

THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

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NLRB Reverses Its Stand In INS Pay Data Decision

Washington, D.C.—In a decision which squarely reverses past-established practice, the National Labor Relations Board has dismissed a complaint by the American Newspaper Guild against the International News Service, for failure to supply full wage and payroll data to the union.

Dismissal followed a failure of a majority to agree to entertain the complaint, but three who comprised the majority split among themselves as to reasons for rejecting the Guild's position.

That situation makes possible a court appeal from the findings, and Guild leaders have that step under advisement. An alternative would be to avoid possible future rebuffs of the sort by altering collective bargaining procedures.

Two board members, Farmer and Rodgers, held that the Guild had waived its right to full data by first demanding complete payroll information and then signing a contract providing a limited amount of data.

A third member, Leedom, held that the Guild had failed in points of timeliness and establishment of specific need for the requested data.

Two members, Murdock and Peterson, dissented strongly from both viewpoints, and cited opposing precedents, of which there are many.

The ruling bore out a prediction made during the original hearing on the complaint, when a Hearst management spokesman said he thought the labor board would reverse its previous stand.

"Remember," said the Hearst spokesman, "our boys are in there now."

The board majority comprised appointees of President Eisenhower, while the two dissenters were Truman appointees holding over in office.

Guild Counsel Irving Leichter has examined the full text of the decision.

Says he: "It is reasonably clear that a waiver would not have been found had a clear and specific reservation of the Guild's intent to go to the Board been made before the signing of the contract."

He points out that Guild negotiators have a choice of procedure, in the light of the board's findings. They may hereafter make no demand upon management for payroll information, in the bargaining process, and rely solely on application to the labor board. This would avoid the waiver on which the new findings are based. Or the negotiators could ask for wage data, and if refused by management, the Guild could withdraw the demand in such language that no waiver could be found.

Dividends Up 10 Percent

Corporation cash dividends ran about 10 percent ahead of a year ago for the first seven months of 1955, the Commerce department reported. From January through July they totalled \$5.3 billion compared to \$4.8 billion for the same period in 1954.

New High In Membership, Good Standing, Reached By Referendum Vote List

Membership of the American Newspaper Guild went to a new high total last month, and the percentage of members in good standing also registered a new high mark, a circumstance seen by ANG officers as indicative of keen interest in the outcome of this month's referendum elections for places on the Guild's International Executive Board.

ANG headquarters records show dues-paying membership as of August 1 at 27,469, topping the previous high mark established a month earlier, when the figure was 27,410.

Because only members in good standing are eligible to vote, figures on that group also were closely scanned, and reveal that 24,766 members were dues-paid as of August 1, the constitutional date on which the issuance of ballots is based. That total is 88.1 percent of the entire membership, including the 623 who are listed as being dues-exempt because of present service in the armed forces, and who are entitled to cast ballots for the international officers.

The 88.1 percentage compares with the previous all-time high percentage established in 1953, when 86.9 percent of the full membership was entitled to vote, in the contest which saw Joseph F. Collis, Guild president, elected.

In that year, the presidential contest drew a total of only 14,782 ballots, some 62 percent of the electorate.

When the elections committee named at the Albany convention met last week, it mailed out 24,642 ballots, the number to each local corresponding to the official good-standing tabulation. That figure included 458 ballots sent individually to members-at-large and to members in the armed forces for whom mailing addresses were known. Some 124 such members will not receive ballots because of lack of current mailing addresses.

Individually mailed ballots were accompanied by a return envelope marked with a number corresponding to the name on

N. Y. At Peak

Largest of the ANG locals, the New York Guild set an August 1 membership total of 8,025, of which 7,567 were reported in good standing, with dues paid for July. The good-standing percentage is 94.3. All figures set new highs for the local.

ANG listings. A second smaller envelope was included, without identifying marks, to contain the voted ballot. The individual mailings will come back to a rented mail box in Manhattan, which will not be opened until the elections committee meets again, Saturday, October 1.

In tabulating these results, the committee will check the number on the outer envelope against the original listing number. Then all will be opened and the inner plain envelopes will be intermingled before they in turn are opened and counted. The procedure is intended as a guarantee of a secret ballot.

Local officers are required to institute the local voting process not later than ten days after receiving the bundles of ballots, which are sent by return-receipt registered mail. Local procedures vary, with many setting up ballot boxes at announced times and places, and supplementing this method by mailing ballots to out-of-city voters.

The Boston Guild, which conducts an all-mail process, ran into trouble when its bundle of ballots arrived with its wrappings broken and some of the contents obviously missing.

A check-up showed that four 100-ballot bundles had failed to

survive whatever handling damage had been inflicted. That number of extra ballots was sent by mail to Boston, at the local's request. A safeguard against misuse of the missing ballots is provided, in that the Boston Guild has a supply of specially-printed return envelopes, for its election committee's use. Ballots returned in other than the official envelopes will be disregarded in the tabulation of returns.

Official tabulations from all points must be postmarked for submission to the ANG committee not later than midnight, September 22. Return sheets for local totals have been supplied to local officers, whose signatures will validate the returns.

Election Results

Local officers are reminded that their prompt cooperation is needed, if the next issue of the Guild Reporter, dated September 23, is to contain substantially complete results of the election of IEB members.

Unofficial return sheets, to be sent to the Guild Reporter as soon as local tabulation of votes is complete, have been sent to local presidents, for the attention of election committees.

Official returns, by registered mail, must be postmarked before midnight, September 22, but such returns are held at ANG headquarters unopened, until the national elections committee makes its official tabulation Saturday, October 1.

Voting Activity Takes Over As Campaign Closes For IEB Positions

Ninety-seven Guild locals in this country and Canada were preparing voting schedules this week for the referendum which will determine the makeup of the International Executive Board for a two-year term starting November 1.

Ten of the fifteen seats on the board are the subject of the balloting. The other five were filled by unanimous nomination at the Albany convention in July, but twenty candidates are contesting for the ten remaining places.

At stake principally are two top full-time posts, the executive vice presidency and the secretary-treasurership, only salaried offices on the board. Their respective incumbents, Ralph B. Novak and William J. Farson, are both in nomination for Novak's job, with the former campaigning on his record in the office during the past four years, and the latter presenting criticism of the Novak administration, and a platform as his own proposed program.

To succeed Farson in the secretary-treasurership post the nominees are Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., Chicago, who is teamed with Novak in the campaign effort, and

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Buffalo, who is on Farson's slate of candidates. McCarthy is a former international representative, and Perlik is now on the IR staff, with Canada as his chief operating territory.

All six at-large vice presidencies are to be filled, and two of the six regions have contests to determine their regional representation—on the board.

Four incumbent vice presidents are in the candidate group. Ed Marciniak, Chicago, is on the Novak slate; Robert C. Stafford, Cleveland, supports the Farson candidacy; while Felix Wold, Detroit, runs as an independent, seeking particularly support from the wire service membership of which he is a part. All three are at-large vice presidents.

The fourth incumbent seeking another term is Al Dipman, San Francisco-Oakland, who is a candidate in Region IV, who supports the Farson slate, but whose support in that respect may not affect his election fortunes, since his regional opponent, Fred D. Fletcher, also San Francisco-Oakland, is likewise a Farson adherent.

The new aspirants for at-large places on the board who have aligned with the Farson group are Wilfred Alexander, New York; Douglas Lovelace, SFONG; Daniel McLaughlin, Elizabeth; David Welty, Pittsburgh, and Harvey H. Wing, SFONG.

Newcomers supporting the Novak forces are Charles E. Dawson, Portland, Me.; John Finnegan, Twin Cities; Mabel Riedel, Seattle-Tacoma; and Robert Van Wagener, Buffalo.

The regional contest in the Midwest, Region III, is for the place to be vacated by Adolph Rahm, St. Louis. The nominees are Art Cullison, Akron, and James B. Woods, St. Louis. Cullison is a Farson supporter; Woods is on the Novak ticket.

Thirty locals in the third region will vote for Cullison or Woods, as well as for the Guild-wide candidates; while fifteen locals make up the fourth region, which will decide between Dipman and Fletcher.

The past two weeks have seen an acceleration of tempo in active campaigning.

Directed by the Albany con-

vention to liquidate an accumulation of earned vacation time, Novak has been utilizing some of that time in campaigning appearances in the Midwest area, emphasizing the accomplishments of the past years in organization, collective bargaining and other services furnished by the ANG headquarters, and characterizing the charges of his campaign opponent as flimsy rumors.

Documenting the Novak record, his campaign committee, headed by William F. Brooks, Jr. of the Twin Cities Guild, has printed a brochure which has been widely distributed, over the signatures of seven members, past members or members-elect, of the IEB. It details Novak's background in the newspaper industry, his work as a local Guild leader and his record in the offices of executive vice president and secretary-treasurer and prior to that as an IEB member. It summarizes much of the material that was used as the basis for display advertising in the last several issues of the Guild Reporter; and adds laudatory quotations from past convention records, in some cases the language being from

Guild officers and delegates who are now opposing Novak's continuance in office.

Farson's committee, of which Leon Roettger, Columbus, is chairman, last week issued a four-page letter-size circular of its own, in which by "chapter and verse" were detailed the counts on which the Farson adherents have found Novak wanting.

