

THE Guild Reporter



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

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Four Firings In Wichita Mark Switch In Tactics

Wichita, Kan.—Its campaign of "killing with kindness" having proven unsuccessful, management of the Wichita Eagle, where editorial employees have signed a majority into the Guild, has abruptly switched its tactics.

Four editorial Guildsmen, one of them a member of the Guild's provisional executive committee, were discharged.

And five non-Guild advertising department men were transferred into the editorial rooms, three of them assigned to reporting and two to desk work.

The moves came shortly after the Guild had formally sought recognition through application to the National Labor Relations Board, at its seventeenth regional offices at Kansas City, Mo. The board will conduct a formal hearing next Tuesday, June 28, on the Guild's application, the date being a postponed one, from the 22nd.

Membership reacted to the dis-

charges by voting both to advise the IEB of the developments and to authorize its executive committee to take whatever steps may be necessary to restore the men to their former positions.

The day after their membership meeting, Guild leaders met with the heads of other unions, including not only the newspaper craft unions but AFL and CIO council members. Most heavily organized union in this city is the International Association of Machinists, with some 40,000 local members.

In addition to the four firings, a fifth Guildsman, Don Pinkston, reported that he had been threatened with discharge, at the same time the four men were let go. Pinkston served a year, in 1940.

(Continued on Page 5)

New Job For Eagle Publisher Quashes Chance Of Selling 'Good Will' To Brooklyn Prospect

Frank D. Schroth, publisher of the struck Brooklyn Eagle, has a new job as Brooklyn promotion manager for the New York Daily News supplement aimed at the borough which Schroth's publication once dominated.

But premature announcement of the new Schroth post had the unhappy effect of washing out a deal through which the Schroths, father and sons, would have sold the "name and good will" of the Eagle to the present publishers of the Brooklyn Daily, a tabloid, just 24 hours before the planned timing of the news of Schroth's new appointment.

"I am embarrassed by the publication of the News announcement of today," Schroth was quoted as telling the Brooklyn Daily's attorney, who confronted Schroth with a clipping from the Thursday, June 9, Manhattan tabloid. "It was supposed to have been published on Friday."

Since Schroth's new job would obviously make him a continuing competitor in the Brooklyn field, both the "good will" and the value of the Eagle's name vanished in the eyes of the Daily owners, Sidney and Albert Klass.

"No deal," their attorney told Schroth, who admitted that he knew a sale of "good will" implied no direct competition, and that his new job would constitute an intention to compete.

"I question your faith in this whole matter," the attorney told Schroth.

The Schroths were to have met that Thursday to complete negotiations started with the Brooklyn Daily publishers in April.

Disclosure of this plan helps explain why other prospective purchasers met heavy going in their attempts to buy the Eagle.

That newspaper closed its doors when craft unions honored a Guild picket line established late in January. In mid-March, when Schroth's strike insurance policy presumably had fully paid off, he announced his intention not to resume publication, and in May an auction sale disposed of minor physical assets, at fractions of their value. Presses were privately sold a few weeks ago.

The Guild strike was for a contract containing wage gains already granted to Eagle mechanical craft unions, and to Guildsmen on other metropolitan dailies. During negotiations obviously stalled by management, the Eagle owners claimed financial inability to meet Guild standards, but never offered proof on the point.

In a letter directed to F. M. Flynn, News publisher who last summer accused the Guild of encouraging "mediocrity" among news employees, the executive vice president of the New York Guild local, Thomas J. Murphy, had this to say:

"... We cannot be amazed that

two forces with identical anti-union objectives (Schroth and Flynn) should join together.

"The Guild also cannot overlook the possibility that one of the reasons why Mr. Schroth either would not or could not sell the main assets of the Eagle was that he anticipated being hired by the Daily News.

"The Guild will resist and fight any program of any publisher or group of publishers to destroy it.

"I do not believe that fair-minded people in Brooklyn or elsewhere will look with favor upon the elimination of a newspaper in Brooklyn by Mr. Schroth and accept his promoting the Daily News, Brooklyn section, as a substitute."

Eagle Guildsmen, still on picket duty, last week blocked a transfer of partitions and other materials from the old Eagle building to the new structure on which work is nearly completed, and to which Schroth had announced plans to move this spring.

The picketing also had the effect of stopping work among the building tradesmen on the new structure. Schroth still holds a lease on the new building, which sports the stone eagle's head which adorned the old offices. The old building is to be razed as part of a municipal center development program.

Guild's 22nd Convention Faces Weighty Schedule

All roads led to Albany, N. Y., this week end, as Guild interest focussed on the opening of the twenty-second annual constitutional convention, at which the past fiscal year will be reviewed and policies for the upcoming twelve months will be formulated. And, as occurs in odd-numbered years, the convention will nominate candidates for the fifteen places on the Guild's International Executive Board.

A political split has developed between the two full-time paid officers, Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak and Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson. The latter, without elaborating, has announced that he will seek reelection himself, but cannot support Novak for another term.

The convention program proper starts on Monday morning, at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, but members of the IEB began their pre-convention meeting on Wednesday, and that same day saw convention office equipment set up on the hotel's third floor.

Board members planned to put finishing touches on the bulky officers report, which is placed in the hands of each delegate as he registers, and which forms the basis of much of the convention agenda.

A summary of its chief points had already been mailed to all delegates whose choice had been made known to the ANG office.

On its first meeting day the board devoted much time to the fundamentals of organizing. Expansion of the Guild has been slowed perceptibly during the past year, owing to a variety of causes. Insofar as those causes lie within the Guild's power to

combat, the IEB wishes to have the convention move for such concerted effort. All of the Guild's program depends, for its financing, on the income from membership, in the form of per capita dues collected by the local treasurers. Hence proposals for extending the scope of the Guild and its influence relate practically to whether membership dues can sustain such activities.

One matter referred to this year's convention is the resolution adopted by the 1954 gathering in Los Angeles, which would change the membership eligibility clause of the Constitution to bar communists from belonging to the Guild. The IEB has followed the instructions of the 1954 convention and has drafted language designed to implement that policy.

The board refrained, however, from recommending adoption of the language at this year's convention; and from reaction expressed by a representative cross-section of locals on the matter, it seems likely that there will be a reversal of sentiment. Although clearly opposed to communist domination of the union, the Guild also has a stake in

defending freedom of thought and expression. Many locals have by resolution suggested that the Albany convention phrase language making this stand clear, but retaining the present broadly-conceived eligibility language unchanged.

The IEB has several other constitutional changes to suggest, among them an entirely new article formalizing the present policy of wire service administration procedure.

This week, too, there were indicated some changes in the convention schedule. It was uncertain, for example, whether the president of the CIO, Walter Reuther, would be able to fulfill his commitment to be the convention banquet speaker. Negotiations for his Automobile Workers union continued to press for his personal attention.

And by edict of the Coast Guard, the steamer on which Guild convention delegates and guests were to have sailed the Hudson River for an afternoon and evening, was declared unseaworthy, after a long session in drydock. The Albany local regretfully cancelled its plans,

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Upholds Guild Unit In New Orleans Decision

New Orleans, La.—The management of the New Orleans Item and an independent union with which it sided in an NLRB case involving the New Orleans Newspaper Guild, have been rebuffed in an attempt to splinter off a part of the circulation department personnel into a separate collective bargaining unit.

In a decision issued last week, the Labor Board dismisses a petition by the Independent Circulation Association, which spoke for city branch managers and a group of clerical employees at the Item's circulation office. The petition was filed late in March, was heard in April with the Guild furnishing testimony and filing a brief as an interested party, and the decision was reached with a promptness unusual in NLRB affairs.

