he lacks the battle zeal and cold relentlessness for a smash-up political fight. Ives of New York lost stature both from his defeat by Averell Harriman in the gubernatorial race and the manner of the defeat.

WITH THE REPUBLICANS FRAGMENTED

and ineffectual, it was left to the Democrats to furnish leadership, and George moved into the vacuum. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the official floor leader, is an adroit manager, with his eyes definitely fixed on bigger things for Lyndon Johnson, but he isn't in the same class with George as a force.

Here we have a 77-year-old Southerner who was deeply shaken by the loss of a son in World War II and feels strongly about world peace. He entered the Senate a long time ago—12 years before Franklin D. Roosevelt produced his "peaceful revolution"—and has decades of experience with the details of foreign policy and fiscal matters. Because Roosevelt tried to purge him as long ago as 1938, and took a humiliating defeat, George has remained a hero of all conservative forces. His conservatism is not tainted, so far as can be observed, with any lingering trace of Southern populism or revolt against Wall Street. The people who run Coca Cola and the Georgia Power Co., after all, are either Wall Streeters themselves or think exactly like Wall Streeters, and George has never—well, hardly ever—given them any cause for concern.

THE FACT OF THE SENATOR'S INFLUENCE

is visible in results and almost palpable in impression—and the men in the White House have reason to give thanks for it, because it releases them from bondage to the GOP's Know-Nothing wing.

When the State Department temporized and blundered in regard to talks about a Formosan cease-fire with the Chinese Reds, George said he thought the talks would be fine—and Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles hastily corrected themselves. George made it possible for Eisenhower to enter talks with Russia "at the summit."

George is the rock behind which the Administration shelters itself as it fights off the proposed Bricker amendment. The White House lacks a coherent foreign policy of its own, or else it lacks an effective Republican spokesman for the policy, so George is the man it depends on.

George can be extremely kind to Northern Democratic liberals—when they treat him with the respect and deference that his seniority makes his due. He used to speak seldom on the Senate floor, although now he speaks more frequently, but whenever he does he is heeded. It was enough for him, last year, to express grave doubts about Attorney General Brownell's proposal to legalize wire-tap evidence in espionage and a few other types of cases, and the bill somehow never got through.

A hero to the Eisenhower Administration, a man of significance to the country, George is also a symbol of the thought-processes that may make it impossible for the Democrats to beat Eisenhower next year.

If the Democratic senior senator from Georgia has any objection to a Republican of Eisenhower's quality in the White House while he himself sits in the Senate in control of foreign and much domestic policy, the evidence is not easily seen. On the highway program, George had objections to the Eisenhower program—but he also had doubts about the Democratic substitute produced by the energetic Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.). What were these doubts? Well, he was worried about the Gore proposal that at the request of the several states the federal government might control the billboards, to the extent of 500 feet on each side, on highways the federal government financed. He spied a menace of "federalism" here, and Sen. Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Dixiecrat who tried to beat Harry S. Truman in 1948, offered an amendment to strike out this "federalism." Gore hastily accepted it.

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are hitting the Eisenhower Administration hard in their publications and in the speeches of their spokesmen. They know that Eisenhower's own naive distrust of "federalism" is simply a gimmick to undercut or bottle up the social gains of the Roosevelt-Truman decades. But the Democrats aren't making the same kind of case against the Administration. No matter what liberal Northern and Western Democrats may think, they can't move without George.

THERE IS A CURIOUS RECENT EPISODE IN

George's political life, an episode involving tax relief for low-income families.

In the autumn of 1953, after Congress had safely adjourned and the senator had retired to his homeland fastnesses, he made a speech advocating substantial tax cuts for low-paid people—as much as \$200 a year for a family of five, and \$400 a year thereafter. The speech, coming from George, made an impact.

When Congress returned in 1954, George had suddenly developed doubts about his own program. He seemed embarrassed by those who cheered him. Still he finally sponsored a tax bill amendment to cut taxes \$100 a year for families of five, and he voted for it, even though it was doomed to defeat in the Republican 83rd Congress.

This year Speaker Sam Rayburn and Democratic House Leader McCormack pushed through a bill with almost an identical effect, and the Congress was Democratic and the bill might have seemed to have a chance—but George suddenly announced that he opposed it. The reason never was very clear, except that George seemed to think that the tax "relief" proposed for low-income families was too little to be significant. All compromise plans offered became, of course, even less significant, and he opposed the compromises, too.

THE ODD THING IS

that George may not be with us much longer. He is a force in the Senate and a power in the land, but young Herman Talmadge is pushing at his flanks back home. If the Georgia businessmen who want George for "just one more term" can't find some way of talking Herman into waiting, it is distinctly possible that Herman will knock off the President pro tempore of the Senate in a slambang Georgia Democratic primary. And Walter Franklin George's performance regarding tax cuts for low-income families may lose him some votes when Talmadge starts talking about it among the state's ill-paid farmers and workers.