The committee charged "irresponsibility" to Novak along four lines, each itemized with particulars. The chief points:

That Novak has been "unreliable" in strikes and other emergencies; "incompetent" in day-to-day administration of the Guild and its staff, "wasteful" in handling Guild money, and "misleading" in his current campaign statements.

Save for the last category, much of the material in the circular was presented by Farson to the off-the-record caucus of all convention delegates at Albany ten weeks ago. Some of the charges have been discussed in the letters column of the Guild Reporter in the intervening period.

Election Candidates

From among the following twenty nominees, Guild members across the continent will select eight, plus two regional choices, for the new International Executive Board:

For Executive Vice President:	WILLIAM J. FARSON RALPH B. NOVAK
For Secretary-Treasurer:	JUSTIN F. MCCARTHY, JR. CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.
For Vice President At-Large:	WILFRED ALEXANDER CHARLES E. DAWSON JOHN FINNEGAN DOUGLAS LOVELACE ED MARGINAK DANIEL A. McLAUGHLIN MABEL RIEDEL ROBERT C. STAFFORD ROBERT VAN WAGONER DAVID WELTY HARVEY H. WING FELIX B. WOLD
For Vice President Region III:	ART CULLISON JAMES B. WOODS
For Vice President Region IV:	AL DIPMAN FRED D. FLETCHER

Chips From The Campaign

A protest from Max Fine, INS unit in New York, who is chairman of the Novak campaign for the New York local, brought this week from M. Michael Fetscher, local secretary-treasurer, an offer to make mailing facilities of the local office available to both factions in the election campaign.

Fine had complained to Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the local, who is supporting the Farson-Perlik campaign, that Fine's committee had been refused the facilities of the local's mailing services, while the Farson-Perlik committee had been allowed to make use of it.

Both groups, as is customary, would pay for the postage, materials and labor involved, Fetscher said. The Farson-Perlik committee had utilized the list, and the Guild office services, in sending out a suggested slate of candidates as a voting guide for Farson-Perlik sympathizers.

Charlotte, N.C.—Unanimous endorsement of Ralph Novak for

re-election as executive vice president has been voted by the Charlotte Guild membership. It is reported by William W. Weisner, local president.

Boston, Mass.—William M. Burke, Boston local treasurer, has written to Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak that he was embarrassed to find his name included in a Guild Reporter advertisement as a backer of the Farson-Perlik slate in the IEB elections.

"I have signed only one statement of support," he wrote, "and that for the Novak-McCarthy slate."

Baltimore, Md.—Members of the Baltimore Guild executive committee have voted unanimously to support William J. Farson and Charles A. Perlik for top Guild offices. The committee also agreed to contribute personally to the cost of a campaign to insure that a full vote of the local is registered in the referendum.

Member Campaign Aids Washington

Washington, D.C.—The concerted membership campaign of the Washington Guild, in which new members are being enrolled and former members reinstated, is paying off in substantial gains. It was reported to the local executive board by Ray Henry, president.

To the end of August, Henry said, the gains since the campaign was instituted in January amounted to a net of 180, spread throughout thirteen units in the local. In all, 221 cards had been signed, removals or job turnover accounting for the difference between gross and net.

Among the largest unit card signers: Post & Times-Herald commercial, 56; Star commercial, 50; Post & Times-Herald editorial, 28; Star editorial, 21; Bureau of National Affairs 17.

Added motivation for the campaign is the posting of an award of a \$100 savings bond for the Guildman who obtained the largest number of cards, and the refunding of dues payments for others, on a pro-rata basis.

The contest will close September 15, and the leader in race is Iris Hampton, of the Star unit, with 27 new members to her credit.

Wilmington Gets \$4-7 Wage Boost

Philadelphia, Pa.—Only three negotiating sessions were needed to conclude a new contract between the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia and management of the Wilmington, Del., Morning News and Journal-Every Evening.

The contract covers outside circulation department employees, and the new agreement gives \$4 weekly to all personnel except circulation supervisors, who receive a boost of \$7. The district manager and roadman minimum goes from \$104.50 to \$108.50 under the contract, which took effect September 1.

Only other change in the contract moved the maximum on severance payments to a 52 week basis. It had been 40 weeks.

The President's Corner—Asks 1955 Viewpoint In Publisher-Guild Contract Relationship

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President

IT'S OLD-FASHIONED for publishers to expect labor unions.

It's just as old-fashioned as it was for them to say—as many did—that women couldn't do certain jobs in the Guild's jurisdiction, just because they were women.

There's a recent example of this vestigial type of thinking in Rutland, Vermont, where the employes have won an election, choosing the Guild to represent them in dealing with a management that seemingly is most reluctant to recognize the new facts of economic life. Perhaps under the active leadership of Rutland Guildman, those facts have been developing too rapidly for the publisher to recognize.

It may help to look at some 1955 developments in other industrial labor relations and compare them to our own field of operations.

THERE IS THE FORD Motor Company, for example. In that case, the union and management were mutually able to recognize their bargaining equality, do some hard negotiating, and come up with a contract which contained significant gains—for both sides. It was done in adult style, and without serious losses in working time. Only Standard times caused any work stoppages whatever, and then for only a few employees, who set up picket lines and promptly took them down again.

General Motors, for the most part, followed the Ford pattern in negotiations and final agreement.

And now the steel industry had offered its employees some substantial gains, including the new and significant guarantee against seasonal wage losses through faulty management planning.

In these cases and others, management has, even if belatedly, accepted the fact of organized labor's existence, of its strength and determination, of the benefits deriving from straightforward dealing with a respected opponent.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, all of them, ought to get in step with the times. If they don't, they may find themselves in the odd position of being at variance with the labor policies of some of their biggest customers among national advertisers.

It's time publishers recognized these facts of life. It's time they set down, for too many of them for the first time, and drafted a realistic contract with their Guild members.

It's time they admit the Guild is here to stay. If there are lingering doubts on that score, our references are to J. David Stern and Frank Schroth, among others; although in both these instances uncontrollable temperaments had a part in causing them to miss the boat.

Newspaper publishing is big business. It's time our publishers followed the example of other big business and big industry in their relations with our union.

General Motors, for example, has granted union shop clauses to both the auto workers and electrical unions, by contract. Something more than 40,000 free riders in the company's employ are now joining the unions to hold the jobs which their collective bargaining agents have succeeded in improving for them.

General Motors didn't quote high-toned moral qualms, in an attempt to keep these free riders from helping to support the unions.

WHEN WILL PUBLISHERS catch up with the parade which they so long have claimed to lead? Realistic recognition of the Guild, with Guild Shop contracts, can go a long way toward convincing everyone that publishers again deserve to lead, just as the big motor companies have demonstrated their own industrial maturity.

It will be interesting to see just how much the country's publishers deserve the title of bigness. And the Guild Shop shouldn't be an issue; it should merely be the measure of stature.

Wire Service Members Plan October Regional Meetings

Four successive week-end conferences during October have been planned for wire service men in regions centering about San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans and New York.

October has been designated as "Wire Service Month," and the concentration of attention through the regional meetings is one phase of marking it.

Another activity designed to reach bureaus which may not be represented at the conferences is a trip by Ray Pitt, assistant wire service administrator, on an itinerary which will permit him to attend all four meetings, extending from October 10 to

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Guildsmen Named In Charges, Jamestown Trial Board To Act

Jamestown, N.Y.—Three members of the Jamestown Guild are named in charges filed with the local and to be processed by a trial board, named by local President Elsie Nelson.

The charges allege violation of the Guild constitution, by acts interfering with collective bargaining, specifically the circulation of pro-management petitions among Guild members on the staff of the Jamestown Sun.

Negotiations for a new contract have been under way for nearly two years, and the local

filed an unfair labor practice complaint with the regional office of the National Labor Board, of failure to bargain in good faith.

The NLRB office declined to issue a charge, holding that the Jamestown Sun fell outside the jurisdictional limits set up by the board, fixing a floor on gross volume of business below which the NLRB held that it would not entertain complaints.

The Jamestown Guild has taken its case to the State mediation authorities, which are investigating.

Elizabeth Local Wins Decision In Vacation-Term Arbitration

Elizabeth, N. J.—An arbitrator has ruled that the social editor at the Elizabeth Journal is a department head within the meaning of the Guild contract, and as such is entitled to four weeks vacation. The issue was taken to arbitration by the Guild and both parties agreed that the arbitrator, Daniel Kornblum, should serve as the sole arbitrator, waiving the contractual requirement that a bi-partite panel be set up.

Kornblum heard arguments and studied the briefs filed by the parties. The management spokesmen were David J. Winkworth, of the State publishers bureau, and Harry Frank, assistant publisher. The Guild spokesmen were Local President Melville D. Shapiro, and Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin, both of the Journal editorial staff.

The present social editor assumed her position in 1951, but not until this year did she become a Guild member, and did

the Guild officers learn that she was not receiving a four-week vacation. Such vacation time had been granted to her predecessor in the job, and it was this point of "past practice" which impressed the arbitrator and led to his ruling.

The Guild contract provides for four weeks vacation to those with 25 years service, and to department heads, without specifically defining the latter group. The decision holds that by including the former social editor in the group entitled to four-week vacations, management had in effect supplied its own definition of the job status, from which it cannot now depart.