The board's rejection cited the past bargaining history of the Guild in the Item circulation de-

partment, and supporting decisions in comparable cases.

The filing of the petition interrupted negotiations the Guild had opened on its contract covering editorial, circulation and newly-affiliated maintenance department employees. Item management seized on the filing as cause for breaking off bargaining sessions, which had proceeded well toward completion.

Additionally, management has insisted on considering the maintenance group as a separate Guild entity, in spite of an NLRB election which merged that group into the existing Guild unit. Management will not meet, it has told the Guild, with a combined negotiating committee.

The Guild has officially protested this stand, and is preparing a set of proposals covering all its jurisdiction, which the newest board decision helps to confirm.

Ottawa Moves To Hearing For Citizen Business Staff

Ottawa, Ont.—The provincial labor board this week conducted a formal hearing on the application of the Ottawa Newspaper Guild to represent business office employees of the Ottawa Citizen. The Guild supported its applications with signed cards from more than two-thirds of those deemed eligible.

Approval of the board is "automatic" if the valid signed card holdings are found to be in excess of 55 percent of the board-determined bargaining unit. The step marks another signi-

ficant expansion in Citizen Guild unit ranks. With the business office included, the Guild will represent all its jurisdiction except for the advertising department personnel. It has successively signed editorial, circulation, proof room, teletype perforators and maintenance employees.

Substantial interest is being shown among advertising prospects, and when a solidly supporting majority is attained, board procedure will follow. If successful, it will make the Citizen the first fully Guild-organized daily in Canada.

REFERENCES FROM BOSS?

Proposes ANG Compile List Of News Job Desirabilities

The Guild Reporter recently featured an article on a plan to enable newsmen to work on several papers and pick up some varied, valuable experience before settling down. As much as any newspaperman ever settles down, anyway.

But how about the guy with a family, the guy who can't afford to part with the cash necessary to move around? He has to choose his moves, if any, with extreme care.

And his reason for moving, instead of just to get varied experience, is usually because he doesn't like where he is, and wants to do better somehow, depending on his ideas of "better" and his goals in life.

Well, now, it just so happens I have a plan, too.

It concerns the Guild mainly, and a service it could perform for newspapermen — Guild or non-Guild. The service could pay for itself, and it would make a lot of friends for the Guild among newspapermen within and without the union. And who are we to scorn friends?

The plan lacks a lot of details, but they could be worked out by people who have knocked around, and been knocked around, on more than one paper in their careers. The idea:

Set up some sort of information bureau, with files on working conditions on all daily newspapers — their pay, benefits, plant conditions, hours, relations with employees, etc.

Furnish the information to any newspaperman wanting it in case he's considering switching jobs. He may have some idea where he wants to go; he may not. At any rate, I think non-Guildmen should be allowed to participate, since many of them join Guild papers eventually. And I think non-Guild papers should be included in the information, since Guildmen occasionally take jobs with non-Guild papers, and who knows when the Guild will try to organize those shops, too?

Perhaps someone can come up with some ideas on how to make this service pay for itself, and maybe even show a profit for the union. I have a couple of ideas myself.

First, the Guild could print the summaries of working conditions in a yearbook similar to Editor & Publisher's, and sell it to anyone asking. (Don't you think every publisher would want one, too?)

Second, the information bureau

The accompanying story is by a member of the Sacramento Guild, who requests, reasonably, that his name not be used.—Ed.

could merely keep the data in its files, and send a letter to anyone requesting it, summarizing particular papers the newspaperman asked about. The service charge could be based on the number of papers reported on.

Personally, I favor the yearbook. Not everyone looking for a job has definite papers in mind. Or, if he does, he might be swayed if he saw some other good prospects listed in a book. The book would put the whole newspaper field right in front of him.

And I think the book idea has other potential advantages. Publishers, if they thought their working conditions were going to be rectified for all the world to see—not mouthed by their ninth assistant finkies but by their own anonymous newspaper employees as a group—might snap to attention and see to it that things improve a bit.

It's my belief that many publishers don't have the faintest clue about real working conditions on the lower levels. Many of them wouldn't care if they did know, but some might after the situation slightly if they feared earning a worse reputation as a result of the truth being put down in print. And what better service could the Guild perform for the working newspaperman?

I don't propose that the Guild itself "rate" the papers as to job conditions. That would place too much responsibility on the union, and open it to criticism if a newspaperman took a job on the strength of the recommendation, then found his own taste in disagreement with the Guild rating.

Rather, I think employees from the different departments of a newspaper could be given questionnaires to fill out and send in, unsigned. The questions wouldn't have to be too numerous, just some typical ones to offer clues on what it would be like to work for the outfit. Examples:

- What are the hours?
- Pay scales?
- Any departments organized by unions?
- What kind of benefits—vacations, sick leave, hospitalization, pensions, life insurance, profit-sharing, bonuses?
- What are fellow workers like, generally — politically, professionally and as associates?
- Plant conditions—air conditioning, decent equipment, facilities, good and inexpensive food available, credit union, parking problems?
- Opportunities—promotions, chance to change jobs if desired, employees consulted in job shifts?
- Relations—management and employees like kings and peons or like respectful professionals?
- Big job turnover? If so, why? What counts most on job—speed?
- Are ideas and suggestions welcomed and used by management?
- Editorial policies of paper?
- Standards of paper—good? sloppy?
- Location—city healthy place to live? If not, why not?

Now, of course, all of these questions aren't important to all newspapermen. But since people have varied interests, it's best to sum up a lot of things and let the job hunters choose what's vital to their peace of mind.

For that reason, perhaps, it might be an idea for a Guild newspaper yearbook to summarize only briefly the general consensus of employees of any one paper as to working conditions, and make more complete information available from the files, for an extra charge, to anyone interested in specific papers.

I think newspaper management have had the upper hand too long when it comes to hiring practices. They can write to former employers for references; they need supply none of their own. As a matter of fact, if the prospective employee were to ask for all of this information before taking the job, he probably wouldn't get a chance to see how he liked working there.

That's why I think the Guild could perform a real service to newspapermen everywhere by helping them when they need it badly—while hunting a job.

The guy who wants to move usually takes a big chance, depending for information on a little, if any, hearsay, and that probably from only one or two persons who base their "facts" on the opinion of someone who used to work in that place 20 years ago.

I believe our union has a privilege and a duty to do more for the newspaper profession than just pound the bargaining table and demand more dough (although God bless it for that). The Guild is doing more than that, to be sure, and here's a chance to do even better.

The one-time conductor of the Guild Reporter's Washington Roundup column, who in 1951 published "The Loyalty of Free Men," has made another effective plea for "due process of law" in this new volume, which examines the ways in which congressional committees have provided into the byways of crime and subversion.

Barth doesn't like their methods. He makes the point that "legislative tyranny" can well ensue if the methods aren't modified. He declares that the "legislative trial" condemns men without the protections afforded by the Constitution; that legislators have preempted the prerogatives of the executive branch of government; that legislators have

sat in judgment, a function that belongs only to the judiciary; and that their activities have constituted a clear assault upon freedom of thought and freedom of association.

He believes that within Congress itself a remedy can be found, through limitation of the areas subject to inquiry and abandonment of some purposes evident in past activities. Barth says that a code of fair procedure would include curbing the individual powers of committee chairmen, defining the scope and purpose more strictly, and such legal protections as right to counsel and right to reply to adverse charges.

And within the memory of most of us, there have arisen such things as social security, health insurance plans, pension funds, and most recently, unemployment insurance—their guaranteed wage. All have been marked by collective wringing of hands by spokesmen for Big Business or Big Medicine.

This book, one of the publisher's Reference Shelf series, collects a wide variety of views on these and related subjects, and discreetly leaves to history their final evaluation. The text includes speeches, as well as articles, by acknowledged authorities. One piece, on social security, is by Guildman Dillard Stokes.

And perhaps the most stimulating item is "Sweden: State Medicine at Work." The Scandinavians, bless them, are far ahead of us in these things.

PART OF OUR TIME: Some monuments and ruins of the Thirties. Murray Kempton, New York City. 334 pp. \$4.00.

Guildman Murray Kempton, columnist on contemporary affairs at the New York Post, has dipped into a past decade to give us this book, a highly literate study of the cultural history of the depression years.

Through a procession of biographical sketches of such individuals as Alger Hiss, Whitaker Chambers, Paul Robeson, Lee Pressman, J. E. Matthews and Elizabeth Bentley, the author depicts the destructive influence of the decade. An incisive portrait of the brothers Reuther, by contrast, shows how permanent values in human relations were also a product of that whirligig of history.

The biographies are almost incidental, serving as a framework on which to depict both emotions and occurrences of a decade which ranks among the most complex of this century. Kempton has done an outstanding job of helping both to recall and to understand it.

Partially disabled by a stroke three years ago, Taylor resumed his desk duties and during last year's Guild strike did picket duty until the executive board ordered him to stop. He thereafter worked in the office of the Valley News, the Guild's strike paper, with such added chores as stuffing strike bulletins.

Fellow Record employees were among bearers at his funeral.

Joseph R. McKee Terre Haute, Ind.—Joseph R. McKee, City Hall reporter and state editor of the Terre Haute Star, died here after an illness of several months. He was 43 years old, a nephew of Miss Mabel McKee, also a Star reporter, whose death occurred last December. With time out for Marine Corps service during World War II, McKee had been employed by the Star since 1929, when he was hired as a copyboy.

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Choose Temporary LA Guild Officers

Los Angeles, Calif.—Henry Santistevan is acting president of the Los Angeles Guild, and Margaret Fitzgerald is acting secretary, owing to two resignations accepted by the Representative Assembly last month. President Sidney Meenan resigned because of his new appointive job as a paid organizer for the local, and Pat Stafford, secretary, received an honorable withdrawal card when she left the news industry.

The local will nominate at its July 13 meeting, for permanent office, and if contests develop there will be a mail referendum. Santistevan is in the local's General unit, while Miss Fitzgerald is a member of the Long Beach unit.

BOOKSHELF

SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE UNITED STATES. Poyntz Tyler, editor. H. W. Wilson Company, New York City. 299 pp. \$2.90.

Ever since the government cut prices on homestead lands, back in 1890, the relation of the State to economics has been a steadily gnawed bone of contention. For even then, there were those who dimly predicted that such creeping socialism would be our end, as a dynamic growing nation.

And within the memory of most of us, there have arisen such things as social security, health insurance plans, pension funds, and most recently, unemployment insurance—their guaranteed wage. All have been marked by collective wringing of hands by spokesmen for Big Business or Big Medicine.

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NEW EDITOR OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., SUNDAY TIMES is Leon Carpenter, whose spot as suburban editor is taken by Herb Bryant. Carpenter is a former New Brunswick Guild unit chairman, and both are longtime members of the Elizabeth local.

MILTON ZATINSKY, one-time director of research and education for the American Newspaper Guild, has resigned as labor project manager for the Foreign Operations Administration at Washington, to become director of organization for the AFL Joint Council of Teamsters in St. Louis.

G. WARREN MORGAN, an early leader in the Hudson County Guild, has been appointed chief of the Labor Impact branch in the Labor Technical Assistance division of FOA, which he has served for the past three years.

ED MARCINKA, ANG vice president, has been named as the only labor representative on the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, founded in 1922 to promote public understanding of the US role in foreign affairs. The executive director, Carter Davidson, is a former Guildman, and the council's roster of ex-presidents carries the name of former Governor Adlai Stevenson.

ALICE NAPTON, 30-year-employee in the Sacramento Bee reference library, honored by the Guild on her recent retirement. She was a charter member of the Sacramento local.

DICK KOPKE, Buffalo Courier-Express financial editor, moves to public relations job with General Motors. . . . Peter C. Anzures, reporter, gets Kopke's desk job.

TWO BROCKTON MEMBERS retired last month, Edgar Russell after 30 years in the circulation department of the Enterprise.

Job-Connected Dishonesty Costs Him Severance Pay

Los Angeles, Calif.—An arbitrator who held that dishonesty "must affect the employer-employee relationship" in order to act as a disqualification on severance pay has ruled that the Hearst Herald and Express was justified in refusing payment to a circulation district manager who pleaded guilty to the theft of \$99 worth of shirts.

The contract carries the Hearst National Memorandum provision that severance pay "need not apply to an employee discharged for dishonesty."

In discussing the reasoning on which he based his decision, Michael I. Komaroff said: "The evidence as to precisely what the parties intended the term 'dishonesty' to mean is inconclusive. There is much in the position taken by both parties which indicates that the dishonesty must affect the employer-employee relationship. Thus, the company has argued that if the evidence of dishonesty is sufficient to warrant discharge, it is sufficient to warrant the denial of dismissal pay. . . . (The Guild) appears to be primarily concerned that the term 'dishonesty' . . . should not be stretched too far.

"It should certainly not cover

a situation where a dishonest act did not affect the employer-employee relationship or the ability of the employee to perform his duties in an effective way, with the confidence of his employer. Thus, both parties seem to agree that in each instance the facts must be ascertained and a decision made as to the application of Section 6 (e) to that particular case."

The company had argued that "dishonesty" meant "dishonesty of any sort, the assumption, of course, being that horse sense would be used in its administration." The Guild maintained that the section was not intended to cover any acts outside the employer-employee relationship.

The employee, who had pleaded guilty to theft at his trial, testified during the arbitration hearing that he bought the shirts from an unknown person who came to his door and offered to sell him stolen bushes.

"Whichever story is factual," commented the arbitrator, "in either case discharge . . . would have been justified by the company in view of his position with the company. The record indicates that (he) was in a sensitive public relations position."

Los Angeles—Leroy Anderson, Kingston — Charles J. Tiano, Joseph Kelly, Lansing—William Burke, Leigh Valley—Albert G. Hofmann, Jr., Richard Mantz, Lima—Chester F. Swegan, Stuart Borden.

Los Angeles—Arthur C. Atwell, George E. Hutchinson, Jess P. Brown, Sidney R. Meenes, W. L. Norton.

Lynn—Fred Bowler, Manchester—Richard A. Shepard, Memphis—Leroy, Steen, Dick

Among Ourselves

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Lynn—Fred Bowler, Manchester—Richard A. Shepard, Memphis—Leroy, Steen, Dick

CONVENTION DELEGATES

Sixty-three locals have listed delegates chosen to speak for them at the Albany convention opening Monday at the Dewitt Clinton Hotel, it is indicated in compilations at ANG headquarters.

Their numbers range from the 24-man contingent which New York local is sending, to the single-man delegations from small or distant points.

The total, incomplete because some locals had not yet returned their credential forms, stood at 219 as the ANG office staff moved its records from New York to the Albany convention hotel.

In addition to the local delegates, the eight members of the National Wire Service Council will be seated as delegates, under a convention provision started at Boston in 1953 and continued for the 1954 and 1955 sessions.

For roll call voting purposes, each of the National Council members has one vote. Voting strength for other locals is determined on good-standing percentages established during the year, and ranges from one vote for small locals to 80 votes vested in the New York City delegates.