Management argued that the additional vacation had been granted for other than contractual reasons, but the Guild disputed this point successfully.

Woonsocket, R.I.—William W. Stonebraker, for the past 12 years a copy reader for the Woonsocket Call, has been retired on pension, on reaching age 65.

With three interruptions, Stonebraker made newspapering his life work. Service in World War I as an Army Air Corps sergeant, as appointment to the staff of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, and a term as public relations counsel for the Salvation Army, were the breaks in his news career.

He reported for many newspapers throughout the east, and for twenty years was on the rewrite desks of New York and Boston papers, before coming to Woonsocket.

His fellow workers presented him with a portable typewriter and other gifts at a dinner in his honor, James Angustus, Woonsocket Guild president, was among the dinner speakers.

Stonebraker plans a brief vacation and then promises to keep his new portable typewriter in action at his home here.

Guilds Respond To Flood Plea

The New York Guild's check for \$500 has gone to the CIO fund for relief of flood sufferers in six northeastern states, as a result of the appeal by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, who heads the special CIO committee for the purpose.

New York State CIO President Louis Hollander transmitted the appeal directly to the New York local, whose officers authorized the gift after approval by the local's finance committee.

The Woonsocket, R. I. Guild will devote part of the proceeds of its sixth annual Page One Ball, set for October 11, to purposes of flood relief.

The Guild local has heretofore used its proceeds to award college scholarships to a Woonsocket area high school graduate. This year it will divide the net receipts between the two objectives.

The city of Woonsocket was among those hard hit by the floods attending Hurricane Diane, in late August.

In a television appearance last weekend, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell noted that the public response to the American Red Cross flood fund appeal had been so generous that its goal was oversubscribed, and added that organized labor could take pride in the way that its membership had shared in the relief effort.

Woonsocket Man Goes On Pension

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Late, Late Show Inspires Progressive Type J-School

By JIM ULLMAN
Chicago Guild

Like a lot of other people in the newspaper business, I have to keep odd hours. Often I find myself just off work at midnight or 1 a.m. watching that late, late show on television.

Sometimes the characters in these ancient movies are newspaper people. However, they don't resemble any real newspaper people I know. These people work for a paper we might call the Daily Stereotype, the newspaper portrayed by Hollywood, by radio, by slick magazines and the other media of mass fiction.

They have a lot of fun, these make-believe newspapers, but they are as phony as a nine-dollar bill.

All of which set me to thinking. Suppose, now, there really WAS a Daily Stereotype, just like in the movies. Where would such a paper find its reporters? This would be a problem, because most schools don't teach the subjects you have to know in order to hold down a job on the Stereotype's editorial side.

What subjects? Well, as an expert on the late, late show, I know. I have a sound enough grasp of the clichés and stock situations involved to work up a college catalogue that would cover most contingencies.

So imagine you are a dotting mother or father, as the case may be; that your prize offspring, eager to learn the skills that will land him a job on the Stereotype, has sent away for my literature; and that what follows is what you get by return mail.

CATALOGUE The Five-Star School Of Journalism

Parents: Our graduates staff the newspapers you see portrayed in the movies, radio and on television. When your sons or daughters enroll at Five-Star, they are not dressing themselves in for four dreary years of political science, history, news writing, copyreading and the other dull subjects studied at the ordinary journalism school.

In fact, literacy is not necessary at Five-Star.

If your child is strong, healthy, glib and reasonably good-looking—and if you have the tuition fee—all the entrance requirements have been met.

The student at Five-Star is trained to meet the realities of the newspaper business as they exist in crime melodrama.

He learns practical things, like how to solve murders and expose racketeers; how to comport himself at all times, whether

This article was written by United Press reporter Jim Ullman for the Chicago Newspaper Guild's Inside Page One, 1955. Before joining UP, Ullman gained experience on weeklies and obtained a master's degree from Northwestern (not Five-Star).

tracking down a killer or relaxing between assignments at his favorite bar; how to be insolent, ruthless, brutal, and yet sympathetic and appealing.

A recommended course of study will show you what we mean:

FRESHMAN YEAR
Basic Judo.
Basic Consumption of Alcohol.
Basic Sex.

Firearms—Care and use of the revolver, the automatic, the repeating rifle, the submachine gun, the sawed-off shotgun.
Craps and Poker.
Wisecracks I—For use on city editors.

Wisecracks II—For use on cops.
Profanity.
SOPHOMORE YEAR

Advanced Judo.
Advanced Consumption of Alcohol.
Advanced Sex (Physician's permission required).

Window Climbing—Entering locked houses and houses or apartments to which entry at the door has been barred by the occupants.

Clues I—Finding and evaluating them.
Clues II—Stealing and hiding them.

Wiretapping.
Basic Stealth—How to creep up on people; eavesdropping; how to sock a man when his back is turned.

JUNIOR YEAR
Department—Assumption of that casual, devil-may-care posture that distinguishes members of the Fourth Estate.
Dress—For men, proper use of the trench coat and the bat-

tered fedora; for women, how to look like a debutante on a newspaperwoman's pay, and how to keep one's hair and makeup arranged while temporarily in the clutches of gangsters, etc.

Very Advanced Sex.
Rescues—Ladies in distress, children and old women in burning buildings, prisoners of gangsters, etc.

Jaillbreaks—Escaping police custody in order to bring the murderer to justice.

Third Degree I—How to resist torture.
Third Degree II—How to beat confessions out of suspects.

SENIOR YEAR
Scoops—Cutting telephone wires, doping drinks, slashing tires, draining gas tanks, etc., in order to keep opposition reporters from communicating with their offices.

Exposing the Murderer—The right psychological moment, assembling the suspects; disarming the killer; explaining to awestricken police officials how you figured it out, etc.

Advanced wisecracks—For use on publishers.
Mayhem.

Bar Examination—Field exercises, in which the student must demonstrate he is capable of interviewing suspects in night clubs, taverns, bars, etc., without succumbing fully to the liquid refreshments served therein. This is a weekend exercise.

NO DIPLOMAS WILL BE GRANTED TO STUDENTS WHO CANNOT PASS THE BAR EXAMINATION. However, you may try as often as you like.

Lab fee, \$100.

Secretary McKay Faces Picket Line, Crosses It

Salem, Ore.—Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay believes in practicing what he preaches.

When he was appointed by President Eisenhower, McKay proclaimed:

"We are here in the saddle as a businessman's administration."

This month, his Chevrolet agency here—McKay Chevrolet—demanded that its employees take a 25% pay cut and give up seniority rights, union security, overtime, hourly wages and three holidays.

Then when the employees—members of the AFL Machinists—struck, McKay—on grunted it—crossed their picket line.

In an unanimous resolution, the Western Conference of Machinists said that McKay's actions "epitomize the Eisenhower administration's real thinking and approach to labor relations and problems of working people."

At a meeting of the New York Executive Board, the local's leaders voted to bring persistent dual job holders to trial for "wilful action tending to defeat the constitutional purposes of the ANG" (Art. XII, Section 1a of the constitution), one such stated purpose being "to advance the economic interests of its members" (Art. I, Sec. 3).

Dual Job Holders Warned By N.Y.

The New York Guild has moved to lock horns with the long-standing problem of "dual job" holding.

This has to do with members who have full-time jobs on one paper and, on their time off, also work in other shops—of course without overtime pay and without other Guild benefits that go with a job under a Guild contract.

Often the dual job holder is actually paid less on his second stint than on his regular job, where he may be drawing down more than the Guild minimum.

Most of all, however, dual job holding is viewed as an evil because: (1) Other competent newspaper people, who are unemployed, are deprived of a chance at a regular job and (2) youngsters in lower job classifications are kept from getting a try-out for promotion. (Former Brooklyn Eagle people have repeatedly run into competition of the cheaper-paid dual job holder).

At a meeting of the New York Executive Board, the local's leaders voted to bring persistent dual job holders to trial for "wilful action tending to defeat the constitutional purposes of the ANG" (Art. XII, Section 1a of the constitution), one such stated purpose being "to advance the economic interests of its members" (Art. I, Sec. 3).

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Paper Curtain Bars Press Freedom and Public "Right To Know"

Washington, D. C.—The prime function of the Nation's press is to inform the voting public as to what its government is doing, is being seriously impaired by increasing restrictions against "talking for publication," imposed ostensibly in the interests of national security, but more frequently invoked to cover up administration shortcomings to avoid political consequences.

And although Washington newsmen are acutely aware of the trend toward secrecy, their home offices have for the most part ignored the situation, following the pattern of "being kind to Eisenhower" as contrasted with the general press attitude toward former President Truman.

It took a Democratic Senator, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, to point out on the Senate floor that this "airtight of silence that has descended over the government" constitutes abridgment of the constitutional freedom of the press—a point which most publishers are wont to defend to the last word in their editorial columns.

And it has taken the American Civil Liberties Union to set into motion a study of the extent of denial of access to government information. That organization has authorized Allen Raymond, author and foreign correspondent, to begin the study, and spotlight those areas where press and other mass communications media have encountered difficulties.

Time was when a Washington newsmen could lift his telephone, or make a short hike to a federal building, and find out from the top man in charge just what he needed to know. They just couldn't find out what is going on in government.

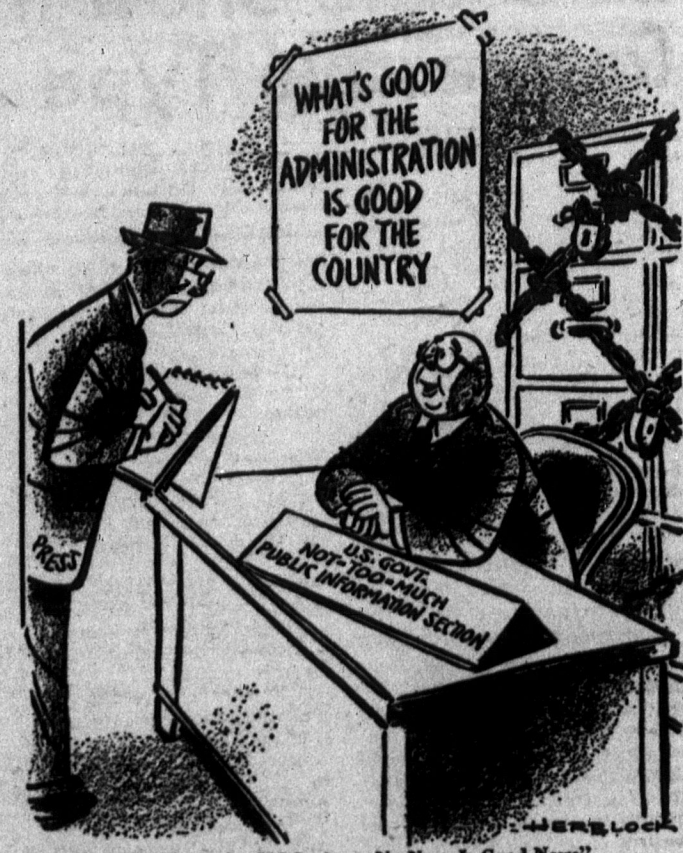
California Finds State Also Has Secrecy Bug

Sacramento, Calif.—The California State Senate Committee on Governmental Administration has completed a report of its findings as to the accessibility of government records in this State.

Sam B. Eubanks, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, is a committee member, as is also Pat Frayne, former Guild leader now connected with the office of the State attorney general.

State Senator George Miller, Jr., of Contra Costa County, chairman, describes the report as reviewing existing laws governing inspection of public records, and as surveying the administrative attitudes of State agencies toward inspection.

"The importance of the report is the fact that it collects for the first time all of the information obtainable concerning availability of official records of State government to public inspection," Senator Miller observed. "The problem is now very clear. If our form of government is to function properly the public must be informed. Inaccessibility of official records to public view is an obstacle to keep-



"You Know the Old Saying—No News Is Good News"

He cited the recent Defense Department directive that information should only be released if it "would constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." This means, he added, that information is being withheld concerning the public's business which is in no way properly deemed secret.

There are at least two abuses of secrecy, the Senator said. "One is that overcautiousness will lead to an excess of security and secrecy so that facts will be unnecessarily classified. Some of the unnecessarily classified information may be information that the American people should have in order to form their judgments upon which the informed public opinion of a democracy must rest."

"The other possible abuse," Senator Humphrey said, "is the misuse of the secrecy label to cover up mistakes or to manipulate information that a false picture is presented to the American people."

Senator Humphrey said that if the newsmen of the country support such a move, he will introduce in the next session of Congress a resolution aimed at assuring the press greater access to information about the government.

He spoke of a number of recent instances in which information had been denied the press and the public though no security considerations were involved. He cited the withholding of documents giving MacArthur's views on bringing the Soviet into World War II, the delay in releasing the facts about Soviet alprpower, and the classifying "Confidential" of General Ridgway's criticism of reductions in our armed strength though there was nothing secret in his letter to Secretary Wilson.

Senator Humphrey told of the difficulty newsmen are having in getting news from the Executive Departments and agencies. "It is less and less possible for a reporter to call up someone in an executive agency or department and learn the facts of a situation upon which that individual may be better qualified to speak than anyone else. Sometimes the call will be referred on to someone higher up, or the individual contacted will just be reluctant to talk to the newsmen at all."

The Constitution prohibits Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of the press, Senator Humphrey pointed out, but that which is specifically forbidden the Congress "is being done instead by executive directives, by political manipulation, and by fear."

Senator Humphrey charged that the most serious case of concealment of information for political purposes had been revealed in the Dixon-Yates disclosures.

"Dixon-Yates gives us a sample of what government would

be like if the present trend toward exclusion of the press and tightening up on the flow of information continues. Not only are important public policies altered without discussion or any public knowledge, but serious departures from ethical and legal practices are covered up and in fact concealed."

The Senator urged that President Eisenhower reconsider some of the measures being taken in his Executive Departments that are curtailing the press and the public's right of access to information about government.

Approaching the problem from a different angle is the move by the ACLU. Says its director, Patrick Murphy Malin, "Access to government news by the mass media of communication is the heart of democratic government. Our democracy depends on an informed public opinion, by which the public may judge for itself the merits of various social issues and the performance of government leaders. Only if the press and other media of communication have free access to information about government operations can the public be properly informed, and the mass media carry out its function, which is protected by the First Amendment."

"In a time of tension the needs of national security may dictate that certain curbs be placed on government information, but we are seriously concerned that in

Reporter Declines FBI Request To Disclose His News Sources

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation was rebuffed by a Washington reporter this week when it tried to persuade him to reveal his sources for two exclusive stories involving the National Security Council.

Chalmers Roberts of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, who wrote the Guild Reporter's Washington Round-Up column for more than three years, refused to tell two FBI agents where he got the information for the stories, written nearly a year ago.

After conferring with Post and Times-Herald Publisher Philip L. Graham, Executive Editor J. Russell Wiggins and Managing Editor Alfred Friendly, Roberts told the FBI men, who had called on him at the newspaper, that he had not seen any Security Council documents before writing the stories and that no question of breaking any law or secret code was involved. He declined, however, to reveal his sources.

Post and Times-Herald management had no comment on the incident.

The Department of Justice described it as a "routine investigation" of two "leaks" from the Security Council. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., who disclaimed any knowledge of the investigation, said the FBI was charged with checking the security of the government's private information.

Brownell said an effort is always made to determine the source of any published information concerning decisions of the National Security Council, a policy-making Cabinet committee headed by President Eisenhower, which considers questions of defense and foreign policy.

the name of 'security' the restriction is so great that information is denied the mass media and a system of government censorship may be developed.

"The problem of access to government information transcends these agencies, like the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission, whose prime purpose is to defend the military security of the country. While obviously we are concerned about reported abuses in these agencies, we also are determined to survey the activities of less sensitive departments."

"We expect that Mr. Raymond's report will discuss through case examples not only the policies which now guide the dissemination of information by government agencies, but the way in which these policies are being carried out. His findings will be made available to members of the executive and legislative branches of the government, as well as the public."

Mr. Raymond's newspaper career covers 37 years, including service as chief of the New York Times London Bureau, chief of the New York Herald Tribune Rome and Tokyo Bureaus and World War II war correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Raymond has covered such famous civil liberties cases as the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the Scottsboro trials. Recently he has written articles on the problems of censorship for The Reporter magazine.

A White House spokesman also denied knowledge of the investigation and said Brownell given his answer concerning the circumstances of the inquiry. He refused to comment further.

The attempt by the Justice Department to determine Roberts' news sources aroused the indignation of many capital correspondents, who were considering individual and group protests. It also drew reports of similar incidents in the past involving Joseph and Stewart Alsop and Drew Pearson.

The FBI agents told Roberts, the Post's State Department correspondent, they had been instructed to call on him by Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, chief of the Justice Department's Civil Liberties Division. One of the stories in question, printed on Nov. 5, 1954, reported a Security Council decision to negotiate a mutual security pact with Nationalist China provided that country agreed to avoid provocative attacks on the Chinese mainland. Such a pact subsequently was negotiated by the United States.

The second story, published three days later, told of President Eisenhower's rejection of the view of Secretary of State Dulles and three members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that an air attack by the United States on the Chinese mainland might be warranted to prevent capture of Quemoy and Matsu islands by the Chinese Communists. After checking Roberts' assertions, other papers picked up the story and reprinted it.

Roberts served as the Guild Reporter's Washington columnist from June 1951 to October 1954 when he asked to be relieved because of the pressure of other duties. He said the visit of the FBI men had been brief and that he had no idea whether the investigation was continuing.

Washington Guild Appoints Attorney As Administrator

Washington, D. C.—Robert G. Colby, Washington attorney who has seen service with the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service at Chicago, is the new administrative officer of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

Colby will take office September 10, by appointment of the local executive board. He succeeds Maxwell Pyle, who resigned July 1 and has returned to the ANG staff of

international representatives.

Colby is a native of Washington, and has been doing private legal work with his father, A. A. Colby, who is widely known as a labor arbitrator. The younger Colby is 27 years old, a graduate of the Georgetown School of Economics and Georgetown Law School. He served as an enlisted man in the army, and later as an officer in the Judge Advocate General's corps. His appointment to the federal mediation service ended when a new commissioner took over the Chicago office.