By locals, the ANG listing follows:

Akron—Craig Wilson, Art Cullison.
Albany—Edward Healy, B. Paul Lyman, James Gallagher, J. Everett Holmes.
Atlanta—Burgess Damron, Bakersfield—Lawrence Press, Baltimore—Ralph L. Magee, Thomas J. McBreen, John Mine, Battle Creek—Roxanna M. Sayre.

Bay City—Robert E. Hostetler, Boston—John H. Thompson, John C. Cort, John R. Wright, Charles Leveroni, Robert E. Glynn, Francis M. Gallagher, George P. Dwyer, George A. Harris, John O'Malley.

Brooklyn—Alton L. Caldwell, Buffalo—Bob Van Wagoner, Len Delmar, Charles Dineen, Harry Elwood.

Canadian Wire Services—Charles Dale.
Chicago—Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., Ernest Reed, Robert P. Hooley, Robert Elliott, Ed Marcinka, Robert Grunberg.

Cincinnati—Irwin Bauer, Mitchell Mastrullo, Mildred Montross.

Cleveland—James Turner, Bill Davy, Robert C. Stafford, Gene Kelly, Forrest Allen, Milton J. Lapine, Richard Smith, Jack Grove, Jr.

Columbus—Leon Roetger, Robert Havel, Marvin Epstein, Orville Moccabee, Eugene S. Groves, Jr.

Denver—William Miller, Donald W. MacMillan.

Detroit—Edwin W. Scott, Charles Weber, Felix E. Wold, Sam McGuire, Donald Schram, Theodore Peck, Don Gillard, Arthur W. O'Shea, Ralph B. Novak.

Elizabeth—Daniel A. McLaughlin, Guy Peck III, Marguerite McCollum.

Gary—Carroll Vertrees, Greensboro—Dorothy Ann Benjamin.

Hammond—Ernest G. Rayton, Houston—Keith Ozmore, Patrick E. Kintz.

Hudson County—Haig Anlian, Eugene Flinn.

Kenosha—Leroy Anderson, Kingston — Charles J. Tiano, Joseph Kelly.

Lansing—William Burke, Leigh Valley—Albert G. Hofmann, Jr., Richard Mantz, Lima—Chester F. Swegan, Stuart Borden.

Los Angeles—Arthur C. Atwell, George E. Hutchinson, Jess P. Brown, Sidney R. Meenes, W. L. Norton.

Lynn—Fred Bowler, Manchester—Richard A. Shepard, Memphis—Leroy, Steen, Dick

Lane, Louis Silver, John Rogers, New York—Joseph P. Murphy, Thomas J. Fay, Joseph B. Kommer, William R. Burgess, Thomas J. Murphy, M. Michael Fother, Wilfred Alexander, May Greenaway, Victor Leo, Elizabeth Hawley, Eugene Connolly, Robert Bleakley, James B. Egan, Michael Andrews, Morris Ingle, Edward Johnson, I. Kaufman, Frank Marra, George McNichie, Marian Minus, George Muldowney, Arthur Rosenstock, Edward Easton, Jr., Andrew L. Rapp.

Ottawa—Bob Buchanan, Terry McGovern.

Pawtucket—Thomas Buckley, Charles Anzias.

Greater Philadelphia—Robert Bailey, Kos Semonski, David Schick, William Streckfus, John Farrow, G. Norman Collie, J. Edward Klein, Joseph Martin, Mitchell Swartz, F. Gilman Spencer, Joseph Kane.

Pittsburgh—Dave Welty, Helton M. Minor, Mary Jane O'Toole, Beatrice Robinson, John Minihan.

Portland, Me.—Blaine E. Davis, J. Frances Haggood, Charles E. Dawson, Margaret E. Brink.

Portland, Ore.—Buford Sommers, Stan Weber, Matt Kramer, Pueblo—Howard M. Kaplan, H. Tracy Snelling.

Revere—Paul E. Tanner, Thomas J. Murphy, Francis J. Dostal.

Rockford—Robert I. Seger, Raymond Lloyd.

Sacramento—Joseph J. Lipper, Paul A. Freye.

St. Louis—Rollin Everett, Jim Woods, Cleve Mathews, Jack Mathews, Judy Markelich, John Sablin, Guy Thompson, Frank Suroff, A. J. Milner, Adolph J. Rahm.

San Antonio—Don Hayes, San Diego — Omer Sumpter, David B. Carlson.

San Francisco-Oakland — Al Dipman, Hale Champion, Kenneth Cottrell, Sam B. Eshanks, Fred Fletcher, Mike Jay, Douglas Lovelace, Ed Mahoney, J. O'Connor, Joe Rosenthal, Harvey Wing.

San Jose—John George, Scranton—Alfred Viola.

Seattle-Tacoma — Mabel R. Riedel, George Lambert.

Shelbyville—Vern H. Fox, Sioux City — Robert H. Dodely.

Stockton—Vince Vandre, Bill Rogers, Norman Marquis.

Twin Cities Member Wins Supply Award For Religious News

Dayton, Ohio — Wilmar L. Throckmold, religious news editor of the Minneapolis Star and a member of the Twin Cities Guild, is the winner of the third annual James O. Supply Memorial Award for excellence in religious journalism.

The presentation of the \$100 cash prize at the Religious News-writers Association's seventh annual meeting here was an all-Guild affair. The award itself was established in memory of Mr. Supply, religion editor of the Chicago Sun-Times and a former officer of the Chicago Guild, who died in a plane crash while en route to Korea from Japan in 1950. The presentation was made by a member of the New York Guild, Miss Terry Ferver, religion editor of Newsweek and president of the Board of Managers of the Supply Fund.

Washburn—Eugene L. Martin, Wilkes-Barre—Joseph F. Collier, Robert Patton, William W. Cunningham.

AMERICAN WRITER NOTES SOME CONTRASTS IN CONTRACT PROVISIONS

18—within three weeks after the New York Guild filed a grievance seeking his reclassification from

Wilkes-Barre Reports "Guaranteed Wage"

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The guaranteed annual wage is no novelty to the Newspaper Guild.

The Wilkes-Barre local has had it for several years in contract form.

The Guild contract with the Wilkes-Barre Independent Commission, a local reporter-cooperatives "shall be guaranteed an annual income equal to the minimums established above for their classification."

And the contract with the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company for the Record and Times-Leader-Evening News provides there shall be no discharge for economic reasons between October 5, 1954, and October 7, 1956, the expiration date.

For Nieman Fellowship

Guild members are among eleven U.S. newspapers named to Nieman Fellowships at Harvard University, for their scholastic year.

J. Edward Hale, Jr., assistant night city editor at the Buffalo Evening News, will specialise in local government and region problems.

Richard E. Mooney, Washington United Press bureau, will study economy.

Harry N. Press, reporter at the San Francisco News, covers development problems in metropolitan and suburban areas.

The fellowships were announced eighteen years ago in memory of the founder of Milwaukee Journal, by bequest of his widow. Several foreign newsmen are also included annually from the Carnegie Corporation and the Asia Foundation.

It Seems to Us...

Suggests Wastebasket For Letter To GR Editor

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Editor: Why don't you file the letters that Joe G. Velma thing (GR, May 27) in the wastebasket?

We assume you are broad-minded and this is a free press without bending over backwards to prove it.

JOE ST. AMANT, SFONG INC. unit.

A 1946 convention directive in publication of letters to the Guild Reporter gives the editor no power to waste-basket contributions, good or bad; hence the printing of letters in this space does relate to a free press, but not to editorial breadth of mind.—Ed.

Shore Cites The Rest Of Farnson's WS Views

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor: Joe Murphy, president of the New York local, quoted ANG Secretary-treasurer Bill Farnson in the June 10 GR as saying a wire service local probably would need a dues scale of about 5 percent of a week's pay per month.