Married, he lives with his wife and one-year-old daughter in Arlington, Virginia.

'New Tide Of Progress' Seen By Meany In Coming Merger

Washington, D. C.—American labor, once united, can achieve its destiny by setting in motion "a new tide of economic, social and political progress," AFL President George Meany predicted in his Labor Day address broadcast over the CBS network.

"The opportunities for further advancement are limitless," Meany declared. "New frontiers for vast economic and social progress lie ahead."

He emphasized that the forthcoming merger of the AFL and CIO "will bring into being a more effective instrument to meet the great challenge of our time by working for peace and for human freedom." As a contribution to peace, united American labor "can and will halt the spread of Communism among workers in the free world," Meany asserted.

"How will the merger affect the economic status of the country?" Meany asked. "In what way will it touch upon the interests of businessmen and farmers?"

"As a result of the proposed merger, labor will be in a far better position to meet the economic challenge of the future," he said. "It will possess more power at the bargaining table. It will be able to organize millions of unorganized workers and raise their incomes. Thus the purchasing power and the living standards of the great masses of our people stand to get a much-needed lift at a time when industry and agriculture will re-

ceive broader markets for increased production."

"Will it exert any appreciable influence on political trends and Governmental policy?"

"We have made no secret of the fact that expansion of the political activities of labor is stated when the merger takes effect in December. The public is entitled to know why."

"There are today on the books of 18 States laws which, under the American Constitution, prohibit any form of union security clause in labor-management contracts, regardless of the wishes of the workers and the employers. These laws are a threat to the continued existence of unions."

"There still remains in the Federal law, the Taft-Hartley Act. Despite campaign pledges from leaders of both major parties to correct its manifold injustices, the Taft-Hartley Act is just as unfair to labor today as when it was enacted in 1947."

Twin Cities, Minn.—The 1955 Page One Ball has been scheduled for Oct. 8 in St. Paul. Orchestra will be that of Bill Schneider, a Guildsman from the Dispatch and Pioneer Press promotion department.

Frank J. Willette is ball chairman. Reuben Monson is editor of the Page One book and Fred Lovell is advertising director.

WHY AN INDEPENDENT ... ?

The Wire Services are asking you to keep FELIX B. WOLD on the IEB because:

1. You need a trained and expert hand as spokesman for one of the largest (1900-members-plus) groups within the Guild.
2. You need the help of a man who insists always on seeing all elements of all questions with the intent of safe arrival at vital decisions that he should.
3. You need a man who will undertake to help settle these problems—which mean so much to all the Guild—without the possibility of handicap from factional obligation.

That's why FELIX WOLD runs as an independent. It's the right way.

WIRE SERVICE COMMITTEE TO ELECT FELIX WOLD

Benson M. Brown, UP, Los Angeles	J. Harley Murray, INS-INE, Washington
Joe Wilson, UP, San Francisco	Jerry L. Sullivan, AP, Kansas City
Robert Farrington, AP, New York	Max Finn, INS-INE, New York
(members, National Wire Service Council)	
Richard H. Smith, AP, Cleveland	Donald W. Gilbert, AP, Indianapolis
AP National Committee	Former member, National Council

Republican Policy Neglects Needy, Can 'Spell Trouble,' Says Reuther

CIO President Walter P. Reuther warns that continuation of "the present Republican big business policy of neglecting the most needy and of favoring wealthy corporations and special interests" can "spell trouble down the road."

In a special Labor Day broadcast over the CBS radio network Mr. Reuther said:

"What America needs is a bold, courageous, realistic program dedicated to meet America's many pressing problems."

The CIO spokesman said: "The seeming general prosperity reflected in record industrial indexes and fantastic corporate profits cannot hide the fact that more than three million Americans still remained unemployed and, according to official government reports, 140 labor areas still have substantial unemployment."

He pointed out that the members of the CIO "do not believe that every American is entitled to economic security as a matter of right. What we do believe is that every American, as a matter of right, is entitled to the opportunity to earn his economic security and to provide for the needs of his family."

Mr. Reuther underscored CIO's "unlimited faith in the future of the American economy." But, he added, "we believe that just as we had the will and the courage to mobilize our economy to provide full employment and to achieve full production making the weapons of destruction in war, we must demonstrate the courage, the will and the good sense to achieve full production in peacetime."

Mr. Reuther said: "Unfortunately, in this period when advancing technology and greater productivity should be matched by lower prices and by greater purchasing power, they are being matched instead by higher prices and higher profits."

"Recent wage increases in the steel industry have been used as an excuse for unjustified price increases which were twice the size of the wage increases. There is speculation about possible price increases in the auto industry. Such price increases would be completely unjustified in the light of the fantastically high profits of the auto industry."

"Two weeks ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the cost of living had risen for the second straight month. This increase in the cost of living means reduced purchasing power for millions of American families, shrunken savings and hardship for many on pensions and fixed incomes."

"We have recently asked Congress to investigate the increase in steel prices and the rumored increase in 1956 automobile prices precisely because America needs to take firm action now to get to the bottom of any price gouging which could be the breeding ground of a new inflationary spiral."

"Any segment of the economy which tries to profit at the expense of the whole economy or at the expense of other groups within the economy must be made responsible for such selfish action. The congressional investigation that we have proposed would develop the facts and fix the economic and moral responsibility where it properly belongs."

Mr. Reuther called for the following specific steps, as part of a "bold, courageous, realistic

program," to avoid "trouble down the road":

1. Launching a "comprehensive housing program to wipe out the slums in our cities and the shacks on our farms."
2. Taking "immediate steps to bring our school system up to current needs in order to provide every American child, with an educational opportunity that will insure the maximum intellectual, cultural and spiritual growth of each child."
3. Expansion of health facilities.
4. Increasing "social security benefits so that every one of our aging citizens may enjoy the security and the dignity to which they are entitled."
5. Further increasing "the minimum wage from the present \$1.00 to \$1.25 as the next step to increase the standard of living of America's lowest income families."
6. Adoption of a "farm program to give working farmers full equity with other economic groups."
7. Launching of a "comprehensive highway construction, flood control and resource development program."

Mr. Reuther said: "American labor calls upon the leaders of government and industry who currently occupy positions of authority and responsibility to abandon their policy of rewarding special interests at the expense of the people and to demonstrate the vision and the will to lead an effective crusade of action, not words, against America's antiquated schools, against inadequate health facilities and against the many other problems which cry for solution."

NLRB Refuses Jurisdiction In Miami Beach Hotel Strike

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board has refused to take jurisdiction over the AFL Hotel Workers strike against Miami Beach hotels.

A majority of the board ruled to maintain the position of not taking jurisdiction in cases involving the hotel industry and rejected the union's appeal "on the ground that it would not effectuate the policies" of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Board member Abe Murdock dissented, declaring he favored a full hearing to determine the impact of hotel operations on interstate commerce. Board Chairman Guy Farmer, since resigned, said the Board should give consideration to jurisdiction on a limited basis in line with "appropriate standards."

Ed. S. Miller, general president of the AFL Hotel Workers, said "we are going right ahead with our organizing campaign in the Miami and Miami Beach hotels. The low pay, long hours and bad working conditions in these lush hotels demand that we stay with these employees until they have an effective union. We are going forward in this

Preliminary Hearst Memo Talks Planned

Preliminary phases of Hearst National Memorandum negotiations will soon get under way, according to Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak.

Meetings of sub-committees to discuss changes in the military service provision are a preliminary step. Management has requested various changes it wants to make in the military service sections be discussed in advance of full renewal negotiations.

Novak and ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter constitute the Guild's sub-committee.

8. Enactment of "fair tax relief to millions of middle- and low-income families and not favor wealthy corporations."

9. Passage of "social legislation to improve and encourage collective bargaining, to guarantee civil rights and to protect civil liberties."

10. Adoption of an "international program geared to the courageous use of our food surpluses to fight poverty and hunger in the world. Such action will provide the free world with a moral force greater than the power of the H-bomb and will be freedom's most effective answer to communist propaganda."

Mr. Reuther said: "American government and industry who currently occupy positions of authority and responsibility to abandon their policy of rewarding special interests at the expense of the people and to demonstrate the vision and the will to lead an effective crusade of action, not words, against America's antiquated schools, against inadequate health facilities and against the many other problems which cry for solution."

The union, in formal briefs and oral argument, had called on the board to take jurisdiction because Florida has no machinery to determine union representation cases. Union attorneys noted the heavy impact on interstate commerce of the Florida hotels and a change in relations between hotel workers and owners since the 1950 board decision excluding the hotel industry from jurisdiction.

Local 255 has waged a 4½-month strike against 22 hotels in the Miami and Miami Beach area, running into anti-picketing injunctions in the state courts, barring pickets at \$1 of the hotels. Suits challenging the legality of the injunctions and other aspects of Florida's labor relations statutes are before the Florida Supreme Court.

Washington Star Grants Recognition

Washington, D. C.—The Washington Newspaper Guild has been recognized for bargaining purposes for employees in the Washington Star engraving department, covering the classifications of artists, maskers and clerical workers.

The recognition was by stipulation between the Guild and Star management, by-passing the formality of an NLRB election. The Guild has contracts covering advertising, editorial, business office and inside classified advertising staffs.

The Guild is preparing to negotiate a supplement to the existing contract, which terminates October 17, to provide coverage for the new group.



Lists His Reasons For Supporting Wold

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: Regarding the Joe Murphy-Doug Lovelace exchange of letters (GR, August 26) I will comment because my name was involved.

I support Felix Wold (AP, Detroit) for vice-presidency-at-large without equivocation. I very much admire his overall perspective, which I feel is the main requirement to carry out IEB tasks successfully—quietly, effectively and with good judgment. Furthermore, in my opinion, he is the vice service candidate for the board.

As to Doug's answer, wherein he was justifiably given right of simultaneous publication, it would border on the ridiculous for any of us who negotiate to take sole credit for contract gains. Doug is a very able spokesman at the bargaining table, as is Wold. In the past two years, everybody on the negotiating committee helped, and our members gave us a great deal of cooperation and support—which is as it should be. I certainly hope this has not gone to our heads, however.

In reply to Ray Henry, who also made simultaneous reply, I feel the important thing to understand is that a place on the IEB was allocated to vice services when the board was enlarged in 1951. Wold has been elected to IEB twice since that time. Also, our vice service representatives seemed to be cognizant of this situation, I believe, when they undertook the duty of picking a candidate in caucus during the Albany convention.

I would have supported any candidate the caucus chose. Wold was selected.

Therefore I seriously urge my fellow Guild members in all vice services and locals to vote for Felix Wold so that the vice service membership will continue to have one of the 12 vice presidential seats on IEB in the coming "year of decision."

DICK COONS, AP
National and negotiating committees 1953-54
Former president Eastern Wire Service Council

Urges Attempt to Cut Tax On Severance Pay

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Editor: I am amazed that there has been no constructive reaction to my suggestion of about a year ago, viz: That an arrangement be made between the employer and employee whereby severance pay will be made into an insurance benefit.

My plan is that the employee pay a nominal fee, say \$2 a year, to the employer. The latter would issue an insurance certificate to the employee, whereby the employer would be obligated to pay to the latter the same amount he would be entitled to under the present severance pay agreement.

As insurance benefits are not taxable, this would eliminate the government's "take" as income tax from a person's last pay. Compared to its total finances, the government's grab from all severance pay deduction is infinitesimal, but it is a great deal to the individual from whom it taken, and may easily make such a former wage-earner an object of charity in a short time.

Furthermore, if all employees were given the full benefit of

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and obscene material. To the Guild, members are requested to submit their letters to the editor immediately preceding the discussion of letters shall be confined to the preceding edition.

severance pay, such a beneficiary might consider giving up a job, thereby giving some one else an opportunity to advance.

Let's advance this legitimate "saving" idea, put it into a plan, and let's have it enacted.

RAYMOND CALCEY
Sun-Telegraph unit

Tongue-In-Cheek Praise For Toronto Contract Story

CHICAGO, ILL.
Editor: I was very interested in your story in the August 12 issue about the new Toronto Star contract.

I was not aware that Charley Perlik was your Toronto correspondent.

DONALD E. BOWERS
INS unit chairman

Like other full-time ANG employees, International Representative Perlik is expected to alert the Guild Reporter (editorial staff) of one and one-half persons to events needing GR attention. The Toronto story was an example.

The editor, too, found it interesting of unusual value in future Canadian organizing and created it accordingly, letting political chips fall where they might.—Ed.

Says Novak Campaign Has "Affirmative" Tone

NORFOLK, VA.
Editor: As a freshman delegate at the Albany convention, I probably had a more impartial view of the political fight that fared than most Guildmen.

However, being somewhat versed in politics, it didn't take long to understand the situation. In a political contest, any candidate can carry on a negative campaign. This is what politicians call "muddling." From the many political caucuses at the recent convention, this was the impression I formed of William Faxon.

On the other hand, a campaign conducted on an affirmative basis, in my estimation, has merit. This I saw in Ralph Novak's plan for greater organization.

I would also like to take the time to sing the praises of Ed Marcinkas, candidate for vice president at large, not only for his ability but for his courtesy in making a newcomer feel he was part of the vast convention right at the outset. Ed is a southern gentleman from Chicago.

In closing, I urge fellow Guildmen of Hampton Roads, the South and other sections of the ANG to support the Novak ticket and rid the Guild of officers who are interfering with progress.

W. NASH STUBLEN
Vice President
Hampton Roads Guild

For Better Federal And State Laws, Give A Buck To PAC



Gordon H. Cole, former president of the Washington Guild local, now editor of the IAM Machinist, named president of the International Labor Press in America, succeeding the late J. Scott Milne.

Frank Sauliere, San Jose Guildman, won honorable mention in the annual press-bar awards established by the California State bar association. Sauliere's entry was a series of stories on the American jury system, printed in the San Jose News and Mercury News.

George Hennemuth, Cleveland Guildman, named editor of the Trainman News, succeeding Irvin S. Lippe, who entered foreign service of the State Department. Hennemuth was a Scranton, Pa. newspaper unit 1947, when he joined the newly-formed Trainman news staff.

Reappointment for Harry Kranz to his third two-year term as a member of the federal advisory council of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security. Kranz is a Newark Guild member.

Morris Inshewitz, New York Guild executive board member and secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council, named as one of six members of the board of directors of the Urban League of Greater New York.

Newly created job on Newsday, Garden City, L.I., daily, goes to Richard M. Charnan, New York Guild member, for five years on the staff of Time Magazine, where he wrote the press-section news. Charnan will hold the title of editorial director and editorial assistant to the Newsday publisher.



Rolf Feistad

Twins Cities, Minn.—Rolf A. Feistad, 46, a former officer of Twins Cities Guild, died of a heart attack at his home early July 31. He had just turned in a night's work on a major news story.

Feistad had been known to Minneapolis Tribune readers and Minnesota sports and political figures as Rolf Feistad ever since the day in 1937 when a sports editor told a new reporter, "Your name's too long; from now on, it's Feistad."

Winner of several Page One awards, he was best known as a political writer. In recent weeks, Feistad had been assigned to a daily humor column and a Sunday travel column. He had also been a sports writer, city hall reporter, assistant city editor and assistant news editor of the Tribune.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Voluntary recognition obtained, Aug. 25, Labor, areas of Standard Oil and Labor Organization, Washington (last of 5).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Tombstone News, contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES
Bismarck, Idaho, where requesting settlement approved.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL
New England Council fall meeting, Sept. 24, Boston.

ELECTION
Deadline for mailing returns to ANG headquarters, September 24.



NINE MEN: A Political History of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1790 to 1955, by Fred Rodell. 338 pages. Random House, New York. \$5.

In this spirited book, Mr. Rodell, professor of law at Yale University, undertakes a useful project: to divest the Supreme Court of its mystery and reveal it for what it really is—an instrument of sheer political power.

"Here, then," Mr. Rodell writes, "are nine unelected and often haphazardly-chosen men wielding the top political power in an otherwise democratic national government, and using that autocratic and irresponsible power in a strange and one-sided manner."

"For they use it nearly exclusively to stymie the majority will where the two elected branches of government have acted to control or affect the business life of the nation in ways that five or more of the nine happen to disapprove."

"They use it almost never toward the kind of end that would thoroughly justify the place of an autocratic group in a constitutional democracy—that is, as a final defender against the majority will of unpopular minorities, under the Constitution. Indeed, the only minority in whose behalf the judges have regularly and effectively used their power to block majority will as expressed in federal law, is the minority of the well-to-do."

Subtitled a "political history," Mr. Rodell's also is a political book. He is a "liberal," he tells us in his forward, and he writes as one. Mr. Dooley once complained that the Supreme Court follows the election returns. Mr. Rodell complains that it doesn't follow them quickly enough and that judges appointed (for life) by a previous administration (and often, in a previous

generation) "inevitably act as a check, a lag, on the forward momentum of government and on the democratic directing of national policy by other men who are perpetually responsible to the voters (as the judges are not) and what they do."

For all of which Mr. Rodell offers no remedy beyond seeming to suggest that if certain myths be dispelled and the court put in its proper perspective, things will be healthier for all concerned. These myths are two—that the court is somehow distinct from and superior to the nine individuals who at any time compose it and that it discovers law instead of making it; and that judges, once they join the court, are somehow metamorphosed into a higher, purer kind of being and leave their politics, prejudices and predilections behind them—and Mr. Rodell works hard at dispelling them.

How well he succeeds is something else again. In his anxiety to present a hard subject in an easy fashion, Mr. Rodell oversimplifies, deals excessively in black and white, emits virtually all documentation. ("My chief editor of words and phrases," he explains, "has been my fourteen-year-old son, Mike.") In short, he doesn't so much prove his case as state it. But, as we suggested at the outset, it was well-worth stating.

Atwood, York, Writes Novel

York, Pa.—Cole H. Atwood, former president of the York Newspaper Guild, has added book-writing to a long list of other accomplishments.

Atwood left newspaper work with the Gazette & Daily last May, to become public relations director of the Marshall Advertising Company here.

His book is a story of a newspaper who seeks to print the truth, and runs counter to the prejudices of a provincial-minded community. It's called "Spider of the Mind," and was placed on sale this month by the publishers, Chapman & Grimes, of Boston.