Murphy's statement was correct as far as he reported Farnson's thinking on the financial aspects of a wire service local. It should be noted in the interests of getting a complete picture of Farnson's views, however, that (1) he has supported the wire service local plan as one of two alternatives; and (2) this week again he told me he still believes wire service Guild members are entitled to have their own local.

REY SREK, Chairman, UP National Commit.

Millman Says Murphy Misdirects Comments

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Editor: Joe Murphy takes a crack at a wire service local in the same GR that reports 200 members of his own New York AP unit are petitioning for steps toward such an organization.

Murphy's comments are directed neither to the merits of a wire service local nor to the current wire service proposal.

In the process he shoulders the blame for the wire service local throughout the country by intimating they might not support wire service Guildmen in the event of a strike. Of course they would support Guild strikers, regardless of their local, just as they always have. He brings up this imaginary bugaboo as a reason for avoiding a wire service local, although in the 20 years they've been in the Guild wire service men have not had a single strike.

He says wire service dues would have to be increased to 5 percent of one week's salary a month. This would mean \$6 or \$7 a month dues for most wire service Guildmen. The ANG now gets \$2.70 a month from wire service dues to perform the functions of a wire service local. Who is paying the other \$3.30 or \$4.30 now?

Could it be that Murphy is interested in the tens of thousands of dollars of wire service dues which help subsidize the New York local of which he is president? While locals with few wire service men pay the difference for what his local pockets?

Murphy intimates that we are spending most of our time trying to get a wire service local. If he had paid a little more attention to wire service affairs he would know wire service men have been desiring most of their time this year to trying to get adequate contracts from reluctant management, fighting grievances, laying the groundwork for expanded negotiations, and trying to get close to 50 percent of wire service dues money for wire service affairs.

If we devoted half the energy toward getting a wire service local that we do in the annual budget battle for adequate financing, it would be unnecessary to answer such half-truths as his. Guildmen generally would understand the merits of organizing wire service men along contract lines, as all other Guildmen are organized.

Just one more point. Wire service men are not now asking for a local of their own. They are asking that the convention authorize the IEB to grant such a charter, upon request. This would permit thorough analysis and discussion of the merits of such an organization—outside the political arena.

LEONARD MILLMAN, President, National Wire Service Council.

"Senseless Pattern" Cited In WS Dues Rate Structure

RENO, NEV. Editor: President Joseph P. Murphy of the New York local worries in the June 10 Guild Reporter for fear a nationwide wire service local would increase the dues of some of us wire service workers outside New York.

To have Atlanta from the hardship of paying more than \$4.50 a month in Guild dues, he would levy the rest of us in a hodge-podge of dues that has no relation to the minimums under which we work by Guild contract.

Atlanta wire service Guildmen pay \$3.50 a month dues and get a \$127.50 top minimum in exchange. In Reno we pay \$5 for a minimum of only \$117.50. San Francisco wire service men pay the same \$5 that we do, but for it they're guaranteed \$139 a week.

This is just a sample of the senseless pattern that exists across the country for wire service men. We could afford to pay a little more for an equitable dues rate for elimination of geographical differentials in our Guild dues and Guild-set wage minimums.

LEW LEFKOW, ED OLSEN, Reno AP Bureau.

Holds Separate Wire Local Wouldn't Need NY Dues Rate

NEW YORK CITY Editor: An amazing doctrine is expounded by the New York local president in the Guild Reporter and elsewhere.

If I understood him correctly, he is forecasting a wire service picket line and misery on it, and then telling us what his local won't give us if we persist in wanting to run our own affairs. This threat is particularly graceless when we recall how many thousands of dollars wire service men have contributed to support striking New York newspapermen.

We in New York paid at the 5 percent dues rate—the ANG's highest—and frequently double that or more.

And we paid voluntarily—without the help of the Guild Shop which Local President Murphy mentions.

Now Murphy wants to scare the wits out of New York wire service men by suggesting they'll find themselves out on the street with insufficient funds.

Outside New York, Murphy suggests that money doesn't matter. The real threat there, he

says, is a "silent" movement to double the dues rate in Atlanta and some other places.

As it happens, only last month one of Atlanta's longtime AP leaders, Ralph Johnson, served on a three-man committee which discussed the dues problem with ANG President Joe Collis. So he certainly is no victim of a silent conspiracy and neither, for that matter, is any other wire service unit leader.

Murphy seems to forget that many wire service local supporters themselves come from low dues areas... that wire service units have voted for dues increases in their locals... that many units contribute two weeks of each year's wage increases... and that the dues increases caused the most shock occur when staffers from anywhere else get transferred into Murphy's local and discover the size of New York's bite.

If Murphy wants to know where the wire service defense fund is, we can tell him: It is, or was, in the New York local treasury.

The New York local president is very sure that no one can operate a wire service local on anything less than New York's 5 percent. Frankly, we hope to do better than New York.

And we think New York's officers might well ponder whether they really need all the money they collect from all their members—or whether they might be living just a little high off the hawg.

BILL CORLEY, Chairman, NY AP unit, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wire Setup Local Unjust, Inadequate and Confusing

Editor: Whom is Joe Murphy, New York local president, talking for when he speaks out against a wire service local? Is he talking for the New York local, which makes a substantial profit from wire service dues?

The heavy New York takes from wire services is more than the total set income of the great majority of Guild locals.

Murphy certainly isn't talking for his own unit, where more than 200 Guildmen have signed a petition talking just the opposite stand from his own.

He isn't talking for those of us out in the sticks. We know the inadequacies, the injustice and the confusion of the present set-up too well.

We think the wire services have demonstrated they are capable of running their own affairs as efficiently and on the same basis as all other Guildmen.

ROBERT PARKIN, UP unit.

Dues Increase Held No Bar To Separate WS Local

NEW YORK CITY Editor: Brother Joseph Murphy, who opposes creation of a wire service local, is a lonely man within the wire services. Every responsible WS leader is for the local, and so is the overwhelming majority of the rank and file. Witness the pro-WS local petition being circulated in the NY AP office. So far it has 242 signatures from some 325 eligibles. Only a dozen Guildmen have, with Brother Murphy, refused to sign it.

A wire service man himself, Brother Murphy has to go outside for support, from men who seem to think they know better than WS men what is best for the wire services.

WSmen are not asking to leave the ANG, they just want recognition of the fact that the

present arrangement does not give them what they are entitled to, and pay for.

The "geographic" locals do exactly nothing for WSmen, and I do not make this statement to be extravagant. A union's mission is not to strike, but to organize and bargain. No existing local can do that for WSmen by any logic, and none has.

Brother Murphy worries about a truncated local, He likes it the way it is now: Men all over the country working under one contract but belonging to a hundred locals. He ignores the example of the AFL telegraphers who work right alongside WS Guildmen. They seem to be prospering in their "national" locals.

Why is Brother Murphy content? Well, he says, there is something snug and comfy in belonging to "substantial" locals. He is enamored of their strike funds. The effort would be weakened to the extent of such weak pockets. He ignores the fact that a wire service local would be the second most substantial local in the ANG, second to his own NY local.

He ignores the fact that a wire service local can, if its members wish, offer every benefit the existing locals lay claim to. It takes no magic but money. As a matter of fact, the locals can earn WSmen's eternal gratitude by helping set up the wire service local defense fund, using some of the money WSmen have been paying into their treasuries for so many years.

Brother Murphy, president of the biggest, strongest, richest local in the Guild, tells WSmen outside New York their dues will go up.

Nobody denies that the lowest dues rates will be increased. But that's coming whether or not a wire service local is achieved. The \$3.50 dues rate is really a hangover from another day, annoyed principally by WS groups whose bargaining costs have long been borne by the ANG.

As a WS Guildman, I am sure every WSman wants to bear his fair share of union costs. He no more wants to ride on his back than he wants a free-ride on the back of others.

By the way, Brother Murphy, why does the New York local have the country's highest dues rate? WSmen make a simple, reasonable demand. They ask the Albany convention, in all justice, to approve the idea of a wire service local. Then they ask that the IEB be authorized to issue a charter after being satisfied that a plan to be submitted by the National Wire Service Council is workable. That's how any local union is born.

MARTIN Z. POST, NY UP unit.

Stresses Logic of Plea For Wire Service Local

NEW YORK CITY Editor: This is a comment on Joe Murphy's letter, circulated by the New York local, damning the idea of a separate wire service division. Murphy speaks for the New York local administration, of which he is part, and not 242 signatures from some 325 eligibles. Only a dozen Guildmen have, with Brother Murphy, refused to sign it.

These people who have been doing the wire service work, from New York to San Francisco, have come to the conclusion that it could be done better, more effectively, and more responsibly to the needs of wire service members if they had their own division.

The logic of the matter is simple.

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid the use of subjects, names, or titles. Letters shall be subject to editorial review and shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of the letter or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

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

Wire people work for organizations which do business on a national scale instead of a community scale. Wire service contracts and affairs, consequently, must be handled on a national rather than a community scale. It follows that wire service union organization should rise to the facts of the situation, and operate on a national scale.

It might be noted that community locals, such as the one here in New York, are set up in the light of the corresponding conditions that apply to them. Because their dealings and contracts are on a community level, their locals are so organized.

Except in the case of Washington, D.C., where wire members are more concentrated, they have no chance to make the special needs of the wire services prevail in the locals. They are overshadowed by the dominant community-level members.

Potentially, however, wire service members could have a strong voice and organization. They are numerous. But their forces are split and divided into all the locals across the country. They are dedicated until wire service special interests have only the feeblest chance of being heard. For instance, if a man doesn't know to local community-level policy, you'll seldom find him representing a local at a convention. But this is only one phase of it.

The most demoralizing cancer we work among is the knowledge that the bulk of their dues in many cases goes to an organization that has nothing or little to do with the conduct of their union affairs. This unrealistic situation, on the basis of principle alone, runs counter to a man's instincts and normal economic intelligence. He doesn't like it. When he pays money, he wants it to be for something concrete—not just for brotherly affection and cordial acceptance as a stepchild in an environment which is not his. At least this urge for a just return applies to economic matters. And that is what the Guild is all about.

The claims that have been made about a wire service division being weak and anemic outside the protective arm of the locals does not give with the facts. A wire service division would be larger than any local outside New York. Its resources, in men and money, would be proportionately great.

With a wire service division, it is likely dues, particularly in New York, would be lower for wire members. But whether they were or weren't would not detract from the basic logic of a wire service division. It is not right for a man to have to pay most of his dues to an organization that does not represent him at the bargaining table. Nor is it right for him to have no channel through which his legitimate interests, in relation to his numbers, can be transmitted. It burns. And in some cases, it has been fatal to Guild membership. It is a damaging and destructive influence at work in the Guild, and it should be changed.

A union organization reasonably should conform in scope and method to the business with which it deals. If a union has to carry on a national operation, it has no more business being

(Continued on Page 8)

Seeking A Course In Newspaper Skills? Cleveland Tells How To Do-It-Yourself

One of the recommendations of ANG officers to the Albany convention is that locals be encouraged to establish training programs in newspaper skills for their members, similar to those conducted for many years in Cleveland and now in Cincinnati.

Well, how does a local go about setting up such a course of instruction?

The Research & Information Department, charged with the responsibility of assisting locals in the establishment of these programs, asked Julian Krawcheck, director of the Cleveland Guild Institute since its inception, to describe its development. His report follows.

The Cleveland Guild Institute was organized four ago to help train beginning newspaper employees—junior reporters, copy boys and girls, etc.—in the various phases of newspaper work.

The purpose was two-fold: • To provide practical workshop instruction of a kind newspapers cannot or will not take the time to give, and thus to improve professional craftsmanship.

• To improve the Guild's bargaining position, and simultaneously improve publisher-Guild relations, by offering the publisher a better labor product in return for the higher pay and better working conditions annually sought in contract negotiations.

How, we theorized, could the newspapers possibly oppose this proposition to train their beginners for them free of charge? We were right. The newspapers not only did not oppose us; they helped us. It was obviously to their advantage to do so.

Lectures—

Here's how we got the project going:

First, we set up a Guild Institute Committee composed of newspapermen of the highest ethical and craft standards. Then one or two key people on the committee had lengthy talks with each of the three local editors. We gave each of them a rough outline of what we hoped to do, making the point (and an effective one) that no training would be worth a tinker's dam if it wasn't the sort of training the editors themselves felt would enable their staff members to perform their jobs better.

We therefore asked the editors for their ideas on what subjects should be taught, on the nature of the instruction, on anything at all that might be of mutual advantage to the newspaper and to the "student."

Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Press, was so enthusiastic about the plan he asked us to call on him for any help we needed. He then demonstrated faith in the Institute idea by suspending the periodic, haphazard office classes that had been started during the war years, saying they were no longer needed. As a result of Mr. Seltzer's cooperative attitude, we invited his chief aide, Associate Editor Norman Shaw, to sit with us on the planning committee. He did so, and has been of great help.

Paul Bellamy, then editor of the Plain Dealer, was impressed enough with the idea to suggest

A member of the Cleveland Guild Institute's "faculty" makes a point at one session.

a second huddle, promising to advance specific suggestions then for the conduct of the Institute. He not only made good on his promise, but had his chief editorial aide sit in and contribute ideas.

Editor N. R. Howard of the News also cooperated and counseled us on "teacher" possibilities from his staff.

What form should the Institute take at the start?

Planning—

After many discussions, we finally decided that before we could take on the job of instructing, we should find out from the prospective students what jobs they wanted most to be instructed in. Then, to make it possible for the beginners to make an intelligent choice, we decided to set up preliminary lectures which would describe to them the various kinds of newspaper jobs.

As a starter, we arranged four 90-minute sessions at weekly intervals, with three speakers at each session. Each speaker was given 20 minutes, leaving a good half-hour for questions. Attendance was free but limited to full-time working newspapermen—Guild and non-Guild.

The speakers represented different editorial skills: investigative reporting, sports writing, copyediting, rewriting, feature writing, etc.

Each man described his job in detail—the qualifications it demanded, the opportunities for advancement, the satisfactions it provided, the attractive and unattractive aspects of it, the peak pay that might be expected.

Speakers were chosen with the utmost care, and every effort was made to see that the talks did not resolve into bull sessions, however entertaining. We had made up our minds that we wanted to be instructive and not entertaining, except as the individual speakers might be incidentally entertaining in the course of their presentations.

Workshops—

After the 12 speakers were heard, we polled the students to determine the subjects in which they desired specialized instruction. Each student was asked to make a 1-2-3-4 choice.

On the basis of the poll's results, which determined the priority to be followed, we set up six-week courses (one session a

week on each subject, with two subjects running concurrently) in Investigative Reporting, Feature Writing, Rewriting, Headline Writing-Copyediting, News Writing, etc.

In each case, the instructor was given a reasonably free rein on procedure but was admonished to do a minimum of lecturing and a maximum of demonstrating via class participation.

Thus, the investigative reporting instructor, after first discussing methods, where to look for record data, etc., gave investigative assignments to be reported on in writing the following week.