Atwood is a native of Newburgh, N.Y., and at one time owned the weekly Record at Newville, Pa. He also has done newspaper work in Syracuse, Trenton, Carnegie, Pa., and Newburgh, before coming to the Gazette & Daily in 1949. He was courthouse and City Hall reporter for the York paper.

Three years ago he organized, almost single-handedly, the news staff of the rival York daily, the Dispatch, a step which led to the separate chartering of the York Guild local, whose members thereafter had been a unit of the Newburgh Guild. Atwood became the first president of the local, and attended the Boston convention.

A year ago, he handled publicity and public relations in the successful campaign of George M. Leader for the governor's office, one of the spectacular Democratic upsets of the year.

Among his other talents are painting water colors, with dozens of creditable examples turned out; appearances in summer stock, with the Allenberry Players at Balling Springs, and script writing for radio stations in Trenton, Carlisle and Philadelphia.



Chicago Wife's 'Lockout' Draws Union Maid's Fire

Mrs. Esther Quigley of Chicago has aroused the ire of union wives across the country.

Mrs. Quigley got nationwide newspaper attention last week when she locked her shop-steward husband out of the house for participating in a CIO Auto Workers strike, then went down to the picket line and engaged in a fracas with union officials.

Most union wives, fortunately, don't share Mrs. Quigley's feelings about their husband's union activity. Speaking for them in an open letter to the Chicago woman, Neil Womack Evans had this to say in a recent issue of Labor's Daily:

"Dear Esther:
"So you had yourself a time last week, fighting with policemen, union officials, locking out your husband and getting your picture in the papers. It was a sorry spectacle you made of yourself and if I were your husband you could keep your keys to the apartment."

"You think you're a paragon of virtue, don't you, Esther? Fighting for milk for your children, you said, for that weekly paycheck. That's all well and good. We all like milk for our children and ourselves, and the paycheck. But did you stop to think, Esther, it's through trade union struggle that our paycheck is what it is today?"

"Don't you suppose, Esther, the union that called the strike—your husband among the members—was thinking of food and clothing and housing for children of today and tomorrow? Don't you realize you owe your present pay check to women, more courageous than you, who could put up with a slack period in order to raise our standards today? Have you thought even once, Esther, of the 2.5 million women who are members of trade unions today, who are fighting in the right way—the organized effort way—for higher standards of living for themselves and their children and grandchildren? And yes, for you too, Esther! We're ashamed of you!"

"Did you think for one minute of the 20,000 or so women in auxiliaries of your husband's own union?"

When the Guild and other unions fight for the principle of the bargaining table, they're usually confronted with an argument about "geographical differentials."

But when the business manager signs his own pay check, there's no differential involved at all, according to the members of the American Management Association's 4th annual survey of compensation for middle management jobs—those between the policy-making level and the general foreman or supervisor level.

A summary of the survey's results in the current issue of the Industrial Bulletin of the N. Y. State Department of Labor reports that the salary of the average American "middle management" business executive is:

• Between \$7,000 and \$14,900 annually.

• Much the same "as other men in the same job with the same responsibility in other parts of the country; the survey showed little practical difference among middle management salaries as a result of variations in geographical location."

The increase brings the plumbers' hourly scale to \$3.20 effective July 1, or \$128 a week (top SPONG minimum is \$126.50), plus \$4 a week in pension fund contributions and \$4.40 a week in health and welfare.



Membership Means Citizenship In Guild's Economic Community

What is Guild membership? The POI District Council set out to resolve that question at a recent meeting and concluded that the Guild member is a citizen of a community—an economic community—and that his rights, duties, and responsibilities closely parallel those of the citizen of a political democracy.

The topic question inevitably led to other questions: What does membership mean to the member himself? To the Guild? What benefits does it bring to the member? What contribution is he expected to make?

The answers which grew out of the discussion were set down in the following statement, accepted by the delegates as a summary of their views:

The member of a union gains citizenship in his economic community. With this citizenship he has many privileges, rights and benefits which he could not enjoy if his fellow employees were not organized or if he remained outside the union though working under the benefits of a union contract.

He gains added dignity and voice in shaping policy, fellowship and a sense of security arising from expressed common purposes within the group. His membership strengthens the union. His union is more effective in serving him.

On each succeeding level—local, council, American Newspaper Guild and international—the value of every affiliation accrues to the benefit of the member. As it accumulates to give greater value to the union.

The area of operation, whether local, council or international, changes the emphasis of the contribution made by the member, but continually and cumulatively increases it.

From council come educational and leadership training opportunities, exchange of experience and mutual assistance. The international, assuming all of these functions, carries the additional responsibilities to a greater degree, while implementing policy and coordinating the whole body within the framework of our national economy and synchronizing our operations with the entire labor movement.

From the international, the member may expect guidance, assistance and both financial and moral stimulation for his local.

The member of a local, having taken economic citizenship, not only gains rights, but assumes responsibilities. These responsibilities of economic citizenship closely parallel those in a political democracy. The member must pay for the support of his institutions, participate in the governing bodies, look to and assist in the enforcement of the rights and benefits that are his through the organization.

He must understand the purposes and direction of the organization. He must be loyal to them.

The extent to which each member fulfills his responsibilities is the measure of his union strength. The extent to which each organization inspires such fulfillment is the measure of its effective leadership.



AMMUNITION

"Today's journalist cannot be merely a clear, sprightly writer. He must also be a genuine scholar who agonizes daily for full authenticity of opinion and background, who strives for long-view meanings and implications in the news. Nor will an adequate education for communicating it enlighten millions be ever again inexpensive."

—Prof. Roscoe Kilard, Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, at the annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism.

Truth Or Consequences

Is a teller of "tail tales" necessarily a liar? That question confronted the National Labor Relations Board in a recent case, and the NLRB couldn't make up its mind.

The case stemmed from an unfair practice charge filed by the AFL Upholsterers Union against the Better Monkey Grip Company of Dallas Tex. One of the chief points at issue was whether a union man named Whaley could be trusted.

Asked if Whaley had ever told lies, one witness testified: "Well, one lie I can think of, he told me one time that he'd gone fishing and broke the ice and fished through the ice and took his fish home and they were frozen, I believe, and he hung them on the clothes line and they stayed there three days and the sun came out and the fish thawed up and started flopping on the line."

A majority of the NLRB deemed the issue of Whaley's trustworthiness as important as that it sent the case back for rehearing. Then, when the hearing examiner still appeared to feel that a man could tell a tall story and still not be a liar in the real sense of the term, the NLRB criticized him and sent the case back for still a third hearing.

Abu Mardeck and Ivan Peterson, board holdovers from the Truman administration, didn't agree with the majority. They

felt the hearing examiner was right in the first place when he found the company guilty of unfair labor practices and that all the commotion about Whaley and his yarn-spinning was unnecessary.

Other stories Whaley was supposed to have told: that his son got 24 miles to a gallon of gasoline from his new car, that he had a squirrel dog that could climb trees, that he knew of fire wood that cost \$74 a cord, that he had dug potatoes eight feet from the vine, and (horror!) "that the union would get the employees a raise."

Enuf Is Enough

"Fanciful spelling of a grate many words has been Chicago Tribune style for seventy-five years. The system was adopted to help school children spell words like "photographer" (fotogrofer), "sophomore" (sofomore), "freight" (frate), "through" (thru), and so forth. But instead of helping it hurt since many children who read the Trib didn't know what the title was to spell and on tests found themselves behind the ate ball. Last week The Trib announced it was going back to conventional spelling. Said one Trib reader of the change: "Fw! It smells phunny!"

—From The News of the Week in Review, New York Times.

Memory Lane—A One-Way Street

The Dallas Morning News underwent a quick change in its editorial policy regarding public memorials for recently deceased statesmen. But the Democratic Digest was equally quick to spot the shift, and quote the conflicting editorials as follows:

Who!
(Dallas News of June 1)
Sen. Lehman's proposal to build a Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial in Washington so rank alongside those to Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson is premature. To say the least, it is premature to say that those new living thought of FDR, it is hardly up to us to say what will be his final place in American history. There is a certain arrogance, as a matter of fact, in any attempt to try to anticipate and speak for posterity.

Washington and Lincoln had each been dead for more than half a century, and Jefferson for a full one, when they were so honored. Fast as in the age in which we live, it still takes time to assay the true greatness of any national leader.

Giddyap!
(Dallas News of June 26)
Pres. Eisenhower and former Pres. Hoover have joined to ask Congress to accept a most fitting memorial to the late Sen. Taft. It is a \$1 million bell tower and capitol, to be placed on the grounds of the Capitol.

The memorial would rise 100 feet from the ground and contain 25 bells. To be built of marble and granite, it has been designed by Architect Douglas W. Orr, a member of the United States Commission on Fine Arts.

Both national sentiment and the artistic demands of the capital city would be served admirably by the gift. Congress should respond to both by accepting it promptly.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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THE Territorial Enterprise, of Virginia City, Nevada, is a weekly newspaper undistinguished in any respect save for the fact that it is owned by that dilettante of daintiness, Lucius Beebe, erstwhile New York columnist.

In a recent issue, however, its double-column set editorial page was lifted, violently, out of its woted mediocrity. It was devoted solely to an attack upon the American Newspaper Guild which surpasses anything seen in recent print.