The rewrite instructor tape-recorded actual conversations between leg men and rewrite men and then played them back to the students, who were instructed to take notes and then write a two or three-paragraph lead, occasionally an entire story. These stories were then read aloud, as written, but without identifying the writer, and constructively criticized by the instructor. This instruction method proved most effective, and the student reaction was amazing.

After we had given a half-dozen courses, covering a period of perhaps 18 months, student turnover had been sufficient to warrant starting all over again with the basic four-week "What My Job Is" technique.

Again we took a poll on the subjects most desired by the students.

Again we offered workshop courses, adding one or two new topics.

Some of the original workshop instructors repeated, other were new.

Seminars—

Interpersed were several one-shot seminars on such subjects as Newspaper Ethics and Libel. The most recent single panel was on "The Science of Interviewing," which will lead to a course in interviewing in the fall.

A panel of three speakers first discussed the techniques of interviewing. Then a fourth reporter did a live interview of a local personality in full view of the class, demonstrating the techniques outlined earlier in the session—and incidentally obtaining material for a story in next day's paper. It was the real thing, not a gag.

Attendance at the institute ses-

sions has ranged from a low of a dozen or so to as many as 50. Advance registration is required, but no fee is imposed. Of course, there is no way of penalizing absent or tardy students, but we try to make them feel their responsibility for prompt and regular attendance by impressing upon them the fact that the instructors are offering their services free and the least the students can do is to be there.

Although the classes are designed primarily for beginners, they are open to—and attended by—more experienced staff members who wish to broaden their newspaper knowledge and perhaps transfer to some other phase of newspaper work. So far the courses have been confined to editorial work, but as the demand develops, classes will be added dealing with the commercial side of newspapering.

Rules of Thumb—

We've learned several valuable lessons:

First, students are not interested in abstract lectures; they want to be shown how to do it and have their work criticized.

Second, that instructors must be chosen with the greatest care, not only on the basis of what they know but also on the basis of their ability to transmit what they know to others. (Many excellent newspapermen fail completely when they try to tell and show how their jobs should be done.)

Third, that early fall and early spring are the best times to launch a course.

And finally, that 6:30 p.m. seems to be the best time for a beginning hour. Afternoon newspapermen will have had time by then for a bite to eat after knocking off around five. And the morning newspaper employees, if sufficiently interested, can work the class in during an extended dinner hour.

Relations with the editors of the papers are important. All editors here agreed at the outset to give any staff member sufficient time off, within reason, to attend the classes. And the Guild has been careful to invite the editors themselves to attend the institute sessions and to send them copies of all Institute notices. Associate Editor Shaw has, appeared at two Institute



GAW Expensive? Ford, G.M. Still Have Plenty Left

The United Auto Workers, CIO, have negotiated a modified guaranteed annual wage with Ford and General Motors costing the auto makers less than half the plan originally sought by the union.

But even the full-scale GAW, as first proposed by the union, would scarcely have dented the profits of the companies. That plan proposed a reserve trust fund to be built up over a 5-year period by annual contributions of \$24 million for Ford, \$70 million for G.M.

Actually, because the contributions are tax-deductible business expenses, the net cost would amount to about half—\$12 million for Ford, \$35 million for G.M.

Still, when you're speaking in millions it's a lot of money. But not nearly so much as when you're speaking in billions. And this year, G.M.'s profits before taxes are coming in at the rate of \$2,730,000,000 a year. A full GAW would have cut this to \$2,690,000,000.

UAW also makes these points: • GAW would cover the cost of the reserve fund out of the \$36,230,000 set aside for executive bonuses (ranging from the equivalent of \$62.50 an hour to \$248.50 an hour).

• Both G.M. and Ford could pay the entire net cost for the 5-year period out of the \$36,230,000 set aside for executive bonuses (ranging from the equivalent of \$62.50 an hour to \$248.50 an hour).

• When negotiations began, G.M. was polling in profits at the rate of \$2.98 an hour, or \$5,544 a year, per man. That's more than the worker himself is paid.

Ammunition

"The right to regularity in employment is co-equal with the right to regularity in the payment of rent, in the payment of interest on bonds, in the delivery to customers of the high quality of products contracted for."

"No business is successfully conducted which does not perform fully the obligations incident to each of these rights. Each of these obligations is equally a fixed charge. No dividend should be paid unless each of these fixed charges has been met."

"The reserve to insure regularity of employment is an imperative as the reserve for depreciation; and it is equally a part of the fixed charges to make the actual contribution to that reserve. No business is socially solvent which cannot do so."

—Justice Louis D. Brandeis U.S. Supreme Court, 1916-1919 (from "The Curse of Bigness")

sessions as an instructor-lecturer. Likewise, we have been careful to invite staff employees of suburban weeklies.

We have found the Public Library to be the best place for the classes because it combines central location with excellent, free facilities and general public acceptance.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, Kenneth R. Byrd, Joseph L. Campo, Joseph G. Colangelo, Joseph E. Garland, Ray Mann, Chas. A. Ferlik, Jr., Ray Pitt, III (Asst. Wire Service Administrator), Maxwell E. H. Pyle (on leave), Stephen Ripley (Wire Service Administrator).

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FOR the past ten weeks there has been a strike going on against a dozen hotels at Miami and Miami Beach, with pickets from the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers pacing the increasingly hot sidewalks of those resort cities in an effort to bring about something better than the dollar which some of the employees got for 12 hours work.

There has been a virtual conspiracy of silence, too, on the part of the daily press, although the strike has generated some interesting legal hassles in which Florida's "right-to-work" law has been involved, with a Florida Supreme Court enjoining picketing and with a probability that the case will be appealed to the federal courts.

The Miami Beach Hotel Association, it appears, had a part in creating the newsprint curtain. It sent out telegrams wholesale, warning newspapers that damage suits would follow publication of advertising matter which the unions sought to have used in northern centers, notifying the members of the Florida situation, and, of course, naming the hotels where the work stoppage was in effect. Most of the newspapers played it safe, not only refusing the ad copy, but joining the wire services in not considering the situation newsworthy.

For freedom of the press, it appears, is by the publishers' own definition the freedom not to print, if the publishers so dictate. Were it not for the house organs of labor unions, and the radio programs sponsored by the two top labor federations, this little band of Florida strikers would get less public attention than a troupe of rioting Mau Maus in east Africa.

If hotel workers in Florida get the justice for which they appealed to the unions, it will be won without any assistance from America's Big Business press.

PUBLISHERS who pay hefty premiums for strike insurance ought to be interested in what will happen to their premium rates if the pattern evolving at the Brooklyn Eagle proves to be what the Guild in New York believes it is.

The Guild holds that the Eagle publisher saw a legal way to quit the business, and wind up with a neat profit, partly at the expense of other publishers who chip in their annual premiums for strike insurance.

That the Eagle publisher also saw a chance to make the Guild

the scapegoat is quite incidental, although that slur was broadcast in many quarters where giving the Guild a black eye is considered fair sport. Bad news about unions is, per se, printable stuff.

Not a great deal is known about strike insurance, who underwrites it, what premium rates are, what safeguards are established against raids on its kitty, just how stable an enterprise it is. From a pocketbook standpoint, perhaps publishers ought to ask some questions.

Fire insurance underwriters find it quite necessary to maintain guard over their investments. Wherever there's smoke, they sniff, to good effect.

The Guild pays no part of strike premiums. It isn't our money. But the news industry and its over-all financial stability and integrity are the concern of every Guild member. And unnecessarily large strike insurance premiums must come from the vague area of "operating costs" which management spokesmen wag their heads over during contract negotiations.

Henry Arline Re-named Lima Guild President

Lima, Ohio—Henry Arline has been reelected to a second term as president of the Lima Newspaper Guild. He is a general assignment reporter at the Lima News.

Installation will take place at the September meeting, when the following others, elected by acclamation, will take office:

Vice president, William R. Lee; recording secretary, Barbara Kohls; corresponding secretary, Eugene F. Ferrine; treasurer, Stuart Borden; chief steward, Joe Connor; trustee, Frances Hoberhour.

Letters

(Continued from Page 6)

splintered into disconnected, unrelated camps than does an army carrying on a national war.

For a long time now, our wire service army has been kept scattered in small isolated bands, with no ties and no possible unified leadership or strategy. It is time we read up on modern tactics, and emerged from this Middle Ages type of exploitation, of being used in provincial campaigns that are not ours, and having no means to defend our own household.

GEORGE W. CORNELL
 NY AP unit

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THIS OBSERVER WOULD GIVE HIGH MARKS

TO a few spokesmen of the press for comprehending, and for fighting indignantly, the policy of secrecy and suppression that the Eisenhower Administration has wrapped about the affairs of our government. But it is a baffling thing to attempt to write about the policy of secrecy, because the plain fact is that the President is getting away with it, and the quality of indignation and moral defiance is painfully absent from most pro forma protests.

THE ALSOP BROTHERS, Joseph and Stewart, blew the whistle on Robert Cutler, who used to be secretary of the National Security Council and who said plainly in a speech that the people weren't supposed to be told anything about the status of our defense weapons, the intentions and capabilities of potential enemies, the reasons for our security efforts.

This aroused the Alsops to a high state of fury, particularly when they were dealing with Cutler's bland assurance that later on the people could always call the President "to an accounting, for acts and omissions to act." They pointed out that this is a democracy, and that it isn't enough for the people to be permitted only a kind of "post-audit" on a "President-deity's" judgments. They need information now to determine how much to tax themselves for defense, whether to build up the Armed Services or cut them down, whether to endure conscription and a reserve program or kill them.

FREDERIC W. COLLINS of the Providence (R. I.) Journal blew another whistle when he wrote a piece about the casual way an obscure Nebraskan, Fred A. Seaton, was named Deputy Assistant to the President without exciting more than routine stories.

A Deputy Assistant to the President, under the Eisenhower "staff" technique, is an exceedingly powerful man. He is in the echelon just below Sherman Adams, and since Dwight David Eisenhower doesn't want to be bothered with making many decisions, Adams makes them—and an assistant to Adams can help make them. In short, Fred A. Seaton will from now on help make them.

And who is Fred A. Seaton? Nobody knows, except that he is a 45-year-old publisher and small-time wealthy radio entrepreneur who served briefly, by appointment, in the Senate. Who backed Seaton for his White House job? What are Seaton's specific duties? Why, and for what objective, was Seaton suddenly elevated to a "staff" level previously held only by Gen. "Slick" Pearsons, directly subordinate to Sherman Adams? With a rare exception, nobody bothers to ask.

Collins offered a useful "speculation." It is "that the White House has been so successful in veiling the details of its operations that no one knows what goes on." Since there is "no knowledge in detail of what Seaton does, his promotion cannot be easily assessed."

I HAVE MY OWN observation to make about the attitude of Eisenhower's merry men toward the unwashed and untrustworthy masses. The Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, had a few assorted complaints about democracy when he spoke on June 12 at Gunston Hall, the colonial mansion of George Mason.

Mason contributed greatly to the young Tom Jefferson's final version of the Declaration of Independence—at least so I am assured by the writings of Irving Brant, whose knowledge of the period is enormous. Mason's Virginia Bill of Rights contributed greatly to the phraseology of the Bill of Rights adopted in the first 10 amendments to the federal constitution.

Guild Contract Not Enforced? It's Still Effective

San Francisco, Calif.—A Publisher's disregard of a contract provision, even when extended over a seven-year period, does not abrogate that part of the agreement, an arbitrator said here.

And, he ruled, the contract language is completely clear: the Publisher must give the San Francisco-Oakland Guild notice two weeks in advance of the effective date of any economy discharge.

The arbitration arose when the

San Francisco Chronicle discharged a veteran sportswriter for economy and gave the Guild notice the day after his termination.

The contract embodies the Hearst National Memorandum and provides that the "employee shall be given 2 weeks' notice (or two weeks' pay in lieu thereof)" and that in case of economy discharge "at least two weeks in advance of the effective date . . . the Publisher will notify the Guild so that . . . there may be consultation."

So Charlie Wilson went down to Gunston Hall, to help commemorate its first 200 years, and plucked some phrases from Mason's complaints of 1775 about "babbler" in the Virginia constitutional convention; and drew from them a thesis: If Mason felt that way about "political bodies 175 years ago, I wonder what he would feel about them today."

Democracy in action, said the charmingly straightforward Wilson, is "at times astonishing and a bit disillusioning, and at times even frightening."

I can add some other attributes. Democracy in action is sometimes disorderly, filled with clashing and hubbub and a clamor for free speech and information, and except by general consent and willing cooperation the trains don't run on time.

Wilson was "disillusioned," one suspects, when Sen. Byrd finally made him understand a couple of years ago that he had to sell his General Motors stock before he could be confirmed in his Cabinet job. It is still exasperating to have him blandly proclaim that "democracy in action" is sometimes "frightening," and end up with a complacent announcement that nevertheless we somehow manage to "muddle through" with a guidance of "a few weighty members to take the lead."

ALL THIS NONSENSE, of course, must be laid at President Eisenhower's doorstep. He may not like the idea of having to make civilian command decisions, but in delegating to Cutler, to Seaton, to Adams, to Wilson, the responsibility that he should assume himself he is writing his own record in history.

This Administration began its peculiar Operation Secrecy more than two years ago when the President by executive order abolished the so-called "restricted" classification of government papers, tightened up others, and pretended that this broadened the scope of public information. It didn't, and J. Russell Wiggins said so for the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

We have had recently a complete clam-up in the Pentagon by both civilian and service officers, frightened by the crackdown following the White House handling of Admiral Carney. We have had Eisenhower himself complaining about publication of technical information in our press, and his subordinates following up by asking for "voluntary" self-censorship. We have now in the Pentagon one R. Karl Honaman, formerly a Commerce Department secrecy and censorship artist, claiming that he is trying to work out for the Defense Department "a balance sheet for strategic information" and insisting that no censorship was involved in his earlier idea that only military information that made a "constructive contribution" should be published or confirmed for publication.

THE IRONY IS THAT EISENHOWER HIMSELF was the first person who "broke security" in the recent test Operation Alert. It was Eisenhower who apparently got fed up with playing games in his "wooded, mountainous" hideout, and his Press Secretary, James A. Hagerty, who told reporters for publication that Mrs. Eisenhower had driven over for lunch, that the President had then driven to Gettysburg for dinner and had been gone just a few hours.

I return to my first point—Mr. Eisenhower is getting away with his secrecy policy, except when he breaches it himself for whim, and with few exceptions the press is not effectively calling him to account. There is a reason, naturally, for this: most of the press policy-makers are desperately anxious to support the "President-deity" for the White House again next year, because they are as happy as grigs that he is preserving them from any more of the New Deal.

Arbitrator Sam Kagel said the two provisions were clear and independent of each other. But only the Guild, not the individual employee, has rights under the economy discharge notice provision, he said.

The Publisher claimed that its practice since 1948 had been to disregard the advance notice requirement. The arbitrator held that this lapse did not constitute agreement by the Guild, which had protested many such instances since 1952.