Usually, editorial criticism of the Guild can be attributed to economic self-service—the fear of an employer that his payroll costs will rise if his employees are organized. Criticism so motivated is to be expected. It is brushed off as part of the give-and-take of a natural opposition of economic forces.

But Guild members in an area from San Francisco eastward to Wisconsin—hardly a true measure of either the Territory or the Enterprise—have sent clippings of the Nevada outpouring to the ANG office, accompanied by graphically recorded sounds of retching.

Small wonder.

A few quotes will suggest the garbage-heap aroma of the piece.

"More than two decades of subversion, evasion and treasonable following of the communist party line . . ."

"The Guild was the dirty brain child . . . of some of the most flaming subversives . . . among them Heywood Broun, a fellow traveler who soiled everything he touched . . ."

" . . . a barrage of filth . . . from 'a posse of salaried boss haters and hired rabble rousers.'"

"While seeking the destruction of everything constitutional in the United States, the Newspaper Guild's rancid ideologies were wrapped in the American flag for protection."

"At least one reporter and probably more of the august New York Times were in the pay of Russia. Even Captain Paterson's (sic) Daily News harbored an enemy agent on its editorial side."

"The Newspaper Guild has been deeply and irrevocably infected with the social and moral leprosy of treason. An employer hires a Guild member only at risk of spreading the most loathsome disease known to students of the putrescent mind."

Well, as anyone can guess, this sprightly piece of idiosyncrasy was inspired by the recent congres-

sional hearing on communism, which gave publishers everywhere a chance, if they chose, to regale their readers with echoes of a long gone past in Guild annals, a past from which the Guild has happily recovered completely. And some publishers, in lesser degree than Lucius Beebe, didn't take pains to indicate that the past tense was called for, throughout.

Beebe ought to relax.

Guild membership is considered confidential, but as far as ANG records show, no fifth-column Guild member has penetrated the fastnesses of the Beebe citadel in Nevada, there to spread his poisonous doctrines of a living wage and decent limitation of working hours.

The Enterprise editorial accomplishes just one thing, and that a not inconsiderable feat. In a single column's output, Beebe has dethroned Westbrook Pegler as the Guild's most enthusiastic calumniator. The crown passes to the intermountain empire of Lucius the First. May it rest on the Beebe brow with appropriate malaise.

WS Handbook Gets New LooseLeaf

Another section in the Wire Service Handbook series, this one numbered 11, has gone out from the ANG office to wire service Guild leaders.

It deals with conferences and councils, explains their structure and function.

With preceding sections, and those to come, the handbook is intended as a basic piece of information on how the Guild operates for the benefit of wire service membership, and how the members can best aid in that effort.

School Time For Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—The Guild's fourth session of its School for Negotiators gets under way next Tuesday at the Guild office.

Next week's meeting will be a session in which Guild spokesmen will seek to obtain a model clause on arbitration of grievances. Set to give the Guildsmen a hard time as "management spokesmen" are Guild Counsel Alfred Kamin and Guildsman Dan Sullivan, of the Daily News unit.

"School time" is limited to two hours.

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

YOU RETURN FROM VACATION to this town in a non-campaign year and the pickings at first look a little slim. Still, the cauldron is bubbling, and of course the campaign of 1956 has really been under way since the day after election in 1952. There are some sidelights and incidentals that should not be overlooked.

On vacation I read a lead editorial in the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen complaining that Harry S. Truman had overstated himself in accusing Dwight D. Eisenhower of "demagoguery" in Far Eastern policy. The Asheville Citizen, recognizing freely that Mr. Truman had been a "big" President, a man with brains and courage, felt it was insensitive to accuse his successor of "demagoguery."

My own viewpoint is that Mr. Truman has conducted himself with the strictest scruple toward President Eisenhower, and that when he specifically accused Eisenhower of acting like a demagogue in his first (1953) State of the Union message, Truman understated rather than overstated.

LET'S GET RID OF THE TENDENCY to rewrite history just because Mr. Eisenhower likes to play golf, fly-fish for trout and get along with the Russians whenever Sen. George (D., Ga.) tells him he can depend on Democratic support. The plain fact is that Eisenhower demagogued about the Korean war in the campaign and then demagogued again, in his 1953 State of the Union message, on the matter of the 7th Fleet.

Eisenhower got up before Congress and pretended that Truman had sent the 7th Fleet into the Formosa Straits partly to protect the Chinese Reds against Chiang Kai-shek. He said that he was going to change the orders to the 7th Fleet. The newspapers carried the story that Chiang had been "unleashed."

In the realm of American politics you do not call this sequence a big lie. You call it demagoguery, and that's what it was, and that's what Truman finally named it. I don't care who sold Mr. Eisenhower on the sequence; the words came out of Eisenhower himself, in the official State of the Union message. It was misrepresentation, it was a gross impropriety, and Mr. Truman did not overstate in so describing it.

MR. EISENHOWER, IT MAY BE ARGUED, has now changed. He no longer pretends that "unleashing" Chiang Kai-shek will produce useful results; he desperately seeks at least the de facto cease-fire in the Formosa Straits that Truman had effectively produced in 1952. But he has never had the courtesy and decency to admit that his predecessor's policies were correct. Perhaps that is impossible in politics, but I see no reason for Mr. Truman to enthuse about the fact that Eisenhower demagogued against him and then belatedly returned to Truman policies.

This leads into the remarkable Republican document stating that Democrats supported Mr. Eisenhower's foreign policies because they didn't "dare" oppose them. This is another piece of demagoguery—and I hope that President Eisenhower isn't deceived by his friends into giving this apparent nonsense any faith and credit.

The President, I think, is vastly superior in his instincts to his "friends." When they tried to make

him atom-bomb the Vietminh in Indochina, he overruled them. He overruled them on at least one other occasion when they demanded that he wage atom war. This record may possibly elect him again, negative but overwhelmingly important as it is.

It does not seem a sensible thing for Republicans to claim when Eisenhower abandons the futile satellite "liberation" policy, when he finally seeks a modus vivendi with the Russians and the Chinese Reds, that he gets support from Democrats just because they don't "dare" oppose him. What they have done is to push Mr. Eisenhower in the direction of their own thinking. They have captured Eisenhower, if you want to put it that way, and they have captured him by the sound logic of their own foreign policy concepts of patience combined with strength. These are concepts that might naturally appeal to the General, a military man, as sensible, but it has taken them three almighty years to do the job.

IN THE LAST COUPLE OF MONTHS, to add a third subject, I have been fascinated by a couple of columns by Walter Lippmann on the future of Eisenhower and the Republican party. Mr. Lippmann has literally suggested that Ike needs a Democratic Congress again—not a Congress controlled by his own party—and that, in addition, Eisenhower ought to run again for the presidency but "dump" Dick Nixon as Vice-President, and get a new running-mate who is competent to succeed to the White House.

I am not certain of the function that Lippmann fulfills in American society but it is not an unimportant one. He is, at the least, an obvious rationalizer for Eisenhower—and a rationalizer for Eisenhower is something the President himself stands in need of.

There is something bewildering, nevertheless, in a suggestion that we ought to have Ike but that Ike needs another Democratic Congress, because eventually he will learn that the people want the federal government to spend money for schools, hospitals, highways, slum clearance and welfare, and only the Democrats will vote the money.

It is bewildering to see Lippmann writing that despite Mr. Eisenhower's age he can enter in good conscience on another White House term, if only he picks a substitute for Nixon who would be worthy as a Vice-President to succeed him. What, in the name of Heaven, was Lippmann thinking when he watched Eisenhower tolerate Nixon in 1952, and what are his feelings now when only one heartbeat separates Nixon from the office of Chief of State?

I AM NOT A DOCTRINAIRE in politics. I am skeptical of efforts to compel "party responsibility" on congressmen. I think that our country, with widely varying sections and interests, has been well served by a political system in which both major parties are amalgamations of special concerns. This will change; it is changing. But the system has worked well, except for one fratricidal war.

It is all right to "educate" Eisenhower in the presidency. But is it not remarkable to insist that he himself should be re-elected, first dumping Nixon, and then be "educated" to asking a great welfare program? Wouldn't it be more simple to let the General retire, voluntarily, and turn over the operation of the country to people who already have been educated?

Eagle Guildsmen Set Up Pix Shop

There's a new photo and art pictures seen in the Guild Reporter, New York's Frontpage and elsewhere were photographed, and in many instances retouched, and otherwise prepared for publication, by Photocraft.

One rule prevails: No jobs are accepted from newspapers and magazines, as such work might be in competition with photographers and artists working under Guild contract. But public relations firms, hotels, civic and other associations, trade unions—such customers have already started a flow of business, as yet small but steadily growing. Eventually, Grogin promised, there should be enough work to put everybody on regular salary, at Guild minimums or better.

Out of town assignments are accepted. Tele. Circle 5-7176.

Dues Are Due, Model Or Not

Two types of membership application cards are now available to locals. Guild treasurers have been informed by Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson.

Locals which have adopted the constitutional "model dues" schedule may obtain an application card on which the schedule is printed on the reverse side. Locals which have other than the model schedule may obtain cards with a blank space for imprinting the dues payments of the individual local.

Treasurers have been asked to specify which kind is needed, in future requisitions to the ANG office.